



SANTA FE RIVER COMMISSION

Thursday, January 10, 2013, 6:00 – 8:00 p.m.

City Councilors' Conference Room, City Hall

200 Lincoln Avenue, Santa Fe, NM

505.955.6840

1. ROLL CALL
2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM DECEMBER 13, 2013
4. INFORMATION
5. DISCUSSION/ACTION ITEMS
 - a. Discussion: Status of the wetlands downstream from the city's waste water treatment plant – particularly within the Santa Fe River Rural Protection Zone (Representative from NM Environment, Surface Water Quality Bureau)
 - b. Discussion: Santa Fe River Fund, status update, the Voluntary River Conservation Fund (B. Drypolcher)
5. MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS, MATTERS FROM SUB-COMMITTEES
6. MATTERS FROM STAFF
7. CITIZENS COMMUNICATION FROM THE FLOOR

ADJOURN

Persons with disabilities in need of accommodation, contact the City Clerk's office at 955-6520, five (5) working days prior to meeting date.

**Santa Fe River Commission
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January 10, 2013**

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Call To Order/Roll Call	Chair Jacobi called the meeting to order at 6:00 pm, a quorum was present.	2
Approval of Agenda	Mr. Ellenberg moved to approve the agenda as presented, second by Mr. Buchser, motion carried by unanimous voice vote.	2
<i>Approval of Minutes: December 13, 2012</i> Corrections: Page 3 – 3 rd paragraph, 3 rd sentence data endangered species Page 4 – 4 th paragraph 4 th sentence – real high Page 5 – 3 rd paragraph – 13 th sentence – slows flows Page 6 – 1 st paragraph – 12 th sentence – hire higher Page 9 – after \$35,000 should read: acre foot	Mr. Ellenberg moved to approve the December 13, 2012 Minutes as amended, second by Mr. Gerberding, motion carried by unanimous voice vote.	2
Discussion Items a. Discussion: Status of the wetlands downstream from the city's waste water treatment plant. b. Discussion: Santa Fe River Fund, status update, the Voluntary River Conservation Fund(Brian Drypolcher)	Informational, no formal action taken. Guests: Nina Wells, NMED, Deanna Cummings and Marcy Levitt, Corp of Engineers.	3-13
Matters from Commissioners, Matters from Sub-Committees	Informational	13
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**SANTA FE RIVER COMMISSION
MINUTES
Thursday, January 10, 2013 - 6:00p.m. – 7:10 p.m.
City Councilors' Conference Room, City Hall
200 Lincoln Avenue, Santa Fe, NM**

1. ROLL CALL

The meeting of the Santa Fe River Commission was convened by the Chair at 6:00 pm, City Councilors' Conference Room, Santa Fe, New Mexico. A quorum was present at time of roll call.

Present:

Jerry Jacobi
Richard Ellenberg
Phillip J. Bove
John R. Buchser
Melinda Romero-Pike
Sam Gerberding
Dale Doremus

Not Present

Jim Cutropia

Others Present:

Claudia Borchert, Staff
Brian Drypolcher – Staff Liaison
Nina Wells, Environmental Dept.
Deanna Cummings and Marcy Levitt
Corp. of Engineers
Nicole Lichen, Audience
Felicity Broennan, Exec. Dir., SF
Watershed Assoc.

Fran Lucero, Stenographer

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Mr. Ellenberg moved to approve the agenda as presented, second by Mr. Buchser, motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM DECEMBER 13, 2012

Corrections:

Page 3 – 3rd paragraph, 3rd sentence ~~data~~ endangered species
Page 4 – 4th paragraph 4th sentence – ~~real~~ high
Page 5 – 3rd paragraph – 13th sentence – ~~slows~~-flows
Page 6 – 1st paragraph – 12th sentence – ~~hire~~ higher
Page 9 – after \$35,000 should read: acre foot

Mr. Ellenberg moved to approve the Minutes of December 13, 2012 as amended, second by Mr. Gerberding, motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

5. DISCUSSION/ACTION ITEMS

- a. Discussion: Status of the wet lands downstream from the city's waste water treatment plant – particularly within the Santa Fe River Protection Zone (Representative from NM Environment, Surface Water Quality Bureau)

The Chair talked about last meeting discussion about the Bosque and a request was sent to NMED to present and tonight we have Nina Wells from the NMED and Deanna Cummings & Marcy Levitt from, Corp of Engineers.

Nina Wells, representing the Riparian Council, presented the Chair with a plaque representing the Santa Fe River Commission – 2012 Public Awareness Education Award. Thank you for this wonderful recognition and award.

Nina Wells: The Santa Fe River is very important to me, I was born and raised here in Santa Fe and I have seen the river go from effluent driven below town and when I was younger it was an intermittent stream and now it has turned in to a ditch. Below the waste water treatment plant where it is perennial it is considered Waters of the US. In as such, it has held up to the standards that the Water Quality Control Commission puts upon the Waters of the US. The Santa Fe River was listed for sedimentation siltation and it had some problems with the nutrients but they were described as Ph and dissolved oxygen because diurnally they would peek out and become a problem especially with _____ algae. Temperature was also an issue because there was no riparian below the pipe.

In 1997 the Wild Earth Guardians did an agreement with the Airport Manager to fence off the cattle; there was cattle grazing on city property at that time. In 2000 they received a grant from the NM Environment Department to plant trees which is considered a best fix for temperature impaired streams. They went through that process and midway in 2002 there were big issues with downstream users from La Cienega and the problems included more of water use due riparian take of water that is granted to downstream users. That stopped the project for 8 or 9 months. The Office of the State Engineer was not willing to make a decision and the way it finally turned out was that you cannot get a water right if you remove your riparian so you don't need a water right for a natural riparian system so they were allowed to continue the project. Last year through an attempted survey, we found that it was meeting its standards and we had a wonderful event where Nancy Stoner who was the Asst. Administrative Director from EPA in Washington came down to Santa Fe (*2 articles were circulated for review*). It was a great event where we talked about our partners, especially the city of Santa Fe, for this very progressive movement that was done.

One of the problems that came up during a public meeting, especially by some of the old timers in La Cienega was that the river was never a single stem system, it was more of a multi-stem wet land all the way down from Agua Fria to La Cienega. I think that may be what this river is turning in to; it really has a low gradient which means partly any flow at all. When you have riparian present it tends to slow down the water and present a situation where water infiltrates in to the ground a little bit easier, this in turn helps the riparian grow and that attracts other types of fauna, especially beavers. I think this Commission is very aware of what the beavers have done. In particular, they created a very wet area.

In speaking to the staff liaison, it seemed to me that the commission is interested in the protection of these wet lands. Wet lands are considered waters of the US and as such they are sort of protected under the Standards for Interstate and Intra-state surface waters, especially with the Antidegradation affects of which have recently been incorporated. More than that, I think that regulatory wise, the Corp. of Engineers has a bigger and stronger presence than the State Environment Department does. I have invited Deanna Cummings from the Corp of Engineers to talk to you tonight.

Deanna Cumming: Corp of Engineers

I haven't actually walked much of this area but I do have some knowledge of the Santa Fe River system. This evening I will discuss with you what types of activities we regulate and what type of water ways we consider jurisdictional. With respect to wet lands and other Waters of the US, our regulations provide for regulation of water ways with a connection to what we call a traditionally navigable water way. In this area it would be a connection to the Rio Grande. The Santa Fe River being a partially perennial water way, we would consider it to have what we call — under Supreme Court Justice Kennedy's ruling from 2006 a significant nexus to the Rio Grande. As such, wet lands adjacent and abutting the Santa Fe River would be considered jurisdictional wetlands.

Mr. Ellenberg: By jurisdictional, what does that mean -- wet lands of which you have jurisdiction?

Ms. Cummings: Yes. In terms of what we consider a wet land and what we consider another Water of the U.S., a wetland has to meet three parameters. That is hydrology, soil and wet land vegetation and we have a very specific national list of wet land plants that a certain percentage within the area to be studied must be wet land plants from that list. There are other additional parameters that we won't go in to this evening with respect to plants. Basically those three parameters, plants, water and soil must be met. Other waters need to display what we call an ordinary high water mark or a bed in bank. The stream bed of the Santa Fe River proper minus any adjacent wet lands would be considered another Water of the U.S. Adjacency is

considered under our guidance to be essentially within the flood plain, it can have either a direct surface connection or an established adjacent ground water connection. Generally we would consider something next to the river bed proper to be an adjacent wet land. In a nut shell that is the type of water ways or aquatic resources that we regulate.

In terms of regulated activities, there has to be what we call a discharge of dredged and/or fill material. (*Dredged refers more to ocean dredging and we don't do that here.*) The fill material is basically if you blade through a waterway and move soil from one location to another location within a water way, we consider that a discharge of fill material so it would be a regulated activity. If an activity is pure excavation only, then we would not consider it a regulated activity. If somebody has a backhoe with a bucket where they scoop out materials, put it in a truck and truck it out we would not regulate that. Yet, if somebody was moving material and stock piling it within the waterway then we would regulate that activity. In terms of vegetation removal, if the root systems are not disturbed, i.e. the material is either the vegetation material is cut by hand or is brushed without disturbing the roots of them; that is not a regulated activity or we have no authority over it. But if it is bull dozed and the root systems are disturbed than we would consider that a discharge of fill and it would be a regulated activity.

In terms of established wet land areas, if there is potentially riparian habitat adjacent to wet lands and other waters; if an entity proposes to remove or fill the wetlands in or part of the Waters of the US then we would likely require mitigation if it is over an amount that we would consider detrimental to the environment. It is at our discretion what that amount is. Potentially anything over a tenth of an acre we would likely consider requiring mitigation or a permanent loss of wet lands and other Waters of the US. We have a very specific process that we go through to determine the condition or function of the proposed wet land or other waters to be impacted and we evaluate that as compared to the mitigation proposal to make a determination as to what the amount of mitigation is that would be required. The minimum is 1:1 and typically because there is a loss of function between the time of impact and the time that the mitigation reaches maturity and we call that a temporal loss. We typically will require more than 1:1 to offset that temporal loss as well as just the acreage loss of impact to mitigation. We are happy to be here and provide the commission with this information.

Chair Jacobi: Do you have methodology for determining a wetland? If somebody says it is a wet land and somebody says it isn't, are you called in to make those soils and the hydrology?

Ms. Cummings: Typically for entities say like the city of Santa Fe if they need a permit for some activity, we typically ask the applicant to hire a consultant to do a wet land determination. Within the State of New Mexico

we have two regional supplements depending on where you are in the ecology elevation wise. There is the arid west supplement and the mountain and Coast Ranges supplement. That is geared more towards the mountain areas and so down here in PJ the arid west supplement is more appropriate once you get up between the Ponderosa and Spruce forest than you are looking at using the mountain supplement to make the wet land determination. There is a series, and I alluded to this earlier, but the supplement to our guidance for determining wet lands basically outlines how the consulting firms needs to go out and make the jurisdictional determination on the specific location at hand.

Mr. Ellenberg: One of the questions we are going to be facing is that the Airport is going to want to remove the beaver dams to remove the birds that they are attracting; moving the water that is attracting the birds. If I understand what you are saying correctly, even if this qualifies as a wet lands and meets the soil as a test; that removing the beaver dams would not be regulated.

Ms. Cummings: It depends on how they remove them and whether or not the dam itself is in an area that we regulate and typically they are. It would also depend on the whether the methodology that they used to remove the beaver dam is a regulated activity. There are two questions at hand; whether or not the aquatic resource is what we call jurisdictional and whether or not the activity is a regulated activity.

Ms. Wells: Now if the activity is such that somebody goes in and again uses some type of equipment to remove the dam that would invite the State back in because then you start getting a flush of sediment in to the waters of the US which might be a point source or non-point source depending on the conditions that would impact water quality. I have looked in to this corridor and further down in to BLM land where someone had called the Game and Fish to kill beavers on private land and on BLM land without the BLM knowledge and that was a real problem. NM Game and Fish apologized after the fact after several families of beavers had been killed. Whether or not there are wetlands the water fowl will still come because there is water and we are in a semi-desert location.

Chair Jacobi: Does the age of the system have anything to do with the jurisdiction? Some people will say there was never a wet land there or wasn't a Bosque there but it has been there for thirteen years now so it should be removed.

Ms. Cummings: We would consider it the existing condition. Unless the city is going to remove the discharge from the sewage treatment plant and I am not sure how far down the summer flows if it makes it all the way down but if they do and the city is going to end the discharge from the sewage treatment

plant and the summer flows, we would wait and see for a number of years, probably two growing seasons to see if the wetlands are still sustained or whether they exhibit severe damage by removal of water for two years before, we would make a final determination. We do that in other districts in the southwest with respect to wetlands in irrigated areas. My counterparts say in the Sacramento district might say, "ok, stop irrigating, turn off the Acequia for 2 years and if the wet ones don't persist after 2 years then we will consider them not a wet one or irrigated wet ones and not jurisdictional." In this particular instance it seems very difficult for the city to make a determination to shut off the flow from the sewage treatment plant. I am not sure how the sewage treatment plan is constructed or operated. If they are going to go to evaporation on site they would still have water issues, a ponding issue they would have to deal with.

Claudia Borchert: I work for the city Water Division. I think I heard two different things there and our current plan does have us diverting 1/3 of the water supply for the future. I am not too sure I heard what you said in terms of...we are pretty sure that there were no wetlands there before. We don't have intentions of drying the wetlands even by taking 1/3 of the water out of that system will have impacts on the wet lands as it looks today. I didn't understand if there is a 1/3 less water actually more like a 1/4 or 1/5th less water and the extent of the wetland shrinks as a result of that is there a responsibility to maintain that wetland as it exists today.

Deanna: No, we would not say it exists this way now and the city has to maintain it this way because it is not mitigation for a particular Section 404 Clean Water Act permit issued by the Corp. What we would look at in terms of jurisdiction, is the existing condition today. If somebody came to us and said, "we want to fill a part of this wetland complex to do xx activity, then we would say this is the current wetland condition. These wet lands, if we concur with your project and want to determine that we will issue a permit for this activity, mitigation will have to be developed and established somewhere else to offset these impacts. As a brief aside, under the first President Bush, there was established a no net loss of wetland policy and it was an executive order and it is one that we follow today and that is why we have mitigation requirements.

(Claudia Borchert: Inaudible, response to Claudia's comments stated below).

Ms. Cummings: If the removal of the water is a permitted activity. For example the city of Las Vegas is proposing to raise and repair Peterson Dam. Peterson Dam currently leaks especially during the winter months when due to freezing conditions the dam contracts from the sidewalls of the canyon. Should the dam raise and repair, because it is an existing condition and it has been for 50 or 75 years, should they propose a dam raise and repair such that

no water goes downstream and it dries up the wet lands and riparian habitat and the southwest (inaudible), most importantly, we would require mitigation because it is a direct impact, even though it is not a discharge of dredged and/or fill material that immediately removes that riparian habitat but because it is a direct result of the discharge of dredged and/or fill material to affect the dam raise and repair that drying up of that riparian habitat is a regulated activity and we would require mitigation for it.

Ms. Borchert: A mapping has recently been done of La Cienega and the Santa Fe River (Mary Ann) and I believe there was a checkerboard of some wet lands that were designated as jurisdictional and some wet lands that were not. There was a distinction that caught my eye when we talked about it 3 months ago and the question is; what seems to be the reason as to why some would be designated as jurisdictional and some would not. Is it basically that they meet the three criteria?

Marcy Levitt: Mary Ann is looking at it from a different perspective. It is being looked at differently, she could be looking at it from the perspective if it is water of the US it determines if it is a wet land that is regulated under the State Water Quality standards.

Nina Wells: If it is a water for the state and right now she is currently working on standards that will be put in to the state standards for the rivers and such.

Ms. Borchert: So there are different wet lands? So jurisdiction in this case would mean state jurisdictional not Corp?

Nina and Deanna have not seen this document that Mary Ann has. It is still in draft form. Once it is done it would be beneficial to invite Mary Ann to present.

Mr. Ellenberg: How much water in this habitat in these types of plants is taken up by the trees? The farmers seem to think that this riparian takes a lot of water from them. Some other people tend to guess that it regulates the speed of the flow but the total flow probably doesn't change very much. We are told that all the studies we know about on how much water might be taken by the habitat doesn't apply to this desert terrain. There are no real studies and we wanted to know if you know of anything that might help quantify that.

Ms. Cummings: No I don't. Systems that I see in NM that essentially have the ability to have flood plain collection and water storage in the banks and within the soil as essentially as a high water table, they tend to provide flow longer during dryer times and they tend to provide more consistent flow because they are a component of ground water storage. If you have no

riparian habitat and you have a sized system with no connection to a flood plain there is no storage so the water will come and it will go immediately. Generally speaking from my observations around New Mexico a healthier system with more storage within the banks of a flood plain is going to provide more water overall.

Nina Wells: That is my experience as well. About 2003 there was a graduate student working with us at the time of the forest garden that produced a bibliography and that has been a concern for much of the southwest? That is pretty much the consensus in those reports is that when a riparian forest starts up again there may be some loss of water but in general it tends to be a longer duration of surface water flow and of a better eco systems because it protects the banks and has bank storage. It has cooler systems involved in the eco system.

Brian Drypolcher: This statement is hypothetical; the Airport is coming out with a Wildlife Hazard Mitigation Report. The airport will come out with this report and the speculation is that in order to mitigate wild life hazards the amount of surface water at the end of those run ways needs be reduced somehow. Than the FAA would say (hypothetical) "we agree". The extent of that exposed surface water has to be reduced somehow. By whatever means we would attempt to reduce the surface water out there. That would not necessarily be a jurisdictional activity, but it might be depending on what the interventions were to make the surface water be less than what it is now.

Ms. Cummings: If the surface water is connected to the SF river either through a direct ground water or surface water connection and the methodology that the airport selected to essentially reduce the amount of surface water involved in discharge of dredged and or fill material they would have to come to the Corp for a permit.

Brian Drypolcher: In the process of going for that permitting, you would be reducing the surface water so you probably may be reducing the net area of wetlands and then you would get in to mitigation. Then the city would say - we just saw those wet lands go away now we have to make new wet lands appear.

Ms. Levitt: It can't just be any place. It has to stay in the water shed.

Ms. Cummings: There are provisions in our regulations which we call our mitigation rules for doing out of time, out of water shed mitigation but that is automatically going to bump up the mitigation ratio.

Ms. Borchert: Would there be separate regulations from the State? You just spoke hypothetically what would happen from the Feds.

Nina Wells: As part of the Section 404 Clean Water Act there is State reference which is Section 401 and that would involve the Surface Water Quality Bureau if there is any kind of fill put in or dredged material taken out just to make sure there are no contaminants going in to the river.

Dale Doremus: I think Claudia was thinking more in terms of violation of state standards.

Nina Wells: That would be our first tool to use in protection of water quality.

Claudia Borchert: Do we have a mitigation plan A that meets federal requirements and mitigation plan B that meets state requirements?

Ms. Levitt: We work together; it would have to meet both of our requirements.

Ms. Cummings: Let me expand on that by saying that the Clean Water Act for federal permits there is a requirement for state certification that the federal action would not cause degradation of or violation of State Water Quality standards and that is what we call Sec 401 Water Quality Certification and that is where the Surface Water Quality Bureau would initially come in because they would be involved from a water quality certification standpoint.

Nina Wells: In the previous lifetime - Antidegradation rules might come in to effect also.

Marcy Levitt: The Antidegradation is a policy right now. If you take water out and it creates a water quality standard violation then there are in some circumstances there might be enforcement. In other circumstances that might be an exempted activity taking water out for irrigation for example and that violation might end up being allowed because when it was caused it was an exempted activity. It really depends on how you are going about getting the water out.

Mr. Ellenberg: If I go in and shoot the beaver and by hand I remove the logs from the dam what I am hearing is that is probably not a jurisdictional matter.

Nina Wells: Probably not, you don't even have to remove the logs they go away by themselves.

Mr. Bové: We have talked about trying to maintain some flows past under the road, I was wondering if I was a beaver I would like to be where it is nice and quiet. So if you were going to use say a certain level of water in the wet land that would be stored and you had noisy baffle drainage, I was wondering if anyone knows if beavers don't like to live in an area like that or maybe some beavers want to go downstream and then come back up.

Chair Jacobi: I once heard that the sole purpose of beavers activity is to dampen the noise, they build dams to dampen the sound.

Nina Wells: There is a gentleman (Skip Lowell) out of Vermont that has developed these structures which he has trademarked. We did have this fellow come over and build what he has trademarked as a beaver deceiver which puts in a small pipe below their dam. It is actually incorporated into the dam that is noiseless and they don't plug it up so you have water delivery so you still have beaver eco system; it is the best of two worlds. He has been doing this for the last 10 years.

Claudia Borchert: Game and Fish came out and said they did not think the beaver deceivers would work because the area is so shallow. It has been talked about.

Nina Wells: I have seen it work effectively in Taos for the last 8 years. We had a program with Animal Protection of New Mexico to teach Game and Fish how to do this rather than kill them. They have changed their policy now that if they have a complaint of a nuisance beaver they will either kill it outright, trap it and kill it. They were given a choice of bringing in someone that could build a structure; Beaver Deceiver, Castor Master, I think those are the two that are most frequently used. We have trained them with both funds from Animal Protection of New Mexico and I think NM Environment Department. All of a sudden they changed their policy to not only will they just kill them but they will not allow private individuals to transfer them to another location unless they have permission from land owners within a 5 mile radius. That is huge, that is a lot of people; that is hard to get. The only place that I know that is accepting beavers is maybe the National Forest.

Sam Gerberding: Is that due to the success of the beaver deceiver program that you saw?

Nina Wells: No, it was because of the change of administration. They refused to consider that process or option. Skip Lisle, if you Google him you will see all the work that he has done and he has done it nationally and internationally.

Ms. Cummings: New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) has been successful installing beaver deceivers up in the Taos area and there is a project that I am currently working with them on for NM 434 north of Guadalupe where we are also considering beaver deceivers to protect the wet lands.

Nina Wells: There is one under the county road, the water changed from those culverts to different culverts, right after we built them and someone else killed all the beavers anyway. They are not expensive.

Nina Wells: Can I add to that hypothetical. When I first became aware of this issue with the airport I went to a National wet lands meeting in Montana and we talked about this hypothetically. There were several presentations and one of them was about the airport in Salt Lake City that was doing work to preserve the water fowl, to provide more food for them. When I mentioned it to several other people there are so many other airports, especially in the coastal areas that have water fowl and it isn't a huge problem but they also said if you were to bring it up that health and safety would rank higher than eco system health.

Ms. Cummings: I did want to add one other thing to your hypothetical and it doesn't happen very often but it has and I have actually done it, but not in this area. Is that if an entity comes to us with a request for a permit action where there exists a viable alternative that would accomplish their project purpose without a discharge of dredged standard fill material we may consider denying their request. An example would be, I had a request from a flood control district to essentially hard wall the sides part of the stream bed in a stream to protect an adjacent road way. They had an option to basically install sheet piling to protect that road way and in the sheet piling installation would not require discharged of drenched fill material. At the time we presented the alternative to the applicant and the flood control district and said that this was an alternative that doesn't require a permit and that is the pathway we are going to pursue. An analogy to that situation with your hypothetical is that if there are methodologies that would result in either reduced impact in terms of standards of discharges of dredged or fill material or no impact, we would certainly bring those to the table and make them a part of the discussion.

Thank you.

- b. Discussion: Santa Fe River Fund, status update; the Voluntary River Conservation Fund (Brian Drypolcher)

Proposed amendment for the River Fund with the language re: new expanded purpose for the river fund for any activities that improve the flow in ways that enhance the eco systems of the Santa Fe River. It was at PUC for discussion and passed with a unanimous vote. Key points of the discussion centered around what are our options, are we restricted to acquisition of water rights and if that is true what type of water rights would we shop for. Marcos engaged in providing answers to the PUC. Other conversation coming from the members of the PUC had to do with the topic; "if we are going to be engaged in other activities what are they and who gets to decide what they are?" Maybe the governing body should have a role deciding if we are going

to be spending new money coming in to the fund, who gets to decide how that money gets spent? For example may staff would work on a list of projects that we believe would fulfill the intent of the amended ordinance and then on some periodic basis that list of activities would be presented to the governing body and they could decide what they like in terms of activities to pursue. There was additional discussion about, could those activities insure that more water goes farther. There is this recurring theme among the governing body that, "isn't it nice that are target flows and other activities get water so far, about what about folks farther down the river, what is being done to help them get water." It then went to Public Works and passed the consent agenda without discussion and next it will go to Finance. The meeting at the end of the month for City Council would be to post for public hearing and meet in February.

6. MATTER FROM COMMISSIONERS

Comments on what we want to do with that money, we need to put money where it is very obvious to the public that we are working on the river and not arroyo remediation, we need to focus on important use on the river.

7. MATTERS FROM STAFF

Nothing more to report.

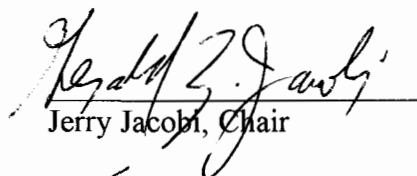
8. CITIZENS COMMUNICATION FROM THE FLOOR

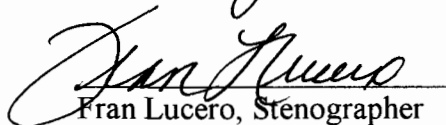
None

9. ADJOURN

There being no further business to come before the Santa Fe River Commission, Mr. Ellenberg moved to adjourn at 7:10 pm, second by Mr. Ellenberg, motion carried by unanimous voice vote.

Signature Page:


Jerry Jacob, Chair


Fran Lucero, Stenographer