

National Forest Advisory Board (NFAB) Meeting
March 21, 2007 – 1:00 p.m.
Forest Service Center, 8221 South Highway 16, Rapid City, SD

Members Present:

Tom Blair, Chair; Jim Heinert, Vice Chair; Bob Kloss, Jim Scherrer, Donovin Sprague, Hugh Thompson, Matt Hoobler, Bob Paulson, Aaron Everett, Becci Jo Rowe, Mac McCracken, Nels Smith, Pat McElgunn, and Scott Zieske representing Ron Johnsen.

Forest Service Representatives:

Craig Bobzien, Dennis Jaeger, Craig Kjar, Dave Thom, Jane Eide, Bob Thompson, Mike Lloyd, Rhonda O'Byrne, Steve Kozel, Ed Fischer, Tom Willems, Ken Marchand, Gary Chancey, Travis Lunders and Twila Morris, Recorder.

Others:

Approximately 25 Congressional representatives, media, and other members of the public were in attendance.

Members Absent:

Douglas Hofer, Ron Johnsen, and Everett Hoyt.

Awards Ceremony ~ Boxelder Job Corps Center & SDSU Ag Center:

Bobzien: The Boxelder Job Corps Center has provided so much in support of the National Forest Advisory Board. We would like to give them a long overdue plaque for our appreciation.

Jaeger: The Culinary Arts Program at Boxelder Job Corps are the ones who get the credit for all of the wonderful treats we receive. The Forest Service operates 19 Job Corps Centers across the country and there are a total of 122 Centers Nation wide. Boxelder JC, which is in Nemo SD, has ten different vocational trades, and an accredited High School. Job Corps is the Nations premier job training program. New students come in every two weeks, and the Center operates year round, 365 days a year.

Leo Winter, Helena Valadez, Kevin Lout & Dave Levesque were present to accept awards from the National Forest Advisory Board. Certificates were awarded to all of the students in the Culinary Arts Program.

Bobzien: A plaque for our appreciation was awarded to Pat Johnson with the West River Ag Center. The National Forest Advisory Board met at the West River Ag Center for several years before the new Forest Service facility was constructed.

Welcome and Roll Call:

Chair Blair: Quorum present, called the meeting to order. Welcome to the new members. Frank Carroll is absent today.

Transition to the new Board

Bobzien: We would like to have the current Board members, new Board members, and member alternates introduce themselves, and tell us about their areas of expertise, personal interests, and reasons for joining the Board.

New Board Members Being Seated:

Hugh Thompson ~ Wyoming Delegate
Donovin A. Sprague ~ Crazy Horse Memorial, Tribal Government
Matt Hoobler ~ Wyoming Department of Agriculture
Becci Jo Rowe ~ Norbeck Society
Senator Mac McCracken ~ South Dakota State Senate.

Introductions, comments and observations were shared by all members, current and new, who where in attendance.

Comments to the Chair:

Bobzien: The passion that all the members bring to the Board and all of the advice along with the ambassadorship this Board generates is just outstanding. Craig handed out binders filled with information about the Board and the Forest, for the information and education of Secretarial appointees, both Board members and alternates. These binders are a work in progress and will be updated periodically.

Approve Minutes:

Chair Blair: Are there any changes to the February minutes?

Motion made to approve the February minutes as reported, motion seconded.

Blair: Motion carried, the February minutes stand as reported.

Paulson: Has the letter on Open Space been sent to the Regional Forester.

Blair: Clarification made that the Open Space Letter was sent.

Approve Agenda:

Chair Blair: Are there any changes to the agenda?

Motion made to approve the agenda as presented, motion seconded.

Blair: Motion carried, the agenda stands as presented.

Housekeeping:

Bobzien: Reviewed the layout of the building. Thanks to Bob Thompson for hosting the meeting.

Thompson: We are glad to have the NFAB meeting here at this new office.

Meeting Protocols - Issues:

Paterson: Do the alternates have a turn to speak in the regular meeting?

Blair: Yes, our simple meeting protocol is to be polite and respectful. One of the charter rules is that if we pass something that there is disagreement about but the majority ruled, the disagreeing party can write a dissention, and present that to the Board. The Board works for the Forest Supervisor so our recommendations go to Craig Bobzien then to the Regional Forester in Denver. To keep things moving in an orderly fashion, before you speak, please ask for recognition by the Chair. Also, new members, please get to know the Forest Service Staff.

McCracken: Are there any documents I should read up on to get familiar with the history of the Board, such as past meeting notes?

Bobzien: The meeting notes are posted on the Black Hills National Forest web site.

Hot Topics

Bobzien: The Black Hills National Forest is dealing with recent resource damage on the Forest, caused by muddy conditions and off-highway vehicle use. The Northern Hills District Ranger, Rhonda O'Byrne will share with the Board the actions that are currently being taken to stop this damage. I would also like to say that I do not believe that this type of resource damage represents the off-highway user groups. The OHV groups have demonstrated great leadership examples of responsible riding.

O'Byrne: This is the time of year for spring break up, frost coming up through the ground. The last couple of weekends, a lot of people were out running around in the Hills. Mud bogging is particularly a problem. Several pictures were projected for the audience.

Scherrer: Can you tell us the location of the damage?

Bobzien: Craig introduced Travis Lunders, Law Enforcement with the Black Hills National Forest.

Lunders: It is located off the Tinton Road, on the Northern Hills Ranger District.

O'Byrne: A press release has been done, the Forest User Groups are doing the best they can to post the information on their websites and get the message out. Some of the options being looked at by the Forest Service are going out and being visible, patrolling, and passing out information on the weekends, area closures are an option as well as issuing citations. The fine

amount for doing resource damage on the Forest is \$250.00.

Paulson: Has anyone been cited?

Lunders: There have been 11 citations written. Most of the citations have been for resource damage. Others involved an accident, careless and reckless activity, and misdemeanor marijuana possession charges.

McCracken: What is the process involved in getting the fine amount increased?

Lunders: It is done through the US Attorneys Office, they prepare a brief and they are the ones that increase or decrease the fines. The Chief District Judge then approves the fine. \$250.00 is the minimum collateral they are ordered to pay. If the Officer decides that the damage is so blatant or that money should be collected for to rehabilitation, the fine can be increased up to \$5,000.00.

McCracken: Are the types of vehicles being used to create this damage 4-wheelers or full size vehicles, pickups, etc?

Heinert: Do you have statistics about the age and gender of the offenders?

Lunders: The age ranges from 18 years old up to 50 years old. There is a wide variety of users and recreators. Groups tend to be close in age, either a whole group of younger folks, or a whole group of older folks.

Rowe: Will the restitution amount collected include a penalty amount that will be used to fix the damage?

Lunders: None of the citations were mandatory appearance citations, so they will not appear in court.

McCracken: Is this a bigger topic than we have time for at this meeting?

Blair: Friday the Forest Service is going out with the media to try to get the word out about the situation.

Paulson: Bob commented that on one day of fixing fence adjacent to a closed road, he counted 16 ATV's enter the closure area.

Smith: Nels commended the Law Enforcement Officers efforts and is especially pleased with them taking a reasonable approach to dealing with the situation. It's important to realize that this isn't a new deal, but that it has been going on for years and years. Getting the word out to the public is the best hope we have of educating those who do not understand.

Blair: Bill Harlan with the Rapid City Journal is in attendance today and can help us with this problem.

Scherrer: As a member of the Board, Mac McCracken has a big responsibility with the Governor. The fact of the matter is there are not enough law enforcement officers. On the other side of the coin, there are folks that do not have the information they need to know where to ride in the Forest. We have worked for four years to adequately educate, police, and monitor this, and now it is in the hands of the Governor. We have the opportunity to get the money that is necessary. There is ignorance and then there are flat out criminals. We will be counting on Mac and the Governors Task Force to get this whole process worked out.

Rowe: There was a story on News Center One featuring the off-highway vehicle use; this was good coverage, the kind we need to get the word out.

Blair: There is no one, who has been in the Black Hills for more than a year that does not know that March and April bring spring breakup.

Lunders: For your information, the Forest Service has seven Law Enforcement Officers to cover South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, & the northern part of Colorado.

Blair: The main thing is money, since the inception of the OHV; the most important thing is money. We can't help the Forest Service if we don't have the money.

Timber Sale Funding Announced by Senator Thune

Everett: An article in the Rapid City Journal announced additional timber sale funding in the amount of 1.4 million dollars. Senator Thune stated that the Forest will receive the funding and hopefully will be able to prepare and sell the 85 MBF of timber as planned. This is a hard fought win for everyone that worked on it. It is a terrible year budget wise for the Forest Service. This is a testament to the efforts of the Forest, and the Staff.

Blair: When Aaron throws out a figure like 85 MBF, that is what can be harvested on this Forest in a good year. We have had years where it was zero. The Black Hills produces double the 85 MBF every year.

Bobzien: This type of thing comes along because of the support the Board and the public. The Forest Service adjusts their plans based on public support that starts at the ground level and goes up through the delegations.

REGULAR AGENDA

Meteorological Outlook for the Black Hills ~ Randall Benson, State of South Dakota:

Bobzien: Craig introduced Randall Benson who is with the State of South Dakota. Randall will share his thoughts about the drought possibilities for the summer.

Benson: Summer 2007 Seasonal Outlook Update. Dr. Randall P. Benson, SD School of Mines & Technology, works for the State of South Dakota as a meteorologist.

Fire season is around the corner, when looking at the climate in the Black Hills, we have to think globally. What's happening over the oceans, and with El Nino and La Nina, has a real important part as to what happens in South Dakota and Wyoming.

We have been in El Nino and now we are going to the opposite which is La Nina.

There has been a departure from normal precipitation in inches over the last 90 days. In our Region of interest, the Northern Hills have had more moisture than normal; Central & Southern is dryer than normal.

In the observed fire danger class, some high ratings are starting to creep up; moderate to high in most areas.

Short Term Drought, the Black Hills is in the near normal stage, but approaching the below normal stage.

Long Term Drought, South Dakota has been in this drought since late 1999. Wyoming is in extreme drought and severe drought conditions. West River is still in the drought. This includes a multitude of factors, soil moisture, stream flows, etc.

Drought Effects:

Maximum temperatures in Jun/Jul/Aug are controlled by local land surface characteristics primarily. Maximum and extreme temperatures are influenced by May drought conditions.

Smith: Could you elaborate on that a little?

Benson: Lack of soil moisture, less evaporation, less cloud cover, more sunshine lower relative humidity all contribute to the drought. If you're not in a drought, you have that evaporation, more water vapor in the air, storms come through and there is more water vapor available to support rain showers.

The Pacific Ocean plays a significant role in determining the weather and climate of North America.

Patterns of ocean temperatures and pressures over the tropical Pacific and North Pacific have been correlated to temperature precipitation patterns over the Great Plains.

Since 1950 we have only had three years in which there were drought conditions in March, but improving conditions in April May and June. When you have drought in March, it tends to persist. In short the drought will continue in April, May, and June.

A bit of a surprise is that La Nina is developing quickly. Currently we are right in between the La Nino and La Nina. March drought indicates a dry summer. In the last ten cases studied, with drought in March, the drought continues into April, May, and June. Depending on how fast we transition to La Nina from El Nino.

In 1988 the drought conditions were the worst since the dust bowl. April through June was dryer than normal. This is the year we had the West Berry Trails fire, and the Yellowstone fire.

Scherrer: The Galena fire as well.

Benson: In summary, the ongoing drought and warm March pattern are a major concern heading into what should be a wet season. The current pattern of pressure over the Northern Pacific indicates likelihood for drought to linger into early summer.

The anticipated strengthening of La Nina will impact temperatures and moisture by early summer with a warmer drier scenario. May drought conditions often suggest warmer than normal temperatures the following month. Subsequent months will likely be dry.

Kloss: What is your confidence level on these thoughts?

Benson: 60-70% confident in my predictions.

Paterson: What are the durations of drought based on El Nina patterns and based on tree rings?

Benson: There are different types of droughts, some are purely precipitation differences from normal, another is the agricultural drought; how it affects soil. Most run in decades, and multi decades. Based on the patterns on the ocean temperatures, it looks like we are in it for another two years or maybe another 10 years. The ocean conditions are similar to what they were in the 30's and 40's.

Global warming and recent trends are both are players in this as well. It's hard to determine how much of an impact it is. Clearly we have more carbon in the air.

Paulson: There was the 50 year drought in the 1700's and several 50 year droughts in recent history. We've had more significant droughts than in the 1930's.

Benson: Yes, it is conceivable that this could be a 20 or 30 year cycle. In the 1930's there was a year or two at the end of the decade that were higher than normal precipitation and in the 40's they started to come out of it.

Blair: Thank you Mr. Benson.

Report on the Governor's Task Group for OHV Use ~ McCracken & Kozel:

Bobzien: Doug Hofer was going to lead this discussion; unfortunately Doug could not be here today. Mac will kick off the topic, and Steve Kozel will add additional information pertaining to OHV use in Wyoming.

McCracken: The Governor's Task Force has held two meetings, and I will say this has been a learning experience for me. There are currently about 60,000 OHV's registered in the state of South Dakota, and about 10,000 of them are licensed to run on SD highways.

The goal is to have a comprehensive trail system, in order to achieve that we must work together with Federal, State, and private individuals. South Dakota is one of 15 states nationwide that do not have an OHV registration program.

OHV's are growing in popularity; there are so many different types of OHV's. Safety will be one of the main issues, and the damage to the environment. The Task Force is writing the legislation, and it will be brought forward in 2008. Funding will be a big part of the process.

A very interesting thing I learned is about the property around a lake, which is referred to as "navigatable water". From the low water mark up to 50 foot from there, is a "public highway". There is a 50 foot stretch on a dry lake where there is public use. GF&P can not arrest people on the 50 foot area.

OHV use is phenomenal, it will take all of us, Federal, State, local, and private individuals to protect our areas.

The next scheduled Governor's Task Force meeting in May.

Bobzien: As a Task Force we looked at a lot of recommendations, including the recommendations brought forth by the Board. The Task group got consensus on the structural overview components of the package for the Governor.

Scott Carbonneau provided a great overview of what the other states are doing. This will give us some comparison as we go forward. We have to be as seamless as possible as we put these things into place.

Kozel: Edge matching between the states is going to be important. If you're a user on the Black Hills National Forest, the administrative boundary between Wyoming and South Dakota shouldn't matter. As a customer service, consistency will benefit the public. Wyoming has had a sticker and registration program since 2001. Wyoming's program is voluntary. Enrolment of trails and routes into the program is voluntary. Once you are enrolled into the program, there are certain requirements for the enrolled trails or roads. The sticker cost is \$15.00 and is needed in order to travel on an enrolled trail. You would need a driver's license as well.

The trend for sticker sales is that it has been steadily increasing. Anticipating 40,000 OHV's to register in Wyoming this year. Wyoming has also decided to reimburse gas tax back to the state trails program based on the number of vehicles that are registered. \$10.40 cents per unit goes back to the State Trails program.

Wyoming is having great success in funding education, law enforcement, etc. Wyoming also has an Ag exemption, meaning equipment used in Ag operations are exempt from registration fees for use on federal land.

Paulson: Do funds flow to the District through the program?

Kozel: The Bearlodge Ranger District has applied for grants for education, and a joint grant to target Campbell County for education, land ethics, etc.

Blair: Are the OHV's licensed and road worthy?

Kozel: Yes, you can plate OHV's and this year legislation has been passed to allow plating of mules.

Blair: If the OHV is licensed, do they need to be registered?

McCracken: Do they register all OHV's with the exemption of Ag?

Hoobler: If they do not use them on State or Federal lands, they do not have to register and by the sticker.

McCracken: What about the situation where a person is using the OHV for Ag and they have to go on public land to get from one portion of their farm to another?

Kozel: OHV's can be used on public highways in an incidental manner.

Hoobler: Wyoming has a definition of Ag within the State statute.

Thompson: When you use the term OHV, are you mainly referring to ATV's?

Kozel: The sticker program is designed for vehicles less than 50 inches, and that includes motorcycles, four wheelers, three wheelers, etc.

Blair: The statute will be changeable as they OHV's get bigger.

Kozel: When statute was written the mules were not that popular.

Hoobler: State Trails has funded addition enforcement. Who has the ability to enforce State laws is being looked at by a task force who will be making recommendations.

Paterson: Please clarify the Ag exemption.

Hoobler: The purpose of the exemption is to give Ag producers the ability to conduct work on Federal land.

Kozel: An example of that would be a range permittee using an ATV on their Federal grazing allotment.

Thompson: Would that apply to loggers using ATV's for their work on Federal land?

Kozel: I do not know the answer to that.

Kloss: Doug Hofer told us that it took 20 years to work out the snowmobile issue, Wyoming has taken 6 years. We are in the discussion to solve the problem in two years, which is a big task.

Blair: We hope to learn from others experiences.

Kozel: Counties can participate in the program, it is a volunteer program. Fremont County have included some of their roads.

Hoobler: Due to its infancy there are several groups that are looking at how to include trails.

Culberson: From the highway perspective, the fuel tax portion of the Wyoming model will not be perceived very favorably with highway folks and construction folks.

Blair: We knew going in that as we looked at gas tax, that money is already being collected and spent. The DOT also works at the behest of the Governor. The Governor has to be on board with this all the way through. If we don't have money, we can't go further.

Hoobler: Look at the OHV program for Wyoming, but also look at the snowmobile sticker program for Wyoming which is required.

Open Space, Access to Multiple Use, The Growing Challenge ~ Craig Kjar:

Bobzien: For the new members, a lot of the work we have done has been focused on the Chief's four threats. These are National issues including: 1) Fuels – forest health, how to reduce to protect. 2) Unmanaged recreation - at the heart of that was trying to develop a system for OHV's. 3) Invasives – noxious weeds, plants that threaten the land and aquatics – plants that threaten streams and lakes. 4) Open space – looking at the value of open space for environmental well being – which involves a lot of different issues.

Please consider the following questions for future discussion:

Who is affected by loss of open space?
Who can affect change/action?
What actions need to be taken?

Kjar: As Craig said, loss of open space is one of the Chief's concerns.

What is "Open Space": An area that provides for natural processes, wildlife, forestry, agriculture, recreation, and/or other public benefit.

Open Space – where people are not the norm, such as in wildlands, parks and forests, agriculture lands, etc.

Loss of open space: A decrease in areas with rural characteristics.

Partitioning rural lands into smaller, more developed parcels and subdividing large rural tracts into suburban tracts.

Status:

Black Hills National Forest consists of 1.5 million acres and there is 300,000 acres, that's 20%, of private land within the boundaries. As a comparison, the Bighorn National Forest has less than 1%, or 7,500 acres of private land within their boundaries.

Trends in permits in 2004 went up, wastewater and residential building permits, and 20 – 30 plats a year, five acres a plat. Vacation homes and second homes have seen major growth statewide, and in Wyoming.

Thompson: Campbell County is going crazy with housing.

Kjar: Effects of parcelization: Economic effects - rising property values and tax burden. Increase cost of community services and increased cost of Forest administration. Community Services – increased costs of service per dollar of revenue, agricultural - cost per \$1.00 \$0.54, rural residential, \$2.01. Increased cost of Forest fire administration, including prescribed burning which is much lower in rural areas.

Increased cost of Forest administration - permit administration:

- Road use, maintenance and plows.
- Road easements.
- Utilities, water, power, sewer.

Increased cost of Forest administration – land survey:

- 2,880 miles of private land boundaries.
- 870 miles of external boundary.
- 25 years to complete 87% of surveys.
- \$8,000 per mile for new boundary.
- Annual maintenance costs about \$2,500 per mile for 15 to 20 miles.

Increased cost of Forest administration - land acquisitions:

- Land values increase 1 – 1.5% per month or 12% - 18% increase per year.
- Purchases began in 2002.

Ecological effects:

- Habitat fragmentation
 - o Less food, less cover, increased distance between food and cover, road avoidance.
- Wildlife conflict
 - o Lion encounters, road kills, herbivory, fence damage.
- Water issues
 - o Water quality, stream and meadow degradation, culverts.

Social effects, changes in attitudes and behaviors:

- Change in land use tolerances.
- Changes in recreational access.
- Changes in lifestyles.

What can we do?

- Land purchase (LWCF) \$3,284,000 in six years.
- Land purchases – total 2,090 acres in six years.
- Land exchanges
 - o 2003 – Three exchanges completed, acquired 513 acres, and conveyed 524 acres.
 - o No exchanges completed since 2003.

Scherrer: Why does a land exchange or purchase take so long?

Kjar: Money mostly, and it is a fairly lengthy process.

Paulson: It is a 67 step process, plus it is coupled, what goes in has to go out.

Smith: Not only do they have to be coupled, but it is rare that the person, who has land that the Forest wants, also wants something that the Forest Service has. If we could bank the money to use when a good opportunity comes along, then we could make some progress.

Kjar: Funding for surveys, trespass, easements, and NEPA are all on a steady downward trend.

Paulson: Less than 10% of it is going to the land exchange.

Kjar: Tools for managing parcelization:
Strategic land adjustments.
Conservation easements.
Planning and zoning
Smart growth.
Education and communication.

Smith: Please define strategic land adjustments.

Kjar: We prioritize and pick the ones we want to acquire the most, which would be the best value for the Government.

Paulson: Typically, private land owners wanting to sell to the Government won't ask for top dollar, because if it's in Federal Land, they can still go out and use the land.

Kjar:
Partnerships:
City and County Government
Conservation Groups
State Agencies
Developers

The Open Space Sub-Committee will meet again on April 2nd to look at recommendations. The meeting will be held at the Mystic office.

Paulson: Are there any new members interested in working on the Sub-Committee?

Blair: Not just with open space, but all Sub-Committees are open for those to join.

Paulson: Consolidation efforts are the key. Decoupling land exchanges are the best thing that can be done.

Hoobler: It sounds like the primary interest is to look at private acreage inside Forest boundaries, is there an interest in the gateway private land?

Culberson: It is the inter-mix, and that is where we are going to have trouble. Anyone who would like to take a tour of the areas I'm talking about, please let me know. 23 acres just sold for over \$25,000 per acre near Custer, and sales are not slowing down one bit.

Blair: No projection that it will slow down. The world has discovered the Black Hills.

Culberson: We have a two million dollar vacation home being built near Custer.

Smith: One of the main incentives for people to keep ranch land in ranches is depended on economically productive uses of the Forest. If we don't keep grazing and timber harvest out there, the next alternative is to sell off. My recommendation is to keep the economically uses in the Forest.

Paulson: There is a website for the University of Wyoming and there are two publications available on open space.

Blair: We'll close this discussion with the caveat that we will start our next meeting with the follow up questions on Open Space, and the BRAG agenda item by Bob Kloss.

Kjar: I would like to thank Bob Paulson, Mike Lloyd and Kara Staab for their help with this presentation.

Kloss: Pass out information on the BRAG topic for next months meeting.

Public Comments:

Chair Blair: If anyone from the public wishes to address the Board, please do so.

Paterson: Why is there still not an Environmental representative on the Governor's Task Force on OHV use, this legislation is important, and I do not feel that our issues will be represented.

Blair: It is a Governor's task force, he appoints. We have asked, but it remains the Governor's position to appoint.

McCracken: In a recent letter from the Governor, it states that he has received numerous requests from across South Dakota to be on the Task Force, up to 25 people have contacted the him, but he can not open it up to appoint new members, it would never end if that were the case.

Rowe: I do worry about the probability that the environmental issues will be not addressed?

Blair: Remember there are people on the task force that represent the environment even though we don't specifically represent a certain group.

Paterson: I would like to urge the Task Force to look at what funds are collected and what they are used for. Rehabilitation of resource damage should be key.

Patty Brown – Off Road Riders: Please keep in mind; we agree that the destruction of resources is unacceptable; but we don't want to see the rest of the OHV community vilified because of offenders. We don't all want to pay for the mistakes of the few. Closure is an extreme and last resort. I would like to see the offenders take it in the pocket book instead of an area closure.

Culberson: Topics are so intermixed, OHV, then fire, then the weather topic - no moisture where there used to be moisture. The open space conflict and public safety with the BBNF plan which does not allow a secondary access across the Forest, there's only one way in and one way out.

Kloss: With the increase in logging there will be an increase in slash, and the fire danger will be higher as well.

Brown: We send out a news letter every month and the travel advisory made the most recent newsletter, and it is posted on our website. We also hand out packets supporting responsible use.

Paulson: What is the best way to notify visitors about OHV use?

Brown: Mostly the media. Some users have been here before, and I don't know how to get to them, because they won't be looking at our website for information

Everett: Tie in with the Department of Transportation representative on the Governor's Task Force.

Troy Hall, SDOHVC: Education is vitally important.

Paterson: Even though I hate billboards, signs on the main routes as they come into the Forest might be affective.

Paulson: On Good Friday I observed several large vehicles with several ATV's on each. It was snowing and none of the locals were out, but the out of towners were going to ride because they had come to the Hills for the weekend, and it didn't matter that the conditions were less than desirable.

Rowe: Signing was discussed on the Sub-Committee.

Blair: It costs \$800.00 to \$1,000.00 per month for a billboard, with a two or three year contract requirement.

Smith: Almost everyone commented on how highly they think of the Black Hills because of the serenity of this place. Calvin Coolidge spent six weeks here, and declined to go back to Washington. What we have here is so great.

Adjournment:

Chair Blair: If there is no other business to come before the Board, I will ask for a motion to adjourn.

Motion made and seconded. Meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

Next Meeting:

The next NFAB meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, April 18, 2007, at the Forest Service Center in Rapid City, beginning at 1:00 p.m.

Future Meeting Dates:

- May 16, 2007
- June 20, 2007
- July 18, 2007
- August 15, 2007
- Summer Field Trip – To Be Announced
- September 19, 2007
- October 17, 2007
- November 21, 2007
- December – No Meeting