About ±16 yrs. Ago

Bureau of Reclamation
Att: Ms. Pam Adams LC-2721
P.O. Box 61470, Boulder City, NV
89006-1470

Subject: Colorado River Basin Water Supply
And Demand Study

I Introduction

My name is David B. Starr. I was born in Washington D.C but spent most of my life in Southern California. Although I am not a graduate Civil Engineer, I have spent most of my life in Civil Engineering dealing with water, sewer and storm drain systems. I was in California from 1959-1961 and 1964-1998. I watched the beginning of the California Aqueduct Project, known then as "The Feather River Project" and lived around it off and on for years.

II Commentary

In 37 years, I watched the California Bread Baskets, the Santa Clara River Delta and the San Juan Valley turn into cities. I now live in Albuquerque, NM I have been here since 1998. Water rights are in short demand; the Rio Grande Vakkey Basin is another bread basket area. Water demands for cities here are taking the water for farmers.

III the Problem

As a nation, we are losing our ability to produce enough food to feed ourselves and help third world nations. Mexico has become a bread basket for us but their water demands are not being met partially because of us. Whatever we do as a solution must include Mexico.

1) I believe our problems will only get worse due to population growths, weather climate changes, droughts, floods, etc.
2) Unfortunately, our problems are not limited to the West. Texas, for example, has horrible water shortage problems.
3) Since Texas receives much of their water from the Rio Grande and Pecos Rivers the state is a large food basket, it must be included in the overall solution.

IV Solution

There is only one way to resolve the problem, desalination. The problem with desalinization is the process takes a lot of power. After desalination, you have to move the water to the demand areas. It takes lots of power to pump water. As you can see, the biggest issue is not the water, its power, and it must be green power. The technology is already there for such power. My associates and I can share this new renewable energy technology with you in confidence.

V The Plan

Natural water sources exist in the North and as they flow South they diminish so now we need to create a second source. Produce water in the South and move it North.
Create large desalination plants in; 1. San Francisco 2. The Salton Sea 3. Puerto Penase 4. Mexicali, Mexico 5. The mouth of the Rio Grande 6. Houston area.

The Salton Sea and Mexicali will supply the Imperial Valley in California. The Puerto Penasc plant will serve Yuma And Phoenix.

The Antelope Valley could be fully developed into farm land and served from the South.

VI In Conclusion

Our Nation needs to keep as many agricultural areas in tack as we can through zoning and making sure water is available.

The Salton Sea in California is a cesspool now. It is used to support a shrimp industry. We should clean it up, make it a salt water basin again that can both support a fishing industry and a desalination plant. Pump clean salt water into the Salton sea.

The renewable power sources for all of this can be power that also helps support the power grid.
We could also supply water to Hoover Dam and Las Vegas as well. The possibilities go on and on.

We would like to meet with you and your staff and have further discussions of the possibilities. Please feel free to contact us any time.

Sincerely,

David Starr

mail.com

Your Preliminary Water Study

From: "Carlson, Mary" <mcarlson@usbr.gov>

To: davidmolly@mail.com

Date: Apr 4, 2019 2:23:22 PM

Mr. Starr.
Thank you so much for the information you dropped off at the Bureau of Reclamation. I have been trying to track down the correct technical person to put you in touch with. I work in Reclamation's Albuquerque Area Office, which is in New Mexico and only has a small part of the Rio Grande in far West Texas. I don't have any Colorado River contacts except for New Mexico's representative to the Colorado River Water Users Association, which would be New Mexico State Engineer John D'Antonio. I would recommend that you attempt to make contact with the State of Texas and the State of California to actually discuss the possibilities of building infrastructure at the ocean in either state. At this point, Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers are not authorized to remove water from the Gulf of Mexico, desalinate and transport it upstream. It would take an act of Congress to authorize either agency to do so.
Reclamation manages the Brackish Groundwater National Desalination Research Facility in Alamogordo, New Mexico. I wouldn't consider myself an expert in desalination, but at that facility we host experts in the field of desalination from all over the world. Addressing the issues of the amount of waste created and the high costs for desalination would definitely remain a challenge to your plan at this point.
I appreciate your efforts and your thought into this matter. We are always looking for ways to increase our water supply in the West. Below are some of the offices I mentioned as possible contacts.
Thanks,
Mary Carlson

If you are interested in learning more about desalination or touring Reclamation's Brackish Groundwater Nation Desalination Research Facility in Alamogordo, you can call down there and schedule some time to discuss. The number is (575) 443-6555.

New Mexico Office of the State Engineer: (Sits on Rio Grande Compact Commission and Colorado River Water Users Association) (505)383-4000
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (manage water and the Rio Grande Compact.) Contact Us - TCEQ - www.tceq.texas.gov
512-239-1000.

DAVID B. STARR
LAND DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANT LLC
4820 AQUAMARINE DR. N.E., RIO RANCHO, N.M.
OFFICE: 505-891-9444 CEL: 505-228-4474
APRIL 16, 2018

A PRELIMINARY WATER STUDY

FOR THE SOUTHWEST DROUGHT ISSUE

THIS ISSUE IMPACTS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, WESTERN TEXAS AND MEXICO. NATIVE AMERICANS SUCH AS THE HOPI NATION HAVE BEEN PARTICULARLY HIT HARD. TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO ARE NOW IN A LEGAL BATTLE OVER THE RIO GRANDE RIVER WATER.

ALL OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED STATES AND NATIONS DEPEND ON RUNOFF FROM THE RIO GRANDE AND COLORADO RIVER BASINS.

MY SOLUTION IN BRIEF IS THE FOLLOWING:

1. FIRST OF ALL, WE WILL HAVE TWO PROJECTS FOR THE U.S. ONE FOR EACH BASIN. FOR MEXICO, PROBABLY THE SAME.

2. THE SOLUTIONS WILL BE MUCH THE SAME FOR EACH PROJECT. DESALINATION FACILITIES WILL BE PLACED AT THE DELTAS OF EACH RIVER USING THE GULF OF MEXICO AND GULF OF CALIFORNIA WATERS AS THE SOURCE.

3. THE WATER SYSTEMS FOR THE MOST PART WILL FOLLOW THE EXISTING RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES. THIS IS WHERE MOST OF THE FARMING IS.

4. TRANSMISSION OF THE WATER WILL BE BY MEANS OF PIPING AND AQUEDUCTS.

5. WATER WILL BE PUMPED TO EXISTING RESERVOIRS, LAKES, OR WHATEVER WHICH ARE EXISTING HOLDING AND DISTRIBUTION POINTS. LIFT STATIONS WILL BE POWERED BY CONCENTRATED SOLAR.

6. WE CAN ALSO PROVIDE POTABLE WATER TO CITIES AND TOWNS ALONG THE ROUTES.

7. MEXICO COULD DO A SIMULAR PROJECT ON THERE OWN, HOWEVER, IT COULD BE ADVANTAGES FOR US TO DO IT TOGETHER SINCE WE SHARE A RIVER BORDER. IT MIGHT SIMPLIFY OUR PRESENT WATER DISPUTES WITH EVERY-ONE. ONE OPTION MIGHT BE A "MULTI NATIONAL CONT-ROLLED PROJECT", OR MAYBE PRIVATELY OWNED? WE SHOULD BE WORKING TOGETHER, AFTER ALL, MEXICO IS PART OF OUR "BREAD BASKET"

8. THESE PROJECTS IN THE U.S. ARE NOT WITHOUT SOME CHALLENGES:

A. WE WILL HAVE TO CONVINCE THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, AND THE ENVIROMENTAL GROUPS, (HOPEFULLY THE E.P.A.). I BE-LIEVE WE CAN DO THIS IN A WAY THAT WILDLIFE CAN LIVE WITH IT AND WE DO NOT DISTURB THE NATURAL ENVIROMENT, UNLIKE "TRUMP'S WALL"

B. A BIGGER PROBLEM IS HOW TO DISPOSE OF THE SALT CREATED DURING THE DESALINATION PROCESS. MABE PLACE IN LAND FILLS? WE NEED TO WORK THAT OUT.

9. HOW MUCH WILL IT COST? I DON'T REALLY KNOW, BUT I BELIEVE THE COST PER MILE WILL BE MUCH LESS PER MILE THEN THE COST OF THE CALIFORNIA AQUEDUCT AT TODAYS PRICES. THE MAIN REASONS IT WOULD BE CHEAPER ARE 1. CUTTING WAY DOWN ON LAND ACQUISITION BY USING THE RIVER RIGHT OF WAYS AND HIGH-WAY RIGHT OF WAYS. 2. USING GREEN ALTERN-ATIVE SOURCES LIKE POSSIBLY CONCENTRATED SOLAR TO POWER THE LIFT STATIONS AND THE DESALINATION PLANTS.

THE SOUTHWEST WATER CRISIS

ABOUT 3 YEARS AGO I REALIZED THERE WAS A MAJOR WATER SHORTAGE HERE DUE MAINLY TO THE DROUGHT. IT HAS IMPACTED SOME FARMING AND MOSTLY URBAN GROWTH ALL OVER N.M. ONE ALTERNATIVE HERE IN N.M. HAS BEEN BRACKISH WATER. I WAS INVOLVED ABOUT 6 YEARS AGO WITH A WATER CO. GROUP THAT WANTED TO PURCHASE ALL THE KNOWN BRACKISH WATER AQUIFERS. I TURNED AGAINST THE IDEA BECAUSE I BELIEVE MOST OF THE INLAND AQUIFERS ARE ANCIENT WATER AND HAVE NO RECHARGEABLE SOURCE, ,THEREFORE EVEN-TUALLY THEY WOULD BECOME A BIG UNDERGROUND VOID AND EVENTUALLY CAVE IN. IF YOU HAVE TO DO DESALINIZATION ANYWAY, AND SINCE MOST OF THE WATER NEEDS ARE FOR THE FARMERS ALONG THE COAST AND ALONG THE RIO GRANDE RIVER, AND SINCE THE SEAS ARE RISING, THEN IT ONLY MAKES SENSE TO GO TO THE SEA AND BUILD A DESAL PLANT. SEE MY STUDY OF 4-16-18.

IN MY STUDY, I WAS LOOKING TO PLACE A DESAL PLANT ON THE COLORADO RIVER NEAR THE MEXICAN BORDER. I LATER DECIDED THAT THE WATER IN THAT AREA MIGHT BE TOO TOXIC AND WE WOULD BE BETTER OFF TAKING WATER OUT OF THE PACIFIC AND SENDING IT TO THE SALTON SEA WHERE WE COULD BUILD A DESAL PLANT. IT WOULD BE ALL RUN ON CONCENTRATED SOLAR. SOLAR POWER TO RUN THE PLANT AND FOR THE DESAL PROCESS AS WELL.

PROBLEM:

THE SALTON SEA IS CONTAMINATED FROM ALL THE CONTAMINATED RUNOFF FROM THE IMPERIAL VALLEY FARMS. THE SALTON SEA IS BELOW SEA LEVEL SO EVERYTHING GOES THERE. SINCE THE DROUGHT OF LAST YEAR, I WAS TOLD THAT THE SEA HAD DRIED UP AND ALL THE PESTICIDE LADEN WATER DRIED UP AND THE LEFTOVER CONTAMINATED DUST BECAME AIR BORN CREATING HEALTH PROBLEMS. A 4 YR. PROGRAM LED BY THE U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE WHICH IS SUPPOSE TO BE COMPLETED THIS JULY, APPEARS TO ME TO HAVE ONLY IDENTIFIED MANY OF THE PROBLEMS, BUT HAS NOT REALLY SOLVED ANYTHING. SEVERAL YEARS AGO I SPOKE TO A FRIEND OF MINE WHO KNEW A OLD ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER WHO SAID "THE ONLY WAY TO SOLVE THE SALTON SEA PROBLEM IS WITH A MASSIVE GRADING OPERATION." I AGREE. AFTER TALKING THIS WEEK WITH SOME FOLKS DOWN THERE, IT WILL BE MORE COMPLICATED THEN I THOUGHT, BUT NOT IMPOSSIBLE. I HAVE SPENT 57 YRS. OF MY LIFE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING, OVER 37 YRS. IN SO. CAL. MY SPECIALTY IS SUBDIVISION ENGINEERING, SPECIFICALLY HILLSIDE GRADING DESIGN AND LAND PLANNING. I AM NOT A REGISTERED OR GRADUATE ENGINEER.[MY RESUME IS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.]

OBSTACLES

THE BIGGEST PROBLEM I SEE IS MAINLY IN SOUTHERN CALIF., HOWEVER, IT'S ALL OVER. AND THAT IS PESTICIDES. WATER POLLUTION. WE HAVE TO MAKE PART OF THESE PROJECTS PLANS FOR HOW TO CLEAN UP THE SALTON SEA AND ANY OTHER AREAS POLLUTED BY THE IMPERIAL VALLEY AND CREATE ALTERNATIVE MEASURES TO ELIMINATE PESTICIDE USE. IN ABOUT 1976 I TOOK MY FAMILY TO MCGRATH BEACH IN OXNARD, CAL. THAT IS WHERE THE SANTA CLARA RIVER RUNES THROUGH THE OXNARD PLAINS FARMING AREA. WHEN WE ENTERED THE PARK, THE PARK RANGER TOLD US THAT WHEN WE WALKED OVER THE DELTA, WE WOULD SEE WILD VEGETABLES GROWINGAND NOT TO HARVEST THEM BECAUSE THEY WERE TOXIC. THAT WAS 40+ YEARS AGO. WHAT IS IT LIKE KNOW THERE AND EVERYWHERE?

MY ORIGINAL PLAN FOR THE SALTON SEA WAS TO CLEAN IT OUT AND FILL IT WITH SEA WATER, PUT THE DESAL PLANT THERE, BRING BACK SHRIMP FARMING AND FISHING. A FRIEND OF MINE HAD A ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING FRIEND WHO HAS BEEN STUDYING THE SALTON SEA FOR 40 YEARS AND SAID HE BELIEVES THE ONLY ANSWER IS TO HAVE A MAJOR GRADING CREATING A WATERFRONT CITY. ANYONE KNOW A BILLIONAIRE WHO WANTS TO BUILD HIS OWN CITY? I HAVE SOME OTHER IDEAS IF ANYONE WANTS TO GO THERE.

IN MY RESEARCHING, I SPOKE TO WATER DISTRICT HEADS AS WELL AS SOME UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING DEPT HEADS TO GET THEIR IDEAS AND SEE IF ANYONE HAS DONE ANY STUDIES. I CAME UP WITH NOTHING. A WATER DIST. GUY IN THE SALTON SEA AREA TOLD ME THAT SINCE THE DROUGHT, THE SEA HAS DRIED UP A LOT AND ALL THE PESTICIDES HAVE TURNED TO AIRBORNE DUST! NOT GOOD!

SITE SELECTIONS FOR THE PLANTS:

AT BOTH LOCATIONS, THERE APPEARS TO BE BRACKISH WATER AQUIFERS WITHIN THE DELTAS. ARE THEY FED BY THE OCEAN? IS THAT WATER CLEANER THEN PULLING OUT OF THE OCEAN IN THOSE AREAS?

IN CALIF., I BELIEVE THE SAN ANDREAS FAULT RUNS IN THAT AREA. SHOULD NOT BUILD CLOSER THEN 500FT.? ALSO CONSIDER LIQUAFACTION.

THE AMOUNT OF DESALINIZED WATER SHOULD BE ENOUGH TO SUPPLY HALF OF SO. CALIF. HELP KEEP LAKE MEAD FULL AND LAKE HAVASU.

THE RIO GRANDE - NEW MEXICO & TEXAS

ENOUGH WATER SHOULD BE PRODUCED FOR TEXAS TO FILL FALCON RES., AMISTAD RES.. A LATERAL TO GO UP THE PECOS RIVER UP TO ROSWELL N.M., FROM AMISTAD RES., CONTINUE N.W. TO EL PASO, THE TO ELEPHANT BUTTE LAKE IN N.M., AND MABE TO COCHITI DAM S.O. SANTA FE.

IN CONCLUSION, I HAVE DECIDED THAT THIS PROJECT IS FOR THE BIG BOYS. NOT A SMALL GUY LIKE ME ALTHOUGH I BELIEVE I COULD MANAGE IT IF I HAD THE STAFF. I PASSED MY PLAN BY U.S. SENATOR TOM UDALL'S OFFICE AND THEY CONNECTED ME UP TO THEIR D.C. OFFICE FOR A GRANT SEARCH.

MY SOLUTIONS:

1. THE FARMLAND RUNOFF:

a. THE FARMLAND RUNOFF MUST BE PREVENTED FROM RUNNING OFF THE FARMS AND ONTO OFFSITE AREAS AND INTO THE SALTON SEA. THEY MUST CONTAIN IT AND CLEAN IT UP OR TAKE IT TO A PROCESSING FACILITY, OR BUILD A WATER TREATMENT PLANT. THEY CAN RECYCLE THE WATER.

b. THE BEST OPTION, OF COURSE IS TO STOP USING PESTICIDES. YOU WILL STILL HAVE TO DO ITEM a., AT LEAST FOR NOW.

2. THE SALTON SEA:

BACK IN THE 50's AND EARLY 60's, IT HAD WATER, FISHING, SHRIMP BEDS, BOATING, ETC. TODAY IT IS A DRIED UP LAKE BED LOADED WITH PESTICIDE DUST. HOW THICK IS IT? HOW EXTENSIVE IS IT? I WOULD THINK IT COVERS THE WHOLE LAKE BED AND MORE. WE NEED TO SEE IF THE 4 YR. STUDY INCLUDED ANY SOILS INVESTIGATIONS, BORINGS ETC. TO IDENTIFY THE LIMITS OF THE PROBLEM

a. I BELIEVE WE COULD GRADE IT OUT AND STOCKPILE IT AND US IT IN THE MAKING OF CONCRETE BLOCKS OR SOME OTHER BUILDING PRODUCT, OR BURY IT IN A DRY LAND FILL AREA. I'M SURE THERE ARE MANY POSSIBILITIES.

b. WHERE DO WE GET THE WATER TO FILL THE SALTON SEA? THERE ARE SEVERAL OPTIONS;

b-1. TAKE IT OUT OF THE PACIFIC. IT'S CLEANER, IT'S ABOUT 75 MILES AWAY, WE COULD PUMP IT TO THE TOP OF THE COASTAL RIDGE WITH PUMPS POWERED BY CONCENTRATED SOLAR AND LET IT GRAVITY FLOW TO THE SALTON SEA. THIS IS MY FIRST CHOICE.

b-2. WE COULD GO SOUTH TO THE COLORADO RIVER DELTA, ABOUT 100 MILES, IN MEXICO, AND PULL WATER OUT OF THE GOLF OF CALIF., BUT I THINK THAT WATER WOULD BE IN PRETTY BAD CONDITION.

b-3. A 3rd OPTION IS TO AGAIN GO SOUTH ABOUT 30 MILES WHERE THERE MAY BE A BRACKISH WATER AQUIFER TO TAP INTO. I DO NOT KNOW FOR SURE IT EXIST. IF SO, IS IT FED BY THE GOLF OF CALIF.? IS IT TOO CLOSE TO MEXICO? WOULD WE BE ABLE TO USE IT? IF IT IS NOT FED BY ANOTHER SOURCE, I SAY FORGET ABOUT IT.

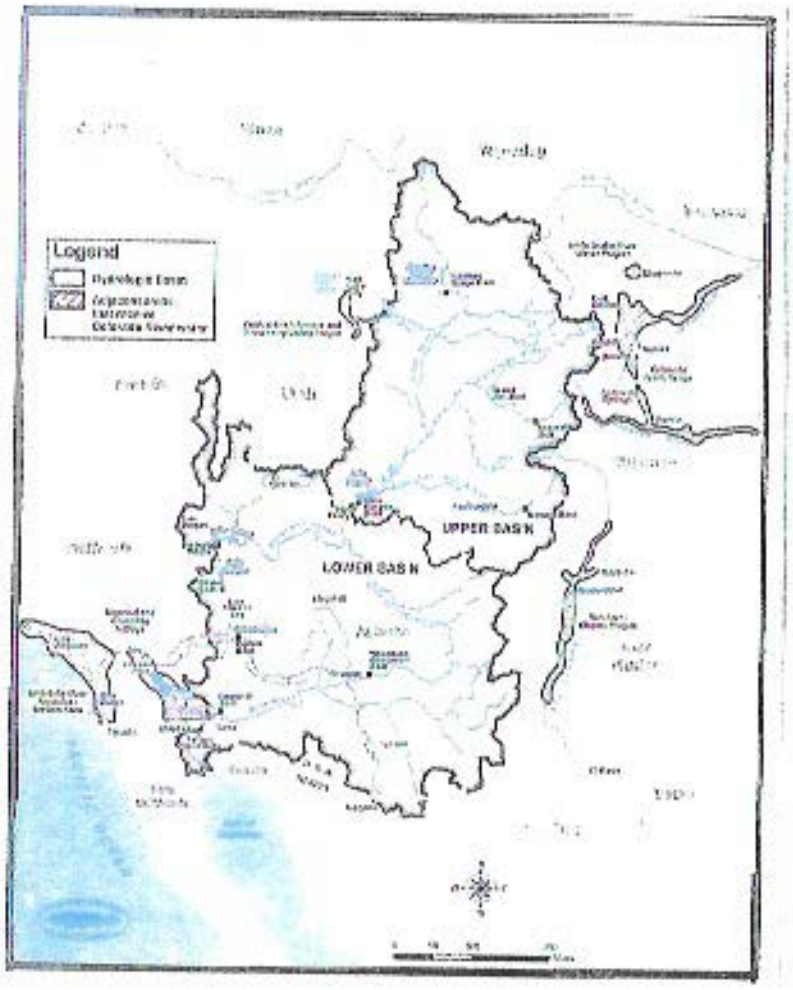
RE-PLAT AND REDESIGN

AT THIS POINT IN TIME , I HAVE NO MAPS OF THE AREA SHOWING THE LIMITS OF THE ORIGINAL SUBDIVISION, GOOGLE EARTH SHOWING ME EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY, HOUSES, OTHER STRUCTURES, STREETS, DRAINAGE COURSES, THE SEA AND ANYTHING AROUND IT. ONCE I HAVE THAT, I WILL REVIEW IT ALL AND SEE IF I CAN COME UP WITH A PLAN THAT WILL MAKE THE AREA A LOCAL ATTRACTION AGAIN, ON STEROIDS, A REAL TAX REVENUE MAKER, A' LAS VEGAS BY THE SEA' ONLY BETTER. WE WILL HAVE EVERYTHING THERE WAS BEFORE PLUS 1., A DESAL PLANT PROVIDING WATER FOR FARMING AND DOMESTIC USE FOR SO. CALIF., ELECTRIC POWER BY MEANS OF CONCENTRATED SOLAR, WHICH WILL ALSO POWER THE DESAL FACILITY, CASINO'S, NATIVE AMERICAN OWNED, A WATER PARK, AT LEAST 4

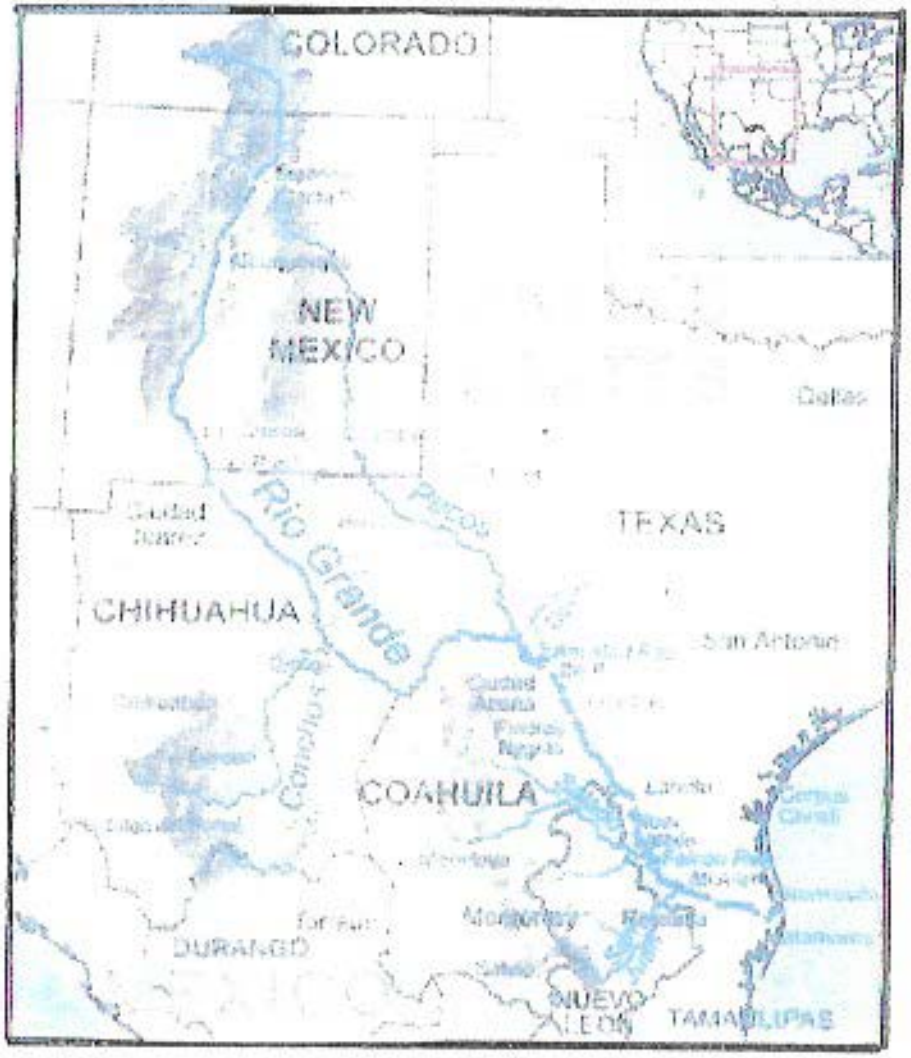
AT THAT TIME, I THOUGHT I BETTER FIND A CIVIL ENGINEER TO WORK WITH AND TO HELP PLAN A APPROACH. I FOUND ONE WHO HAD WORKED FOR LARGER FIRMS AND HAS TWO PROJECTS SMALLER THAN THIS UNDER HIS BELT. UNLESS WE WERE TO TEAM UP WITH A LARGE FIRM, IT WOULD BE TOO HARD SO I DECIDED TO CONTACT YOU FOLKS AND PASS ON MY INFO AND THOUGHTS AND HOPE IT WILL BE HELPFUL FOR THE CAUSE. I KNOW THAT WITH A PROJECT LIKE THIS, IT'S "COST COST COST" AND I BELIVE MY SUGGESTIONS OF USING CONCENTRATED SOLAR FOR POWERING THE PLANT, DOING THE DESAL PROCESS AND LIFTING THE WATER WILL GIVE YOU THE BEST RESULT SO "YOU GOT IT"

FEEL FREE TO CALL ME ANY TIME. I AM MORE THEN HAPPY TO HELP IN ANY WAY I CAN. I BELIEVE THIS IS A URGENT PROBLEM AND SHOULD HAVE BEEN SOLVED YESTERDAY!

SINCERELY, DAVE STARR



Map of the Colorado River Basin



Map of the Rio Grande drainage basin

August 20, 2019

Deb;

Here it is. I think we should request the Bureau of Reclamation to do the whole project since it involves possibly 6 states, U.S., Mexico (hopefully), and two major bodies of water. I will also contact representatives from Texas, California, Arizona and Nevada. I have already contacted Mexico through the embassy in D.C. but somehow lost him. I'll try again. I'll also contact those others Mary mentioned in her email.

Let me know if you need anything else.

On a different note, I am working with the city of Rio Rancho, Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, Sandoval County, and hopefully Laguna, Isleta and Canyoncito to do a joint venture developing around Double Eagle Airport; a high-tech business park.

More later.

Dave

Introduction

Dear Madam Secretary;

I wish to introduce myself; My name is David Bruce Starr and I reside in Rio Rancho New Mexico.

I was born in Washington, DC in 1943. In 1959, my family and I moved to Southern California. I graduated from high school in 1961, then returned to Maryland near Andrews Air Force Base.

My first full-time job was with the U.S. Census Bureau in Suitland, Maryland, which was a great experience. After 18 months, I left to start my first job in Civil Engineering at the Prince Georges County Department of Public Works. I was there the day President Kennedy was assassinated.

After 9 months, my wife and I moved back to Southern California where I continued in my profession working for many small firms with the goal of obtaining varied experience in the Civil Engineering Field, and developing a clientele following so I could become independent.

Enclosed is a copy of my resume which covers 58 years of experience.

On another note, about my experiences and accomplishments, I ran for Congress twice; once as a Republican in 1996 in California, and once in New Mexico in 2008. I ran against Ben Ray Lujan. At that time, I was close to the staff of Tom Udall. Because I was not established here with the Democratic party, I decided to run as a "write-in". My platform was about 90% Bernie Sanders.

After losing, I decided I would never run for office again. Instead, I would follow Jimmy Carter and chose to devote the rest of my life to helping others, our nation and the world.

In 1998, I joined the Albuquerque Indian Center and for the next year dedicated my time to helping in their causes. I also joined the American Indian Chamber of Commerce of New Mexico and was involved in the planning of a Transportation and Indian museum; where the old railroad facility is on 2nd Street. The plan was to tie it together with Isleta Pueblo. Unfortunately, it did not come to fruition due to organizational issues within the Chamber. I decided to stay and help with some restructuring, but left shortly afterwards for personal reasons.

In 2002, the Chamber called me and asked that I attend their next meeting. I did and they presented me with a Certificate of Gratitude and a Lifetime Membership in the Chamber.

I hope this introduction provides the clear picture of my passion and commitment to our nation as a community.

Sincerely Yours,

David B. Starr

National & International Concerns

There are many issues and concerns I have and want to share with you. I believe that you will agree with most of them; not all are issues that you can get involved with but many you can. Many of the issues will involve more than one federal agency, congress and/or state and local government agencies.

Index of Concerns:

I. Global Warming

Why haven't we listened to the scientists all these years? Mother Earth is rebelling and she finally has our attention. Now we have no choice but to go full speed ahead. Do we know exactly what to do? No, but we have ideas where to start:

1. Stop use of all fossil fuels asap
2. Stop cutting down our forests and plant more trees
3. Get Brazil to stop cutting down their forests and clearing their land for farming: create an international fund through the U.N.to pay Brazil not to destroy their forests
4. Get the U.N. and all the members to get into the movement
5. Start an international mandate on recycling
6. Promote growing industrial hemp around the world
7. Stop wasting money on the Mars Project and use funds towards global warming
8. Transition to all green power for buildings and vehicles
9. Build green desalinization plants to offset the drought issues in the west and southwest
10. Put major forest fire prevention measures in place
11. Support and develop sustainable homes and businesses

II. Global Contamination of Land & Waters

This is a major problem. There are several organized groups that are trying to clean up the oceans, but the main problem is that we need to go to the source. We need to take the cleanup operations to the rivers and other tributaries that flow into the oceans.

My first job in 1963 was with the Prince Georges County Department of Public Works in Maryland. When someone wanted to discharge storm water or anything else into the Potomac or any other local river, they had to get permission from the National Parks and Planning Commission, a separate government agency created by Washington, DC, the state of Maryland and the state of Virginia. This agency was formed around the late 50's. Before that time, raw sewage would come down the Potomac and pick up even more from D.C, then downstream from D.C., water was drawn out, purified and became drinking water.

Why wasn't an agency like the N.P.P.C. set up around the U.S. for every river? On the Mississippi River at the delta there is about a 6 square mile "dead zone" which means no live fish or vegetation. In Oxnard, California, the McGrath State Beach is where the Santa Clara River runs across the Oxnard pains farming area, picks up runoff from the farmland and carries it out to the ocean. When you enter the park, you are greeted by a park ranger who warns the visitors not to harvest any vegetables growing along the beach walk within the delta as they are toxic. That was in 1976. How bad is it now?

It is clear that we must find a system to catch and clean runoff water from the farms and other surfaces that are toxic before releasing into the rivers, lakes and oceans.

In addition, we need to educate third world nations as to the concern and show them what can be done. In Mexico the problem is critical concerning the Tijuana River. It carries raw sewage to the Pacific Ocean at our border. Chula Vista and San Diego beaches are unusable because of the raw sewage washing up on the beaches. If Mexico can't (or won't) do anything, maybe we should offer to help. If it is a shallow flow, we could build sewer lagoons along the river. If not, probably a full processing plant is needed.

III. Water Crisis in the Southwest U.S.

The Southwest drought extends from West Texas to Southern California and from the Northern part of Mexico to Colorado. New Mexico is facing its 7th year of drought. The future of the farming industry is uncertain. Most cities such as Albuquerque and Rio Rancho are pulling water out of brackish water aquifer (ancient waters).

El Paso had to do the same several years ago. They were drilling deeper in their fresh water aquifer when all of a sudden, they hit salt water. It flooded their fresh water aquifer so they had no choice but to build the largest inland desalinization plant in the states

The same brackish water aquifer that was tapped in El Paso is the same one in Albuquerque. It is about 1 mile down and another mile deep, and goes from Taos to the Gulf of Mexico. In Albuquerque is where it is the deepest. In Rio Rancho, the well site is being monitored for settlement.

We cannot depend on brackish water. Sooner than later, we need to go to the gulf and start desalinization. El Paso should also pump salt water up to their wells to recharge that brackish water aquifer. When we are ready, we need to consider doing the desalinization project with Mexico. After all, they are a part of our "bread basket".

The Southwest Water Crisis (cont'd)

About 3 years ago, I realized that there was a major water shortage in New Mexico due mainly to the drought. It has impacted some farming and mostly urban growth throughout most of New Mexico. One alternative has been brackish water. About 6 years ago, I was involved with a water company group that wanted to purchase all the known brackish water aquifers in New Mexico. I was against the idea because I believe that most of the inland aquifers are ancient water and have no rechargeable source, therefore, eventually they would become a big underground void and cave in. Since desalinization is the obvious approach, and most of the water needs are for the farmers along the coast and along the Rio Grande River, and since the seas are rising, then it only makes sense to build a desalinization plant by the coast.

(See study from 4/16/2018)

In my study, I was looking to place a desalinization plant on the Colorado River near the border of Mexico. I later decided that the water in that area might be too toxic and we would be better off taking water out of the Pacific and sending to the Salton Sea where we could build a desalinization plant. It would be run on concentrated solar; solar power to run the plant and reverse osmosis for the desalination process.

Problem:

The Salton Sea is contaminated from all the runoff from the Imperial Valley farms as it is below sea level. Since the last drought, I was told that the sea had dried up and all the pesticide-ladened water dried resulting in contaminated dust. This results in toxic airborne issues. A 4-year program led by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which is supposed to be completed by this July, appears to have identified many of the problems, but they have yet to be solved.

Several years ago, I spoke to a friend who knew a longtime environmental engineer who stated that the only way to solve the Salton Sea problem is to implement a massive grading operation. I am in complete agreement. However, after talking to some of the residents, the operation will be more complicated than I thought, but not impossible. After spending 57 years in the civil engineering (over 37 years in Southern California) with my specialty being in subdivision engineering, I feel that I am the person to make this operation happen.

Solutions:

Before mass grading, they will have to scrape several feet of sea bottom up, put it on a conveyor belt and dump it into a burner, then throw it out the back.

Farmland runoff:

> The implementation and process of containing and cleaning the runoff will be using a new processing plant or water treatment plant onsite.
> The best option of course is for the farmers to stop using pesticides. This will take a strong community effort and cooperation; tough but possible.

Salton Sea:

In the 1950's and early 60's, Salton Sea was a thriving body of salt water with fish, shrimp beds, boating to name a few. Now it is a dried-up lake with a toxic concentration of pesticide dust. The 4-year study should include soil test findings, borings, etc. to identify the extent of the problem.

For areas around the sea, grade it out, stockpile it and use it for making concrete blocks, or bury it in the appropriate dry landfill.

Options for refilling Salton Sea:

After the cleanup and follow-up testing to show clear toxic-free soil/sand, refill it with water from the Pacific by pumping it to the top of the coastal ridge using solar concentrated power pumps, then let it naturally was down to the sea.

The other option is to go to the Colorado River delta in Mexico and pull water out of the gulf of California; however, testing of these waters may prove to not be acceptable.

The third option is to go south about 30 miles where there may be a brackish water aquifer to utilize – that is if it exists and is naturally recharged.

Re-Plat and Redesign

At this point in time, I am in the process of obtaining current maps showing the limits of the original subdivision, topography, houses, other structures, streets, drainage courses, the sea and everything around it. I will then be able to work on a new plan that will make the area a local attraction which will provide new sources of revenue for the Imperial Valley; a "Las Vegas by the Sea"! It will have a desalinization plant providing water for farming and domestic use and helping to recharge the California aqueduct. The Southern California Edison Co will benefit from our concentrated solar facility which will serve the desalination facility as well as the casinos (Native-American owned), a water park, and at least 4 marinas.

IV(b). Water Study Solution for the Southwest (revisions)

About 4 years ago, I came up with a preliminary plan to provide potable water for the Southwest; from West Texas to Southern California, in other words, the Rio Grande River Basin and the Colorado River basin. Note that the largest portion of the Rio Grande River basin is in Mexico.

I will have to divide this into two projects – one for each basin.

I sent my original study to the Bureau of Reclamation around March of 2019 (see attached reply dated 4/4/2019). It said that we would need Congressional approval to take water out of international waters, so I sent it to the Governor of California, Senator Udall, and Congresswoman Haaland. No replies. (letter to Haaland attached).

Rio Grande River Basin:

The one change is that there will be a pipeline to go from the Rio Grande supply line west, maybe along the I-40 to about Gallup to help serve the Navajo reservation. We may also consider going further north than Elephant Butte Lake; maybe to Cochiti Lake?

Colorado River Basin:

My original plan called for taking water out of the Gulf of California. I decided that water would probably not be clean enough, so to go west to the Pacific. My plan was to fill the Salton Sea with sea water after it was cleaned up and re-developed.

The state of California then came up with the same idea and received approval for funding to not only fill Salton Sea do a major environmental cleanup first. They were ready to proceed when COVID-19 hit. They never started.

My plan was to do the same thing except my plan included:

1. Put in a desalinization facility
2. Bring in solar power
3. Work with the Imperial County to develop the area

The state assembly approved the proposed mining operation to mine lithium, a certain mineral used in batteries.

It's uncertain who will do the cleanup and fill the sea at this time, but whoever does it, I want to make sure that the plans include intercepting runoff from the Imperial Valley to protect the sea, and that the mining operation does not contaminate the area.

V. The Obsolete Power Grid

About 2 years after I moved to Albuquerque, we had a power failure. It lasted about 24 hours. What was the cause? A power tower on the grid for some reason went down in Oregon...that far away.

Our system is not just old and obsolete but is vulnerable to cyberattack and being blown up by anyone. Obviously, this is not good for national security.

One of the things I believe is that cities, towns and small communities should all be self-sustaining, especially when it comes to power and water needs.

All power systems should be tied together with their neighboring community system for emergencies with a single switch. Each system should be separated and protected from cyberattack. In addition, government agencies, military bases and large corporate offices should have their own separate power systems, and not wind or solar systems. I believe that the magnetic power system that Toronto, Canada has is the best and easiest to protect.

Generating Power:

1. No more fossil fuel
2. Change coal and oil-burning plants to hydrogen plants rather than take them down
3. Nuclear power for military use only? Maybe not. Future designs are safer.
4. Yes to wind, solar, harness river flow, ocean currents, and tides, and thermo.

VI. Communications

What do we need to do as a nation about communications? Bring cyber communications into every part of the nation, from big cities to the most rural areas. The federal government should provide resources to the small, poor communities for education on computer use. The local school system would be the best choice. The government could also give money or tax credits to small industries, towns, utility companies to do the same. It could also end up as a job training program.

Do we need more satellites to help us study the earth in order to obtain more information on global warming? Place the focus on that instead of project on mars. We need to take care of our planet first.

VII. Transportation

It is well past time to put an end to the need for fossil fuel. Period.

I heard from a client who was the regional manager for General Motors in Albuquerque. She mentioned that GM was working hard to develop electric cars and that they were taking a second look at hydrogen.

It was over 20 years ago that California Highway Patrol had 2 cars running on hydrogen, and California was going to make interstate 5 "the hydrogen highway". New Mexico also had one, but the plan died, in both states.

With my "Double Eagle Airport Plan" for a high-tech industrial park, I wanted to contact General Motors to see if we could get them to build an R&D Facility to work on both electric and hydrogen power sources at Double Eagle location is over 1 mile above sea level and has the I-40 and the railroad running right by it; a perfect location for testing. I believe there is a future for hydrogen to power trains and large trucks. Other options for this plan would be biofuels.

VIII. Infrastructure

1. Repair existing roads, highways, and bridges
2. New Highway construction – no. Local roads – yes. (see X -3)
3. Exceptions: new monorail systems for new or old communities
4. Existing old water and sanitary sewer systems: repair and/or replace
5. Old natural gas lines repair or replace and eventually phase out. Replace with electricity (res) keep for industry?
6. Storm drain systems: re-evaluate. Eliminate some systems. Create more open space – parks for detention basins. NOTE: City land planners demand more parks and engineers want more storm drain systems. Build more parks that are also detention basins. No one plays in a park that has a 50-year storm occurring. Capture water to grow more vegetation or send water elsewhere. Maybe for community greenhouses.
7. Existing railroads: keep them in good repair so we can continue using them to carry heavy freight. Change train engine power systems to hydrogen, electric or biofuel. Monorail systems can also be placed above.

IX. Economic Development

There are two economic development projects I wish to propose:

1. Albuquerque, New Mexico: This is a site that started years ago and is now growing rapidly.
2. Salton Sea, California: This is a depressed area because of the failure of the county and state to keep the sea safe instead of letting it turn into a polluted mess.

Solutions:

A. Double Eagle Airport, Albuquerque, New Mexico: This is a small city airport that has been there for years. It is in the city and is surrounded by land including Bernalillo County, Sandoval County, the city of Rio Rancho, the Navajo Reservation, the Laguna Pueblo lands, possibly an Isleta parcel, and a lot of private lands.

   About a year ago, I submitted a letter to the mayor of Albuquerque suggesting the whole area be made a high-tech industrial park. The city and the county both agreed. It has already started. If we assume that the limits of a light industrial park would be +/- 5 miles out around the original airport property and would be only another 5 miles more to the Laguna and Navajo Reservations.

   I would like the area to build out green and to see if we can provide more job opportunities for the Native Americans.

B. Salton Sea, California: The area around the Salton Sea has been a blighted area for many years, not because of the people who are there, but because of the circumstances outside of their control. The state realizes the problem and was going to do something about it, but everything came to a halt because of COVID-19. They were ready to start a major environmental cleanup; the sea and its surrounding areas. They plan to refill the Salton Sea with water from the Pacific. Their plan paralleled with mine, except I have more to offer.

New Opportunities:

1. The State Assembly approved a bill to allow mining of lithium. This means mining and related industry jobs, grocery stores, banks, etc. and of course more housing.
2. What I am planning as a major part of my water project is a desalinization facility on the north side of Salton Sea. Also, a concentrated solar farm to power the plant and community; more jobs, more housing, more small businesses.

3. There are about 5 Native American tribes in the area. Get them to build hotels and casinos, etc. Re-launch the shrimp farming, fishing, and boating sports businesses. This was the original plan in the 1950's.

It will not be easy to do, but most things worthwhile are not. I have yet to talk to the Imperial County Planning Commission and the supervisors, but I will. I already have contact with the head of the Salton Sea Homeowners Association.

This is a great opportunity. I hope the county folks will recognize it.

Addition to IX. Economic Development B. , Salton Sea

B. Continued:

When conducting the cleanup of the sea, they must use a "Rocksadizer Method" to get rid of the pesticide ridden sea bottom. Soils test will determine how deep they must remove. The Rocksadizer Method is a mobile blast furnace on tracks. You scrape up the sea bottom 3' to 4' at a time, dump it on a conveyor which will transfer it into a furnace to burn it up, then throw it out. When cooled, use as land fill or lake bottom.

My understanding is that this process was done during the construction of Pyramid Lake and Castiac Lake. For the rest of the contamination around the lack we might make sure all the surrounding runoff from the surrounding area be collected and placed into retention ponds surround ed with industrial hemp, and allow it to filter the runoff in some fashion before it goes in the sea, if in fact there is any left.

Farmers in the Imperial Valley should use industrial hemp all around their farmland to:

1. Serve as a natural pesticide.
2. Serve as erosion control.
3. Clean up the storm water runoff.

New Opportunities:

2a. Farmers will have another product to harvest. It can replace some cotton and wood products and help save the forest.

All of this will add to making the Sea a resort area. This along with the new jobs developed by the mine, related businesses to it, the desalination plant and the solar farm or farms.

3a. They should also have a museum and a cultural center on the Sea representing all tribes showing all their traditions arts and crafts. Also create, if they haven't already, an All Nations American Indian Chamber of Commerce to help promote Indian Businesses. They could build at least one of their traditional long boats and give rides on the sea.

All of this will add to making the Sea a resort area. This along with the new jobs developed by the mine, related businesses to it, the desalination plant and the solar farm or farms.

X. What Have We Learned from COVID-19? (refer to Introduction)

We have learned that in the age of cyber communications, we can work and learn in the comfort of our home.

What are the benefits?

1. To Employers:
   A. Less overhead cost – utilities
   B. Smaller facility
   C. Insurance and retirement plans
   D. Hiring self-employed consultants

2. Self-Employed Consultants:
   A. You don't have to go into work every day, and if you do, you can go when traffic is lighter
   B. You can also take care of family members while working. Eliminate child and elderly care costs
   C. Less time on road; more time for family and increase in work productivity
   D. Reduction of auto repair and fuel costs
   E. Overhead tax write-offs

3. The Community and Environment:
   A. Less traffic on road
   B. Less wear on highways
   C. A decrease of air and water pollution

XI (a). Housing Needs (Temporary)

We are presently a nation with many social problems; some we have created. Global warming actually plays a part in almost all of our problems.

Social Issues we need to contend with:

1. Homeless living on the streets
2. Homeless who lost their homes due to fires
3. Homeless veterans who cannot work due to physical/mental disabilities (mostly on reservations)
4. Migrants, many with children, due to corrupt governments, lack of jobs, housing and food. We cannot turn these people away – that is not who we are as a nation. People are destitute here and abroad in their own communities because of lack of opportunities.
5. Most of all Hurricanes and droughts caused by global warming. Did they create global warming? No. The Industrial Nations of the world did. That includes us! So, aren't we obligated to help? Yes!

What do all these people have in common?

They need hope.

They need jobs.

They need homes.

They need to feel safe.

They need food.

Are they a burden to society – it seems so. What can we do about it?

Have FEMA do the following:

1. Find a temporary location for temporary housing; a location that has existing utilities available to tap into, for instance, a vacant industrial site. See XI (c) for sample of temporary home that I designed.
2. Place people of similar cultures and languages together in teams
3. Find the ones that have some building skills
4. Choose leaders to become team leaders
5. The goal is to have these groups build on their own temporary homes. Can this be done? Absolutely. If you design it on the "kiss" method (keep it simple, stupid) what will this plan accomplish?
6. It gives people hope, pride in their accomplishments, a temporary home until they can get back on their feet, and they will be learning a trade and become employable. FEMA will supply the materials, tools, etc. to build the homes, as there will be a need for temporary housing after future natural disasters. The surplus can be sold. The homes are portable 10' x 20' and can fit on a flat-bed truck. The homes become modules to put together if more living space is needed.
7. I have previously proposed this to the states of California, Oregon and Washington, and have spoken to the FEMA office in Oakland, CA who liked my ideas, especially due to the fire disasters.
8. For rural sites, install septic tanks, bottled gas

9. All homes can be equipped with solar panels
10. The ultimate goal: Everyone will have a temporary home until they can get out on their own. The homes all belong to FEMA and once the temporary tenants leave, that home is put back into a FEMA temporary housing pool to be used for the next disaster, unless they want to sell it.
11. Meteorologists are predicting more hurricanes and tornadoes than last year. This points to the importance and urgency of these homes.
12. HUD should have a special loan plan for these people once they are stable and settled into a good job. Low-cost housing, low interest, no down.

XI (b). Low-Cost Housing

The low-cost housing I am promoting is a product built primarily with Papercrete which is a combination of shredded paper equally mixed with concrete. It is poured into 12" x 18" x 12" blocks, then mortar them together. I prefer the alternate, form and pour in place – 18" x 24" lifts.

A standard footing is poured for both wall methods and placed rebar as needed.

A floor can be poured in papercrete 8" to 12" thick. Water, sewer and electric conduits are placed before pouring the slab. Locations are marked as Papercrete is easily cut for repairs needed.

Basic house is framed with post and beam construction, steel or recycled wood or plastic. No 18" O.C. studs are needed – just Papercrete walls with rebar. Interior bearing walls can now be a Papercrete special mixture.

Roofs should be standard framed with metal sheeting. Attic can be insulated with R-19 insulation.

A Papercrete home will be so insulated that there will be almost no reason for a central heating system. The human body can produce enough heat to keep the inside at a comfortable temperature.

In addition, the Papercrete is a perfect alternative in building materials. If there is a fire, the Papercrete will not combust but just smolder.

This is the type of construction I would like to see for low-cost housing serving the elderly and first-time buyers. The biggest burden to these 2 groups is the cost of utilities. All of the housing mentioned above would have solar panels on the roof or concentrated solar units. The savings on utility cost should make up the construction cost difference in short order.

Papercrete has been around for 30 or 40 years. Why has it not taken off? Probably because the timber industry, the gas and the power industries did not want it. Nonetheless, this type of housing is what we need to replace the old leaky mobile homes on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

For more information on Papercrete, visit www.livinginpaper.org

XII. Agriculture: Food Supply

1. Clean up the oceans and rivers (see item II.) This will help replenish ocean habitants.
2. Stop using pesticides. They are polluting everything; land, water, air, our food and causing serious illnesses. We must develop effective new non-toxic options to control pests. Using industrial hemp is the best answer, or at least the easiest one.

Benefits of Hemp:

A. Natural pesticide
B. Cleans the air
C. Its root system is great for preventing soil erosion
D. It can be used to produce paper, clothing, even an alternative for wood products – cut down less trees and preserve our forests.

3. Develop Aquaponics and hydroponics – all done in greenhouses
   A. Recycle garbage and grow worms
   B. Feed worms to fish in fish tanks
   C. Use fish waste to fertilize plants in water grow tanks
4. Where to create greenhouses:
   A. Small community parks; have the community as a whole get involved and run it. It will become an alternative to a supply of food.
   B. Do the same thing in cities. Instead of tearing down old big buildings, gut them and turn them into community greenhouses. It can be run by the city parks as an addition; monitored by the city but run by the neighborhood. Roof areas in some cases can be used. Lighting and heating by solar.
   C. The city farmer – a new concept. It costs money to tear down old buildings – no need.
5. We need to promote this idea in poor areas of a big city and small rural areas
6. This is only part of a master plan to create "self-sustainable communities". (see section XI-10)

DAVID B. STARR
4820 Aqua Marine Dr. N.E.
Rio Rancho, N.M. 87124
Tel. 505-891-9444

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

I began my career in Civil Engineering in 1963 at the Department Of Public Works, Prince Georges County, Md. After 6 months, I returned to Southern California where I spent the next ten years working for numerous small firms.

In 1974 I started a consulting business providing design services to such firms as Burns & Roe, Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhal, Psomas & Associates, Genge Corporation, (fomerly M. & Q), Sikand Engineering , The Haaland Group and many others.

Design services provided included Land Planning and Grading, Street, Water, Sewer and Storm Drain design for large subdivisions, industrial parks, shopping centers and plant facilities.

In 1982 I joined the firm of Civic Engineering. Within the first year , I became a Vice President and for 13 years performed the duties of Chief Designer, Project Manager, Head of Engineering and Director of Marketing.

In 1994 I joined the firm of V.T.N. West. My responsibilities were that of Project Manager, Land Planner, Grading Designer and Marketer.

In 1997 I opened the doors for a V.T.N. presence in Albuquerque. The office only lasted a year.

From 1998-2000 I worked on several projects: 1. A 2,500 acre Amusement Park Complex. 2. A narrow lot housing project. 3. The All Nations American Indian Embassy And Cultural Center. 4. The Albuquerque Indian Center. On the Amusement Park, I put together a team of Design Consultants and did the Master Plan for the site . It is still possible for this project to be a reality.

During the same period , I was also active in helping to get The American Indian Chamber Of Commerce off the ground and in recognition of my efforts was given a lifetime membership.

In late 2000, I wanted to start a consulting service here in N.M. Instead, I was offered a position with Huitt Zollars in Rio Rancho.

While there, I helped create a Master Plan for a 550 acre site, did the preliminary design for 3 phases of a subdivision, assisted in the design of a trunk sewer line in Rio Rancho, and was the lead designer and assistant project manager of a 100 unit N.H.A. housing project located on 8 different Chapter Houses throughout the Navajo Nation.

After about 9 months, I was laid off for lack of production work.

For the last 13 months I have been with Mark Goodwin & Associates.

There I learned some use of AHYMO and basic hydrology..

Most of the work I performed was your basic subdivision engineering; street, sewer, water, storm drain and grading design. The majority of those projects were in the City Of Albuquerque, but some were in the County of Bernalillo, Rio Rancho, Espanola and Roswell.

After 13 months, I returned to my consulting business. In the last 6 years, I have worked on the following projects:

1. The Bosque Redondo Museum in Ft. Sumner for David Sloan, A.I.A
2. All improvement plans for an 18 lot subdivision in Rio Rancho for - Maddon Development.
3. All improvement plans for a subdivision in the Town of Bernalillo for Maddon Development.
4. Hillside grading design studies on City Ranch, Palmdale, CA. for Sikand Engineering.
5. Hillside land planning for City Ranch. Client, Empire Development.
6. Assisted in street and grading design for several subdivisions in Rio Rancho for I & A Consultants.
7. Four sewer lagoons, 2 with force main sewers on the Navajo Reservation for I & A Consultants.
8. 276 lot subdivision in Barstow, CA – grading, streets and some storm drain for Kimberly Horn & Associates – Santa Clarita, CA.

In conclusion, I have spent 57 years of my life in Civil Engineering and Land Planning performing a wide range of duties. My diverse design experience allows me the ability to see the total picture in the creation of a new project as well as resolving construction issues.

Additional information and personal references available upon request.

COMMUNITY SERVICE:

CIVIC

Member Parent Advisory Council, Capistrano Elementary School. 1974-75. Chairman 1 year.

Member Boy Scouts Of America. Member 5 years. Cub Master 3 yrs. 1973-79

Conejo Valley Flag Football Assoc. 1981-83. Coach 1 yr., Assist. Coach 2 yrs.

High Desert Storm Redevelopment Committee member 2 yrs.

American Indian Chamber Of Commerce of N.M. Active 2 yrs.. 2002 made Lifetime Member

Also member of the Hispano Chamber & the Greater Albuquerque Chamber

Albuquerque Indian Center. 1999.

Elected member of the KUNM Public Radio Board, two year term.

POLITICAL

Active member of the United Republicans Of California . 1964-77. Lt. Gov. Area 13, 2 yrs. A.D. Chair. 4 yrs., Unit Chair. 8 yrs.

Member California Republican Assembly 1965-69

Member Young Republicans 1964

Ran for Antelope Valley Flood Control District Board 1996

Ran for Congress 25 Congressional Dist, Ca. 1996

Ran for Congress, 3 Congressional Dist., N.M. 2008