



**MINUTES
DEVILS LAKE WATER IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
REGULAR MEETING**

**COUNCIL CHAMBERS, CITY HALL, 3rd Floor
July 12, 2012
6:00 P.M.**

PRESENT: David Skirvin
Brian Green
Noel Walker
Kip Ward
Randy Weldon

ABSENT: None

AUDIENCE: Mitchell Moore, Mark Christie, Don Sell, Jon Oksenholt,
S. Miles Schlesnger, D. Walker, Catherine Pruett, and others

STAFF: Lake Manager Paul Robertson; Seth Lenaerts, Project
Manager and Alyssa Clayton, Intern

MEDIA:

The Board held an Executive Session at the DLWID office prior to this regular DLWID Board of Directors meeting.

Skirvin called the regular DLWID Board of Directors meeting to order at 6:00 P.M.

**Consent Agenda for the June Minutes and the June Financial Report
The Board unanimously approved the June Minutes and the June Financial Report.**

Board Elections

Skirvin asked for nominations for chairman of the Board. Green nominated Skirvin to continue as chair for next year. Weldon seconded the nomination. Voting Yes: Weldon, Green, Walker and Ward. Skirvin abstained. Skirvin was elected as chair of the Board.

Skirvin asked for nominations for vice chair. Weldon nominated Green and Skirvin seconded the nomination. Vote: Green was unanimously elected to vice chair.

Skirvin asked for nominations for Treasurer. Green nominated Walker and Ward seconded the nomination. Vote: Unanimous. Walker was elected to serve as treasurer.

Skirvin reminded everyone that, in the future, the Board will meet every second Thursday of the month rather than the first Thursday.

Public Comment

Miles Schlesnger. 1192 NW Lake Drive. He said he has lived here since October of 2009; previously he lived in Portland and commuted to the coast. He applauded the District's staff for the great job they are doing, but cautioned the Board to remember that the lake is not the same historically. In 1955, there was no blacktop on East Devils Lake Road where the flooding occurs. He said the road belongs to the County. It was built on wetlands. He does not feel that the District should be using their funds for the County to do another study. He said the lake is now managed better than it has been in 20 years as far as livability. He brought up the idea of holding jet ski races on the lake. He discovered three contacts for groups who hold jet ski races. He talked to them last week and one group was very interested in the idea during the summer season. Roger Harnack in Washington is acquainted with Devils Lake and stays at the Anchor Inn during New Years. He will send some information on races. Schlesnger said he would like the Board to consider this as a possibility and offer some staff assistance to organize such an event. Skirvin said they could look into it.

Mark Christie. He read some e-mails between him and Robertson and him and Green regarding the removal of the dam and when the removal first became an issue. Since the Board decision had already been made for the water level to remain at 9.0 feet, this issue seemed to be moot.

Mitchell Moore. Handed out a Thompson Creek *E.coli* history chart. He said the majority of the samples failed. There was an average of 350% over the range of moderate to high risk. After the District sampled and posted the Thompson Creek area, it was found to have one DNA sample to be from canine. The sample was through the entrance out to the lake and the concentration diminished as it entered the lake. A letter was sent to Park Lane residents requesting them to monitor their dogs. The County tested the KOA systems and found them to be operating properly. Moore asked the District to take some action on this issue—perhaps some further DNA testing at several points upstream. Create a plan of action for this summer.

Regarding the lake level, he has heard some folks commenting that they are having some difficulty, but it is not impossible to get their boats off the dock. Waves are now hitting the bottom of the walls and the lake is at 9.1. Moore would like to hear an action plan the District has to take advantage of this lower lake level to determine the positive and negative impacts relating to lowering it. If we do nothing, we are going to be back again next year. How does it impact? Let's get something documented.

On the water quality reports, they are great, but recently the reports were changed. E-mails go back to a link on the website for current data. Moore asked if the valuable historic information could be placed on the website. He also would like to see ratings added to the list.

Jon Oksenholt. He said he attended on behalf of his family—they own west side lake frontage and the most developable property on the west side, so they have a vested interest in the lake. He has followed some of the information from the last couple of meetings. He said he personally knows everyone on the Board with the exception of David Skirvin. He said his family supports the decision that was reached at the last meeting; he feels the Board is reasonable. The decision seems to leave the door open for future adjustments. He said it is great that the community is involved in these issues. He said he is concerned about the lake level issue becoming a distraction from more important issues that could be disastrous if not addressed.

Unfinished Business

The Devils Lake Plan

Septic Tank Revitalization Program

Provided official update. No updates of any real substance, said Lenaerts. The role that the District is playing in this issue seems to be that of facilitator between the City and the County. One main issue is deciding who will make the determination about whether a system is failing or not. Lenaerts has been working on the form. Both sides are comfortable with the inspection personnel making the determination from the form that the County and City would approve. Next month, all entities will have an official meeting with the County health specialist, and Lenaerts is hopeful that something can be firmed up regarding the inspection form.

Green: Are you referring to the private company inspector or the County health inspector? He said he feels that the inspector fulfills the role of reporting the condition of the system that would require a permit for repairs, similar to the way a neighbor reports a failure. You just make the County's job easier. Why is it so difficult? Do they feel there will be a lot more work in terms of inspections?

Lenaerts: The County does not feel they would have to go to the property to determine that a system is failing if the form is specific. The County would simply look at the form.

What the County is saying is that the inspector would have to complete the form. The City was not interested in having to complete the form. They would all agree on a form.

The County feels that they could be inundated with 150 inspection forms and have to go back and recheck every property.

Green: So, it did come down to the number of reports.

Lenaerts: It is a staffing issue. If you have a professional maintenance provider on staff, they should be able to make the decision. As long as it is not flowing into waters, they do not have jurisdiction over that property. It has never been our intention to tell a property owner that their system is failing. Property owners are going to do the right thing if they find out they have a failing system. It comes down to providing people the information and allowing them to fix that problem before it becomes a more expensive one.

Green: The City wants to have inspections every five years for the people who are trying to do the sewer system.

Lenaerts said he thought the cost of an inspection would average around \$300.

Green said he would estimate it at \$300 to \$500.

Robertson said you can hire the County to do it for \$500; however, the cost would come down considerably if there is a mandatory inspection program.

Save our Shoreline Campaign

Lenaerts said the major planting season is in the fall; if anyone is interested in doing a project, now is the best time to get in touch with him.

He said the invasive species removal is a major issue. If anyone has the yellow flag iris, they should cut off the flower and dispose of it. He is hoping to have some plans for August or September.

Lenaerts and Alyssa Clayton will be spending time at the raingardens weeding and watering.

Lenaerts reported that they will be shooting the video this month and hope to have a preview ready for the August meeting.

Vegetation Management

Robertson said that the most important issue is the application for the grass carp. The contractor and Robertson are working together on securing information that MaxDepth Aquatics requires for the project. Robertson met with ODFW staff and described the Bayesian Neural Network Model that is being developed and the expected outcome.

Robertson noted that the Board authorized up to \$10,000 for the survey and Robertson would work with MaxDepths on which of the surveys would be most valuable. After researching the issue, Robertson said there will be considerable savings by going with PSU at the \$8,523. Dr. Sytsma's name connected with the project should also be a benefit. They will work July 17 through 19 using a small boat to survey the lake and locating with satellite the spots around the lake and quantifying the vegetation in the lake. This will be the first of two surveys for the year. The intent will be to continue to monitor. They can measure the vegetation and do sample data collection and quantify the vegetation. We could then use this data for long-term justification for when we want to plant the fish. Joe Eilers has been working on putting in some variables of lake vegetation. These efforts are fundamental in our pursuit of the grass carp application. Also, if we want to collect the same data set that they will be collecting and want to do it internally, there is the option of buying software and hardware. Biosonic software doesn't talk to the lower grade software. So, the data would be usable, but if you want to incorporate the data sets year to year, you could do it at the same time and then basically have staff conduct the tests in the future. Robertson said he was not offering a personal endorsement; however, he has confidence in the software company and their capacity to transport.

By investing a few thousand dollars now in addition to the \$8,523, it would not be much above the original amount of \$10,000. It is in the budget of \$25,000 as a placeholder for aquatic plant survey.

If we purchased this software and hardware, we would bring our annual cost down. Not the identification, but determining the actual volume to about \$2,000. If you are interested, let me hear from you.

Skirvin said his first impression is if they are taking the readings, he doesn't know why we should purchase the equipment now. He would wait until the next round and then move forward if we decide to do so.

Robertson said that realistically, the data will be there and you don't need to have it going into the same software. We collect data now with systems that are completely incompatible to what we did in the past.

Green said if a permit is obtained, ODFW is going to require collection of data at least on an annual basis.

Robertson said that with this software you can get a one-sample rate for less. We will be asked to do it annually—in spring and in August when it warms up.

Green said if the permit is denied, how much use are we going to have for this equipment? Robertson said we will have to look at other methods of managing vegetation. Going out and monitoring and collecting data and then subtracting areas that are inundated. Either with mechanically harvesting or other methods, but it would help us scale up and know where we need to target our best uses. We could know, for instance, that the south end of the lake is off limits. The only benefit is the straight data base line collection. You don't miss the first year.

Skirvin said we will get true benefit the first year or two and then if, when we get into the maintenance cycle, we need to do it ourselves we can look into it.

Robertson said that Eilers has the software and said it was not totally easy, but he did get it to work. He is available to do this type of monitoring in the future, as well.

Green said there is no need for a decision to be made right now.

Skirvin said, "Let's hold off on it, then."

Regarding the Economic Impact Study, Robertson said that we had looked for this study for a number of years. Al Rice did it years ago, and we found it in February. It is up on the website now, and although it is dated, it does have value. We would like to take that study and build upon it and bring it current as well as look at other studies and evaluate lake water quality and weed infestation and look at having an economic study relative to the grass carp in time for the winter. We won't have to go into the ODFW until January or March. We have a three-month process to get on their schedule, but we have to be ready. We will be producing this study and feel it is good use of staff time.

Green asked if it could be done in-house and Robertson replied that it could.

Diver Assisted Suction Harvesting (DASH)

David Phillips, a previous intern, did this report. Robertson said the only change would be "diver-operated suction." It is more consistent with language seen in other states. It is localized, selected treatment.

Robertson showed a video of five or six minutes from the New Hampshire Environmental Services and said this system is operating on New Hampshire lakes. It is an effective tool, but it is not an entire-lake tool for our 680-acre lake. A two-person team would be able to handle five to 15 acres of the lake. For 100 acres, you would need another six teams. The cost would be about \$7 million. If we went down this road, long term, it could be a

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supplement as a mechanical harvester. We would have to find a disposal site that doesn't bankrupt the District—680 acres worth of vegetation out of the lake twice a year would be daunting.

Ward: If we fail to get the grass carp, how long before the weeds come back?

Robertson said as soon as it turns the corner, you will have about 18 months—a couple of growing seasons—and the lake will start to be vegetated. Dr. Pennington echoed that. Certainly after five years, the vegetation would be back.

Ward: With the weeds back in full force, what effect would that have on lake bottom sediment?

Robertson said that weeds actually trap sediment. Vegetation actually slows down as currents move through the lake and the wave energy that stirs up the lake.

Ward: So, within 60 months, we would be in a crisis.

Robertson said that within 60 months, you would have a considerable amount of vegetation. It is a heightened concern for most people in the District since the District was formed for vegetation management.

Ward: You said our chances would be 50 percent for being granted the permit.

Robertson said, "I said it was 50/50. We increase our odds by being prepared. The Devils Lake Plan is part of this effort. All of these projects are vital to getting nutrients out of here and buy us time and help us be proactive. It is vital to a successful application. Then our chances go to 51 percent with thoughtful lake management.

On the diver-assisted milfoil machine for diver-assisted vegetation harvesting, Robertson asked if the Board felt this was a viable tool to continue moving forward with research.

Ward: How many acres can they do in a week?

Robertson said: 600 square feet per hour or 14 days per acre. Probably two weeks or 80 hours. For 20 weeks, ten acres. Not a lot.

Weldon: That's less than 2% of the lake.

Robertson said you are looking at maybe being able to provide boat access to the lake. At least it's access. This might be the tool to do that—from Regatta Grounds to Devils Lake State Park. As a section dredger working on the boat launches—an important area to keep accessible. From a management perspective of protecting other water bodies, the boat launches would be a good place to keep monitored.

Skirvin: You are then looking at it as a point solution.

Robertson: Yes.

Ward: How many acres are capable of supporting weeds?

Robertson: 400 acres or more

Ward: How many of those acres have vegetation?

Robertson: About 1 percent. Where we see it is in a couple of the canals. We will know more next meeting after we have our first survey. In looking at this as a maintenance program to clean up the canals, this would be a tool to get you there; however, many of those canals have fallen trees and access is almost impossible. It would be hard to get in there.

Ward: At 14 days per acre and we are seeing plant growth several feet high; can they move faster on "short hair"? When you do this, are you removing any of the sediment?

Robertson: No, you are oxidizing it, but it will settle back out. There might be some benefit. When you stir up the sediment, it can help react to break down bacteria a little bit.

Not ongoing oxidation.

Weldon said he had looked into the program a little bit. He called them and they said they thought they could differentiate between native and invasives. But, you can't really tell with the visibility, and the shallowness of this lake is a negative. Milfoil propagates through plants breaking apart. It may be clean this year, but you just need a plant down the lake to spread and next year you are back where you were. The turbidity thing was quite an eye opener to him.

Robertson: Once you get this going, it gets pretty turbid. When you are cutting weeds out of the lake, you are at a pretty desperate situation. It's time consuming. You only have so many hours in the day to do this. With all of these projects, you have the disposal issue. So, it is a very targeted program--maintenance of boat launches. It is more effective than trying to do bottom barriers; however, bottom barriers could be put around the boat launches to keep invasives from entering or departing the lake.

Ward: Could we find out if the suction device has any effect on preventing algae blooms?

Robertson said he visited Lake Oswego where they have a version of a vacuum cleaner for algae blooms. These could be modified to suck up the surface of the lake at Regatta Grounds 24/7 and filter out that stuff. That's a great task.

Green said he doesn't like the fact that there are not enough references or successes—only one reference regarding a lake in New York. Do we know about any other lakes and results?

Robertson: We have some feedback from the folks that produced the video. They are doing more and more. It's becoming a pretty common strategy for smaller lakes in New Hampshire, but it is targeted. What you find is that your work load gets less over time. You are knocking it down to 85% eradication. This is one tool—but, not The Tool.

Skirvin asked about the possibility of extrapolating what it would cost.

Green: Is this a substitute for grass carp? The answer seems to be, "No."

Robertson said you are just buying yourself some time. It could fend off the weeds for awhile.

Green: Does Eilers have anything to say about this technology?

Robertson said he has not spoken to him about it. He might have an opinion.

Ward: Is there anyone that is using this that can document it for us?

Robertson said those folks in New Hampshire are doing this. In March, the caveat was that this is not a big operation. They are doing this in small systems if people don't want to use herbicides and they don't have a harvester and you have no grass carp. It becomes how much money and time you want to spend. It would work in conjunction with a harvester.

Green: Full speed ahead with the grass carp application.

Ward: I think we at least need to start thinking about a Plan B.

Green: We should go straight grass carp application first, but if the handwriting is on the wall, another possibility would be that you have to reach a certain level before they allow the grass carp. And then you say, if we added this technology, would you approve a grass carp in conjunction with this. That's a long time down the road.

Sewer

Regarding the effort to bring the sewer to the 15th Street area, Green reported the costs came in close to what was estimated initially. He said the main issue is the City's insistence on a date by which existing homes currently on septic must connect to sewer. Initially, they said within 120 days. They agreed to a 15-year mandatory connection date, but have not been happy. In retrospect, it's not all that bad. The useful time of most septic systems isn't more

than 30 years. Most of the systems, virtually all of them in our neighborhood, 55 lots, 27 homes, are 25 years old. At 15 years out, most of ours will be 40 years old or older anyway. It's not that onerous and it is something property owners will be able to live with. Next step was to see if we could secure private financing for the project and it turns out that private financing that is available is pretty much what the City would give us. And, it is better because the City is then able to use our project as the model for sewerage the lake without having to do serial financing for one neighborhood after another. Private financing built into the model will work in favor of being able to get the rest of the lake sewerage. We wanted to have the information prior to a letter going out to the residents. This is what we feel is possible and what is on the table now. Mandatory connect date is 15 years out and the city wants a 5-year inspection for everyone. It's not too onerous. Repairing a system would be a greater cost than hooking up to sewer. The letter is about ready to go. The point is do we still have majority of owners once they receive the letter. Hopefully, by the next meeting we will have a response. The City wants to know if there is a majority of support.

Communications Report

Robertson said the KBCH Good Morning Wake Up program airs the third week of the month. Lenaerts and Alyssa will be guests this month. The podcast is on kbcham.com.

Lenaerts gave a presentation entitled Raingardens at the Driftcreek Library with Maria Cahill at the monthly Watershed Council meeting. It was an informative presentation. Some of the benefits of raingardens were presented.

Linfield College Coastal Ecology Class will be hosted for the fifth year for a half-day short course on the Rock Creek Dam Modification for Coho Passage. This year, the professor has opened it up for additional participants free of charge. If anyone is interested in attending from the Board, you can come for all or part. It will be on August 2 from 10:30 to 2:30 and includes a presentation at the District's office, followed by a field trip and a hike to the dam site. If you are interested, give Paul a call.

Lenaerts is finalizing the Devils Lake Revival for August 4 from 10:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. The event is free to the public and Lenaerts said the activities will include educational booths, kids activities, pontoon boat tours, stand-up paddle board lessons, kayak demonstrations and tours, live music, food, veggie and seafood options, prizes, including a kayak, in-water rescue demos and beach safety presentations. It will also most likely feature the Water Polo Club from Portland and a water polo match. There will be a swim competition from Regatta Grounds to East Devils Lake State Park. Posters are being created by *Oregon Coast Today*.

Lenaerts said it is too soon to plan for jet ski races—the logistics of getting boats in and out and the water polo is an hour. We can look at it for next year or another time.

Safety Report

The new staff member signed off on all MSDS and the safety program. She categorized MSDS into a spread sheet summary. She also completed the Coastal Temps safety program. Safety is not an accident.

MidCoast TMDL

This process is an 18 to 20 month process by DEQ in which we are participating. Robertson is part of the technical group. This Tuesday is when the aquatic vegetation survey is taking place with PSU staff. The next meeting will be in Florence. Devils Lake is listed for weeds/algae, chlorophyll a and pH and Thompson Creek is listed for fecal coliforms, and thus, as a local government, we have been invited to participate.

Robertson said he has created a web presence under the Project Page for the TMDL process. They are fine-tuning the model which will help to determine how bacteria get into the system. Other meetings will include pollution, temperature, and sediments. Land use changes create continual balance on how you can change privately-owned lands.

Intern-Summer 2012—Alyssa Clayton

Alyssa introduced herself and listed the projects on which she is working—raingardens, archiving the Minutes, preparing spread sheets on MSDS, learning the methodologies used to collect and run samples in the laboratory, and working with Lenaerts on the Devils Lake Water Revival.

New Business

East Devils Lake Road

Robertson said that East Devils Lake Road bisects Rock Creek; it was built in the 1930's and paved after the 1950's. It has been an ongoing maintenance issue with soft areas and wetlands and when asphalt is added, the road sinks. It's gotten worse in the last year. The asphalt has slumped and there is a speed bump. The County has invested many thousands of dollars, but it's never been a good fix. The County received a grant to finalize a study. The options are doing nothing up to bypassing the wetlands on another street. The challenge is funding; neither the County nor the District has that kind of funds. Our budget contains \$5,000 to help jumpstart a process that would be led by the County that is kicking in \$25,000 to help fund the study that will be coordinated by Salmon Drift Creek Watershed Council to hold stakeholder meetings and find interested parties for the millions of dollars needed to remedy this problem. The strategy is not to look at typical sources of funding, but to look at Homeland Security and other such entities.

Catherine Pruett, Director of Salmon Drift Creek Watershed Council, spoke on plans for fundraising, bringing groups together, such as government and other agencies, and even coordinating property owners who can work on ground restoration. She will work on public awareness and education. She said we are contracting with the County to bring these groups together. Pruett said they are looking hard at an option that is less expensive than the highest option. It is feasible to pull money together. The contribution that the District is asked to provide is \$5,000, a modest amount of about 50 cents per constituent. There is no guarantee of success, but without the project moving forward, there are a lot of issues with fish passage. What next winter will be like for the road, it's hard to say. Now is the time to begin this process. The recommendation is to move forward. The District would assist by writing letters of support to agencies that have millions of dollars. The road use is affected as are water quality and fish passage.

Ward: Can you expand on that.

Pruett said she would be meeting with the County to discuss a different plan than what has been done to date. The paving has made the road heavier. She said she does not know what the new plan is at this time.

Green: Is it a lower amount like \$5 million?

Pruett: It's possible to raise a lower amount of money. This is not just an environmental issue, but a public safety issue as well. [For tsunami evacuation, etc.] A number of issues make this fund-worthy. It is possible to raise some significant funds.

Skirvin: Your current budget is sufficient to do this?

Pruett: \$25,000 from the county is sufficient. We will check out partners, bring them together and see what kind of funds they have, schedule meetings for the working group, finding prospects and assist in the application processes. We will obtain letters of support, reporting back to the County and the District on what we've accomplished. The goal is to put a lot of time into the project this year.

Ward moved to fund the project with the \$5,000 the Board approved in the Budget for the current year. Green seconded.

Green is torn because it is a worthwhile purpose; however, he is concerned about the likelihood of accomplishing something because of the cost. He asked Pruett to do her best to elaborate.

Pruett said she plans on contacting a number of different agencies—U.S. Fish and Wildlife, the City and County. Other agencies she plans on contacting are FEMA and the Oregon State Parks, U.S. Highway Department and security agencies. This is a potential route for tsunami evacuation that makes it more than just environmental concerns. She plans on looking at grants. She is a grant researcher and writer, although this is on a much larger scale than she would normally tackle. She plans to bring everyone together—partners and experts.

Robertson: The County did try one grant.

Pruett: They did apply for the \$20 million grant, but did not have enough staff time. It is really difficult if you are standing there alone. This would enable us to bring in dozens of entities that have concern about the value for public safety, fish passage and water quality and it is having all their support that make our position infinitely stronger. The County could try to go after a couple of grants on their own again, but without community support it is not as likely to succeed. Pruett said she has a list of 30 agencies; however, she has not begun the process. Next week will be the first official meeting.

Green: Something's got to be done. Whatever it is will be expensive. What we are being asked to contribute is 1/1000 of the least expensive alternative on the horizon. So, I think I'm talking myself into voting yes.

Skirvin said he agrees that something needs to be done on a permanent basis; but he wants to know the timing is right. He sees benefits to our mission and what we support.

Weldon: Our mission statement is to improve water quality and improve the environment for fish. It falls within our mission. I have talked to some people who don't live on the lake, and they've had questions about why they are paying taxes when they don't use the lake.

Someday they might need access to that road. It might be a lifesaver for some people.

Ward: There are a lot of benefits and it is a chance to get a major fix with our \$5,000.

Vote: Unanimous. Motion carried.

Non-Agenda Items

Skirvin said regarding the adjustments to Seth Lenaert's contract that the Board didn't have time to go over in their last meeting, he would like to put it before the Board with the salary adjustment to \$39,700 for July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013.

Ward moved to approve the salary for the specified time. Weldon seconded.

Vote: Unanimous. Motion carried.

Skirvin said he would like to establish an action plan to evaluate the new policy from last meeting--monitoring and investigating activities in support of the changes.

He said last year, we discussed only doing a sampling of *E coli* in recreational waters. That little tributary at Thompson Creek isn't part of the recreational area. I don't know how other people feel about that being included in the recreational summary of what is going on in the watershed.

Robertson: In 2010, the District targeted Thompson Creek. One series of late summer testing and within that window and within that year, late August, canine were the only determined source, although there might be some we missed, but they have an impact up there. How that plays out in winter or spring time or other years is an unknown. If we are going to think it's all canines and keeping dogs on a leash will fix it is short sighted.

A septic system survey in the mid-90's showed there were a couple of failed systems and these fecal coliform numbers came down. There could be human sources. There could be horses, ducks, or other wildlife issues. Getting those bacteria down is important.

Ward: Is there a spot on Thompson Creek where they go down?

Robertson: One of the main stems of those streams had some of the highest values--between 6 and 10 sites on that stream. The highest value was at TC10. Not consistently. But, you might think it drips down. Sampling time and variability affect the sampling. The next steps would be to look at another late September sampling and collect the data. We've contracted for a new lab for DNA work. We were sampling and came back and started filtering and the vacuum pump died. By the time we got a new vacuum pump, the time had expired.

I understood that that is the approach we would continue with.

Ward: Since we've made adjustments to the lake level, wouldn't it be prudent to gather empirical data so we know what is happening.

Green: Maybe we could have residents around the lake report their areas.

Ward: Except when you go dock by dock, you get something more consistent. It holds us accountable.

Skirvin: Paul can put together some strategy to bring to the meeting next month.

Green: The lake will start falling after the August meeting, so we need to be able to roll with that.

Skirvin: I'd like to plan another goal-setting session sometime this fall; let's look at what might be an opportune time—on a Saturday afternoon. It's been a couple of years since we've done that.

Weldon said he has read information about how the Oregon Public Health Division looks at bluegreen algae. He noted a story from the Medford *Mail Tribune* and the exposure risk.

There was a flow chart from the Oregon Health Division.

A discussion regarding the article and toxins in the article compared to the monitoring the District currently does.

Robertson said cell counts are cheaper to do than to run all four toxins all the time.

Robertson: RE: Thompson Creek, what we did last summer was up Thompson creek to where it turned to mud. The question we were unable to answer in August was in a normal flow event before it is mud, if the water is flowing into the canal, is it still high value? If the water is still flowing, you are going to have a high value that is creek water. That was the question we ended with last summer. If we want to finish that investigation, we can do it. The recreational limits of the postings I understand. If people are recreating in the canal, is it a concern?

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Skirvin: Is there any reason we cannot change that?

Robertson: We can finish that if we wish. Is the creek water of significant volume and at what point does it become lake water and is it impacting the canal.

Skirvin: Let's do our recreational sampling in the primary waters of the lake and not on the other side of the road. I'm sure if you reach out to some of those folks that live there, you could sample that.

Robertson: So, would you want the one we do one week from now to be discontinued for posting?

Skirvin: When you start the additional sampling, you will have the portions that people recreate at under the monitoring. The posting we have up there today and the next one that we do, do the inland sampling. And not post the private property on the east side of the lake.

Ward: That flows into the lake, so are we setting up a non-peeing section.

Skirvin: It's different than where people can recreate into. We are still testing the creek water.

Robertson: The last time we had an additional five sites. So, starting in the lake where LC 5 or PC 5 is a sample site that is in the lake before the canal, collecting all that data on East Devils Lake Road where we currently sample. If it is consistently or significantly different, then would it be your direction to continue a sample site in the canal? It becomes a time crunch. Five additional sites on a canal where they are used to getting one on a stream, there is not a lot of clarity.

Skirvin: If you are taking multiple samples, take an average. Unless you are getting extremely different samples.

Weldon: So you would be adding only one site.

Robertson: We choose public access spots so that we don't have to put a kayak in the water with a crew that is out in the water.

Skirvin: Figure out what you need to do and if I need to bring you back in my boat, I will.

Robertson requested authorization to attend the annual conference for Oregon Lakes Association on which he is a Board member and the Webmaster--September 14 – 16 at Crater Lake.

Green moved to authorize \$495 for Robertson's expenses to attend the annual meeting of the Oregon Lake Association meeting. Ward seconded.

Vote: Unanimous. Motion carried.

Board comments and Announcements

Green addressed comments he made at the May meeting regarding his suggesting that complete dam removal and inappropriate fish passages as part of the lake level discussion. It

should not be a revelation that the dam presents an obstacle to fish or juvenile fish between the May meeting and the June meeting. That is the center of the time period for migration. The lake isn't going to lose level during that period of time. It seems logical to keep the boards out during that time. The dam hasn't seemed to be an obstacle for fish migration, but it is something we need to be sensitive to and we have been. If we are keeping an eye on the big picture, we need to express our sensitivity because we need to show to ODFW that we are sensitive because it turns out that one of our stronger arguments for introducing grass carp is that the weed reduction in the lake that has coincided with the increase of the Coho survival and their usage of the lake and grass carp may have accelerated that introduction of Coho into the lake. I think Joe Eilers is going to support that assumption. Since we are concerned about protecting the fish and the Coho migration, we need to speak to that concern whenever we can. Our deference to Coho migration is going to be a strong argument in our favor because carp seem to assist in that migration.

With regard to complete removal of the dam, I didn't support that—I said it was an option. Having said that, I not only opted not to remove the dam, but proposed that we continue to impound water to 9.0 feet, obviously higher than the natural level, during the summer months. That was laid down unanimously by the board.

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 8:54 P.M.

The next regularly scheduled Board meeting will be August 9, 2012 at 6:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,
Linda Burt