

AGENDA

2014 Apr 10

Regular Meeting: 6 pm

Lincoln City, Council Chambers

801 SW Hwy 101, 3rd Floor



Devils Lake Water Improvement District

Post Office Box 974, Lincoln City, Oregon 97367

Phone: (541) 994-5330 Fax: (541) 994-6040

www.DLWID.org

Quick Look:

- **Harmful Algal Blooms**
- **Board Vacancy**
- **Lake Steward Nominations**

I. Roll Call

II. Consent Agenda

- Minutes of the Previous Meetings
- Financial Report

III. Comments from Citizens Present on Agenda/Non-Agenda Items: *This is an opportunity for members of the audience to bring to the District's attention any item not listed on the agenda for public hearing. Comments are limited to five (5) minutes per citizen, and the Board of Directors may use the light system. Speakers may not yield their times to others, and as a general rule this is not a time for exchange of questions. At the conclusion of this agenda item, a board member may discuss or raise questions regarding an item presented by a citizen. The Chair has the authority to reduce the time allowed for comment in accordance with the number of persons present and signed up to speak.*

IV. Unfinished Business

(Agenda Support Item A)

- The Devils Lake Plan
 - Septic / Sewer
 - Save our Shoreline
 - Vegetation Management
- Communications Report
- Safety Report
- MidCoast TMDL
- East Devils Lake Road
- Policy Updates
- Devils Lake Revival
- Lake Steward Nominations

V. New Business

(Agenda Support Item B)

- Harmful Algal Blooms
- Enterprise Zone Boundary Change
- Board Vacancy

VI. Non-agenda Items

VII. Additional Comments from Citizens Present on Non-Agenda Items

VIII. Board Comments & Announcement

IX. Adjournment

Meetings of DLWID are handicapped accessible under the ADA.

If special accommodations are needed, please contact the District Office at (541) 994-5330 48 hours prior to the meeting.

Unfinished Business

Agenda Support Item A

- a. **The Devils Lake Plan:** A watershed based plan adopted by the Board in 2011 that seeks to address the root causes of nuisance aquatic vegetation and/or Harmful Algal blooms which are excessive nutrients.

Executive Summary excerpt:* “Devils Lake is a shallow, 680 acre coastal lake that has long suffered from the effects of inputs of excess nutrients. Most prominent of these effects was the domination of the lake by nuisance aquatic plants in the 1980’s. Aquatic weed infestations largely choked the lake covering over 60% of the surface. Recreation was greatly impacted, and property values were in decline. In 1984, a local government entity, Devils Lake Water Improvement District (DLWID), was formed with the purpose of improving water quality, improving the environment for fish and wildlife, and generally reestablishing beneficial uses, including safe navigation and public access.

“Current concerns in the watershed are ongoing inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus, increasing sedimentation, erosion, stormwater, annual cyanobacteria blooms, and the threat of the return of nuisance aquatic plants to the lake.”

*View the full document online: http://www.dlwid.org/Projects/Devils_Lake_Plan/Devils_Lake_Plan_v2.1.pdf

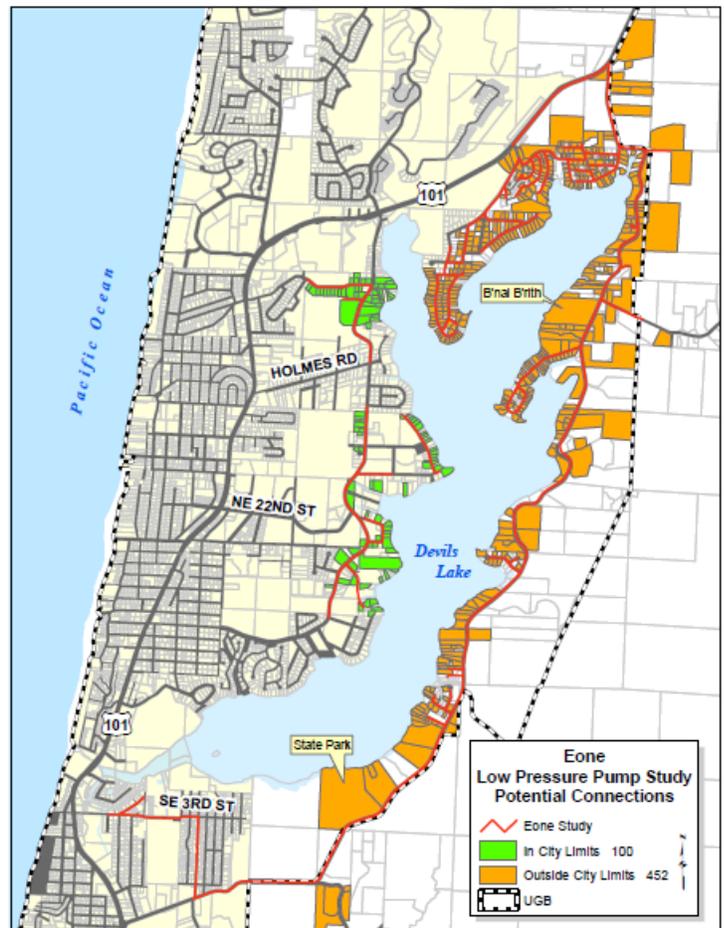
Projects within the scope of the plan are being worked on simultaneously and are listed on the Agenda and in this staff report as subheadings. Updates to the work on the projects are presented month to month as change happens and are left on the agenda until the project is complete. For a full background and all updates, please refer to previous staff reports and the Projects Page of the District’s Website under these headings:

<http://www.dlwid.org/Projects.html>

i. Septic / Sewer

- http://www.dlwid.org/Project_s.html#Septics
- http://www.dlwid.org/Project_s.html#Sewer

I am joining the City Manager, Public Works Director, and the Mayor for a meeting with DEQ in Salem on April 8 to discuss funding options. As proposed the City is seeking 2.4 million dollars from the state as a grant



for a sewer backbone around the lake to serve up to 552 connections, of which only 100 are within the city limits. The City would then match those dollars 1:1 for a total of \$4,8000,000 funded through increased sewer rates. Properties near the lake would have a \$20 monthly surcharge added to their water accounts. The remaining 5,900 other customers would see 2% increases in their bills.

This is a substantial effort and promises to be the best improvement to the watershed since the closure of the Oceanlake sewage treatment plant that discharged into the lake until 1972.

With a “backbone” pressurized sewer available, property owners would hook up incrementally as their existing septic systems needed to be replaced or failed inspection. The City Council has committed to having a Septic Tank Inspection program, regardless if sewer the lake is successful or not, but have sought to make a concerted effort on sewerage - as they are doing - such that inspections can drive hooking up to sewers and not a continuation of septic systems that fully functioning or not contribute to the nutrients that cause Harmful Algal Blooms and nuisance aquatic plants.

As part of the preparations I have sent the City information about the 303d listing for Devils Lake and Thompson Creek, making the connection to nutrient abatement and Harmful Algal Blooms, pH and Chlorophyll a concentrations. I will provide a verbal update as available at the meeting.

To Do and Pending Items:

- Meeting with DEQ: Lincoln City & DLWID
- Copy of the draft Urban Growth Management Agreement forged in the 1990’s: Lincoln County
- Copy of UGMA with Toledo: Lincoln County
- Full buildable lands inventory: Lincoln County
- Urban Growth Management Agreement: Lincoln City and Lincoln County

Voyage LID: (Chair Green)

Direct Link to Engineer Report:

http://www.dlwid.org/Projects/Sewer/Voyage_LID.pdf

ii. Save our Shoreline (SOS)

- <http://www.dlwid.org/Projects.html#SOS>

We have had a few inquires in the last month, seemingly based on the advertising of this program through our listserv with a link to the video. While we no longer have a fulltime staff person administering this program, we continue to provide consultations and certainly have funding available for suitable proposals.



iii. Vegetation Management

- <http://www.dlwid.org/Projects.html#Vegetation>



We had three separate conversations from two different ODFW staff members in the last month regarding our application and aquatic plants in particular. Interest in the Native Planting proposal from back in 2008 as well as “optimal” percent aquatic plant coverage were the major questions. We discussed issues and concerns of both and have had our consultant, Joe Eilers of MaxDepth Aquatics draft a response letter regarding the “optimal” plant cover which will have been sent by the date of the District’s next meeting. The “optimal plant cover is obviously a very complex question being highly variable and subjective as it is more or less strictly dependent on the objectives of the management.

For example as Eilers suggests: “That answer will depend on (1) desires for boating recreation [especially speedboat and wakeboarding activities], (2) desire to suppress cyanobacteria blooms, (3) optimal for centrarchids, (4) optimal for salmonids, (5) optimal for waterfowl, (6) optimal for zooplankton. There are two additional considerations in the question of optimal macrophyte coverage: (1) how are the macrophytes distributed? and (2) what species of macrophytes are present?” As such defining optimal is truly dependent on the objectives which for DLWID are to balance the needs of water quality, fish and wildlife, recreation, navigation, public access and the economy. Eilers offers examples of what others have seen as optimal for various objectives centered on fisheries which are approximately 15- 20%.

Excerpt from Eilers memo:

Modeling of macrophyte coverage, specifically using *Ceratophyllum demersum* to optimize for water quality in a nutrient-polluted water body, showed that best results were achieved with 20 percent of lake coverage (Dai et al. 2012). Similarly, an analysis of volume of water column occupied by macrophytes (PVI) showed that planktonic cladoceran biomass was greatest with a PVI of 15-20 percent and a moderate fish density (Jeppesen et al. 1998). Greater fish densities at the same macrophyte density resulted in lower cladoceran density and increased cyanobacteria. They concluded that increased refugia provided by greater macrophyte coverage had no additional benefits for the fishery. There seems to be little doubt that an increase in macrophyte coverage in shallow, eutrophic lakes can result in extensive improvements throughout the food web, although the nature of the response is likely to be highly variable depending on the composition of organisms present in the lake (cf. Hargeby et al. 1994).

Dai, Y., C. Jia, W. Lang, S. Hu, Z. Wu. 2012. Effects of submerged macrophyte *Ceratophyllum demersum* L. on restoration of a eutrophic waterbody and its optimal coverage. *Ecological Engineering*. 40:113-116.

Harbeby, A., G. Andersson, I. Blindow and S. Johansson. 1994. Trophic web structure in a shallow eutrophic lake during a dominance shift from phytoplankton to submerged macrophytes. *Hydrobiologia*. 279/280:83-90.

Jeppesen, E., T.L. Lauridsen, T. Kairesalo, and M.R. Perrow. 1998. Impact of submerged macrophytes on fish-Zooplankton interaction in lakes. The Structuring Role of Submerged Macrophytes on Lakes. *Ecological Studies*. 131:91-114.

I have since heard back from one contact at ODFW that optimal for bass fisheries – which notably are non-native in Devils Lake and management concerns exist around their

capacity to predate on native Coho - has been shown to be 40%. As such, a heavily vegetated lake would be counter to the protections being sought for Coho Salmon. ODFW continue to process our application, which hopefully we can expect to see something more formal coming from them in the coming months. From that it is anticipated that we would be offered a second appearance in front of the Commission to demonstrate our case at a subsequent meeting. It would be guess that ODFW staff should recommend a limited restocking of grass carp it would be with the conditions of seeking to increase native vegetation, through exclosures or other means as we have discussed in the past. As such the District should consider and budget for the expense associated with promoting native vegetation and shoreline improvements.

b. Communications Report

- **Internet Streaming:** Meetings the DLWID are now available for live streaming and/or recorded streaming on the internet. The internet feed can be accessed via the City's website: <http://www.lincolncity.org/> by clicking on Agenda, Packets & Video or from the following link: <http://lincolncityor.iqm2.com/citizens/default.aspx>
- **Government Access Channel 4:** The District's monthly meetings continue to be broadcast live and throughout the month repeatedly airs. This channel is available for Charter subscribers.
- **Social Media:** The District uses these social media components to reach the general public periodically.
 - **YouTube:**
<http://www.youtube.com/user/DLWID>
 - **Facebook:**
<https://www.facebook.com/DevilsLake.Oregon>
 - **Twitter:**
https://twitter.com/Devils_Lake
- **KBCH am 1400:** The District has had a standing interview spot on the THIRD Tuesday of the Month from 7:30 – 8:00 am.
- **E-Newsletter:** Spring into Action! 2014 edition was released and is available through our website or on the web at:
<http://myemail.constantcontact.com/Clearwater-e-Newsletter--Spring-2014.html?soid=1102761961457&aid=CskIPIsdjzk>



Clearwater
An E-Newsletter from
Devils Lake Water Improvement District

Spring 2014

- [Water Quality](#)
- [Squeaky Tanks](#)
- [Limnology 101](#)
- [Why Lakescape?](#)
- [Round Down & Round Out](#)
- [Save our Shoreline](#)
- [Budget & Board](#)
- [Calendar of Events](#)

Spring into Action!

In this issue we wanted to provide the public a few tools you can use to help restore Devils Lake. Many are free, low cost, or will even save you money. In fact be sure to check out the [Devils Lake Revival RFP](#) shown under the *Calendar of Events* where you could even get paid helping others get more educated on lake restoration! So break out those gloves and let's get to work!

- **Concerned about potentially failed Septic Systems?** Call, email, or make public comment at City Council and voice your support for a Mandatory Septic Inspection Program for all watershed properties. Your voice matters, but only if it is heard. Get a direct line to your elected officials through the links below in *Squeaky Tanks*.
- **Want to help destroy Harmful Algal Blooms?** It is easy, and every homeowner around Devils Lake can get started today by planting the shoreline with native vegetation. Not only does the vegetation help keep nutrients out of the lake which support algal growth, but the woody vegetation produces natural algaecides when it decays, combatting a green lake. Read more about this in *Limnology 101*.
- **Free yourself from chemicals!** Living on the shoreline and in the watershed we have a responsibility to the lake. Excess nutrients from fertilizers wash off or percolate through the soils, eventually working their way to the lake. Here they feed Harmful Algal Blooms, turning the lake green.

Join Our Mailing List

Invasive Spotlight: Scotch Broom



c. **Safety Report** (Robertson) We recently updated our Safety Policy and have incorporated safety components into the Personnel Policy and Procedures. A formal Safety Manual will be developed in the coming months. Safety is no accident!

d. **MidCoast TMDL** (Robertson)

- <http://www.dlwid.org/Projects.html#TMDL>

Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has begun the planning process for developing an Implementation Ready - Total Maximum Daily Load (IR-TMDL) for 303(d) listed waterbodies in the Oregon Mid-Coast Basin. The initiation of this TMDL process has been a long-time in the works and the process itself will be lengthy stretching over the next 18 - 20 months. 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. Notably, temperature listings are also proposed by EPA for the lake and one of its tributaries. Representatives from local, state and federal government, special districts, Tribal Nations, private industry, forestry, agriculture, conservation, NGOs, watershed councils, landowners, and others were also identified.

- Links to the DEQ's website are posted below.

<http://www.deq.state.or.us/WQ/TMDLs/midcoast.htm>

<http://www.deq.state.or.us/WQ/TMDLs/midcoastLSAC.htm>

Stakeholder Meeting: No meetings since our last DLWID meeting. A memo from DEQ was provided and is available as a link [here](#). It explains much of the delays associated with the overall TMDL. Next meeting scheduled for April 16, 2014 1:30 in Newport.

Bacteria Technical Working Group: No meeting since our place meeting.

e. **East Devils Lake Road**

- <http://www.dlwid.org/Projects.html#EDLR>

No funds have been expended from the \$10,000 set aside in the budget for salmon rescue and thus as such in accordance to the directive the board gave at a previous meeting these funds are being targeted for other fish passage opportunities, specifically work the Salmon Drift Creek Watershed Council is heading up on Thompson Creek. They are applying for a Technical Assistance grant from Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board which our \$10,000 will serve as cash match.

f. **Policy Updates**: The District has proposed updates and additions to its Policy Manual for the following items: **(Highlighted require further actions)**

- Policy and Procedures Manual (Adopted 2014-02-13)
- **Personnel Policy/Manual (Draft sent 2013-12-31: reviewed, edited, and tabled)**
- Mandatory Reporter Policy (Adopted: May 2013)
- Safety Policy (included in larger update)
- Financial Manual (Adopted 2014-01-09)

- Records Policy (Adopted 2014-01-09)
- Board Duties and Responsibilities (See Policy and Procedures Manual)
- **MSDS (Postponed until 2014 changes)**
- Employee Training (Policy added to Personnel Policy - **Safety Manual forthcoming separately**)
- Light Duty Return to Work (included in Personnel Policy)
- **Investment Policy (Draft Sent 2013-12-31: Reviewed, edited and tabled)**

Links to these drafts are available on the website:

[http://dlwid.org/Board%20Directors.html#Board Official Actions](http://dlwid.org/Board%20Directors.html#Board%20Official%20Actions)

- g. Devils Lake Revival:** The District offered a RFP for commercial and non-profit interests to be the event organizer. We did not receive any proposals by or after the deadline which was April 1, 2014. In an attempt to advertise this position, personal contacts to three known event organizers were made, advertising was conducted through the Chamber of Commerce's for three weeks, and postings were placed on Facebook, through our website, and on our listserv. Targeted non-profits were also directly alerted to the offering, yet not one reply unfortunately. As such the District is left with a decision as to if and how the District would want to proceed with the event. All previous Revivals have been administered by the Project Manager which position was not filled, following the previous Project Manager's resignation in October.

Board Action: Will we hold the Revival this year and if so how will it be organized?

- h. Lake Steward Nominations:** The District has received one nomination to date. Others which may be presented will be considered at the discretion of the board.

- **Miles Schesinger:** In short he was nominated for being the brainchild of the Devils Lake Dash which he nurtured to completion last summer which brought multiple new people to the Devils Lake and to the area, increasing spending in the local economy.

Board Action: Accept additional nominations if so desired, followed by vote for Lake Steward

- a) **Harmful Algal Blooms:** The District will present information about lake management strategies associated with reducing Harmful Algal Blooms, aka blue-green algae aka cyanobacteria. Strategies will include known biological, chemical, and physical controls as well as nutrient reductions methods associated with watershed based landuse controls which provide long-term sustained, restoration of the lake. Items shown here (listed by heading alphabetically and provided with a brief description) will be compared and contrasted.

Biological Treatments/Approaches

- **Barely Straw:** Provides a source of lignin (woody plant material) that through aerobic degradation produces natural algaecides. Wetland and typically shoreline plants provide similar effects.
- **Bio-manipulation:** The elimination or introduction of species that changes the predator-prey dynamic which can alter the food chain. The rotenone treatment of Diamond Lake a few years ago to eliminate the small fish, the tui chub, which was over grazing on zooplankton is an example that was ultimately directed at Harmful Algal Bloom proliferation.
- **Native Aquatic Vegetation:** Support the return or reintroduction of native aquatic vegetation through grass carp exclosures and/or grass carp attrition from the lake. Provides competition for nutrients, traps sediments and provides surfaces for competing epiphytic green algae.
- **Viruses, bacteria and other microscopic biocontrols:** Introduction or enhancement of existing microbes including cyanophages that target cyanobacteria. Typically these organisms exist naturally in the sediment, so effort is made to mix the Harmful Algal Blooms to the sediment where they are more likely to be destroyed. Supplemental bacteria enriched media may also be added.

Chemical Treatments/Controls

- **Algaecides:** Chemical control of Harmful Algal Blooms with specially formulated products. Potential treatments available, included Copper Sulfate, chelated copper, endothall-amine salts, and sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate based products that generally come as powders or liquids.
- **Aluminum Sulfate:** Chemical Control using combination of aluminum sulfate and buffering agents for pH control. Aluminum dissociates in water and binds with phosphate to form a precipitate or floc that settles to the bottom.
- **Calcite or Lime:** Chemical Control where there is a precipitation of Phosphorus. Removes P from water column and can cap P in the sediment. Also can remove cyanobacteria from water column.
- **RIPLOX:** A chemical control which is a combination surface sediment treatment by calcium nitrate ($\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$), ferric chloride (FeCl_3) and lime (CaCO_3). Binds phosphorus.
- **Stoichiometric Manipulation:** A debated precept of aquatic ecology that suggests low nitrogen to phosphorus ration (N:P) leads to excessive cyanobacteria. By balancing the equation, favorable green algae are more competitive over inedible blue-green algae leading to reduction in Harmful Algal Blooms. Typically involves adding additional nitrogen to the system to right imbalances in the larger Carbon to Nitrogen to Phosphorus ratio which in plankton as originally studied by Redfield has been determined to be classically defined as 106:16:1. Other others have found a much wider range in this ratio.

- **Sodium carbonate peroxyhydrate:** First registered with the EPA in 2002 it is a granular product that is used in lakes as an algaecide. When applied to water, it becomes sodium carbonate and hydrogen peroxide. The hydrogen peroxide oxidizes the algae, and kills it. It is sold under the trade names Phycomycin®, GreenClean®, PAK™ 27 and EcoBlast™.
- **Water Column Dyes:** Proprietary chemical treatment coloring the water at specific wavelengths of light shading out algae and/or aquatic plant growth.

Physical Treatments/Controls:

- **Aeration:** A physical control in which air is introduced into the water, primarily to induce circulation. Oxygenation of the substrate coupled with the circulation of the cyanobacteria promotes favorable environment for non- nuisance species. Control method serves to reduce nuisance aquatic weeds and thus is a more holistic approach. Aeration set ups include onshore blower room where electrical power is used to move air to submersed distribution piping with diffusers at their terminus. Diffusers are spread across the lake bed, anchored by concrete or other methods.
- **Algae Harvester:** Similar to a weed harvester, but designed for collecting Harmful Algal Blooms.
- **Clay:** Similar to a chemical addition, but actually is a physical control as phosphorus and cyanobacteria adhere to clay particles as they are spread across the lake surface and rain down through the water column.
- **Circulation:** A large-scale physical control in which water is pumped to induce circulation of the cyanobacteria as well as increasing the oxygen levels throughout the water column and the lake/sediment interface. Oxygenation of the substrate coupled with the circulation of the cyanobacteria promotes favorable environment for non- nuisance species. Studies show that increased viral infection and microbial degradation of the cyanobacteria through mixing to the sediment –water interface likely aid in control of Harmful Algal Blooms. Control method serves to reduce nuisance aquatic weeds.
- **Dredging:** A physical control where nutrient laden sediment is removed via mechanical means. This method is best used in areas of consolidated sediment, however, new techniques are available that allow for rapid dewatering of a variety of sediment types. Generally lake wide application would be necessary to address nutrient recycling.
- **Lake Water Treatment Works:** A shoreline based package plant designed to treat lake water. Design features could include oxygenation, chemical precipitation, and mechanical screen and settling. Effluent would be returned to lake with less nutrients and higher dissolved oxygen. Such a project in Minnesota won a national award for innovative public works.
- **Natural Hydrology:** A physical change returning the lake to a naturally flowing system by not impounding water in the summer and removal of the cement substructure of the dam promoting natural outflow of the lake in the winter as well. This serves to decrease water residence time year-round, which increases flushing of the lake. A shorter residence time decreases time in which the water receives solar radiation which decreases the opportunity for growth of Harmful Algal Blooms. Additionally a natural hydrology where lake level is allowed to rise and fall with rain events promotes establishment and recruitment of native shoreline and wetlands plants which buffer the lake, absorbs nutrients, and create natural algaecides through aerobic decaying processes, adversely affecting Harmful Algal Blooms.
- **Ultrasonic Irradiation:** A physical control where ultrasonic waves are emitted in the water column which cause for the mechanical disruption of gas vacuoles in the cyanobacteria causing increased predation. Without the gas vacuoles the cyanobacteria are not able to control their buoyancy.

- **Vacuum Filtration:** Small scale approach for limited footprints, but basically involves land based pumps and filtering media to remove Harmful Algal Blooms.

Watershed Based Landuse Approaches

- **Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control:** reducing the sedimentation and thus the nutrient loading which feed Harmful Algal Blooms in Devils Lake through best management practices (See Devils Lake Plan).
- **Nutrient Control BMPs:** Implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) by property owners typically aimed at limiting the impact from the land-use may it be agriculture, forestry, road maintenance, or other uses. These BMPs may include building a sewer system, mandatory septic pump outs, riparian buffers, and any number of Low Impact Development strategies (See Devils Lake Plan).
- **Phosphorus Free Fertilizer Ordinance:** A watershed wide ordinance limiting the application of phosphorus enriched fertilizers (See Devils Lake Plan).
- **Sanitary Sewer:** Collection system for domestic wastes. New alternative designs allow for difficult to serve region access at reduced costs. The City is currently seeking grant funding of 2.4 million with 2.4 million local match repaid through increased sewer fees for a backbone system (see Devils Lake Plan including Septic/Sewer section above).
- **Septic Inspection Program:** Volunteer or mandatory program which would require septic inspections periodically. City is committed to a mandatory program for all municipal water users (See Devils Lake Plan including Septic/Sewer section above).
- **Shoreline and Riparian Vegetation:** The shoreline is the critical interface between the lake and the watershed as it buffers the lake utilizing and trapping nutrients that otherwise form Harmful Algal Blooms, but also provide a source of lignin (woody plant material) which biodegrades into natural algaecides. The District's existing Save Our Shoreline seeks to restore the shoreline through incentives including a 75% cash match for projects. Such improvements are self sustaining, promote a healthy ecosystem, prevent wave erosion, stabilize the shoreline, which also improve water quality (See Devils Lake Plan including Save Our Shoreline section above).
- **Stormwater Management:** Runoff from rooftops, driveways, parking lots, roads and other impervious surfaces greatly increase the volume of water discharged into the lake during rain events which carries nutrient which feed Harmful Algal Blooms. This occurs largely without the buffering and cleansing afforded by native vegetation and soils. Proper stormwater management would disconnect large infrastructure in favor infiltration and rain gardens for example (See Devils Lake Plan).
- **Wetland Preservation, Establishment, Enhancement, and Restoration:** Wetlands serve many functions, part of which is improving water quality. Wetland plant species and wetland processes remove nutrients that would otherwise reach Devils Lake and feed algal blooms. Wetlands also serve as physical catchments for sediment and stabilize shorelines. Further wetland plants can become a source of natural algaecides through aerobic degradation of lignin. Many of Devils Lake's wetlands have been destroyed by the dredging of canals or vice versa by adding fill. Improvements and restoration to existing, lost or degraded wetlands may be encouraged through actions and policy reflective of the District's Missions. (See Devils Lake Plan).

- b) **Enterprise Zone Boundary Change:** The District recently received the following letter regarding a proposed boundary change in its taxing district. The footprint of the enterprise zone in

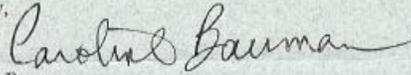


property induced by these incentives is available for assessment. An extension to four or five years in total is possible in some cases, which needs approval from the local sponsors of the Lincoln County Enterprise Zone.

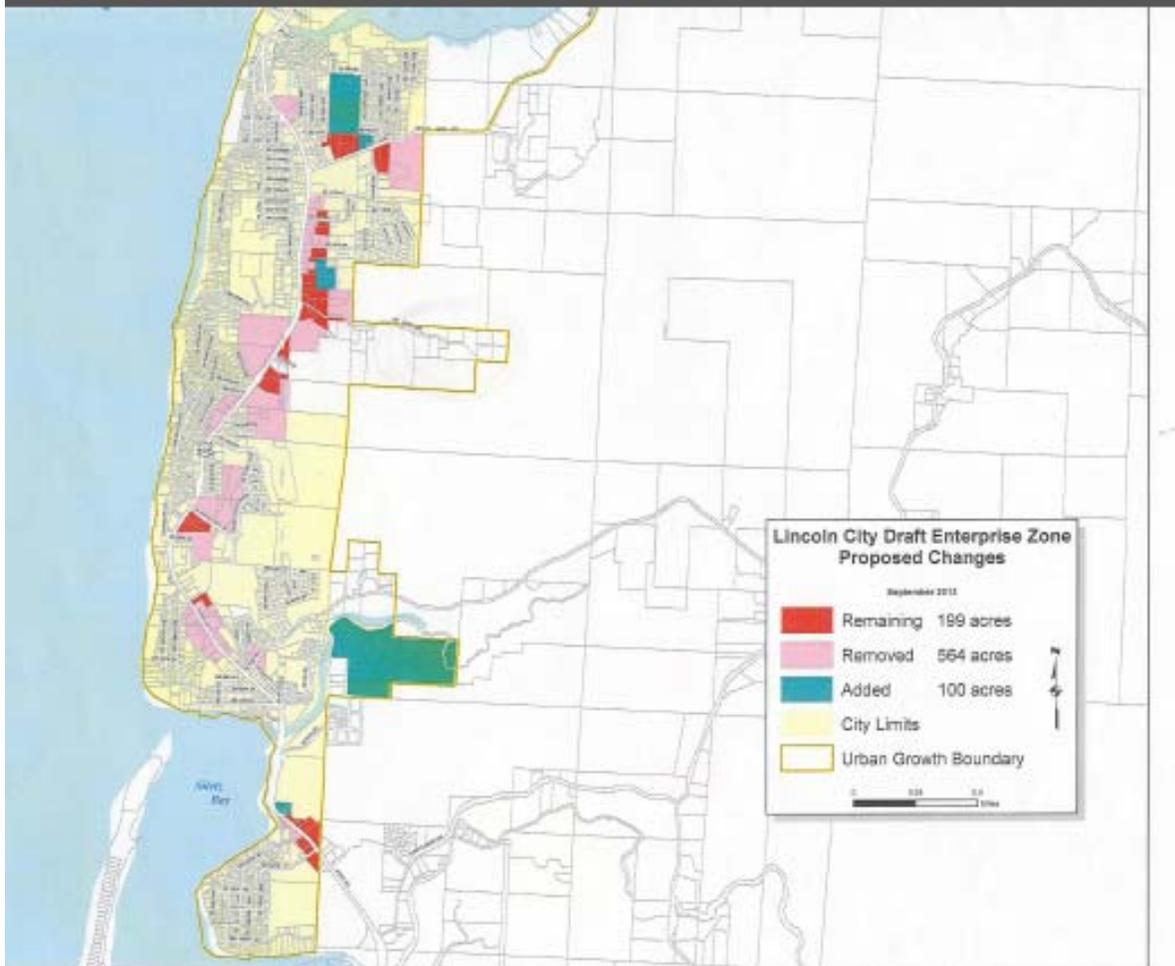
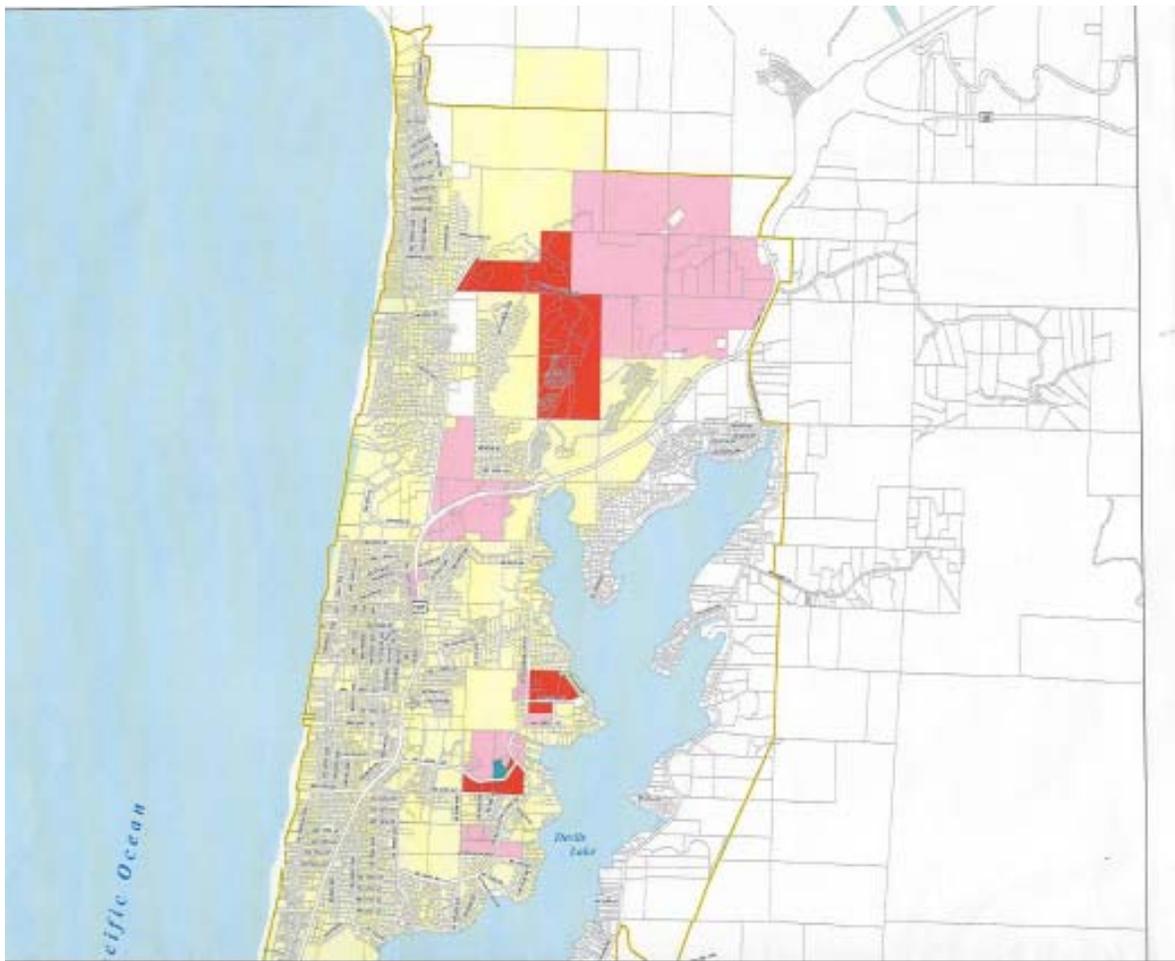
Finally, none of these property tax exemptions would be available to just any business. Most commercial/retail operations would not be eligible. Rather, the primary beneficiaries of enterprise zone benefits are manufacturing and other more industrially oriented facilities serving other businesses. The properties being added or removed in Lincoln City reflect the most appropriate locations that are correctly zoned for such activity.

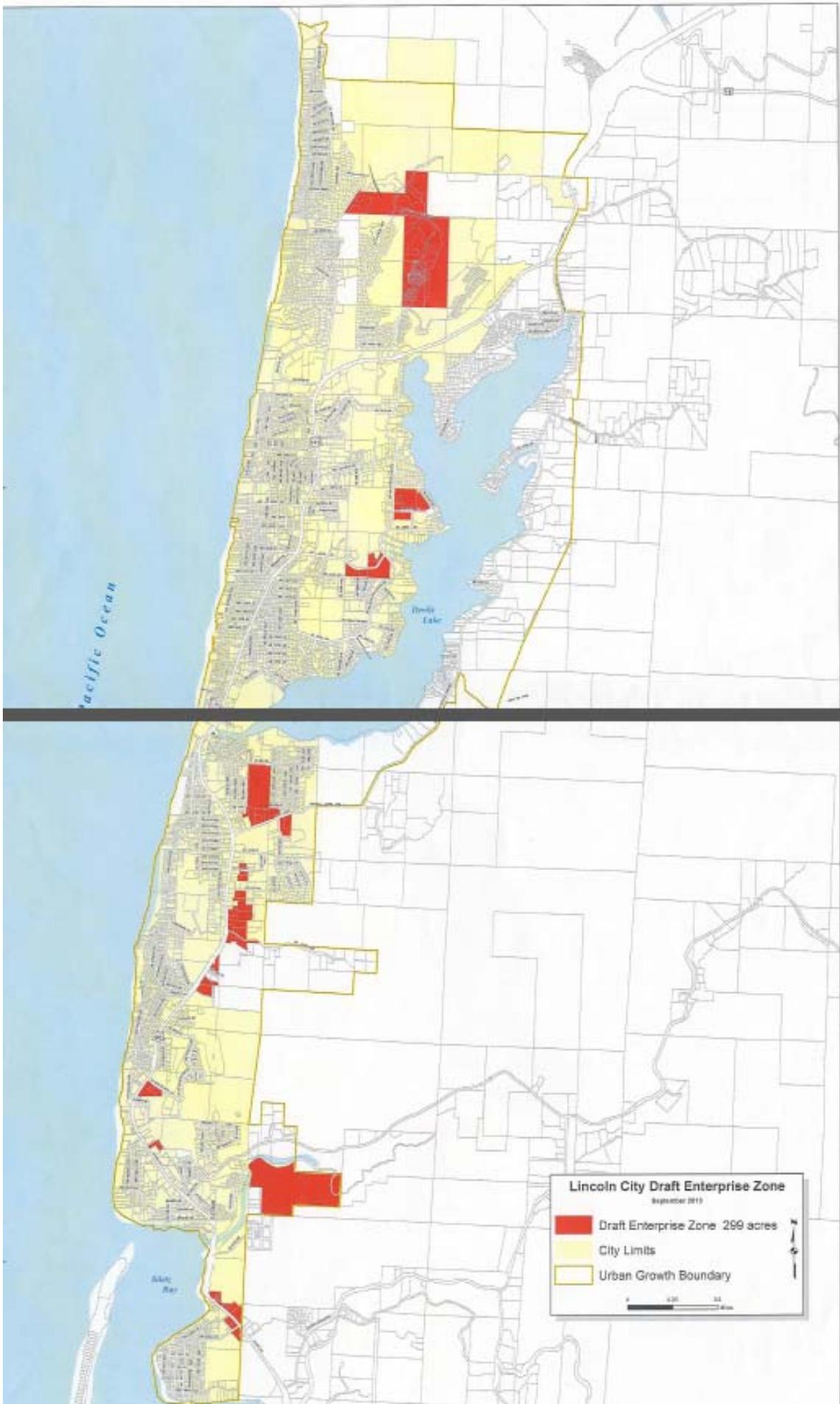
Feel free to contact me with any questions or comments.

Sincerely,



Caroline Bauman
Lincoln County Enterprise Zone Manager and Executive Director,
Economic Development Alliance of Lincoln County





- c) **Board Vacancy:** The District is accepting applications for consideration of appointment to the board vacancy created with Noel Walker's resignation at last months board meeting. For consideration please fill out and return to the District a completed Board Application. Applications should be returned to the Lake Manager at lake.manager@dlwid.org by 4 pm on May 1, 2014. Mail or hand delivered applications also welcomed. The appointment will be for the remainder of the unexpired term which is through June 30, 2015.

Board Appointment Application:

- MS Word: <http://www.dlwid.org/Board/Board%20Member%20Application.doc>
- PDF: <http://www.dlwid.org/Board/Board%20Member%20Application.pdf>

Please return to Paul Robertson by May 1, 2014 4pm.

- Email: Lake.manager@dlwid.org
- Mail to: DLWID, PO BOX 974, Lincoln City, OR 97367
- Drop off: DLWID at Oregon Coast Community College, 3788 SE High School Drive, Room 132, Lincoln City, Oregon