



CITY OF CANNON BEACH

AGENDA

Meeting: Cannon Beach Elementary School Rejuvenation Research Advisory Committee
Date: Monday, October 2, 2023
Time: 5:30 p.m.
Location: Council Chambers, City Hall

CALL TO ORDER

5:30 pm Approval of Minutes – September 11

Public Comment

Research Discussion

Schedule Future Meeting(s)

Good of the Order

ADJOURNMENT

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83137580450?pwd=bU4vUVhyS2E2alhuajRDeWtQMHNrdz09>

Meeting ID: 831 3758 0450

Passcode: 346677

To join from your phone:

Phone: (669) 444-9171

(669) 900-6833

Meeting ID: 831 3758 0450

Passcode: 346677

View Our Live Stream: View our [Live Stream](#) on YouTube!

Please note that agenda items may not be considered in the exact order listed. For questions about the agenda, please contact the City of Cannon Beach at (503) 436.8052. The meeting is accessible to the disabled. If you need special accommodations to attend or participate in the meeting per the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), please contact the City Manager at (503) 436.8050. TTY (503) 436-8097. This information can be made in alternative format as needed for persons with disabilities.

Posted: 2023.09.25

Minutes of the
Cannon Beach Elementary School Research Advisory Committee
Monday, September 11, 2023
Council Chambers

Present: Barb Knop, Gary Hayes, Betty Gearen, Les Sinclair, Sam Steidel and Kari Ramey in person.

Excused: Andrew Tonry and Dick Basch

Staff: City Manager Bruce St. Denis and Recorder Jennifer Barrett

Other:

CALL TO ORDER

Hayes called the meeting to order at 5:32 p.m.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Motion: Gearen moved to approve the meeting minutes of July 24, 2023; Knop seconded the motion.

Vote: Ramey, Sinclair, Hayes, Knop, Gearen, and Steidel voted AYE; with 6:0 in favor, the motion carried. The minutes were adopted.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Hayes said we should be kind and respectful and not just for people giving public comments, we need to be that as a committee too. I know sometimes we have a difference of opinion, and we are not going to agree on everything. It's a public project and while not the perfect process or the process that any of us would design or the facility necessarily that we would design, but we heard from stakeholders and local businesses and we have the tough conversations in this room as a committee and hope to avoid some of the outside the committee communication especially if feeding misinformation. This is an opportunity to create something amazing for the community.

Tim Ramey. There were some back-and-forth emails and social media posts, giving an overview. Some posts by a committee member expressed that we should be doing low-income housing before we do this. I ask the committee to consider carefully moving forward and if everyone on the committee has buy in on the mission statement.

Hayes said that's why I lead off with some of those comments. I am glad we are having this conversation here. Steidel added the focus of this group is to create an operations for a facility. My sense is the operations could fit however the facility itself winds up. The way we are heading towards management and operations of a good goal at that location, that's what we are doing here. The design and process of getting to where we got to is a different project. I will support the facility and however we create the operations will fit what it is. Hayes added the design is a council decision and not part of this committee job. Knop replied we should be advising the council, adding Hayes and I made some comments about that at the last council meeting and maybe the use we identified is not what we started

at the process. I want to wanted to make sure there is communication and Dustin assured me he is listening to all of our meetings. Hayes ask for the language in the Revolution, Barrett read the resolution.

Jan Siebert-Wahrmund PO box 778 I think this is a wonderful group and think you all work well together. We need to be welcoming of all opinions and think we also need to try to trust that people are doing the best we can with a very huge bunch of things going on. I hope we can embrace people's heartfelt and well-meant options even if not what we want to see. We need to move forward and also embrace the different ways of moving toward a goal and everyone is trying and it is not easy. We shouldn't try to stop the diverse views because this is a democracy and try to listen to all of us all the time.

Hayes said we see a lot of it, we saw a communication today in support of what we do, but there is also opposition. We do not want to shut down any opinion. Travel Oregon got back to us and invited us into the grant proposal project to finalize the \$100,000 ask. I will stay on that with Bruce and Tessa based on our letter of intent. It shows the potential of the project that travel Oregon sees it as a significant celebration of Oregon culture and diversity as well as its potential impact of environmental stewardship. I would like to keep meeting to hour and half and would like to open some of these conversations and break up into subcommittee and get work done between meetings.

St. Denis said Dick Basch contacted me and said he'll be late but is coming.

AGENDA ITEMS

Committee Member Discussion

Hayes said there was an idea to look at him coming onto committee. Our resolution is a 7 member committee unless someone didn't want to continue on the committee we would have to change the resolution to add more people on the committee. There was a member who said they may be willing to step down to make room for Dick. Sinclair added I would be willing to step down to make room for dick, but not asking to get off the committee but think Dick's conclusion is important. Knop replied we can change the resolution. Gearen added second that, Ramey added I agree. Hayes asked do we want to do a resolution with 8 people, or want an odd member. The Committee discussed the wording and will add a member of Clatsop Nehalem Tribe as well as the 7 community members. This will go to the October Council meeting for consideration.

Research Discussion: Review Council's Direction

Hayes said I think everyone was there and after we reported the committee recommendation the council asked us to continue our work. We threw out the possibility of a steering committee, they asked us to continue work under the resolution to continue to flush out additional details and begin the process of the initial steps toward a non-profit. The council seemed united on the direction we are headed. Giving the council a full broad stroke of recommendations.

Hayes said attachment A in packet is the recommendations, let's have discussion and see if we can form subcommittees. I don't think we need to add anything on primary use statement, giving an overview. The committee discussed classroom space language, Hayes noted it's broad and doesn't leave anything out. My question is what will be allowed, what wouldn't be allowed and could discuss fee structures. Sinclair gave an overview of his research. Sinclair added we need to fire the use to determine the

revenue. I think that's an important piece of what we need to do, and also these have a lot of grant income. How are we going to quantify what the grant potential is. Gearen added once we have the uses that would fall into place, such as education projects, a discussion ensued. The committee discussed how to quantify grant revenue. Knop noted I would like to see Cannon Beach nonprofits be free of charge, or maintenance charge for cleaning. Hayes added do you think one subcommittee can address classroom use or the center's use. Gearen noted I see the event and education as separate fee schedules. Hayes replied I was trying to focus on classroom use whether it be educational meetings, bridge club. There will be some crossover for sure, a discussion ensued. Sinclair said getting back to nonprofits, from the Community Grants there are a lot of nonprofits that do work here that are not located there and they may want to use the facility. Do we need to be so specific at this point to not include them? Knop replied what if we say nonprofits that impact the quality of life in CB. Hayes said Gearen and Sinclair you have this ball rolling and will you do a report of what the classrooms would look like. Should we include more of the facility? Steidel replied if you are looking at scheduling you have to look at the entire facility as they may use more of the facility. Plus, you have the community gymnasium components which could have seasonal or weekly activities. It's a complex thing. Best way to do it is to lay out a year then we have something to agree or disagree on, a discussion ensued. Knop suggested scheduling big event during the shoulder season Sinclair added we need to stay true to the use with the money we are using. Ramey added Dueber had to cancel a buskers due to rain and how delightful it would have been to have them in the center to perform for the community. Sinclair replied we could have them year round. Knop noted that's how the concerts in the park were when it was a school, it would move into the gym. Steidel noted there are spaces that will be used simultaneously so there are challenges for whatever you throw out. It's better to say a classroom holds x amount of people and will work for a certain amount of time. Hayes added I am looking forward to what you have.

Hayes asked anything we don't want to see in the classroom? Sinclair replied I would like to know what kinds of things are not going to be acceptable or disrespectful to the tribe. Steidel replied better to say what we want instead of what we don't want, a discussion ensued regarding the fee schedule. Ramey noted with the contract we have some skin in the game and an understanding that management and client are working together and then you don't have a problem. I will work on fee structures for potential uses. Hayes asked do you would like additional support, Ramey replied Steidel you have such breadth of community knowledge can you help me with that? Steidel replied yes and I think we need Andrew with his Tolovana Hall experience. Ramey asked do you want a core dump on what fees are out there or actually come up with a proposal of fees? There could be a first core dump and from that could come a proposal of where we start with fees. Steidel replied a proposal with validation of the information from around town. Hayes added related sites as well we have lots of examples of different facilities hosting different kinds of events. Steidel added should this facility have a fiscal relationship where the hotels are going to be included, using get lit as an example. The hotel gets the customers but they usually like to have a discount with an event for group packaging, not sure how it would work with our rates. Hayes said Ramey has mentioned outreach with hotels, a discussion ensued.

Hayes said the gym may be open for recreational use as the schedule allows, and that's pretty broad. We can figure out a process for the gym to be open during the times it is not in use. Does anyone have other thoughts on gymnasium use? Sinclair replied I did back when trying to rough out operational cost structure. I would think that the community would enjoy having evening access which I believe it is outside the 8-5 hours of the center. This will be different in the winter months with more opportunity for people to use it then. I think there will be desire to have access to the gym outside the centers hours. Hayes added it is in here, I don't know if that's the facility manager, how would you see someone having access for that time, will there be staff? Sinclair replied you would want someone on site while being used but it would not be a fulltime staff person, more of an attendant so we have someone in

control of the facility. Staff would be there during normal hours A discussion ensued regarding operation hours. Hayes said we'll see how this one develops as we have in the budget for an attendant. Not sure we need to define further until we see how it develops, a discussion ensued.

Hayes said what steps to take toward organization and formation of a nonprofit. Steidel replied we need to line out a job description and that would help fine volunteers. Gearen gave the example of how Friends of HRAP works with HRAP suggesting we could do something similar. Hayes added we will assist with the formation of nonprofit that would provide all services. Discussed the various staff positions in the plan. Hayes said we need the steps to form a nonprofit, obviously we have bylaws and formal registration with state. Does anyone have experience with that? Knope replied I do. Do you need a list of what needs to do to form a nonprofit in Oregon? Hayes replied yes, that will give us the initial steps of what to do. The other part would be the contract. Knop added that is a huge part of it. Hayes asked is that something Ashley could start. St. Denis replied she may hook us up with someone who knows 501c3. Hayes added we want to get a start to make sure the city's interests are represented. Why don't we include that in our subcommittee. St. Densi asked who decides who is going to be on the 501c3, is it council appointed, a discussion ensued.

Steidel said we may have missed or could be meshed in groups we created, we need to create rules and guidelines for how facility is used. Some is set for us, like occupancy, but one of the things is noise control. Ramey replied said I have a nice 6-page contract for you to consider, it was a boilerplate, but have customized it over the years. Hayes added you just gave your committee a some more work.

Schedule Future Meeting(s)

Hayes said we need at least two weeks. The committee selected 10/2 at 5:30 if Dick and Andrew are available.

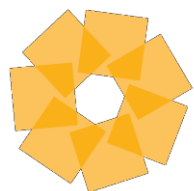
Good of the Order

None.

ADJORNMENT

Hayes adjourned the meeting at 6:57 p.m.

Jennifer Barrett, Recorder



THE NONPROFIT
ASSOCIATION OF
OREGON

Connect. Improve. Advance.

How to Start a Nonprofit in Oregon

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Nonprofit Startup Resources

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| <p>OREGON SECRETARY OF STATE (SOS) Nonprofit Startup Resources (Articles of Incorporation/Business Registration Info) Choosing A Business Structure</p> <p>OREGON DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ) Starting a Charity in Oregon ORS Chapter 65 - Nonprofit Corporations Rights, Roles & Responsibilities as a Nonprofit Officer Guide to Nonprofit Board Service in Oregon (pdf)</p> <p>INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (IRS) Compliance Guide for 501(c)3 Public Charities Form 1023</p> <p>FORMATION DOCUMENTS Nonprofit Formation Documents (NOLO) Nonprofit Bylaws & Samples (GrantSpace) Nonprofit Bylaws Template (Harbor Compliance)</p> <p>ADDITIONAL STARTUP RESOURCES SCORE Portland (Free Startup Business Planning) Writing a Nonprofit Business Plan (DonorBox)</p> <p>NAO BUSINESS MEMBER SERVICES FOR OREGON NONPROFITS Directory of Nonprofit Service Providers Attorneys/Legal Services Financial Service Providers</p> | <p>NAO RESOURCES NAO Nonprofit Resource Library NAO Nonprofit Resource Library – Starting a Nonprofit NAO Publications Oregon Nonprofit Corporation Handbook Oregon Funding Opportunities</p> <p>NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NONPROFITS Nonprofit Tools & Resources Boards and Governance Good Governance Policies for Nonprofits Financial Literacy for Nonprofit Boards</p> <p>BOARDSOURCE Board Service & Resource Library Forming the Nonprofit’s First Board Oversight & Accountability Structure, Committees & Meetings</p> <p>FINANCIAL RESOURCES (Wallace Foundation) Toolkits for Financial Management Budgeting, Cash Flow, Operations, Data & Analysis, Audit Readiness, Governance & Strategy</p> <p>CANDID/GRANTSPACE A Grant Checklist for New Nonprofits Legal Essentials of Starting a Nonprofit (Webinars)</p> |
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Steps to Becoming a Nonprofit Corporation in Oregon

Being a nonprofit corporation is not the same as being tax-exempt. The nonprofit corporation designation is a matter of state law, while being tax-exempt is a matter of federal law. Although it is not required, if you are planning on conducting business in Oregon, you will need to become an Oregon State Nonprofit Corporation before filing for Federal Tax Exemption.

Overview of Steps

For further instructions -- go to [Oregon Department of Justice](#) website.

1. Decide on a Legal Form and Name the Organization

Charities typically take the legal form of a **nonprofit public benefit corporation**, although some organizations are established as trusts or associations. Other types of nonprofits include religious and mutual benefit corporations.

Organization Name – The name establishes its public identity and is important for incorporating with the state. Do a [Business Name Search](#) to ensure the legal name does not conflict with any other organization registered in the state.

Members or Non-members – Decide whether your nonprofit will have “members” – people with a right to vote on certain matters relating to the charities’ operation, in addition to the board of directors. Unless you intend to allow people other than directors to vote on certain issues, you should choose to be a “nonmember” corporation.

Board Officers & Registered Agent – You will want to begin recruiting the Board Officers. Nonprofit corporations are required to have a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and the same person may not fill all 3 positions. A registered agent will also need to be appointed that has a physical office in Oregon to receive legal notices.

[Board of Directors Roles & Duties](#) – NAO Nonprofit Resource Library
[What Is A Registered Agent](#) – Rational Unicorn Legal Services
[Nonprofit Registered Agent](#) – Harbor Compliance

2. Prepare and File Articles of Incorporation with the Oregon Secretary of State

[Registration Form](#)

To incorporate as a charity, you must file articles of incorporation for a nonprofit public benefit corporation. When you incorporate, you are establishing an entity that is legally separate from those who manage it. Articles of Incorporation may be filed by an attorney or any person involved in the organization that is incorporating. Your corporation must operate in accordance with the requirements of Oregon Nonprofit Corporations Act ([ORS Chapter 65](#)).

3. Obtain an Employer Identification Number

[Apply for EIN](#)

Before you submit your application for tax-exempt status to the IRS, you will need to obtain an Employer Identification Number from the IRS – also referred to as a Federal Tax Identification number. The EIN number is usually required to open a bank account in the name of the business.

4. **Develop Bylaws**

Nonprofit corporations are required to have bylaws, a document that lays out the roles of board members and outlines procedures governing your organization. There are no pre-printed bylaws or forms to fill out, but sample bylaws for Oregon for both membership and non-membership corporations can be found in the **Oregon Nonprofit Corporation Handbook**, available at local libraries. It can also be [purchased here](#), and you can [download chapters](#) for a nominal cost.

You need to file your bylaws with the application for tax-exempt status and when you register with the Oregon Department of Justice.

Refer to NAO Nonprofit Resource Library for [Bylaws Resources](#).

5. **Apply for tax exempt status with the IRS**

[501\(c\)\(3\) Application Form 1023](#) – for charitable, religious and educational organizations

Most charities apply for IRS 501(c)(3) status, which means that the charities' income is tax-exempt and they are also eligible to receive tax-deductible donations. Currently the IRS application fee is a minimum of \$275 if the organization is small enough to file the 1023EZ form. The fee is greater if the organization is required to file the longer 1023 form. To find out whether a 501(c)(3) exemption is the most appropriate for you, talk to a nonprofit attorney or CPA.

6. **Register with the Oregon DOJ**

[Registration Forms](#)

Generally, nonprofit public benefit corporations or associations/trusts with a charitable purpose must register with the Charitable Activities Section of the Oregon Department of Justice. Registration is required because the Attorney General has oversight authority to protect the public's interest in charitable organizations and their assets.

You do not need to register with the Oregon DOJ if you are a church, house of worship or similar type of religious organization; or if the corporation is a mutual benefit nonprofit with non-charitable purposes.

Attorney Guidance

It is recommended that you consult with a licensed nonprofit attorney in development of your bylaws and to be certain about the proper course of action for your organization. Nonprofit attorneys can also provide support for the nonprofit application process.

Here is a link to NAO's Directory with [legal service providers](#). These are business members of NAO that specialize in serving Oregon nonprofits.

PROS AND CONS OF FORMING A NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

Nonprofit organizations can be used for any type of entity, but are specifically intended to support activities or benefit the following:

- Charity
- The Environment
- Humanitarian Aid
- Education
- Animal Protection
- The Arts
- Wildlife Conservation
- Social Issues
- Health care
- Medical aid
- Religion
- Research
- Science
- Sports
- Any other admirable or public purpose

The term “nonprofit organization” does not simply refer to an organization that cannot generate a profit; it means that an organization can only earn a profit at the entity level and the profit may not be passed on to the organization’s board of directors, officers, or members. The profit reorganization must be used for a charitable or public purpose. A nonprofit entity may legally and ethically run a trade or business that generates a profit, or hold investments; however, the profit must be used exclusively for attaining the organization’s goals. A nonprofit entity is generally exempt from taxation, with certain exceptions.

[Common 501\(c\)\(3\) Rules and Regulations](#) (BoardEffect)

Advantages & Benefits

Tax exemption is one of the principal benefits for nonprofit organizations. Tax exemption enables the organization to operate without federal (and perhaps state) income tax. This benefit often enhances the organization's ability to accumulate income and assets and can, therefore, lead the organization to be more productive over the long-term.

A second primary benefit to a tax-exempt entity is that charitable contributions to a 501(c)(3) organization are tax deductible. If an organization has obtained IRC Section 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status, an individual or company's charitable contributions to this entity are tax-deductible. Organizations must apply to the Internal Revenue Service for such status as not all nonprofit organizations qualify for tax exemption. Qualification as a nonprofit organization is defined by state law, while qualification for tax exemption is largely determined by federal tax law.

Tax exemption does not apply to employment or payroll taxes. Conditions such as the tax-exempt purpose, complying with limitations on spending, and an internal safeguard for a charity must be met for the IRS to issue an authorization letter of tax-exempt status. Failure to maintain operations in compliance with the law may result in an organization losing its tax-exempt status.

There are benefits of organizing a nonprofit organization as a corporation. Limitation on personal liability is a significant benefit in organizations of the corporate form. If the corporation is found liable for damages, the liability is generally confined to the corporation. The directors and officers of the organization are generally not held liable for the wrongdoing of the corporation, whereas unincorporated associations do not have this protection available. However, organizations that are incorporated are required to file organizational documents and annual reports with the state. These documents are a matter of public record.

Disadvantages

The cost of setting up and running a nonprofit organization is one of its principal disadvantages. Because a nonprofit is a legal entity, the use of an attorney or accountant is recommended as the rules and regulations are complex. While tax exemption is one of the advantages of qualified nonprofits, the fee of incorporation and application for exemption is a disadvantage. These costs are not the same for every entity. With the corporate form of nonprofit organizations, filing with the state is required. The cost of annual reporting requirements is also a disadvantage.

In creating nonprofits, personal control is limited. In some cases the organization's directors are the only people allowed to elect officers and to determine corporate policies. Nonprofits are subject to federal and state laws and regulations, and must follow its own articles of incorporation and bylaws, which again limit personal control over the nonprofit entity.

As a nonprofit organization is dedicated to charity or the public, its finances are also open to inspection by the public. The public may be able to obtain copies of the nonprofit organization's expense and salary reports as well as state and federal filings.

Certain detailed documents including financial records, articles of incorporation, bylaws and annual reports, as required by the state in which it is incorporated, must be prepared in a specific manner and filed by certain deadlines.

[Pros and Cons of Becoming a Nonprofit Organization](#) (GrantSpace)

Problem Areas

There are many ongoing problems faced by nonprofit organizations. Congress and the IRS perceive a great deal of fraud in the area of charitable giving and have a great deal of concern about taxpayers avoiding their legal obligations. As a result, the Pension Act of 2006 details the significant changes in the laws that deals with charitable organizations. These recent tax law changes are broadly ranged into several categories:

- Greatly increased information-sharing between the IRS and state governments on exempt organizations.
- Greatly increased regulation and scrutiny of donor-advised funds.
- Greatly increased regulation and scrutiny of supporting organizations.
- Increased and more detailed reporting requirements in charitable information returns, including Form 990, with reporting requirements extended to more charitable organizations.
- Increased penalties for self-dealing, excess benefit transactions, fraud and abuse.
- Increased reporting and scrutiny of in-kind and cash donations, with greater requirements for appraisals and receipts.

Another problem area is the increasing cost associated with Capacity Building. Capacity Building is best described as actions that enhance a nonprofit's ability to work towards its mission. Since most nonprofit organizations rely on outside funding (grants, government funds, and direct donations), changes in these funds may influence reliability and predictability with which the organization can hire and retain staff, create programs and maintain facilities.

Fiscal Sponsorship

Fiscal Sponsorship is an agreement through which a project or organization without tax-exempt status – but which could qualify for exemption - partners with an existing tax-exempt organization in order to receive donations and grants. Any nonprofit that the IRS recognizes as exempt under section 501(c)(3) can be a fiscal sponsor. If you are already working closely with a 501(c)(3) organization, you may want to consider asking them to be your organization's fiscal sponsor. It is important for sponsoree organizations to find a fiscal sponsor that have a similar mission or area of interest, as the fiscally sponsored program is technically a “program” of the fiscal sponsor.

With the complexity and detail in structuring an agreement, it is important to understand that charitable contributions for the project are accounted for in the financial books of the 501(c)3 organization, and the organization serving as a fiscal sponsor is doing so under the rules and regulations of the IRS. Funds earmarked for the project must be properly controlled and overseen by the fiscal sponsor: they must have the capacity to properly steward the funds, have mission alignment, and a willingness to maintain good communication with the project.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has been more closely scrutinizing these types of arrangements in recent years, so being thoughtful in how you form your fiscal sponsorship is important. It should also be noted that the fiscal sponsor will usually take an administrative fee (typically between 7% and 15% of the sponsored organization's funds) to cover the costs of administering the sponsored organization's financial reporting and banking fees.

Additional Fiscal Sponsorship Resources

[NAO Quick Guide to Fiscal Sponsorship in Oregon](#)

[NAO Nonprofit Resource Library](#)

The following resources may help you find a fiscal sponsor:

- [Cascade Pacific Fiscal Sponsorship Services](#) – Provides fiscal sponsorship services in Oregon.
- [The Fiscal Sponsors Directory](#) - A searchable directory of potential fiscal sponsors.
- [National Network of Fiscal Sponsors](#)

One of the best resources available for quickly understanding fiscal sponsorship is Gregory Colvin's book: [Fiscal Sponsorship, 6 Ways to Do It Right](#).

For additional questions, we recommend that you consult a licensed nonprofit attorney for guidance and assistance in preparing fiscal sponsorship agreement.

Here is a link to NAO's Directory with [legal service providers](#). These are business members of NAO that specialize in serving Oregon nonprofits.

NeCus' Center Subcommittee

Dick Basch, Les Sinclair and Betty Gearen

Educational Programming

As we begin moving forward with NeCus' and ECFR educational programming we will be gathering materials and pre-existing curriculum. We will focus on the importance of the area to the Clatsop Nehalem Tribe which will be one of the key focuses for our educational programming, along with the Ecola Creek Forest Reserve and its unique ecosystem, creating a "Library" of knowledge to draw upon.

We have contacted Doug Deur, Mindy Hardwick, Angela Benton (FOHR), Lisa Hebecker (HRAP), Graham Klag (NCWA) and Katie Volke (NCLC) who have agreed to assist us in distilling information and collaborate with us for future events at NeCus'.

The classroom, exhibit, and garden space will allow us to educate visitors on the unique tribal history of the site plus our ongoing efforts to protect and restore ecological processes that, in the past, have furnished thriving habitats for salmon and beaver, to name a few that are in danger now. One of the goals for the ECFR is to educate the public, both visitors and locals, what better place to house this effort than NeCus' Park. The gateway to our ecosystem!

Thunderbird Program

The Thunderbird classes will provide knowledge of the history of NeCus', both pre-contact and post-contact, from the first people's perspective. Drawing from traditions, stories and knowledge practiced by the Clatsop Nehalem communities. Presented through, stories, lectures, exhibits, and hands-on opportunities designed to promote sustainable approaches to living practiced in the past.

Possible Activities:

- Tribal histories and knowledge
- Storytelling/legends
- Woodcarving
- Basketmaking using traditional plants and fibers
- Cooking using traditional plants
- Traditional herbal medicine

- Natural dyeing using traditional plants

Forest to Sea: Ecosystems in Balance

Classes will explore the geology of the site from pre-civilization to the present and the intricate balance of natural ecosystems, focusing on the Ecola Creek Forest Reserve (ECFR) ecosystem. They will promote an understanding and foster an appreciation for our ECFR, which encompasses the city watershed, providing wildlife habitat in the upland forest, streams, riparian areas, and the estuary. We will also provide hands-on opportunities for community involvement in our restoration efforts in bringing back beaver and salmon along with tree replanting and invasive plant removal:

- Estuary
- Riparian areas
- Watershed
- Upland forest
- Wildlife habitats: beaver, salmon
- Restoration efforts

Human Historical

Past to the Present to the Future - Humans have lived along the Oregon coast for many thousands of years.

- Tribal history as far back as we can go
- Arrival of the Europeans
- “Cannon Beach”-specific history
- Future - creating a sustainable future, lessons from the past.
 - A renewal not only of old ways and old traditions- but towards a renewal of the necessary balance between human needs and the needs of the natural world upon which human life depends.

Natural History

Millions of years ago, the Pacific Northwest looked quite different. Hot molten lava from the Yellowstone “super volcano” flowed through low-lying valleys and over the smaller Cascade Mountain Range. As it reached the ocean shore, it

sank down into the soft sediments, cooling and hardening into thick black basalt. Over the millions of years that followed, tectonic plate movement pushed the basalt formation upwards, and erosion carved away the softer sediments and stones, leaving the dramatic rocky coastline that is still in transition today.

- Oldest rocks in the Coastal Range are 40-60 million years old.
Paleocene/Eocene epochs
- Peak of the last ice age occurred 20,000 years ago
 - The sea level was 300 - 400' lower than now.
 - The coast was 20 - 30 miles west of present day.