

**Bureau of Land Management
Albuquerque District Resource Advisory Council
Socorro BLM Office
April 17, 2015**

RAC Members Present

Keith Banks
James Clary
Michael Coleman
Ethan Giedraitis
Robert Moquino
Bob Nordstrum
Don Tripp
Juan Vigil

RAC Members Absent

Mary Helen Clary
Kristin Salisbury

Federal Representative

Danita Burns, BLM Albuquerque District Office

BLM Staff Present

John Brenna, Jr., Rio Puerco Field Office
Nathan Combs, Socorro Field Office
Mark Matthews, Socorro Field Office
Lann Moore, Socorro Field Office
Calvin Parson, Rio Puerco Field Office
Jonathan Smith, Socorro Field Office
Edward Thorman, Albuquerque District Office
Martin Visarraga, Albuquerque District Office

Welcome & Introductions

Danita Burns called the meeting to order at 9:05 a.m., and welcomed those present to Socorro. She said the RAC members had set the agenda for the meeting; and staff would come in and out to advise as needed. Seven nominations for RAC membership had been received, more than usual. She, John Brenna and Mark Matthews looked closely at the applications and sent their recommendations to the Washington BLM Office for vetting. They expected to hear results in about four weeks. They needed to fill three positions, and one backup was nominated.

Danita announced that a quorum of RAC members was present. Visitors included Joe Baca, representing the office of Congressman Stevan Pearce; and Lacy Levine and Katie Kruthaupt from the New Mexico Department of Agriculture.

Review/Discussion of Meeting Minutes

The July 2, 2014 and January 16, 2015 minutes were reviewed. Bob Nordstrum asked for additions or corrections. None were made for the July minutes.

Motion

Juan Vigil moved and Keith Banks seconded to approve the July 2, 2014 minutes as presented. Motion unanimously approved.

Danita clarified, on pages 6-7 of the January minutes, in Ricardo Ortiz' public comments, that talks about the exchange that happened in the 1990s were completed in 2001-2002 with five-to-six parties involved. The Buffalo Strip/Tract was never in discussion in any of those trades, because those lands could not be exchanged. They were listed as retention lands in the Resource Management Plan (RMP).

Motion

Juan Vigil moved approval of the January 16, 2015 minutes with that clarification. Keith Banks seconded. Motion unanimously approved.

Election of Chair/Vice Chair

Juan Vigil nominated Ethan Giedraitis for the position of RAC Chair. Ethan was elected as Chair by acclamation.

Keith Banks nominated Michael Coleman for the position of RAC Vice Chair. Michael was elected as Vice Chair by acclamation.

Resource Update

Rio Puerco

RMP

John Brenna noted that the RMP process was nearing the end. He spoke to planner Angel Martinez, who said they were down to the last seven comments of 50,000 to respond to and forward to the Washington BLM Office. After final review in Washington, John predicted that the RMP would be complete in August. After that, he expected several applications for the Buffalo Tract.

Juan Vigil asked how many of the 50,000 comments were substantive. John said when comments were returned from the Washington Office they were considered substantive and Angel had to respond to them. Danita said many comments concerned the same issues, but one—involving a half-mile buffer on either side of the Continental Divide Trail— took a great deal of time. John said there was a lot of duplication in comments, but they were weeded through and grouped, and staff was asked to respond.

Don Tripp asked whether the Washington Office recommended changes to the plan. Once it is all written up, John said, Angel looks for consistency with the alternatives. Then the Washington Office looks again, and replies, based on national policy. It is a long process. There are discussions between planners and leads on the comments. Requests are made, and national policy needs to fit into the district involved. Local offices give the Washington Office perspective. Calvin Parson said another step is that the field office leads the review and answers comments. The public reads the draft and comes up with comments—substantive ones, for example, you didn't think about x, y, z. By law BLM has to respond. Comments are sent from the local field office—with recommendations—to the state office for review and finally to the Washington Office.

John said the RMP would be in effect for 20 years or more, so must be thought out really well. Danita said because the process costs so much, this one is planned for more than 20 years. The current RMP is going on 30 years.

Keith Banks asked what the hottest topics were. Calvin Parson said the Buffalo Strip and the badlands topped the list—two interest groups were very interested in both of those. Calvin added the context of more than one million constituents from Albuquerque, and numerous visitors from around the nation. He said Socorro gets more comments than any other field office around New Mexico. People are really engaged. John Clary said it wasn't right for someone in New York City to comment on what we're doing out here for the good of the land and the people. Ecologists are interested in scientific management and environmentalists are dilettantes, he said. Fewer than 5% of Environmental Protection Agency staff are scientists.

Calvin said that's why the RAC is so important—because its members represent a broad range of the constituents BLM has to deal with. Tribes say, "We've been out here since the beginning of time, and want to continue to cut wood to heat our homes. Who are you to tell us how to use this land?" The different interests are tough to grapple with, but a good thing, Calvin said.

Jim Clary said he went out on a muzzle-loader deer hunt on BLM land near Escondido, and a nice rancher was impressed that he'd parked his truck on the road and slept in it. Jim saw no deer and the rancher looked everywhere he usually saw deer but there wasn't one. Jim recounted an encounter with coyote that followed him like a dog, and wrote an article about "dancing with coyote."

Juan Vigil said he and Michael Coleman served on an advisory committee and reviewed the RMP. He asked whether any RAC information would be helpful to Angel on final comments. John said he knew Angel would bring that to them if needed. He concluded that land management was like balancing on the head of a pin every day.

Don Tripp asked about comments on the Buffalo Tract. John said it's apparently been promised to everyone up and down the highway. The top half contains high yield sand and gravel. He reminded the RAC that BLM works for the public's highest and best use.

Calvin pointed out gravel pits that were currently active, some on Santa Ana Pueblo land. Another mine was recently acquired near the Buffalo Tract. Surface estate and mineral estate were explained. In this case, the federal government owns some of the mineral rights, and owners of large homes own the surface. There are 14,000+ acres of federal mineral lands, so it's a tough issue. The end cost to the taxpayer for minerals continues to increase. Jim Clary asked whether a moratorium on mining had been considered. Calvin said that was the current preferred alternative. John said they couldn't give high yield mineral lands away. Only Congress could do that. They would have a process with broad involvement for applications if that alternative were chosen. John reiterated that BLM must decide what is best for the people of the United States.

Jim Clary said people don't realize that wildlife has to be moved out or take a back seat to other resources. He's hunted successfully in Texas where there are oil wells everywhere. It is possible to have compatibility. BLM expects to hear from all interested parties on those 3,144 acres. But they can't accept proposals, based on the law, until the RMP is complete.

Reclamation is a requisite of mining agreements, so areas may even be improved as a result of mining.

Fee Increase Kashe-Katuwe Tent Rocks

The fee increase is on hold until BLM has had several interludes with the Pueblo of Cochiti. No consensus has been reached on where the tribe or BLM want to go. The current agreement is that the tribe gets half of the take from 70,000 visitors per year, through the Recreation Enhancement Act. Both sides have their ideas on what to do, and it is a cooperative management situation. They look for an increase in funding.

Ethan Giedraitis asked how far apart BLM thought the two parties were. John said they were still moving toward center. Tribal councils change every year, and clans rotate. Each clan has a different perspective on where this should go. BLM meets with the tribe and tries to make inroads. Danita said the tribe has to use its half of the proceeds on resource improvement. If they can't prove the money is being used for resource improvement, BLM can't give it to them. The tribe is concerned that tribal law should be upheld, not necessarily federal law. Discussion.

Juan Vigil referred to a past discussion that increased visitation to Tent Rocks was causing problems. He asked how BLM was dealing with that. John said the site supervisor was working to add more pit toilets, extend parking, and address results of flooding after the Las Conchas fire. BLM stepped up with funding, and worked to manage water coming through the property. They will try to build a well next year. They are making this work and moving it along. Cochiti Pueblo wants a visitor center, and to charge a fee to go through the gate. Negotiations have been difficult, but they are moving forward.

Office/Mobile Workforce

John Brenna said the Albuquerque District Office would be moving onto the third floor of a "green" building leased by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) in the Journal Center near Paseo del Norte. Heavy equipment will be stored in another building on 12th street. Staff will have better conditions and security. The mobile workforce will be made up of a portion in the field, a portion teleworking and a portion in the office. Their move date is June 5. Some renovation was needed.

Danita said NMBLM has had numerous individuals in the field all along. But Washington believes this is a panacea for shrinking workforce and costs. She believes that with a narrow application it will work here. It has worked in the past and will in the future but she can't see it in a broad application. The Montaña building was going to triple in cost to \$3 million, so they had to move. The USFS leases five buildings in the Albuquerque area. They were told to keep staff at home teleworking. So their buildings were empty and Danita was able to lease space for 10 years.

Juan Vigil asked what they're doing to inform the public about the move. Danita said they have published Federal Register notice, posted pictures on the building, made a poster and post cards, and informed those coming into the office. Any correspondence mentions it. Phone numbers and email addresses remain the same. Those on the mailing list will receive personal letters. Bob Nordstrum recommended newspaper and TV announcements, and posting notices in sporting goods stores.

Don Tripp asked how much the office footprint had been reduced. Danita said by 5,000 square feet. Everyone gets 60 square feet, with reduced telework areas. Money saved? A mobile work force needs vehicles, cell phones, tablets, etc., so Danita said this was not a money-saving tactic.

Juan asked about communication dead spots, and efforts to protect staff in the field. John said they have electronic sign in/sign out boards; coordinate with the local sheriff's department and its radio system; carry spot devices, cell phones and radios; and participate in training and an extensive protection program. Staff knows where the dead spots are. And if they're not in by end of day we check on them, he said.

Danita said acting field managers would be designated as permanent by the next RAC meeting.

Socorro

Sun Zia

Mark showed maps of the original planned route and alternatives. They are working with military officials to find a route suitable for all parties. They came up with a preferred alternative but reached a standstill with the military. Last fall BLM began preparing an environmental assessment (EA) to determine if there were any new significant impacts associated with burying the power-line. They worked with grazing permittees, and White Sands National Monument. Discussion.

Joe Baca asked how they knew this wouldn't interfere with missiles or defense. That's why those areas are set aside, Mark said. Experts made these recommendations. BLM completed the EA and issued a decision in January 2015. The New Mexico State Land Office opened a public comment period for 60 days that closed April 15. Joe said private ranchers' lands were being taken for an easement by eminent domain. Where was the press? John pointed out that eminent domain involves the courts. Joe said this would be long and drawn out. Keith Banks said this was covered in Texas where ranchers stood up and said "No more," and the state legislature passed protective laws. We have to do that, he said. If we make enough noise we'll have a chance. The Regional Energy Transmission authority is supposed to be protective.

John said BLM does not use and has never supported eminent domain. Ethan asked for his gut feeling on what would happen. Mark said he had no idea what would be decided. Keith asked whether people like us are getting any money for them going across our land. It's a private company, Mark said. But they attempt to promote the local economy. There is an apparent short-term benefit to the county. Keith said this is a private company. Are they paying for their easements to go across public land? Mark said they're not here to make money, but to provide opportunities. Is their fee enough? Are grazing fees enough? They're still in the permitting process in Arizona too. Communication with landowners has been nonexistent because it hasn't been clear where the line is intended to go. New Mexico is the lead on the project, which goes into Arizona. Discussion.

Jim Clary said he hadn't been aware of, and thought the public should know, that BLM does not use eminent domain. That might help with public opinion. Discussion.

Kinder Morgan

Mark said Kinder Morgan withdrew its application as BLM was finalizing its draft. He talked to company representatives, and they didn't want to invest that amount of money in the project at this time. He expects they will come back, and that would put them back to step 1 with BLM.

Fee Increase for Datil Well Campground

Mark introduced Acting Assistant Field Manager Jonathan Smith. Jonathan distributed a handout on the area, fees collected, and recommendations. The site is about 180 acres with campground and trails, otherwise undeveloped. He said it is a slice from the past, was used as a stopping place and watering area for cattle drives. Residents use the trails. The campground is very nice, and the current camping fee is \$5 per night. BLM would like to increase the fee to \$10 so they can keep up maintenance and the water system, collect garbage, etc. All fees collected are used on that facility.

The site is used steadily year round. No one is counting visitors. Discussion. Danita said the RAC's discussion and decision—with RAC members as examples of constituents in the area—would be forwarded to the BLM Washington Office. Jim said he's been there and \$10 is still dirt cheap for that facility.

Motion

Bob Nordstrum moved and Juan Vigil seconded to raise the Datil Well Campground fee to \$10. Motion unanimously approved.

Jonathan said there was encroachment of piñon/juniper into low areas, and BLM would be using the masticator to remove some trees that are pushing into grassland valleys, and to allow ponderosa pine the opportunity to grow. They are being careful not to affect the visuals from the campground.

Jonathan said NMBLM is using the masticator to remove piñon/juniper in several areas for several reasons. They are trying to protect the sage grouse, and great basin sagebrush—which benefits a number of other species. They are losing a fuels crew. But they're working with permittees along the east side of the Magdalenas to make improvements in problem areas. Overall, they're trying to improve the grasses, working with ranchers on rotations, pushing piñon/juniper back and getting better interchange between wildlife and stock.

The masticator is a little more damaging to grasslands initially, but over time shows improvement. It can take out a juniper in 10 seconds. It throws out big chunks, stirs up the land, and creates divots that collect water. So the area looks bad at first but in five years it's great.

The former headwaters of Elephant Butte Lake, in the Ft. Craig area, are currently no-man's-land, Jonathan said. Three endangered species are linked to that area. It has interesting ecology, including a bird rookery like southern Florida's, and is often flooded. There is no fire management plan. They can't get to fires there. BLM is working with the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation's Albuquerque office to mitigate issues. It's a mix of BLM land and private property.

Public Comment Period

Roy Farr

Mr. Farr said he owns a ranch with road access adjacent to the Continental Divide Wilderness Study Area (WSA) that hunters use a lot. There are sections he'd like to fix to get water out of the road and control erosion. Now, hunters avoid mud holes by making another road around those sections. Some places are four roads wide. Another big rain and they'll lose the whole Shaw Canyon for half a mile, he said. BLM staff agrees the road should be fixed but their hands are tied. The rancher could fix it at his own expense, and would make it better for all. Mark added information, and showed the area on a map. Discussion.

Mr. Farr said exceptionally heavy rains in the past two summers damaged the area. It was impassable until hunting season. He couldn't haul a trailer for livestock operation. BLM has worked with permittees in the past, but cannot officially repair those "ways" that are not official roads. That road gives Mr. Farr access to other areas of his ranch. Mark said the Continental Divide WSA complicates matters. BLM's recommendation was sent to Congress. Mark showed photos of what could happen as the road widens. The argument is that hunters come in and widen the road but BLM won't let the rancher fix it. Mark said the RAC might be able to come up with ideas.

Joe Baca said when the studies were done there were no criteria for wilderness so Congress didn't vote on them. He said Congressman Pearce is writing a bill to release all the WSAs. The hunters are violating the WSA by going off the road. Mark said there were arguments either way. Roy has private holdings in the area. He was proposing common sense water management. But the WSA precludes that. Discussion.

Bob Nordstrum asked, where the resource is being damaged, isn't it necessary to protect the resource? Mark said there are a number of routes with this problem. If he's going to go outside policy to repair some of these "ways," he needs backing. Danita said this was a perfect project for the RAC to take on. It's about partnering with environmental groups to apply common sense, she said. Mark asked for guidance or recommendations from the RAC.

Keith asked whether Mr. Farr could come in from one of the other tracks. Mark said it's tough country, and driving around to approach from another direction would take half a day. So there's not a feasible alternative route. How would the RAC write a resolution for it? Ethan thought they could make a resolution that inaction was worse than action. He wondered whether environmental organizations should be contacted first. Discussion.

John said he attended a wilderness school recently—and that driving may be allowed in a WSA if it can be done in such a way that it rehabilitates or improves the natural area. Mark said there were 13 WSAs in Socorro County and eight have these issues. Ethan thought it important to establish criteria more broadly than one situation. Danita thought they might be wise to start with a small success and then point to that as an example for other areas.

Juan asked about flexibility concerning access to private property within a WSA. Jim thought an out might be that this road was there before the WSA was declared. The road is degrading and will degrade the WSA. Therefore they could grandfather in efforts to take the road back to its original condition.

Bob suggested engaging Bill Zeedyk or another water specialist to look at the road and make recommendations. Include an environmental group too. He suggested that be the next step.

This would enhance the WSAs. Juan thought BLM should have an official motion to explore opportunities to benefit access to WSAs for private owners as well as to improve or sustain the land: and the RAC should send letters to congressional delegations, the Interior Secretary and State Land Office on this and similar issues. Robert Moquino mentioned cultural sites within some WSAs.

Jim volunteered to attend a meeting about this issue. Mark said this would not be a three-month turnaround, it could take one-to-two years, and so it would take patience. Bob Nordstrum recommended that the RAC write a letter.

Motion

Robert Moquino moved that the RAC direct BLM to investigate options to act to protect the watershed and private landowner access to the WSA. Keith Banks seconded. Motion unanimously approved.

The Public Comment Period was closed at 12:45 p.m.

A flyer from the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association advertised a meeting the following day concerning federal lands. On the agenda was a possible BLM merger of the Arizona and New Mexico BLM offices. Danita commented that Arizona and New Mexico issues were quite different, and so much happens in New Mexico that she didn't see that as a viable option.

Budget

The BLM New Mexico Budget Summary for FY 2015 was distributed and reviewed. District Budget Analyst Edward Thorman reported. He said the BLM New Mexico budget involves many accounts and appropriations. He broke it down to make it sensible and more easily understood.

Concerning Management of Land and Resources (MLR) accounts, there was a general appropriation from Congress to BLM that the Washington Office divides. That account covers general labor, operations and projects, including the Healthy Lands Initiative, wildlife and range projects. Bob Nordstrum asked about the percentage allotted to New Mexico. Edward said New Mexico has 13 million of BLM's 260 million surface acres nationwide; plus 460 million subsurface acres. Socorro Field Office has 1.5 million acres. Rio Puerco has almost a million acres, including El Malpais and Tent Rocks. However, the budget doesn't average per acre. New Mexico gets 7.47% of MLR.

New Mexico is allocated 12.19% of range improvement funds derived from range fees. Those fees go to Washington and then return to the area where they were raised. Discussion. New Mexico recreation fees are only 3.32%, and monies generated do not leave the state. So, for example, Tent Rocks has a recreation fund for improvements and maintenance. Datil Well Campground will too.

Trust/reimbursable funds include, for example, funds for pipeline maintenance down the line. Reimbursables concern cost recovery for private proposals, for example, mining or Kinder Morgan activities—BLM providing a service between Kinder Morgan and the public. Kinder Morgan gave BLM \$250,000, which BLM applies rather than using public dollars. If money runs out, they request more. If money is left, they return it.

Fire-fuels and preparedness is a general allocation that amounts to 4.04%. If exceeded, BLM accesses other funds. For example, Cochiti needed flood mitigation work so they used fire money. Road maintenance funds from wood permit sales are 7.09%. One dollar per cord sold in New Mexico stays here.

Of forestry money NMBLM gets 1%. Those fees go back to Washington and return to New Mexico.

The Deferred Maintenance total available is \$12.03 million, including this year and all prior years. Sometimes projects require multiyear funding.

When money is available varies from year to year, Edward said. In 2014, it arrived mid-April and went out to districts in mid-May. This year it arrived mid-February and was out in March. Danita says they are working to streamline the process to cover gaps. Their biggest problem is turning the money around fast. Money not spent is not given back. John said they have lists of projects. Keith asked how much Albuquerque takes in. John replied that for every dollar spent BLM makes \$7. It is the third largest agency for taking in money, behind the U.S. Treasury and IRS. BLM makes \$183 billion annually—mostly from mining and oil and gas.

Sustainable Resource Effects

Danita said this was a topic the RAC had chosen to discuss; and asked what RAC members wanted to solve. Keith said he keeps coming across the word sustainable. In the agriculture community people talk about doubling production of food and doing it sustainably. What is the definition of sustainable? He'd like for this to be on our minds. As the third most successful agency at bringing in funds, how can BLM continue to do that sustainably?

Danita asked whether the RAC was suggesting they could help, or that BLM do things differently, or just that they had a duty. Keith said his concern was the latter. Roy Farr's example was perfect—working together to address that kind of challenge. He likes to see that we're all thinking that way. Juan asked, what are the criteria for issuing permits during a drought to protect our resources? Keith said the answer is new technology, for example, fracking. How do you implement practices in a sustainable way that is fair to all? Mark said the grazing program is assigned to apply the standards sustainably. For example, the majority of leaseholders in Socorro County are not maximizing their herds. They're paying for 500 head so they can keep that security, but they're running 400 or 425.

BLM identifies critical areas and monitors them. They rely heavily on permittees to make good decisions about sustainability. John said the beauty of BLM is that sustainability comes from multi use. All the renewable energy efforts are aimed at public land. Everyone comes to the

government to do what they want to do. As the oil wells move away, something else comes in. We'll survive. Danita said their strength is that they're not blocked in. They work with land users who all have a stake. They have addressed sustainability in their RMP, woven into everything. Discussion.

Calvin Parson asked what they were thinking about making sustainable. Keeping the public lands public and getting users out on the land for varied uses promotes sustainability. Mark said water quality and quantity are the next major pushes for sustainability. Danita said during the 1950s the U.S. built more than 800 dams along the Rio Puerco to keep silt out of the Rio Grande. Now BLM is lobbying for funds to shore those dams up. They have to remind people what was done in the past and why, and find a way for it to continue. We need to make sure we don't forget the things that are our bread and butter, she said.

Mark noted that deer numbers are highest in the drought, but with better habitat there are more predators. Protecting watersheds and reestablishing grasslands promotes sustainability. Calvin said when everybody's equally dissatisfied it's been a good day.

Recreation Opportunities

Public Education

Money gained from special recreation permits can be used in that general area. Jim Clary asked about off road races. He suggested not having them during the muzzle-loader season—that's probably why there were no deer when he was hunting. Getting a draw for a permit is tough.

There's an Albuquerque race that alternates among four areas. They have three wilderness areas and several WSAs, including Ojito, which is surrounded by Zia Pueblo lands. BLM is developing a partnership with the Zia tribe and local law enforcement.

John said he went to wilderness school and it changed him. He heard that it is important for the U.S. to have wild areas. And issues like the sound of shooting disturb the wilderness experience. BLM has many opportunities for people from the metro area. A million people need a place to blow off steam and they do that on public lands. The city of Albuquerque is trying to run a highway past a shooting range that draws 80,000 enthusiasts annually. If that shooting range closes, those 80,000 people will go onto public land and John doesn't have the staff to manage them. The public has to have a place to go. Discussion.

Health and Wellness

Danita thought RAC member Kristin Salisbury was very interested in park rangers being well trained in first aid. This topic could be put back on the agenda when she was present. Bob Nordstrum said educating children in general was important, but not necessarily educating children in a for-profit experience. John said he has two enforcement rangers and Mark has one. They'd like to have more but no more are budgeted for. The rangers do most compliance checks. The money they raise for fines goes to the general fund.

Danita said they need recreation specialists because half the New Mexico population lives in Albuquerque. That is a big issue. The RMP has a travel management plan and that plus increased recreation calls for more law enforcement.

Bob asked whether there's a central group that holds recreationists together. All agreed that it's diverse—horseback riders, hunters, cyclists, hikers, birders, rock hounds, etc. New recreation types are coming up every day. Mark said they understand that it's a broad spectrum. And Calvin said there are conflicting interests.

Vision of Albuquerque RAC

Ethan recommended alternating meeting places to have a better view of local issues. Bob wanted to see some landscape work in the Socorro Field Office area. He thought RAC members would be surprised at methods used and results. He recommended a campout. Juan thought that would be interesting but he didn't want to interfere with BLM staff's daily work. Mark said this could provide input that would make it a valuable day. Juan would like to know something they're doing that the RAC could join rather than staff doing something special on his behalf.

Danita said the staff could look at their schedules and send them out to the RAC. Ethan agreed and thought individuals could join in without it being an official RAC gathering. Calvin said there were events on weekends they could observe.

Danita said this RAC was an exceptional group. They work well together, see each other's issues, and come up with recommendations. Ethan said the clear precise description of the Datil Well area was very helpful. He would like to see something similar for Tent Rocks or other areas with issues. Don Tripp asked whether BLM was establishing new campgrounds. Danita said she doesn't have the budget or the staff for that, but when they see an area where that would be a good solution, they plan for it. She likes to see funds set aside for sustainability prior to creating facilities. John said BLM has good relations with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (NMDG&F). Don spoke about a grant from NMDG&F for off-highway vehicle management, and asked whether it was being used. Mark responded that Socorro has used that money for inventory of roads, and enforcement.

Roundtable

Mark showed a short slide show about the Socorro area called *Another Day in Paradise*. He said they are a resource-driven office, with a great relationship with users. There's no oil and gas production, so Socorro County is the land that time forgot, with many opportunities for recreation.

Adjourn

Motion

Bob Nordstrum moved and Ethan Giedraitis seconded to adjourn the meeting at 2:45 p.m. Motion unanimously approved.