AUGUST, 2000

Dear Friends,

Another year begins and we are still moving along. We have been blessed with good health and good friends. Many of us have traveled safely through the year and have met all kinds of new friends, as well as making contact with old ones. The diversity of support for our group never ceases to amaze us. We have spent long hours working on our projects and talking to many interested people.

Besides the regular board meetings, workshops and many guests, our year has been highlighted by hosting meetings for agencies, scientists and interested ranchers.

If we could find out how to make it rain, it would be nice, since we are on a see-saw of the best summer rains in years to drought (again) from September to August. Some rain has fallen, but generally, very little. It is hard to manage without rainfall.

In May, we lost a great friend of the MBO, John Sawhill, the CEO of The Nature Conservancy died suddenly. His death was a shock to the whole world of people who knew him. He was a very dedicated person, leading the Conservancy with modern ideas such as working with landowners to protect open spaces. The ranching community in the United States has benefited greatly from his belief that ranch owners can protect the land with the help of environmental organizations such as the Conservancy. He was a great supporter of the Malpai Group. He helped charge the views of many conservation members and many ranchers, with his ideas of working together for the betterment of our landscape by the people living on it. He will be greatly missed by many of us.

We have seen and realized that the same problems we have here in the area are world wide. Jonah, Western, from Kenya, Africa, with the Wildlife Conservation Society has given us great insight into the native Africans’ understanding of the fragmentation of the land. There are so many problems in South America and Australia that are similar to ours. The solutions are varied. Many groups have ideas of how to stop the loss of habitat and keep wildlife corridors open. One unifying idea that has come out of all of these experiences, as well as Malpai’s, is that our best hope for success in saving this landscape is cooperation among people who care about and depend on the land.

Our conservation easement program is moving ahead and we are working to set up a fund that will help pay for purchasing easements, so we don’t have to turn down requests from land owners when they come to the group offering to sell their easement in order to protect their property from fragmentation.

The office and mailing room continue to function as a huge relief valve for the Glenn house. There is room to do our work and hold our meetings and workshops without involving the living quarters. We appreciate the wonderful support that made this big project possible.

Thank you for all the letters, calls, and support that we have received. We have so much to be thankful for. Now it will only rain!

Sincerely, Wendy Glenn

Comment From Reader Regarding Criticism of the MBO by an Anti-Ranching Group

It is of interest to me to see this article on the idea of good holistic management by the so-called environmental side. This just shows where people actually get involved and get their hands dirty looking and studying the land and its dynamic processes they get a whole different outlook of the situation. The one thing that is evident is groups out there are utilizing the concept of environmentalism as a tool for other purposes. When you have the radicals on both sides attaching you then you can figure you are doing something right.

JLT

GUEST EDITORIAL

I remember sitting next to my mother at one of the first meetings of the Malpai Borderlands Group. I was a very attentive third grader as I sat tall and tried to look as though I played an important role in the scheme of things. But then I had no idea who most of those people were or what the purpose of the meeting was, but over the years I began to gain insight into the group, from conferences and speeches to nightly dinner table conversations. Looking back, I realize that this group has matured along with me. We have both evolved from wide-eyed fledglings, just setting the table, to adolescents gaining wisdom with each new challenge, accomplishments, and failure, but each still slightly unsure of their course.

Growing up around the group, I suppose I took it for granted that environmentalists, scientists, agency employees, and ranchers could sit in the same room and work on the same projects without the usual associated feelings of distrust. Over the past several years, I have grown to appreciate “Malpai causes” such as prescribed fire and grassbanking and have spoken the word through my 4-H and FFA speeches, but I believe that I failed to acknowledge the most amazing thing about the group - the fact that it exists. I failed to realize the importance of the attitude of the group members, the fact that
CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

Conservation Easements and the Malpai Borderlands Group

by Bill McDonald

The Malpai Borderlands Group (MBG) is a nonprofit organization which is qualified to hold conservation easements. A conservation easement is a legal agreement by which a landowner voluntarily conveys certain specific rights, usually associated with the development of land, to a qualified organization for conservation. The Malpai Borderlands Group is interested in conservation easements as a way to help protect the large open space landscape of the San Bernardino Valley, the Polecillo Mountains, the Anzalduas Valley, and the Anzalduas Mountains from possible development and for ranching, wildlife habitat, and watershed values.

Beginning in 1994, MBG has been involved in seven different transactions involving conservation easements totaling approximately 35,000 acres. Three of the easements were purchased outright for cash. The purchase price was a figure agreed to by both parties (MBG and the landowners) and was based upon an appraisal of the current development value of the particular ranches. The other four easements were GRASSBANKNO水墨 easements which were obtained by trading for access to grass on the Gray Ranch. MBG paid the owners of the Gray, the Animas Foundation, for the grass used by the cattle of the ranches who conveyed easements on their property to the MBG. The dollar amount was based on the amount of time and number of head grazed at a rate commensurate with what the Gray had charged for leased pasture in the past. The amount of grass each rancher’s cattle could use was determined by the value of each easement which, again, was based on an appraisal of the ranch’s development value at that point in time.

The GRASSBANKNO水墨 land management program has a very high conservation return. Not only is the ranch protected from future development, but it also enjoys consecutive years of compels, 3 years from grazing. MBG is committed to working with ranchers who have used the GRASSBANKNO水墨 to help them improve their grazing practices. In addition, MBG works with ranchers only at their invitation. In addition, the Animas Foundation has a policy that only ranchers who have conveyed conservation easements on their ranches may lease pasture on the Gray Ranch. Those who have participated in the GRASSBANKNO水墨 land management program are in the position of highest priority for GRASSBANKNO水墨 assistance. (As always, MBG works with ranchers only at their invitation.) In addition, the Animas Foundation has a policy that only ranchers who have conveyed conservation easements on their ranches may lease pasture on the Gray Ranch. Those who have participated in the GRASSBANKNO水墨 land management program are in the position of highest priority for GRASSBANKNO水墨 assistance. (As always, MBG works with ranchers only at their invitation.)

A few general points should be made about conservation easements held by the MBG:

1) All of the easements have been individually crafted by the landowner and the easement holder (MBG) to meet their mutual goals. The easements are tailored to the unique situations on each ranch. Therefore, conservation easements can vary as to what is prohibited and what is allowed. MBG is primarily concerned that language prohibiting subdivision be included in the easement document, but most easements also contain language which encourages and supports certain activities, while prohibiting or regulating others.

2) All of the easements contain language which provides that should government management of public grazing allocations that are part of the ranch change in a manner which would make the goals of the easement unattainable, the easement may be terminated by the mutual consent of the MBG and the landowner. Ranchers who enter into conservation easement agreements are voluntarily giving up potential future development value in order to protect their land for ranching. Therefore, if they were to lose ranching as a livelihood through changes in the administration of public land leases, and through no fault of their own, it would be unfair to penalize them with the loss of the remaining economic use of their land. In such a case, the easement would be revoked.

The case of State Trust Lands, there exists the remote possibility that the land could be traded or sold by the State and thus developed. Such an action would also make the easement goals unattainable and trigger revocation. The purpose of the “revocation clause” is not to have easements eventually terminated. No one wants that. It is to reinforce the commitment of the government agencies to the future of an open space landscape and the livelihoods that maintain it here in the borderlands, rather than lose the fruits of that commitment to the changing whims of politics.

3) Most of the easements contain a clause which states that were MBG to stop functioning and be unable to hold the easements for any reason, the landowner would have a choice of placing the easement with another qualified holder of...
GRASSBANK™

Our GRASSBANK™ program continues with the regular monitoring of the land on the home ranches that were involved in the GRASSBANK™ agreements starting in 1995. Monitoring is to confirm that the easement contracts have been adhered to and no subdivisions have been placed on the property. All improvements added since the agreements and easements were put in place are recorded.

CAST AND CREW

NEW BOARD MEMBER

Larry Allen, formerly of the US Forest Service (USFS) is our newest MBG Board member. He retired in December 1999, after 41 years in the Southwest Region of the Forest Service.

In March of 2000, the MBG elected him to the board. We are fortunate to have a person with his experience and knowledge on the board. He now spends his time as a Natural Resource Consultant.

His basic experience has been:

- Fireman – Cibola National Forest, New Mexico
- District Forest Ranger and Assistant Ranger – Apache National Forest, Arizona
- Assistant District Ranger – Tonto National Forest, AZ
- District Forest Ranger – Prescott National Forest, AZ
- Forest Staff Officer – Carson National Forest, also Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, and Coronado National Forest, Arizona & New Mexico
- Malpai Borderlands Coordinator and Mexico Program Coordinator – Coronado National Forest

He has extensive experience in conflict resolution with grazing permits, timber industry, environmentalists, federal and state agencies. He has worked on several consultations between the Forest Service and US Fish and Wildlife Service, including Mount Graham telescopes, and the Paleotolos Programmatic Fire Plan.

NEW ADVISORS

Rich Kyle – Rich is now the USFS-COORDINATOR to the MBG. He replaces Larry Allen, who retired from the Forest Service in 1999.

Rich was born and raised on a farm/ranch near Thunder Hawk, South Dakota in the northwest part of the state. His family still ranches and belongs to the Grand River Grazing Association which holds a grazing permit on the Dakota Prairie National Grasslands (formerly Custer National Forest).

Rich received a Bachelor of Science Degree from South Dakota State University in 1973 in Range Management and Botany. Prior jobs with the Forest Service include: Range Conservationist at Sierra Vista (1974-75), Range Staff at
Rich Kvale, continued:

Plaintest Valley RD on the Tonto National Forest (1975-78), Range, Wildlife, Watershed and Recreation Staff at Bly RD on the Fremont National Forest in Oregon, Range and Wildlife Staff at Cave Creek RD on the Tonto National Forest (1983-90). Distinct as Ranger at Stafford RD (1989-96) and Fire and Aviation Staff Officer in Tucson for the Coronado National Forest (1996 to 2000). He also serves as the Forest Aviation Officer for the Coronado Forest at present and he is on a National Incident Management Team for the Southwest Area.

David Western is a conservationist with the Wildlife Conservation Society and chairman of the African Conservation Centre in Nairobi, Kenya. He previously has served as the director of Kenya Wildlife Service, director of Wildlife Conservation Society's international programs, chairman of the African Elephant and Rhino Specialist Group, under the World Conservation Union. He has conducted research and conservation in the Amboseli region of southern Kenya for over thirty years. He attends our meetings and shares his knowledge and experiences that are about the same issues we face here in the borderlands.

STAFF

David Warren, Program Coordinator

Peter is an ecologist who has worked in southern Arizona for 25 years. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Biology in 1973 from University of California at Santa Barbara and Master of degree in Ecology at University of Arizona in 1979. For seven years he did research at the Applied Remote Sensing Center at U of A where he used satellite imagery and aerial photograph. Since 1985 he has worked with The Nature Conservancy as Ecologist and Field Representative. He has assisted in developing Malpai science and monitoring projects science 1995, and he moved into a full-time position with the group this year.

WORKSHOPS

RANCHING TODAY WORKSHOP

The Ranching Today Workshops have been well attended. The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation and the Nature Conservancy have helped us to host these to help show other interested people what we have done and to discuss what is happening in the ranching community, worldwide. This year, we had ranchers attending from Idaho, Canada, Colorado, California, Hawaii, Montana, Arizona and New Mexico. We all learn a lot from each other.

We plan to hold another workshop in the spring of 2001. If you are interested in attending one in the future, please call the MBG office at (520)-538-2478.

MONITORING WORKSHOP COMING UP

Gray Ranch Monitoring Workshop
November 4, 2000

This one day monitoring workshop will take place on Saturday, November 4th starting at 9:00 A.M. and lasting till 3 P.M. We will collect annual data at McKinney Flat on the southeast end of the Gray Ranch to be used in the ongoing Fire/herbivory research project. The intent of this workshop is to teach people why and how we monitor vegetation. We will break into teams and sample vegetation along transects.

You'll learn how data is collected, what we measure for as well as plant identification. By the end of the day you'll have a better understanding of what monitoring is and why it is becoming such a key component in land management decisions. It should also give you a better feel for all those graphs and charts you see at meetings. This is not a presentation or a lecture, but rather a hands-on workshop to actually see and do some field work. Lunch is provided. Please let Myles Trapman know if you are coming.

Phone (280) 991-6368 to leave a message.

MEETINGS

AGENCY MEETING

In April, we had a meeting with representatives of government agencies that work with the MBG. We met at the Gaddens Hotel, in Douglas and talked about our programs and had presentations from agency representatives about current projects. Everyone agreed that it is very useful to share ideas and bring everyone up to date on what we are doing.

SCIENCE MEETING

by Charles Curran

An important part of the Malpai Group's science program is review and oversight of our land management and research activities. This is recognized from a diversity of fields ranging from conservation, to botany and zoology, to range management and landscape ecology. These experts give the Malpai Group credibility by voluntarily providing outside review of our activities.

In January over thirty-five researchers and land managers from agencies, non-profit organizations, and university researchers gathered at Malpai Office on the Glen Ranch for the third annual science conference. This year's meeting was intentionally smaller and more focused than meetings in past years and in addition to reviewing the Malpai science program was designed to facilitate discussion of this year's primary topic, the integration of science and community-based conservation.

Speakers were Curt Meine of the International Crane Foundation and conservationist Aldo Leopold's biographer who gave an address the opening night on Leopold's work and the history of community-based conservation. David Western of the Wildlife Conservation Society and former director of the Kenyan Wildlife Service traveled from Kenya to attend the meetings and gave a talk on the parallels between his work with Masai tribesmen in Kenya and the efforts of the Malpai group. Other speakers included Ray Turner USGS (ret.), an
Science Meeting, continued

Arizona Foundation and Malpais Group board member who talked about the history of vegetation change in the southwest; James Brown of the University of New Mexico discussed recent climate change in the Malpais area and its ramifications for plants and animals; Charles Curtis of the Avid Lands Project reviewed the work of the Malpais Science Program; and Tom Swetnam and Chris Baisan of the Tree Ring Laboratory at the University of Arizona discussed the role of fire in borders ecosystems.

Paul Martin of the University of Arizona (ret.) closed his presentation portion of the meetings by presenting his work on the history of large grazers in the southwest. Rick Knight of Colorado State University led a discussion of the current role of grazers in southwestern ecosystems. The final day of the meetings was devoted to a field tour of Malpais area research sites.

Our Work With The MBG
Chris & Mike Magoffin

We have enjoyed working this summer for and with the MBG. In one of our recent jobs we assisted a local biologist involved in setting watershed transects in water-deficient watersheds, like canyons. The reason for these transects is to study vegetation growth and animal life in the plotted area over a period of time. The results of the study will provide information regarding controlled burning in these watersheds. This project and other projects in the MBG will give a better understanding of things such as controlled burning, grazing, brush brushing, re-seeding, general plant growth and wildlife movement. We gain not only a better understanding of the local environment working for the MBG, but also, we learn how scientists set up the studies that provide the information.

Chris and Mike are also on a Matt and Anna Magoffin. They live at the Arzogfin Ranch in the San Bernardino Valley, Arizona. They attend Douglas Schools.

PROJECTS

FROG
by Anna Magoffin

The MBG Frog Project has made progress like a frog walks, with jerking steps, long hops and occasionally a hard bump. The hard bump was the recent death of Carol Hopkins, originally the science teacher at Douglas High School who started the outdoor classroom concept at the Douglas High School (DHS).

The program continues to do very well. The students recently received a Certificate of Appreciation from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for their work with the Chiricahua leopard frogs. This year the students raised approximately 1,200 tadpoles for release. There was a break in the High School by vandals which destroyed about half of the tadpoles so the total tadpoles released was only about 700.

The Chiricahua leopard frog is currently being considered for possible listing as a threatened species with the USFWS. They are attempting to write a clause into the listing which will allow the Douglas High School Program and the MBG to continue to work towards species enhancement by eliminating any threat of regulation that would restrict ranch activities as a result of the frog's presence.

JAGUAR

Carlos Lopez Gonzalez and David Brown, working with the Denver Zoo and the MBG are continuing to study the Mexican jaguar in Sonora. They are monitoring family units south of the international border where the jaguars come from that visit Arizona every 10 years or so. Carlos is maneining trip cameras in several locations and has some amazing photographs of wildlife. Some of the ranches where he is working are for sale and he is trying to find a conservation buyer that would be willing to protect the habitats and the jaguar.

Carlos can be located by email at cassmanc@aol.com.
FIRE
Peloncillo Fire Planning
by Rich Kruge
Activity on the Peloncillo Fire Plan is occurring in two areas: the preparation of Biological Evaluation by the Douglas Ranger District for the purpose of entering into formal consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and revision of the Environmental Assesment required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Both activities are occurring at the same time and the Coronado National Forest envisions release of both documents prior to September 30, 2000. Consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service can take as long as 135 days, however the Forest is hopeful that due to the Internet or the plan being successful, the legal time frame may not be necessary. The goal is to clear consultation and issue a decision document before spring of 2001 to allow some prescribed burning and allow fire use from lightning fire in the spring (summer of 2001). This decision will create a Forest Plan Amendment, allowing fire management activities to be managed differently than the rest of the Coronado National Forest.
The Peloncillo Fire Plan, as currently written, will allow the use of natural fires for resource improvement and ecosystem restoration. It will also authorize implementation of prescribed fire without further consultation unless new species are listed or critical habitat is designated after the original consultation under Endangered Species Act (ESA).
On July 21, 2000, the Fish and Wildlife Service issued a proposed rule in the Federal Register proposing critical habitat designation for the Mexican spotted owl in four states. The detail currently available in the maps provided in the Federal Register makes it difficult to assess the impact on the Peloncillo Mountains, but it appears to be a minimal area in both Arizona and New Mexico. All mountain ranges of the Coronado National Forest have some critical habitat proposed, with significant portions of the Placalamos, Chiricahua, Santa Catalina, Galiuro, Huachuca, Santa Rita, and Santa Theresa mountain ranges carrying the lion’s share of designation. At this time, it is unclear what effect this proposal will have, if any, on the consultation process regarding the Peloncillo Fire Plan.
This spring and summer have been very busy for all Federal and State land management agencies throughout the Western States. Prescribed fire activities were suspended for over 30 days this spring as a result of the escaped prescribed fire near Los Alamos at Bandelier National Monument. Intense scrutiny of the prescribed burning program at all Federal land management agencies will, no doubt, result in some changes in policy or at a minimum, require adherence to policy by the agencies. Hopefully, the scrutiny will improve our effectiveness and community safety rather than create barriers to accomplishment of allowing fire to play a role in our ecosystem.

RESEARCH AND MONITORING
RESEARCH
by Charles Curtin
Over the last year the Malpais Group has continued to support long-term vegetation monitoring (we are in our sixth year on many research plots). Also the monitoring and inventory of endangered species including the Mexican spotted owl, ridgetop rattle snake, and the Chiricahua leopard frog.
We are expanding our efforts begun a couple years ago to develop a large-scale experimental research program which we believe is the only way to gain a proactive understanding of how some of the major factors thought to affect southwestern ecosystems (climate, fire, and grazing - both cattle and native species) interact to change or sustain our landscapes.
This year saw the continuation of replicated experimental studies of the interaction of fire and grazing on the 9,000 acre McKinney Flats pasture on the Gray Ranch. This work was supported by the Animas Foundation, the BLM and the Interagency Fire Center, the Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station, the Thaw Foundation, and the Wallace Research Foundation.
In addition, in collaboration with the Forest Service, we have begun ecosystem studies of the effects of fire timing and intensity on twelve paired watersheds in the footsills of the Peloncillo Mountains. Both these studies would not be possible without the collaboration and cooperation of the number of researchers including Carl Edminster and Gari Gentry of the US Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station; Ann Henry from Albuquerque, New Mexico, who has directed our bird studies; Myles Traphagen of Turn-of-the-Century; Restoration in Tucson who directs our vegetation surveys; and Barney Tomberlin of Portal, Arizona and Mitch Webster of Sierra Vista, Arizona who direct our reptile and amphibian studies with field crews from the surrounding area. Charles Curtin of the Arid Lands Project coordinates and oversees the experimental portions of the research program.
We are currently working to integrate our long-term vegetation monitoring studies with our experimental research programs. We believe that by coupling our experimental research and monitoring efforts we will increase the applicability and importance of both portions of our research program.
MALPAI ON THE INTERNET

MBG has been showing up on the Internet. Type in the word "MALPAI" under web pages and there are over 200 "hits" from all over. At this time, we have not copyrighted our own website.

COOPERATORS

PRIVATE SECTOR:
Cooperating ranchers from Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico.

PUBLIC SECTOR:
US Department of Agriculture
Forest Service:
Coronado National Forest
Rocky Mountain Experimental Station
Natural Resources Conservation Service:
Arizona and New Mexico State Offices
Hidalgo Sool and Water Conservation District
Whitewater Draw Natural Resource Conservation District

US Department of Interior:
Bureau of Land Management,
Las Cruces and Sacramento Districts
US Fish and Wildlife Services,
Arizona State Land Department
University of Arizona’s Desert Lab.
Arizona State University
Arizona Game and Fish Department
New Mexico Department of Fish and Game
University of New Mexico
New Mexico State University

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS:
The Animal Foundation
The Nature Conservancy

ISSUES AFFECTING US:

NEW ROADS
There is a big push in Arizona and New Mexico to open up more land to vehicular traffic. Large areas that are now open to foot-hunters, birders, horseback and bikers are now being threatened by the influx of roads and the vehicles they allow to travel on them. With vehicles comes theft, destruction of habitat, vandalism, poaching, and undocumented alien traffic. The pressure on wildlife and resources from the vehicular access is devastating. Some of the local, state and federal entities that are pushing to open up more country are mainly wanting more revenue from more people. They will see a loss of game and habitat that will never be reclaimed if this move continues.

ILLEGALS
Most people in our country are aware of the news reports about the local undocumented alien (UDA) problems we are having in the West. In the area that the MBG works in, there are thousands of UDA’s passing through daily. They avoid most of our homes, since they don’t want to be seen. They are damaging the grasslands with their concentrated foot traffic, trails and trash. They cut fences, pipelines, damage water systems and scare the cattle as they go. Behind the UDA’s, necessarily, come the law enforcement officers that also impact the open spaces. It is a problem the ranchers have that seems to have no easy solution.

Many ranchers have rescued UDA’s that are near death, from lack of food and water. Some of the people we have talked to have been relying for five or six days to get out to the highway where they will meet vehicles that are supposed to take them to Phoenix. The guides that they pay, often hundreds of dollars from each UDA, desert them at night and they have no idea where to go. They wander out in the country until they are found by the border patrol or a rancher.

There are so many groups that are back-packing drugs into the U.S. that it is dangerous for ranchers, hikers, birders, or anyone out in the country to come across the drug runners. This situation has changed the way that people live and work out here.

DEVELOPMENT AND SUBDIVISIONS

The threat of development of open space keeps knocking on the door. A nearby ranch that was in jeopardy of being subdivided or turned into a western theme park, has been purchased by one of the MBG advisors and will remain a cattle ranch. This has us breathing a huge sigh of relief.

A neighbor to the MBG area has given an open offer to a party who wants to put in a theme park. We will have to see what happens.
MALPAI BORDERLANDS GROUP

Our goal is to restore and maintain the natural processes that create and protect a healthy, unfragmented landscape to support a diverse, flourishing community of human, plant and animal life in our Borderlands Region. Together, we will accomplish this by working to encourage profitable ranching and other traditional livelihoods which will sustain the open space nature of our land for generations to come.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bill Miller, Jr.</td>
<td>Post Office Canyon Ranch, Rodeo, New Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Winkler</td>
<td>Winkler Ranch, Rodeo, New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed Roos</td>
<td>Roos Ranch, Rodeo, New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drum Hadley</td>
<td>Guadalupe Canyon Ranch, Douglas, Arizona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seth Hadley</td>
<td>Canyonecito Ranch, Animas, New Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ray Turner</td>
<td>Ecologist, USGS (ret.), Tucson, Arizona</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matt Magoffin</td>
<td>Magoffin Ranch, Douglas, Arizona</td>
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<td>Warner Glenn</td>
<td>Malpai Ranch, Douglas, Arizona</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reese Woodling</td>
<td>Casas del Rancho, Animas, New Mexico</td>
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<td>John Cook</td>
<td>The Nature Conservancy, Providence, Rhode Island</td>
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<td>Larry Allen</td>
<td>Natural Resource Consultant, USFS (ret.)</td>
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Wendy Glenn, Office Manager
Mary McDonald, Finance Director
Carrie Krentz, Administrative Assistant
Peter Warren, Program Coordinator
Ann Magoffin

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Crystal Brown Gerry Gottfried Rich Kvale Bruce Rummels Charlie Siepel Pete Sundt Tom Valone
Bill Weeks David Western

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