

DRAFT
Summary Minutes
Farmington District Resource Advisory Council
June 14, 2012
Taos, New Mexico

RAC Members Present:

Keith Ashmore (Category 3)
Anthony Benson (Category 3)
Kellie Campbell (Category 1)
Betty Haagenstad (Category 2)
Barbara Kiipper (Category 2)
Myke Lane (Category 1)
Kathy McKim (Category 3)
Everett Oldham (Category 2)
Mario Ulibarri (Category 1)

BLM Staff Present:

John Bailey, TFO
Sam DesGeorges, TFO
Dave Evans, FD
Ernesto Hurtado, TFO
Pat Pacheco, TFO
Bill Papich, FFO
Jeff Tafoya, FFO
Gary Torres, FFO
Angela Yemma, TFO

Visitors Present:

Harvey Haagenstad
Karen Meadows, Scribe

WELCOME & AGENDA REVIEW

Sam DesGeorges opened the meeting at 9:07 a.m. He thanked RAC members for their visit and invited them to return to Taos.

RAC CONCERNS/EXPECTATIONS/OUTCOMES

Kathy McKim said RAC members wanted to comment on issues they hoped to discuss.

The first issue included:

1. The Glade
2. Wild horse roundup
3. The socioeconomic document
4. How to approach the public on the El Palacio transportation plan

She noted that the RAC had decided to provide responses either by written document or by email, rather than verbally.

The second issue was that the RAC thought it extremely important to have RAC members from both FFO and TFO areas representing the OHV community. The RAC also hoped that meeting announcements would be put in local newspapers so local support would be available at future meetings. Sam DesGeorges said he wasn't sure how the nominating process could be changed, but the RAC could invite OHV representatives to take part in RAC meetings.

The third RAC issue was that concerns from within communities needed to be on RAC agendas in the future, for example, thinning for fire prevention. Other topics of interest to communities included a management plan for the new 300,000-acre national conservation area on Taos plateau, so it wouldn't turn into the Glade or El Palacio. Both Farmington and Taos citizens were also concerned with range restoration, erosion, etc.

The fourth RAC issue was that meeting agendas needed to include time to discuss what was presented. Time for questions and comments at the end of every topic would be helpful. Sam DesGeorges responded that BLM hoped the RAC would take part in setting agendas, and sessions would lead to useful input from the RAC. Tell us what you'd like to know, he said, and we will provide that information.

Question/Comment

- Betty Haagenstad commented that district RACs were new, so precedent was being set. Current RACs were established to be productive in regions as opposed to taking on the issues of the whole state. Discussion.
- Bill Papich said news releases about RAC meetings or inviting RAC nominations were sent to local and regional newspapers, including those in Santa Fe and Albuquerque. Those papers decide whether or not to publish information submitted. He is prohibited from buying paid ads. Discussion.
- Other RAC members commented that there were sections of papers where meeting notices are routinely published; and RAC members could write letters to the editor or columns.
- Papich offered to connect RAC members with editors.
- Two nominations were currently under review, and neither were OHV representatives. Gary Torres agreed to find out whether those two nominations could be called back, and nominations reopened for broader choice.
- Myke Lane thought current RAC members could contact potential RAC members and encourage them to submit nominations.
- Keith Ashmore said they had four years of input on Glade-specific issues.
- Gary Torres said there is extensive outreach, for example, to OHV groups. Discussion.
- Myke Lane said RAC members discussed *Robert's Rules of Order*, and might want to follow those meeting guidelines. For example, review past minutes, discuss old business, and, at the end of the meeting, clearly identify deliverables, persons responsible and deadlines.
- Sam DesGeorges agreed and said traditionally the RAC chair guides the meeting using *Robert's Rules of Order*. BLM intends to take a supportive role.

Approval of Past Minutes

Kathy McKim asked that past minutes be reviewed.

Motion

Everett Oldham moved and Kellie Campbell seconded to approve the minutes as presented. Motion unanimously approved.

Approval of Agenda

Everett Oldham said he needed less time to talk about the RAC website.

Motion

Myke Lane moved and Keith Ashmore seconded that:

- The Taos FO report include an update on fires;
- To go forward as scheduled until lunch break;
- After lunch, deferred maintenance information was moved to the end of the meeting—to allow more time for discussing remaining topics. If no time were left for deferred maintenance, the report would be emailed;
- The Glade Run presentation time was extended to 3 p.m., followed by transportation planning.

Motion unanimously approved.

Farmington Field Office Update

Gary Torres

Fracking: Torres thought the RAC might hear in the press or from constituents about a new federal fracking rule. FFO held a meeting with tribes the week before about the new rule. They will continue to consult with tribes, with industry and with the public at large. The Navajo Nation sent a scathing letter to the Washington BLM office, stating that consultation is not achieved by calling or sending letters. Most tribes work with face-to-face meetings. Torres said fracking would not be as much of a problem for FFO as for others because of Farmington area geology. When potable water and shale formations are in close proximity, there's more possibility for water contamination.

Myke Lane asked that Torres be careful with his language in making statements about fracking. A great deal of science is involved, he said. Discussion. Everett Oldham asked that Myke Lane be given 30 minutes to speak about fracking at the next RAC meeting.

SUPO: FFO is working on a policy for drilling on federal lands in the Farmington area, whereby industry submits surface use plans of operation from beginning to end. The policy was rolled out 6-9 months ago to the New Mexico Oil & Gas Association, which suggested BLM establish a subcommittee to refine the policy. The policy will be distributed to other O&G and public land use organizations, and posted on the web for a 30-day public comment period. Discussion. The SUPO is specific to O&G, but is part of keeping the land healthy for public use.

The Glade Run RMP/VRM amendment is moving forward. BLM hired a contractor to do a visual inventory of the land.

WPX: The next stage of project 7 applications is to drill on four distinct well pads in the southeast section of Middle Mesa, in the San Juan block north of Navajo Dam.

Tri State Energy Connect Project: The power line plan is moving forward with an EIS. Chapter one was provided. Chapter two was scheduled for completion by June 28. BLM was meeting June 19 with cooperators including the Southern Ute Tribe, BIA, La Plata County, and the Navajo Nation.

PET/I&E: All wells were divided into three groups so that every well is visited every third year. FFO is ahead of schedule on inspections. Some inspections include power line and pipeline rights of way.

Land Exchange with Navajo Nation: Trespassing has been a complex issue, and BLM proposed a land exchange, which is under discussion. There has been some disagreement within the Navajo Nation on how to move forward. BLM thought a comprehensive exchange would provide enough land for future settlement, and consolidate some significant cultural resources.

Motion

Kellie Campbell moved and Barbara Kiipper seconded to go to break at that time, and to amend the agenda to discuss future updates, bumping the RAC website report to the end of the meeting. They would finish the FFO update and hear the TFO update after a break. Motion unanimously approved.

RAC members proposed that future updates be run through quickly. They were asked to hold questions until the end of the meeting.

O&G Leasing: FFO is now working on RMP maintenance. They have funding to plan for the future. NMSU Mining and Technology will undertake a study investigating reasonable foreseeable development for Mancos shale.

Trash on Public Lands: County law requires payment for depositing trash at the landfill, which has increased dumping on public land. BLM is meeting with the county commission and others to address the problem; and is providing locations of illegal trash dumping. The county is taking groups out to collect and truck out garbage.

New Building: The RAC was invited to visit.

FFO NEPA Coordinator: Amanda Nisula was hired.

Taos Field Office Update

Sam DesGeorges

DesGeorges briefed the RAC on completion of cadastral surveys in Ojo Caliente—a 30-year project as a result of faulty “ties” from 1852.

Santa Fe River restoration extending from the wastewater treatment plant south to La Bajada involves water, beaver, and removing salt cedar and Russian olive.

The RMP was signed May 24, so the FO now has an overall guide for the next 20 years. Transportation planning is a major focus. RAC members asked for copies. Discs will be sent. The RMP is available on the TFO website.

BLM State Director Jesse Juen directed that the RMP be rolled out, so staff will visit with counties, tribes and communities, to tell them what the plan says about their areas. Sam DesGeorges said he would make them aware of the RAC and the time and place of the RAC's next meeting.

EA on planning for the Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act: There are 24 sites, six on BLM managed land. Cultural sites include petroglyphs and pueblo/mission sites from early Spanish contact.

Rio Grande/Del Norte National Conservation Area: This area, including the river, WSA, etc., is under proposal. When confirmed, BLM would develop a management plan and tie it into the existing newly completed plan.

Farmington District Branch of Fire

Pat Pacheco

Pacheco said TFO field office data shows few fires. There was one lightning caused fire that burned about 70 acres near Dixon. FFO is under restriction, prohibiting open fires.

TFO is following the lead of the governor and USFS on restrictions, but June is traditionally dry. There is activity to thin, and to remove invasive species. Funds spent for fighting fires like Las Conchas or White Water Baldy could better be spent on fire management beforehand.

Everett Oldham said the RAC had discussed proactive burning and changing the public mindset. That could be an issue the RAC takes on.

Pacheco showed a map indicating fuel conditions, seasonal temperatures, precipitation, wind, etc. He gathered data on New Mexico fires that burned 100 acres or more, and determined that currently New Mexico is statistically below average by 60%.

Pacheco mentioned fire restriction stages, which are sometimes politically influenced. Based on the data, he asked what the RAC would do. Discussion.

Myke Lane said there's advantage to being conservative. Pacheco said TFO went to stage 1 restriction to make the public more aware of its responsibilities on public land. Discussion. Fire restrictions have economic impact on the community. People have to mitigate their actions. Restrictions may cause fewer visitors, or for visitors not to take part in some activities.

BLM can suppress, manage, use prescribed fires, or apply all those approaches. There is some risk; there's smoke; and more money is needed to do it well, he concluded.

Question/Comment

- Fires in wilderness areas, national parks and monuments, and tribal lands, may be left to burn because no one can go in, or they can only go in with restrictions.
- Archaeological or cultural resources complicate fire fighting. TFO has an RMP and NEPA document with fire management plans.
- Number of fires on BLM and USFS lands is roughly equal.
- Focus on wooded areas for long-term effects.
- FFO is in good shape because there is constant presence of O&G people that spot fires quickly.
- How do you get more thinning done? FFO is working with the Vet Corps out of Durango, with funding to have them thin for two years.
- Sam DesGeorges said contractors are thinning, the public is thinning, and BLM crews are thinning.
- Areas close to communities are priority.
- Farmington now has a fuels crew.
- Dave Evans reported that two RAC applicants had been vetted and reviewed at the state level including by the governor, and were now being reviewed in the Washington office. There would be opportunities for others from outside to apply for RAC membership as terms of current RAC members expired. Specific criteria had to be met. The next opportunity would be in 4-6 months. He agreed to check whether it was necessary for a RAC member to sit out for any period before reapplying. Specific categories for RAC membership would apply. Reapplication would call for updated materials.

Wild Horse Gather

Jeff Tafoya

Tafoya introduced Angela Yemma, new rangeland management specialist. He referred to the packet he sent the RAC the week before the meeting.

Question/Comment

- Mario Ulibarri said his concern was how to prevent herds from building up so that gathers had to continue.
- The National Wild Horse and Burro Program lead informed BLM that current holding capacity for scheduled Utah and Nevada gatherings was 1,600 horses. There might not be room for horses from the Jicarilla gather scheduled for February 2013.
- The proposed alternative is to implement a gather with helicopters, then use fertility methods. The final option, if space were not available, would be to gather, administer fertility control and herd them back out.
- Fertility control is excellent for one year, but unknown for following years.
- Would it be better to wait to gather until space is available?
- BLM needs to plan for there being room. Adoption terms could be changed. Maybe 80% could go to a long-term holding facility and 20% could receive fertility treatment and be taken back.

- BLM hopes that all could be gathered at one time. Then they would determine which are adoptable and put remaining animals in long-term care.
- They can't catch 100%. The best success rate for a helicopter gather is 80%.
- Horses come back and forth from tribal lands.
- Everett Oldham asked whether the number anticipated for other state gathers is based on 100%. Not known. He asked how many horses were on BLM land and what the target number was.
- Angela Yemma said AML is 73 to 128.
- Is there a process to select the strongest and best to give the herds a chance for preservation? There are age groups targeted for keeping on the range, with better chance to survive. Much older animals are left on the land to end their days. There are a number of guidelines.
- USFS will bait and water trap July through August. There is funding for trapping but not for transport, sorting, vet services, facilities, feed, water, etc.
- Helicopter average cost is \$250-\$750/horse, the more horses caught the lower the cost per horse.
- Is there incentive to trap more horses? Discussion.
- BLM supervises the contractors.
- Myke Lane highly recommended incentives paired with penalties if high standards were not met. Do not allow contractors who break the rules to bid again, he said.
- Jeff Tafoya said contract administration comes out of the Washington office.
- Myke Lane asked whether EA analyses looked at long-term cost and sustainability of sanctuaries. Young horses may live 20 years.
- Gary Torres said it is an obligation that Congress is aware of.
- Myke Lane asked whether the USFS and BLM had considered going to Congress to change the law for greater options. Discussion.
- Jeff Tafoya thought the public would have a better chance at getting Congress to do that than BLM.
- Gary Torres said the Navajo Nation recently determined to leave wild horses on the reservation alone, but those animals cross borders onto public lands.
- They're spreading onto southern Ute tribal lands. BLM met to talk with the Utes about fences and agreements.
- A January 2012 Jicarilla Apache survey counted more than 750 horses; but there are probably 1,000. Jicarilla doesn't want any wild horses. They consider them feral rather than wild.
- Jeff Tafoya said, once complete, the EA would go to the state director, then the national program office, and then the public for review. There would be public meetings, and the RAC could help with outreach. They can help BLM know who should be contacted and invited. They also might get the word out on what the situation is. People don't know why the numbers are a concern, what the AML is, or the cost to the taxpayer.
- Myke Lane asked for a 2-3 slide PowerPoint basic presentation that the RAC could use to get conversations started.

- Keith Ashmore asked for an overview, maybe five highlights, what's most important for the public to know. Provide contact information.
- Jeff Tafoya asked what the RAC thought were the five most important things.
- Everett Oldham reiterated that a permanent solution is most important.
- Barbara Kiipper thought the issue of bait v. helicopter v. both was important.
- Jeff Tafoya said the New Mexico BLM proposal was to use all of those tools as best applicable over time. Discussion.
- All approaches have pros and cons. For example, there is a death rate associated with gelding, which is a second trauma after being herded; and no one knows the long-term results of gelding on herds or individuals.
- Have chips or collars been considered?
- Gary Torres asked that the RAC act as a reality check for information going out. Let staff know if something doesn't make sense.
- Jeff Tafoya said they didn't know the mortality rate, but were working with population rates. TFO's analytical tool is a program that tracks scenarios.
- Everett Oldham said there was a substantial horse community in the 4-Corners area, and he could engage some people with celebrity status. They would bring credibility, leadership and perhaps a different approach.
- Gary Torres said the EA needs to focus on the science. Once BLM has science behind its plans, celebrity influence might be helpful with getting the message to the public. The public needs to know why this is an issue, numbers, need, purpose, timeline, cost, permanent solution, and alternatives in the EA.

Glade Run Recreation Area Management Plan Amendment

Gary Torres

Torres distributed maps and information. He said the timeline for completion of the RMP was 18-24 months. The Glade Run has been in existence for about 4 ½ years, so FFO went back for information. He said the maps he showed the RAC were conceptual rather than binding, to give the RAC concrete ideas. The alternatives were still deliberative. FFO had not yet shared them with the state office, and was working with a committee. Scoping brought out a lot of issues that alternatives must address; and Farmington issues mirror those of Taos, the region, the West and the country.

The scoping report of 61 pages was complete. Torres read from the report and further discussed issues.

Some scoping issues included:

Route designations
Visitor services
Special permits
Law enforcement

Resource protection
Educational and interpretive programs
Camping charges
Monitoring

Based on all the issues that surfaced, the FFO is developing a range of alternatives. The city is interested in land in the Glade. New Mexico Game & Fish has a

section in its southwest corner. Concerns included expanding the boundary of the Glade, adding facilities, private land issues that might call for exchanges, access for search and rescue operations.

Torres summarized the alternatives. He said alternative 1 has a conservation emphasis, suggesting that the open area be decreased slightly, with a large section on the east side that connects with the city for non-motorized use.

Keith Ashmore commented that the bicycle club talked to the mayor and city manager. A short network of trails near the BLM office has a single track that is cut off by fencing and a new road, where it used to connect with the glade. Ashmore thought the big picture was to use open space to connect that trail with a non-motorized area. More trails would be added on that side for mountain bikers and hikers, where they would not have to cross pavement.

Gary Torres continued that the development alternative was to expand the open area, incorporate some unofficial trails, and establish existing roads. The balanced alternative would incorporate pass-throughs to get people from the Flora Vista motorized section to staging areas. The FFO would establish good boundaries with entrance points where users were told what they could and couldn't do. Transportation planning also affects plans for the Glade.

Question/Comment

- Myke Lane said a fundamental problem he heard discussed was enforcement of the plan. Human and community behavior modification is called for. Behavior change happens over time. Signs won't do it. Consider short-term focused daily or peak-day enforcement for six-months-to-a-year.
- Gary Torres said successful programs do incorporate enforcement with education.
- Jeff Tafoya said the city would fence and help police the area.
- Kathy McKim said there's not enough law enforcement work to keep someone busy all day every day for months. It would not be good use of manpower.
- Jeff Tafoya said BLM is planning to monitor use with trail counters, etc. However, FFO is traditionally a mineral office, so they have only one recreation person. There will be changes over time.
- Everett Oldham said he had several more global concerns. He thought the OHV situation, especially on the east side of the Glade, had shown pervasive misuse and abuse and that was true of all BLM lands in proximity to towns. He was extremely concerned that the level of enforcement needed would turn a land management organization into a police force. They would have ongoing budget issues. He advocated for a global perspective, looking for solutions rather than Band-Aids. He thought the current level of OHV impact was displacing other users.
- Dave Evans said there was no mechanism for issuing permits for OHV use.
- Oldham said this would need to be addressed under emergency measures. Recreation use is having an impact that requires immediate attention and some sort of emergency measures. For example, recreation's level of impact threatens water quality.

- Evans asked what they could do. The best step the FFO saw was to put this plan together, and once it was together, take other actions like changing boundaries, using enforcement, etc.
- Oldham said it appeared that areas of heavy impact would call for acreage as large or larger than the current Glade.
- Betty Haagenstad asked whether there was an area where OHV users could go in and do anything they wanted.
- Evans said users could now do that over the entire Glade.
- More use causes deeper tracks that cause erosion, Haagenstad said, and there is nothing in place down the road for reclamation. It's not sustainable. Does the plan Gary Torres mentioned in his PowerPoint address reclamation?
- Torres said, "open" was a legitimate use of land. He thought this was sustainable. Limiting the open area would have an affect. A team is working on this. Once routes are designated in the limited area there would be a rehabilitation plan for that limited area.
- Keith Ashmore went with BLM staff to look at the Glade. He asked about gates on surrounding roads for O&G personnel. What were the FFO's thoughts on a border?
- Torres said a boundary was a good idea. BLM will need help from user groups to build fences. Enforcement alone could never be enough.
- Ashmore asked why the second road up higher was necessary.
- Torres said that road was just a concept.
- BLM had not yet discussed gates with the O&G industry. They were considering making gates necessary to approval of new permits. Without a complex process, they couldn't restrict access on roads traditionally used by the public.
- Torres' primary concern was narrowing access from the spider web of current roads. He said there were currently 53 entrances to the Glade. BLM plans to make selected entrances attractive, with kiosks and bathrooms. Then they will educate users and enforce rules. It will take a collective effort.
- Keith Ashmore advised getting users and neighbors to help. Those partnerships are needed. Have that in your EA, he said, so when limited access is established you get buy-in.
- Mario Ulibarri recommended imposing a fee structure. Use of public lands cannot be sustained without financial input. Start with a box for donations. Discussion.
- Kathy McKim referred to the Sikes Act, whereby fees could only be charged for a service used. Also key in the act is to have a business plan that includes: whether the agency can collect fees, that fees will amount to more than it costs to collect them, and that fees will be used to improve public land habitat and benefit taxpayers. Discussion.
- John Bailey said BLM could apply fees for use of the so-called open area, where the impact is higher. The annual fee for use of BLM recreation lands is \$20.
- Sam DesGeorges said the former statewide RAC provided advice on recreation fee recommendations. This RAC could take on that role.

Public Comment Period

The Public Comment Period was opened. No members of the public asked to speak.

Transportation Planning

John Bailey

Bailey said the RAC has legal authority to set fees. If Gary Torres proposed to collect fees in the Glade they could only do so if the RAC approved. Bailey thought the USFS was also doing that. Discussion.

Dave Evans said BLM does want RAC help with that.

Bailey pointed out the previous day's field trip on maps. He said BLM had been really good about talking with the community of users. They recently met with mountain bikers about an area near the Nambe Pueblo boundary. BLM received user created maps that they didn't know existed, and fears that regional or even national crowds will be attracted. The area has impressive spires, beautiful drop-offs, and vistas. BLM met with REI, which recommended some new trails, and then created 30-40 miles of trails prior to approval of the EA.

BLM staff has met with the community of users, but not with the community of place. They thought they might get a better reaction from the public if their inventory was complete, which would be early next year.

Conflicts in neighborhoods become conflicts with BLM. For example, kids coming home from school in Dixon and riding ATVs have been driving their neighbors crazy. Near Chimayo, where private land abuts BLM land, private owners block off neighbors' traditional access routes. BLM has to address how the public will access BLM land.

Planning will be critical, to identify key points of access and determine tools to use. BLM will have to prioritize points of access and seek agreements on public right of way. Most areas have a land trust, and BLM can fund the trust to negotiate rights agreements.

BLM has completed about a 40% inventory, and has funds allocated to cover another 30-40% to be completed by November/December. Staff is being trained to use GPS units and inventory the remainder. Should they hold scoping meetings this summer, or wait until the plan is complete?

- Everett Oldham recommended holding meetings in advance of plans, which indicates respect for community input. Working with communities is about buy-in, ownership and respect. Get a leader from each of the communities.
- Myke Lane agreed. Meet now, he said, you have a great deal mapped and a strategy for mapping the remainder.
- Keith Ashmore said meet early and again next year. BLM might find out something new.
- John Bailey said their plan would be comprehensive, and would include recreational areas and areas of critical concern as well as transportation. BLM will inventory possible routes as well as current routes.

- Bailey said there was a plan on the shelf to develop La Caja ruins, where school groups are pouring in, and fisherman are moving out.
- Anthony Benson agreed with early meetings, outreach and working with the Chimayo Conservation Corps. A mechanism is needed to purchase property that provides private access, he said.
- Bailey said BLM had bought access easements.
- New Mexico Department of Game & Fish has an “open gates” program for access rights, so they could be asked to apply it. Sam DesGeorges said that had been attempted.
- As discussed earlier in the meeting, the RAC will give Bailey their recommendations in writing. Their recommendations will note either that there was consensus or a count of ayes, nays and abstentions.
- Discussion continued on holding meetings and reaching users.

RAC Website

Everett Oldham

Oldham met with BLM staff to assure that the website he was creating met protocol. It was currently his personal website, but he had tools to make it the RAC site. He thinks of the website as a tool for communication with one other, the public and BLM. It introduces the RAC and shows the district the council represents. Tabs link with BLM and the Department of the Interior. Members each have a page with a bio, photo, and email address @blm.com.

There are tabs for current topics, a gallery of photos, forms, a documents library, and an internal password-protected section. Oldham will keep Betty Haagenstad updated because the valley her home is located in does not have cell phone or Internet access. He invited the RAC to tell him if there was anything they wanted to add to the site. He anticipated having the website complete in the next two weeks.

Deferred Maintenance

Herbert Chavez

Chavez said BLM’s premise is that deferred maintenance is annual maintenance that hasn’t been completed—due to lack of funding. BLM established the Deferred Maintenance Program in 1998 and invented a 5-year plan to catch up. The backlog is significant, and assets continue to degrade. BLM had to standardize funding, so began using the Facility Asset Management System. Through FAMS, BLM’s Washington office can see how much is needed where, and prioritize.

In the future, Washington will mete out funds to states. FOs will have to defend their projects in competition for decreasing funds. BLM New Mexico should be getting \$4 million annually as determined by FAMS, but will never get that amount. They are currently getting less than a quarter of what’s needed. Recent projects include deferred maintenance/capital improvement on the Taos Junction Bridge, which addressed both erosion and accessibility.

Chavez noted progress on remaining projects. BLM has considered how to complete more projects by being proactive, using lower-maintenance materials, recycling materials, and shrinking or eliminating assets.

FAMS is strictly limited to roads, trails and recreation sites. Dollar amounts are standardized. Parties outside the field office establish needs and plans. There is a locality adjustment. However, standardized funding does not necessarily cover actual cost in New Mexico.

Kathy McKim ended the meeting by listing action items and responsible parties.

Action items

1. Horse roundup: For public outreach, Jeff Tafoya will provide an informational sheet RAC members can pass on to their constituents. BLM will do an EA draft and the RAC will be a reality check when the plan is written up.
2. Recreation fees will be considered in the future.
3. Socioeconomic plan feedback is underway and due. The one thing missing in that strategic plan was metrics that identified how effective it is or how well it's being followed in meeting the needs and purposes identified. Myke Lane drafted a short document that was reviewed by Kathy McKim and Kellie Campbell. McKim will forward that to Washington, as invited, and to FFO/TFO.
4. The RAC will provide John Bailey with written recommendations.
5. RAC members will work to bring Taos and Farmington OHV representatives to RAC meetings.
6. Evans will check whether it is necessary for a RAC member to sit out for any period before reapplying.

Adjourn

Motion

Everett Oldham moved and Myke Lane seconded to adjourn the meeting at 4:50 p.m. Motion unanimously approved.