

Wildfire Task Force Meeting

June 21, 2013

PRC Hearing Room

5:30 p.m.

The Wildfire Task Force met on June 21, 2013 at 5:30 p.m. at the PRC Hearing Room in the PERA building, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

Present at the meeting were:

Members Present

Commissioner Valerie Espinoza, PRC District Three, Co-Chair

Representative Luciano “Lucky” Varela, Co-Chair

Ms. Judy Allison, Private Citizen

Mr. Mike Anaya, State Land Office

Mr. Michael Aune, Private Citizen, representing Representative Paul Trujillo

Mr. Robert Castillo, General Manager, Continental Divide Electric Cooperative

Mr. Milo Chávez, PRC, Utility Division

Mr. Clay Doyle, VP, El Paso Electric Company

Mr. John Franchini, Superintendent of Insurance

Mr. Keven Groenewold, Executive Director, NM Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.

Mr. Brian Harris, Office of the Attorney General

Ms. Mary Homan, New Mexico Gas Company

Ms. Rose Marie Law, General Manager, Jemez Electric Co-operative

Mr. Roger Madalena, State Representative

Mr. Richard Martínez, Kit Carson Electric Cooperative

Ms. Gwen Mascareñas, Mora-San Miguel Electric Cooperative

Mr. James Melonas, State Liaison, US Forest Service

Mr. Keith Nix, Director of Systems Reliability, PNM

Mr. Gerard Ortíz, Executive Director of Regulatory Affairs, PNM

Mr. Alex Romero, General Manager, Mora-San Miguel electric Cooperative

Mr. Eric Roybal, Chief, Pecos Canyon fire and Rescue

Mr. Tony Roybal, Mayor, Village of Pecos

Ms. Ruth Sakya, State Government Affairs Manager, Southwestern Public Service

Mr. John Standefer, State Fire Marshal

Mr. Gilbert Zepeda, Acting Regional Forester, US Forest Service

Others Present

Mr. Arthur Bishop, PIO, PRC

Mr. Carl Boaz, Stenographer

Mr. Albert Dominguez, PRC Transportation Division

Ms. Patricia Dominguez, Senator Martin Heinrich’s Office

Ms. Yolanda Dominguez, PRC

Mr. Michael Haney, Representative Paul Trujillo’s Office

Mr. Joseph Hempfling, Private Citizen

Ms. Marge Johnson, Private Citizen

Mr. Dwight Lamberson, PRC Utilities Division Director
Mr. Jose Varela López, New Mexico Forest Industry Association
Ms. Rebecca Montoya, PRC
Mr. Brent Racher, Restoration Solutions, LLC
Mr. Jeff Tucker, Reporter, Rio Grande Sun
Ms. Julianne Zepeda, Private Citizen

1. Welcome and Introductions

Commissioner Espinoza welcomed everyone to the task force meeting. She introduced herself and also Representative Varela who was co-chairing this task force with her. She asked members to identify themselves and then for all others to introduce themselves. Each person stood and introduced him/herself to the group.

2. Goal of the Task Force

Commissioner Espinoza said the goal for this task force was to improve immediate and ongoing fire protection management in New Mexico.

3. Protocol Tonight

Commissioner Espinoza said this meeting was to gather input and recommendations on existing regulations, policies and action plans related to utility lines and fire prevention in forested areas. Vegetation removal plans and right-of-way issues would be discussed. She explained that she had invited those she thought would be interested in participating but invited others to contribute and also come to the future meetings of the task force.

She asked that the participants limit themselves to constructive comments instead of finding fault. She clarified that the issue related to utility lines, easements and vegetation rights of way.

Representative Varela said this was a serious problem now because it had been so dry for several years. The state has had fires affecting all of New Mexico and they need to come together to find out what could be done to address the problem collectively, including property owners, utilities, federal land, state land and tribal lands

People are demanding electric service. What kind of protection do coops need to protect their property and private homes? Even legislation might be needed because Jemez has been affected and Pecos Canyon where Native Americans have a ceremony every year. So we are trying to do what we can to protect the State of New Mexico.

Commissioner Espinoza related that she was part of the startup team when LANL had experienced the Cerro Grande Fire. There have been lots of restoration efforts and

she hadn't forgotten her experience with that. She was thankful that so many people came forth and she didn't have to recruit most of the members. By the amount of calls she received and by the quality of the participants it was very evident that we needed to address this problem.

Eric Roybal called her from the Pecos Fire Department. He said these older trees will still fall and the US Forest Service owns most of this land and they should take initiative on it. Downed power lines.

4. Co-op Perspective – Keven Groenewold

Mr. Groenewold said their members followed the regulations on vegetation management plans that were dictated through the Rural Utility Service, a federal lending agency from whom the coops borrowed to build infrastructure. In general terms, their regulations were over 900 coops in 47 states. The bottom line is that local conditions dictate the vegetation management operations. They have two bulletins - 730 and 730-1 and he could send them electronically. They set the standards for the principles for maintaining systems with proven utility practice. Their loan applications must include a determination that the coop complies with the National Electric Code and local and state regulations.

Regarding right-of-way (ROW) issues the regulations require an annual inspections of poles and we should be out there going down each ROW. We have authority on vegetation management for that ROW. For major distribution lines it is usually 20 feet on both sides. The primary reason for the width is to prevent electric contact and that is a whole different ball game with forest vegetation. That is why we are here today. Wider ROWs would be nice but maybe not needed in some cases. Some places we just need to feather back the taller trees. We are limited outside of the ROW. We deal with BLM, US Forest Service, other government agencies and private land owners. We can go through the ROW and identify problems. If we see a tree that will be a hazard we can notify owners. But we will never eliminate the risk.

People say let's bury the lines but most of those areas are rugged land and it is cost prohibitive. Very rocky in most cases.

The other safety precautions they take in dry times like this include trying to step up line patrols, especially in storm areas. We look for dry lightning strikes.

We were also asked by Senator Udall and Senator Heinrich to comment. And we sent a letter [attached as Exhibit A].

We realize and are cognizant of safety and try to keep best practices out there but our lawyers tell us to be careful what we say for fear of being sued. For example, in the fire north of Colorado Springs, two of the coops got notified not to destroy any documents and a law firm told them not to destroy anything because they might get

sued.

Ms. Allison asked about burying lines. She understood it was difficult but, financing aside, would it be possible to bury them just where trees were so tall or just along the roadsides?

Mr. Groenewold replied that if money was no option, we could find a way to bury them but you couldn't afford the electricity.

Ms. Allison thought once they found a way to solve the problem, then we could try to find the money.

Mr. Groenewold said he would defer to his colleagues but from a purely engineering standpoint, you could bury it if the money was there.

Superintendent Franchini noted from risk management view, that even if we had the lines buried, it could not stop lightning strikes in the forest.

Ms. Allison understood but added that the lines lead to residential areas. We all realize climate change is here. I did research on wind incidents. In Santa Fé in 2005 there were 3 significant ones. In the last few years we seem to have them every year. I lived in Pecos Canyon for 40 years and waited for the wind to stop. The drought and the wind means trees will fall. It is not just the same thing as old poles. So perhaps putting them underground would prevent those. Then the camper fires and arson fires would need to be dealt with. Usually lightning is accompanied by rainstorms. This is a different situation.

Superintendent Franchini said it was important to know there are things we can do as communities to help prevent a lot of them. The town of Ruidoso is a good example. They cleaned up their forest in the town. They spent ten years doing it and the fire that hit didn't start in Ruidoso. It was on government land. The City of Ruidoso has an active program to keep dead trees out and brush near homes cut out.

The Mescalero Apaches have done fantastic forestry. They are taking dead trees out of the forest and have had very few fires but those who haven't done anything in other areas have had homes damaged and 200 of them last year were destroyed.

Together, communities can prevent them but we have to have cooperation of all together or it won't work.

Marshal John Standefer gave a disclaimer. The State Fire Marshal's Office is not involved with wildland fires. We participate with fire departments. We've become more involved as liaison with rural fire departments. This problem started up in California and wildland fires burned much differently. A lot of the problem we've seen - one of first seminars he attended when growing up was called Smokey Bear's Defeat. Wildfires are

part of nature and a necessary part of nature. A lot of problems are due to not enough cleaning being done. Frequently they are very hot and very hard to stop. It becomes next to impossible. Trying to eliminate those is important but it is only one step.

It is extremely expensive too. Millions of acres won't be suppressed this year because of the high cost.

We are not involved directly but been drug into it from rural departments. They are sacrificing a lot of their budgets to help fight wildland fires. Where do we draw the line on it? Good or bad, they are over quickly.

Public Comments

Commissioner Espinoza invited those present who wished to contribute to introduce themselves again and speak.

Mr. Gerard Ortíz (PNM) said he couldn't comment on the coops' lines. PNM inspects poles before they are shipped to make sure they meet our specs and they have an ongoing inspection process to make sure they still comply. Tree- trimming is very important and he echoed the difficulty of burying them but agreed that undergrounding would help. Insuring that the utility buys quality poles is important.

Distribution lines are just one cause of fires. The forests are dry and people use them.

PNM has a special tariff for undergrounding. If you underground lines there is not only the cost of putting them underground but every customer has to change their access from overhead to underground and they might not meet the code for the service entrance.

5. Fire Briefing – Gilbert Zepeda

Mr. Gilbert Zepeda (US Forest Service) said in general that fires like Little Bear last year often get started by lightning. Preventing that is slim to impossible.

The US Forest Service has thinned and treated over 400,000 acres this year. The Santa Fé Watershed spent almost \$900,000 last year to thin the forest area.

What is the solution? We are working on a bigger scale than anywhere else. We are doing environmental impact statements for close to a million acres in Arizona and looking at doing the same in New Mexico. It has brought in a new industry. In the Jemez Mountains they did over 200,000 acres. Our list is growing and comments on climate change are well taken. We've seen fires that are different today- bigger, faster and more devastating.

On April 17, the Secretary of Agriculture had a summit for the western US. I was there for New Mexico and actually the New Mexico Utilities Commission was invited.

The Secretary called that meeting because the US Forest Service and utilities have something in common. The forest fires affect both of us. From a regulatory side, they have to face liability of electricity - safety of fire fighters. So they ask the utility companies to shut down utility line power. We put together a small team around major trunk lines to see what we might do in a partnership on the risk to their lines.

It doesn't have to be the entire line. Winds come out of the southwest and blow to the Northeast so we don't have to thin all the way around. We don't have to worry much about the NE side.

Regarding juxtaposition of treatments, we can't always do it in such a fashion that is wise. There are a lot of things to do in a partnership. Obviously we can't do everything needed with a limited budget.

In preparation for this meeting, our office looked at all the major power lines. About 90 miles of those lines are in forests that are at high risk. We have them all mapped. That might not take into account all of the smaller utility lines.

Old power lines have crossed forests with special use permits and they all have clauses that require compliance with regulations to protect them. Regardless of easement size, it says they will take care of whatever is there. There are certain things we have to do and work with US Game and Wildlife Service and can ask for emergency appropriations. That is significant.

But it is a partnership. There are lots of lines out there.

Commissioner Espinoza asked who establishes the width of the easement.

Mr. Zepeda said the Federal Energy Commission established that. But some of the ROW easements were done before the regulations were issued.

Representative Varela said some of the pole lines were installed from 1960 with a 24' easement. He didn't know if all of them met that requirement today. They needed a way to enforce that width. They have state lands also. They need to hear from those from the 1960's. They are in Pecos Canyon this year and the mayor had pointed out to him the risk of them.

Mr. Zepeda said he was not trying to push the blame onto anyone but the permit requires the utilities to maintain their lines. There are places that have 100' easement but have trees that are 200' tall. It is an unenviable task for the utilities to judge that. He said he would be the last one to blame the utility companies.

So there is fire in New Mexico. We've had four large fires here now. Two of them are winding down now. We've already got recovery teams in there determining what we can do post-fire.

The Silver Fire near Kingston will go on for a while. The fire crews have protected Kingston. There are steep contours so they are trying to prevent debris fall.

Regarding the Jaroso Fire, about six years ago there was a major fire that took out about 200,000 acres of trees. Since that time, at 10,000 foot elevations, the vegetation has been wetter mixed conifers. There were four others. When the fire hits the mixed conifer it starts petering out. And now New Mexico was probably 20 days out to the monsoon season. Meteorologists say it will be short, weak and late - about the fourth week of July. Until then we will experience dry lightning. We are staffed up to full staffing in spite of sequestering. We are the same staff we have had in the past. We brought in big tankers and a number of heavy helicopters. So we have the resources that are available to us right now. So wherever the resources are needed they will be dispatched out of Idaho. Colorado, and California and AZ have been helping us also.

Superintendent Franchini thought the fire probably wasn't a bad thing.

Mr. Zepeda replied that it wasn't totally a good thing but it depended on how the forest goes down upon itself. But the subsequent consequences later - how it affects drainage and soil movement is what we have to deal with. Assessing those matters is what we need to do.

Lots of recovery work involved immediately seeding with barley that grows well and with mulch on top of that. Aircraft can add that mulch.

Mr. Harris said Mr. Zepeda mentioned 90 miles of power lines in high risk areas and asked if he could describe the area a little more and the problems that were presented.

Mr. Zepeda said their national office did a large scale assessment. They looked at where lines went through forest and then assessed vegetation conditions and identified those that posed a higher risk. They looked at statewide scale. There were some in parts of Santa Fé and Carson Forests.

Mr. Mike Aune (State Land Office) said after the Las Conchas Fire he met with Senator Wirth and Representative Trujillo. This past session, Representative Trujillo introduced HJM 24 that dealt with all watersheds and private lands feeding them. The State Engineer's Office wanted all references to the federal public lands deleted in the bill and only have the San Juan-Chama included and that passed. The result was a letter sent to the New Mexico federal delegation sent on April 10th. He read part of the letter regarding the fires that have resulted. It asked for proactive measures to be initiated. That went to the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture. The

good thing that happened from it was a paradigm shift with the State Engineer and Interstate Stream Commission. Out of that Representative. Nick Salazar introduced HJM 64 for the Gallinas watershed and surface water supply. Then HJM 65 was introduced and it used strong language and then some of it was toned down. It reincorporated all public and in the State of New Mexico. And the State Engineer and the Interstate Stream Commission endorsed both HJM 64 and 65. They sent the message to DC seeking to integrate state, federal and Native American lands in the rehabilitation plans.

The last part was by Phil Griego on the Interim Water Committee regarding Whitewater Baldy. The present tactical plan did not get tankers included in the plan but would be for this plan.

Mr. Aune said we need more aggressive tactics. This year we had DC 10 aircraft for the Thompson Ridge Fire which helped a lot. The San Juan Chama is a major source for Santa Fé and Albuquerque. We have the wells all across New Mexico. But without the water sheds - the only other source becomes the San Juan Chama diversion that takes water from Colorado through the Continental Divide and comes to Santa Fé through the Buckman Direct Diversion.

Mr. Aune took photos around Pagosa Springs and of the fire there. They looked toward the area where the water comes from. The federal senate and congress has taken some action this year, having recognized the problem. That is what this committee is about. Everyone's input here will help with the solution. What you are doing with utilities is one part of the puzzle.

Commissioner Espinoza asked where we should start and how we can influence others.

Native American perspective

Senator Madalena (Jemez Pueblo) said he used to work with the US Forest Service in Jemez Springs. He worked in administration, recreation, timber and fire. He fought fire in Montana for two weeks; also in Idaho and fires in the Jemez Pueblo. Since then, things have changed that he didn't agree with.

One of the issues was the timing they used to do controlled burning. He said he used to do it while going to college. It was usually done in the fall when there was snow on the ground and debris was piled up in the burn area. Somehow that changed to spring when the wind was high. The controlled burning in Pajarito area was in the spring and it was wrong to do it then.

It would be good to know if a portion or all of those funds could stay in our district to aid in thinning and recreation and restoration. At some point as we go on, we should contemplate a resolution or memorial urging the federal government to change that

schedule for controlled burning to the fall instead of April and May when the winds are high.

The Las Conchas fire was devastating to the pueblo on the Cochiti land grant. Not many acres that we had but was very devastating. Two groups from the Pueblo went out to hunt yearly- one on the east side on Cochiti and another on the west at Pajarito and they would go up for a week. The meat we get is used for feast day. The Conchas Fire eliminated all of our hunting there. At one time, a forest fire killed the hunting up there in the north. We had a hunting house. The animals would graze up by the towers but those areas were burned too. The most recent one - the Thompson fire - Redondo Peak is very important to us and it was burning strongly. A couple of days ago I could still see smoke coming up. Those kinds of things are hard for me to depict for all of you. It is not just one place but the whole area.

In the twenties and thirties our pueblo had a lot of horses and in the spring we would gather them up by the vallecito for the summer and in the fall would bring them one by one to the pueblo. I haven't seen a fire at this point in time but just saying that in the various jurisdictions the utilities have, we must have a partnership. I would relate to the pueblo - to the Tribal Council, what the situation. I am sure they will think along the same lines we have discussed tonight. I brought two shovels tonight. Some of what has happened is because of how things have changed. No matter if it is north, south, east or west, we see these policies changing. There is a big job for the US Forest Service and the resources they have.

My people used to make pilgrimage to the top of Santa Fé Baldy and spent night at La Bajada and then on the plaza for those coming through on horseback. The last time they came up was in 1979 and once past Santa Fé toward the Santa Fé Baldy they had the hardest time getting up to Santa Fé Baldy ever. That's a little bit of history for what took place.

Commissioner Espinoza told him his comments were very meaningful to her and how this affects the wildlife and your way of life.

Senator Madalena said we still would like to pursue that as a tribe.

Commissioner Espinoza said before wrapping up she wanted to hear from the coops represented at the meeting about their perspective, their needs and how the task force could help -

Mr. Robert Castillo said he once worked for the Cibola National Forest and at Mount Taylor and had a few points to make.

1 - Rights of way are important but wider a ROW is not necessarily the answer. We dealt with BLM, US Forest Service, and others and never had anyone ask about what we do. We have become overzealous in what we are doing and it becomes costly for

others. Our job is to get electricity to those who have moved into our area. When the fire happens, the buck stops with us at the coop. I just want us to work together. The US Forest Service tries to keep a nice green forest out there. The coops want to trim away the trees. We are required to come back and plant new trees when we clear the ROW. People want the beauty of the forest and move there as a result. But the forest needs a haircut periodically to prevent the fires.

The width is based on the size of the line and how wide it needs to be for our equipment without damaging private property. We go for the narrowest ROW possible. On tribal lands we keep it narrow because of the cost per acre. Once we have the ROW, we need for BLM, US Forest Service, Tribes and private owners to work with us.

He added that the utility caused fires are a small percentage of all fires.

Mr. Aune said that was very eloquent and identified the problem. What you said is the kind of information the public needs to hear. That is what needs to be shared with the public. You cannot have both - it has to be one or the other.

Mayor Roybal said he was a foreman for the coop for 25 years building those lines in 1967. The poles were old and the lines were old. But when he was building them at Tres Lagunas, the land owners would not let him cut the trees. There were trees 100' tall only five or six feet from the line. Spotted owls are there and squirrels are there. One of these days they will fall and start another wildfire there. The ponderosa pine were 80' high. When he installed them the ROW was ten feet wide. Just the branch hitting the wire will produce sparks that will start a fire. Very few owners including the US Forest Service, and Game and Fish dictated what I could or could not do and they never allowed a twenty foot ROW.

In Pecos we had a three phase line going right through Pecos and the owner wouldn't let me trim the piñon trees. The line had to go through. The piñon nuts started falling and his son with a 2x4 started knocking them down and he struck a line and is now a vegetable. The man sued the coop but wouldn't let us trim the tree. We need the US Forest Service to work with us. The private ranches need to work with the coops. Until that happens we will continue having those forest fires. No amount off ROW will stop the trees from falling over those lines but if the coops and US Forest Service work together to allow trimming, we might be able to save some of them.

Ms. Allison said those were really good points. We have unhealthy forests and they need to be thinned. They have to get healthy because our drought will kill a bunch of them and the foresters are the ones who can identify those that need to be felled.

Mr. Aune said that is exactly what the legislature needs to do. Around Flagstaff 15 years ago they attempted to start preserving water sheds and is a model that could be used in New Mexico. That was talked about in the New Mexico legislature last session. The Mescalero Tribe is another great example.

Commissioner Espinoza thanked Mayor Roybal. You have lived it. And it will continue. We can talk all night but until we do something, we cannot move forwards.

Mr. Richard Martínez said we recently had meetings with the US Forest Service and walked some of the lines. We have been given the green light for trimming some of them - some mitigation. We've been doing that in our area and worked with Enchanted Circle folks on how they can get private land owners to help understand the importance of trimming trees. We have had good reception so far. We have also updated our special permits with business plans. It is in writing to cut dangerous trees.

It is the Camino Real District. We still get some push back but we are working with them in the Questa District. It is working by walking the lines.

Commissioner Espinoza said - I went to the public meeting up there and invited Luis Reyes to participate. He shared his vegetation management plan and she wondered if every coop is required to do a vegetation plan.

Mr. Groenewold thought so but they might look very different.

Mr. Zepeda said all the coops have special use permits and all of them have to have vegetation management plans for up to five years.

Mr. Martínez said the plans included fire breaks also. The impact studies might require those as well.

Mr. Nix (PNM) offered up a summary. He had four assistant foresters working for him. Their plan called for consistent activities for access in forest areas. PNM has worked proactively with Mr. Zepeda.

He went back to Mr. Aune's point of getting the word out there. We get different responses at each place. We have GPS access now and can identify the owners of the land and the boundaries so that helps. We can share that data. We have GIS to show where our lines are up to a couple of feet so we can nail it down without making the long trips.

Commissioner Espinoza heard a lot of that too. Cooperation is the important factor.

Mary Homan from NMGC said the Gas Company still has a vested interest in protecting the lands because when there is a fire, often times we have lines near the area and erosion can expose lines and with a high fire, we would like to divert our gas to a different line so we need to be kept in the loop. All of utilities, US Forest Service, Homeland Security and others involved in management of fires need to be in the loop. For example, with the Thompson fire, we have a watch system to help us get in touch with the authorities and I'm involved in notifying the PRC so they will know what is going

on and work on getting word out to others. With Thompson we have people working directly on a daily basis with US Forest Service and Homeland Security to help us know when we need to divert gas through different lines. We closed off 20 miles of pipe there do we wouldn't add more fuel to that fire. So please keep us in mind and we will make every effort to help.

Commissioner Espinoza said I didn't invite Homeland Security or Environmental to this meeting.

Representative Varela said the Director of Homeland Security was in Pecos helping and they need to be included with representation here with us.

Commissioner Espinoza asked people to email her with recommendations.

Superintendent Franchini was happy to hear about the reclamation efforts. But in the effort to get reclamation grants the money gets eaten up. But the US Forest Service now has a safety certification program and the accident rate for insurance goes now down to \$12 per hundred. So we have trained workers to go help train more people in the reclamation corps. From the business end it is ready to go.

Mr. Joe Hempfling asked about best practices. Why can't we find out what Ruidoso or Mescaleros are doing right so we don't have to start at the beginning? That's probably for the asking and we could make it happen and get it out of the political arena. Let's find out.

Commissioner Espinoza agreed and said Milo Chávez has been looking at that.

Mr. Chávez said in Texas the Regulation Commission was doing rulemaking for vegetation management plans. And they requested comments from all utilities and required a management plan be turned in to the Commission and from that developed a best practices regulation.

In California something similar was done. They identified what to do before the fall fire season. Perhaps we can do that here at the Commission.

Mr. Anaya thanked Commissioner Espinoza for inviting the State Land Office. We have 9 million acres in the state to oversee. We have done some treatment of 9,000 acres. I will take this back to the Commission to see what we can do.

Commissioner Espinoza asked when the task force members would like to meet again.

Representative Varela asked if it would be better to meet earlier in the day. This is a volunteer service and I am doing it outside of my work at the session. Maybe this is a good time.

Commissioner Espinoza - thanked each one for being here. The urgency is evident in the room today. It means a lot that you came from afar to be here. If we can continue to brainstorm and twist arms of those who can make a difference. I don't want our state to burn up. Times are changing and it is time to do something. Thanks for your input.

What would you like me to do as well in bringing in others?

I spent a day out there at the fire and saw the helicopters scoop up the water.

Representative Varela thought most people get informed by the media and what people get from the media they usually accept so we need to have this publicized. People need to understand what we need to do. The only way they won't criticize us is through the public media.

The Reporter from the Rio Grande Sun said he would help get the word out.

Mayor Roybal suggested for the next meeting to invite environmental agencies. They are a big part of what we do and maybe some of those in the US Forest Service about letting them go up to clean things.

Mr. Aune suggested perhaps 4:30 - 6:00 would be a good time.

Commissioner Espinoza said that would be fine with her.

Superintendent Franchini suggested July 10 at 4:00 p.m.

Most people were fine with that.

Commissioner Espinoza asked all of them to be prepared to participate more.

The meeting ended at 7:30.

Submitted by Carl Boaz.