Half Public, Half Private, One West:

Innovation and Opportunity Across Boundaries

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The Quivira Coalition's 4th Annual Conference
January 13–15, 2005

Albuquerque, New Mexico

Rowe Mesa, 2004: Half Public, Half Private

❧Uniting Common Ground and Common Good❧
❧Tools that Work Across Boundaries❧
❧Facing the Future: New Directions❧
❧Getting Started and Getting Going❧

Welcome

Welcome to The Quivira Coalition's Fourth Annual Conference. We're glad you're here!

The theme this year is "Half Public, Half Private: One West." For too long, we believe, the West has been artificially divided in half. Nature, for instance, stubbornly refuses to acknowledge fences, as many ecologists and conservation biologists having been pointing out. But emotionally too, the divide is an unnatural one.

Where, for example, does "wilderness" begin or end really—at a fence line? Does "wildness" exist on one side of the divide and "commodity" on the other? Where do private rights stop and public responsibilities begin?

In his poem "Mending Wall," Robert Frost wrote the famous line "Good fences make good neighbors." But the line is spoken not by the narrator but by his neighbor, a farmer, and it is the only thing his neighbor says in the entire poem. It's left to the narrator to muse over its meaning, as well as over the stone wall that separates them, noting "Something there is that doesn't love a wall."

Gravity, for example.

For Frost, the fence was not as important as the process of mending needed to keep the wall whole. That meant working on relationships with neighbors.

The time has come in the West to focus on the "mending," and not on the wall that separates us. It's one West after all—physically, historically, and emotionally—one community, where both private rights and public responsibilities are firmly rooted. But like Frost's metaphorical New England farm, western neighbors must get along—mend together—if the community as a whole is to remain healthy.

This Conference is all about mending. We respect the fence, and the opinion of our neighbors, but we also recognize that we must work together for the common good.

Good fences might make good neighbors, but a handshake is much better.

Thanks for attending.

Courtney White
Executive Director

Acknowledgements

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The Wheelwright Museum of the American Indian, Santa Fe, NM
George Long and the Questa Ranger District, Valle Vidal Unit of the Carson NF
Joan Bybee and Ira Jaffe, Mesteño Draw Ranch, Mountainair, NM
Earth Works Ranch, Cerrillos, NM
The Eldorado Community Center, Santa Fe, NM
Sid and Cheryl Goodloe, Carrizo Valley Ranch, Capitan, NM
Sevilleta National Wildlife Refuge, Socorro, NM
The Santa Fe Farmer's Market, Santa Fe, NM
The Ruidoso Cowboy Symposium, Ruidoso, NM
Julia Davis-Stafford and Kirk Davis, CS Ranch, Cimarron, NM

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Conference Sponsors

This conference is made possible through the generous support of:
·The Environmental Protection Agency,
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Surface Water Quality Bureau,
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·The McCune Charitable Foundation, and
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Renewing America's Food Tradition Coalition, *Flagstaff, AZ*
Pueblo of Sandia
Savory Center, *Albuquerque, NM*
Lynda Taylor & Robert Haspel, *Santa Fe, NM*

The Quivira Coalition

During the past thirty years, while the debate over public lands grazing has grown increasingly shrill, a small number of people have quietly worked to resolve problems where it counts: on the ground. They have come together at the local level, where their knowledge and concern are greatest, to learn from each other and from the lands they share. Their work has been neither fast nor easy, and many questions remain to be answered. But they have produced results: ranches where pastures are more productive and diverse, where erosion has diminished, where streams and springs that were dry now flow. Ranches where wildlife is more abundant. Ranches that are more profitable for their owners, even in the highly competitive and difficult business of cattle production.

The Quivira Coalition has coined the term *The New Ranch* to refer to these places. Founded in 1997 by two conservationists and a rancher, Quivira's mission is to foster ecological, economic, and social health on western landscapes through education, innovation, collaboration, and progressive public and private land stewardship. Central to this goal is spreading the word that ecologically healthy rangeland and economically robust ranches can be compatible. Indeed, the two go hand in hand, because productive land is fundamental to profitable ranching. The natural processes that sustain wildlife habitat, biological diversity, and functioning watersheds are the same processes that make land productive for grazing livestock. The key issue is not whether grazing occurs, but how it is managed. Coalition members have seen this demonstrated on New Ranches in Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado, and no doubt there are others elsewhere.

The goals of *The New Ranch* are:

1. To describe management practices that have succeeded in improving both the conservation values and the economic sustainability of a handful of ranches in the arid and semiarid Southwest. The practices described do not add up to any single blueprint or recipe for successful management. Indeed, one of the lessons they teach is that management must be flexible and attentive to the particular circumstances of each ranch's landscape and conditions.

2. To situate these management practices in a framework of scientific research that helps to explain their success.

3. To offer a common vocabulary and set of concepts for ranchers, scientists, agency officials, and environmentalists to use in addressing rangeland issues. All these groups share a concern for the land, but all too often, they lack a common language to communicate their views and resolve their differences.

4. To increase awareness of the complexity and difficulty of managing rangelands well. No one group—public or private, consumptive or non-consumptive—has a monopoly on good stewardship. Those people who manage land well should be recognized and supported, no matter what their backgrounds may be. It is hard work, and when done well, it benefits us all.

In this context, "restoration" refers to conserving, restoring, and/or enhancing the basic ecological processes and functions that support rangeland health: soil stability, watershed function, nutrient and energy flows, and resistance and resilience to disturbance. Healthy rangelands, thus defined, are beneficial to wildlife, biological diversity, water quality and quantity, and livestock alike.

Courtney White

Workshop on Comanche Creek, Valle Vidal Unit, Carson National Forest.

During the Spanish Colonial era, mapmakers used the word "Quivira" to designate unknown territory beyond the frontier; it was also a term for an elusive golden dream.

Innovation

We coined the term *The New Ranch* to refer to a new approach to an old problem.

What are the key elements of *The New Ranch*?

- Grazing is a natural process.
- Disturbance is a critical part of certain ecosystems.
- The key to good ranch management is controlling the timing, intensity, and frequency of livestock impact on the land.

What are the tools?

- Land-health assessment.
- Scientific monitoring.
- Planned grazing.
- Herding.
- Dormant-season use.
- Grassbanks.
- Bridge building among ranchers, environmentalists, federal and state agency personnel, academics, and members of the public.

What are the results?

- We foster economic stability.
- We maintain rural communities.
- We protect open space.
- We restore ecosystems.
- We cultivate biodiversity.
- We promote dialogue.

Examples of erosion control. [Left] One-rock dam, Red Windmill Draw, Malpai Ranch; [top] The same dam a littel while later; [right] Large one-rock dam, Torreon Chapter, 2002.

Collaboration

We have always been willing to talk with anyone, anywhere about watersheds, restoration, and stewardship. Our partners include:

Amigos Bravos • Bionomics Southwest • U.S. Bureau of Land Management • Catron County Citizens Group • Cerros de Taos Grazing Association • The Conservation Fund/Valle Grande Grass Bank • Earth Works Institute • EcoResults! • The Farm Connection • Farm to Table • Four Corners Institute • HawksAloft • Malpai Borderlands Group • National Riparian Team • Natural Resources Conservation Service • Navajo Nation • New Mexico Department of Game and Fish • New Mexico Environment Department • New Mexico State Land Office • New Mexico Trout • Partners Land Trust • Resources Management Services • Rio Pueblo/Rio Embudo Watershed Coalition • Rio Puerco Management Committee • Santa Barbara Grazing Allotment • Santa Ana and Santa Clara Pueblos • Taos County Alternative Weed Management Committee • Taos Soil and Water Conservation District • Trout Unlimited • U.S. Army Corps of Engineers • USDA Forest Service • USDA Jornada Experimental Range • U.S. Environmental Protection Agency • U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service • Utah Range Coalition • Valles Caldera Coalition • Valle Vidal Grazing Association • numerous private landowners

Restoration

The Quivira Coalition works with its partners in demonstration projects to evaluate the effectiveness of various techniques to restore land. Our projects include:

- Riparian restoration on Largo Creek;
- Re-establishment of Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout habitat on Comanche Creek;
- Mine reclamation using cattle on a mine outside of Flagstaff, Arizona;
- Forest restoration through fuelwooding on the Valle Grande Grass Bank;
- Riparian restoration on the Dry Cimarron;
- Cerros de Taos Restoration Project, to improve public and private land near Taos and create a grass reserve.

Valle Grande Grass Bank.

Agenda

Thursday, January 13

9:00 a.m.	Pre-Conference Symposium #1: **Like Water in the Bank**
9:00 a.m.	Pre-Conference Symposium #2: **New Mexico Range School**
4:30 p.m.	SWGLA Meeting
6:30 p.m.	**Minor Breeds, Major Possibilities: A Celebration of Animals**

Friday, January 14

7:00 a.m.	*Opening Registration*
7:00 a.m.	*Continental Breakfast*
8:10 a.m.	*Welcome* by **Courtney White**, Executive Director, The Quivira Coalition
8:30 a.m.	*Opening Comments* by **Senator Pete Domenici**

General Session: Uniting Common Ground and Common Good

We need to integrate public and private land management for all our benefit

8:45 a.m.	**Eric T. Freyfogle**, University of Illinois, *The (Narrow) Public-Private Divide*
9:45-10:15 am	Break
10:15 am	**Dave Bradford**, USFS, Paonia, CO, *Livestock Grazing and The Link Between Public and Private Land in the Gunnison Valley of Colorado*
11:15 am	**Sumner Erdman**, rancher, Maui, *Ranching and Land Management in Hawaii: A Delicate Balance*
12:15-1:30 p.m.	Lunch (Provided by The Quivira Coalition)

Keynote Speaker

1:30-2:30 p.m.	**Allan Nation**, publisher and editor, *The Stockman Grass Farmer*, ***What Business Are We Really In?***
2:30-3:00 p.m.	Break

Concurrent Special Sessions: Tools that Work Across Boundaries

3:00-5:00 p.m.

- *Keeping the Family in Family Ranching*, **Doc & Connie Hatfield**, Oregon Country Beef
- *Collaborative Management of the Madison Valley Landscape* , **Todd Graham**, Sun Ranch, MT
- *Living with Predators in Today's West*, **Nina Fascione** and **Suzanne Stone**, Defenders of Wildife; **Lane Adamson, Jan Holder, Mike Stevens, John Hayne**, ranchers
- *Livestock as Land Management tools:Weed Control Using Goats*, **Sandy Tartowski**, USDA Jornada Experimental Range; **Sarah Harris**, Western Weed Eaters; *Payson Verde River Ranch: Using Goats and Collaboration for Fuel Reduction in the Wildland Urban Interface*, **Christine Thiel,** USFS, Tonto National Forest; **Jim Paxon,** USFS, Retired; **Steve Rich**, Rangeland Academy; and **Wetherbee Dorshow,** Earth Analytic

7:00-10:30 p.m.	*Social Hour/Dance* with Music by **High Altitude**

Agenda

Saturday, January 15

Continuing Registration and Product Sales	7:00 a.m.
Continental Breakfast	7:00 a.m.
General Session: The Shape of the Future—New Directions	
What the Lessons Learned from Research and Practical Solutions Can Teach Us	8:30 a.m.
Fred Provenza, Utah State University, *Behavioral Innovation: No Frames, No Fences, No Boundaries*	9:15 a.m.
Dick Richardson, South African rancher (co-sponsored by The Savory Center) *Positive Outcomes in Adversity: The Power of Holistic Decision Making*	
Break	10:00 a.m.
Dan Kemmis, Director, Center for the Rocky Mountain West, *Is it Time to Convene a Western Congress?*	10:30 a.m. 11:15 a.m.
Lynn Huntsinger, Associate Professor of Environmental Science, Policy, and Management, UC Berkeley, *California Dreaming? Shared Wealth in Tomorrow's Rangelands*	
Lunch (Cash Bar)	Noon-
The New Ranch Network, a new program of outreach offered by The Quivira Coalition, presented by Courtney White (in Rio Grande Ballroom)	1:30 p.m.
Concurrent Workshops: Getting Started	1:30-3:00 p.m.
• *Conservation Improves Profits: Obtaining Grants*, **Jim Crosswhite**, rancher, and **Maureen Murphy,** Partners for Fish & Wildlife Program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; *Nonprofit Basics*, **Matthew McQueen**, attorney	
• *The Education of New Ranchers: Learning from Scratch the Art and Science of Range Management*, **Jim Thorpe,** rancher, New Mexico; *Using 19th Century Logic to Solve 20th Century Problems in the 21st Century*, **Jack Hagelstein,** rancher, New Mexico	
• *Watershed Groups: Starting Them and Sustaining Them*, **Maryann McGraw**, NM Environment Department; **Rosemary Romero**, facilitator	
Break	3:00-3:30 p.m.
Concurrent Workshops: Getting Going	3:30-5:00 p.m.
• *Safe Harbor Agreements and CCAAs*, **Tim Sullivan**, Environmental Defense; *Preservation of Western Lands through Conservation Easements*, **Jim Crain**, Santa Fe Conservation Trust	
• *"Directional Virtual Fencing,"* **Dean Anderson**, USDA Jornada Experimental Range	
• *Confessions of a Collaborator*, **Robin and Steve Boies**, ranchers, Nevada	
• *Birds Across the Landscape*, **Andrew Rominger**, Valley High School	
Booksigning, **Michael McGarrity and Deborah Madison**	5:00 p.m.
Clarence Burch Awards Banquet	6:30 p.m.

Thursday, January 13

9:00 a.m.- 4:00 p.m. Southwest Ballroom

Pre-Conference Symposium #1

Like Water in the Bank: The Promise of Alluvial Storage

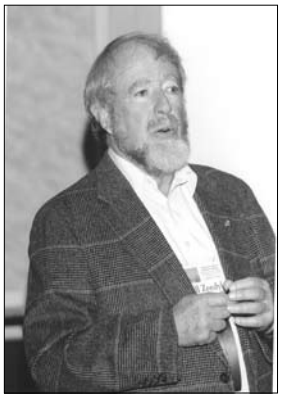
Bill Zeedyk, Jim McCord, Jan-Willem Jansens, Ted Harrison

In New Mexico, stubborn drought, steady urban growth, declining rural economies, rising environmental concerns, and a widening competition for scarce resources all point in one direction: a high-stakes conflict between urban and rural populations over water. To avoid, or at least lessen, the effects of this conflict, a number of intriguing ideas have recently been brought forward.

One that merits further consideration is the idea of a "Strategic River Reserve," proposed recently by the nonprofit organization Think New Mexico in a report entitled *Rio Vivo!* A complementary idea would be to "store" water in the banks of creeks and streams across the state.

Currently, water "storage" generally means New Mexico's system of lakes and reservoirs, which, due to the high rate of evaporation, wastes precious resources. The "savings" accrued by our lakes and reservoirs are not as high as they might be if water were safely stored in the creeks where it originated.

The "benefits" that such a savings program would create include: • A reduction in soil erosion, including the amount of siltation in reservoirs. • An increase in grass and riparian vegetation which would have big benefits for wildlife and livestock alike. • Healthier and more attractive greenbelts in urban developments. • Local recharge of groundwater supplies. • Improved fish and bird habitat. • Job creation, "fixing" creeks as well as road modifications and upgrades. • Compensation to rural landowners for storing water. • Reduced conflict between urban and rural populations. • Encouragement for the "anti-commodification" of water. • Improvement in recreational opportunities as land improves and is maintained.



Bill Zeedyk operates a small consulting business specializing in the restoration of wetland and riparian habitats using low tech, hands-on methods and native materials.

Bill holds a B.S. degree in Forestry (Wildlife Management) from the University of New Hampshire, Class of 1956. Bill retired from the U.S. Forest Service in 1990 with 34 years of service. His career included assignments as Research Forester, Assistant District Ranger, Forest Wildlife Biologist, Staff Officer for Wildlife and Watershed Management, Endangered Species Biologist, and finally Staff Director for Wildlife and Fisheries Management, Southwestern Region, Albuquerque, NM, where he served for 14 years.

Following retirement he began to develop a second career focusing on simple techniques for stabilizing and restoring incised stream channels and gullied wetlands on public and private lands in the Southwestern U.S. and Mexico. Successful projects include Rio Galisteo, Largo Creek, Dry Cimarron Creek in New Mexico, the Rio Laja in Guanajato, Mexico, and Nutrioso Creek, Pueblo Colorado Wash, and Tsailee Creek in Arizona as well as wetlands in the Zuni Mountains, the Valle Vidal, Buell Park, and Cebolla Canyon.

Bill likes to share what he knows with others and has conducted numerous hands-on training workshops featuring his own low tech measures utilizing readily available native materials. His workshops have been

sponsored by various state, federal and tribal agencies as well as non-profit organizations such as The Quivira Coalition, New Mexico Riparian Council, National Audubon Society, The Nature Conservancy, Edgewood Soil and Water Conservation District, University of Missouri, and others. In support of the workshops Bill has prepared several field manuals including *Managing Roads for Wet Meadow Ecosystem Recovery*, a publication for which he received a national award in wetlands conservation from Ducks Unlimited and the Forest Service.

Dr. **Jim McCord**, P.E., has a Ph.D. in Hydrology from New Mexico Tech and 21 years of professional experience in hydrology and water resource investigations. Following a brief stint as Assistant Professor at Washington State University, he spent seven years at Sandia National Labs, and then two years as Hydrology Group Manager at D.B. Stephens and Associates. He is currently Principal Groundwater Hydrologist and New Mexico Manager for Hydrosphere Resource Consultants, a Colorado corporation, where he consults with private and government entities on water resource issues. He has authored numerous papers, co-authored the textbook *Vadose Zone Processes* (CRC Press, 1999), and penned the overarching article on unsaturated zone hydrology for the recently published web-based *Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems* (UNESCO, 2003). He was an Adjunct Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of New Mexico from 1991–1994, and has served as an Adjunct Professor of Earth and Environmental Science at New Mexico Tech since 1991. Recently, he has been closely involved in the Lower Pecos Adjudication Settlement Agreement, as well as supporting the New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission on EIS and ESA activities on the Pecos River. In addition to his professional activities, he and his wife operate a small farm in the Middle Rio Grande Valley, and he is one of the founding board members of Rio Grande Agricultural Land Trust.

Jan-Willem Jansens is the Executive Director of Earth Works Institute (EWI). EWI is an environmental research and education organization with an office in Santa Fe and a demonstration ranch in Cerrillos. EWI explores the application of natural systems for bioremediation and the creation of sustainable communities. Born in The Netherlands to a family of geography teachers, Jan-Willem received an early education in exploring the world during family vacations and trips with his parents as tutors. Jan-Willem studied landscape architecture at the Wageningen Agricultural University in the Netherlands with specializations in rural planning, soil & water conservation, and forest ecology. His professional career included teaching, research, and project management assignments in The Netherlands, Niger, and the U.S. His travels took him to Kenya, several West-African countries, and throughout North and Central America. After having worked for about eight years in the field of international development cooperation at several Dutch universities and with the Dutch International Development Organization SNV in Niger, West Africa, Jan-Willem moved to Santa Fe in 1993 to work with The Forest Trust. In 1997, he established his own consulting firm, Common Ground—Community & Landscape Planning, that allowed him to apply his skills in community forestry and watershed management on behalf of Indian reservations and local New Mexico communities. In 1998, as a consultant to EWI, he launched the Galisteo Watershed Restoration Project. In January 2002, Jan-Willem joined EWI as a full-time staff member. Jan-Willem lives in Santa Fe with his wife and son.

Ted Harrison is the president of Commonweal Conservancy, a nonprofit conservation-based community development organization, headquartered in Santa Fe, New Mexico. During its first year of practice, Commonweal Conservancy has spearheaded a large scale mixed-use/mixed-income conservation development that seeks to conserve and restore a large portion of the 13,000-acre Thornton Ranch, near Galisteo, New Mexico.

Prior to founding Commonweal Conservancy, Mr. Harrison served as a senior vice president and national programs director with the Trust for Public Land (TPL) in Santa Fe. Mr. Harrison's 17-year career with TPL included a diverse array of project management, regional management, and national program development responsibilities.

Prior to joining TPL, Mr. Harrison was engaged as an economic development consultant with Economic and Planning Systems in Berkeley, California. In 1981, he secured B.A. degrees in Anthropology and Political Science from the University of California at Berkeley. In 1985, Mr. Harrison earned a Master's of City and Regional Planning from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In September 2003, Mr. Harrison completed the requirements of the Harvard Design School's Advanced Management Development Program in Real Estate.

Thursday, January 13

9:00 a.m.- 4:00 p.m., New Mexico Ballroom

Pre–Conference Symposium #2: New Mexico Range School

Robbie LeValley, Dave Bradford, John Murray, Floyd Reed

The Range Management Schools (RMS) started in 1995 when the Permittees, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and Colorado State University Cooperative Extension came together to develop an educational program. The RMS focuses on providing in-depth range information to permittees, federal land managers, environmentalists, interested publics, and private rangeland owners. The RMS developed comprehensive, principle-based approaches to help participants understand rangelands and implement grazing management programs that promote timely management decisions to meet both their needs and those of the range resource.

The purpose of the RMS is to provide science-based, in-depth range education via classroom instruction, field tours, and practical application. A total of 2,350 permittees, federal land managers, Colorado Division of Wildlife folks, environmentalists, and private rangeland owners have attended the RMS since 1995. Evaluations have shown a 34% increase in knowledge gained from the range management schools. These schools have been directly responsible for improved grazing management on over 4 million acres of public land. Courses have been taught in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, British Columbia, and Nevada. Additional courses are scheduled.

Subjects covered in the classroom include grass, forb, and shrub growth, environmental impacts on grass growth, response to drought, duration and timing of grazing, rangeland monitoring, grazing management, rangeland nutrition, animal behavior, and tying it all together to develop a grazing plan. Each participant receives a resource notebook which contains all of the presentations plus pertinent science and monitoring information.

The RMS have worked because there is a good relationship between the permittees, federal land management agencies, and the university to provide information that is needed and requested. The federal agencies cooperatively taught the schools and then backed it up when they were in the field. The permittees have seen improvement on the range and have a better understanding as to why the changes are occurring and how to continue the upward trend. The Range Management Schools have produced a win-win opportunity in Western Colorado.

Robbie Baird LeValley:

Education: B.S., Animal Sciences, Colorado State University, 1987; M.S., Animal Sciences, Colorado State University, 1989.

Professional Experience: Area Livestock and Range Extension Specialist for the Tri-River Area (Mesa, Montrose, Delta, and Ouray Counties) for Colorado State University Cooperative Extension, 1989-present; Livestock and 4-H Extension Agent in Goshen County for the University of Wyoming, 1989.

Professional Emphases: Range Management Schools for producers, interested citizens, federal and state agency personnel; Beef Management Schools for producers, alternative grazing forages, extending the grazing season, documenting and reducing the conflict between elk and livestock, restoration of landscapes, public policy information, conflict resolution, rangeland monitoring, integrated resource management, and livestock production.

9:00 a.m.- 4:00 p.m., New Mexico Ballroom

Affiliations: American Registry of Professional Animal Scientists, Society for Range Management, National Association of County Agricultural Agents, Colorado County Agents Association, Center for Holistic Management.

SRM Activities: Chairman of the Colorado Section Producer Affairs Committee, 1998-present; Certified Professional in Rangeland Management, 2001-present.

Honors and Awards: USFS Chief's Award for Rangeland Management, 2003; Region 2 Rangeland Management, USFS, 2001; National Association of County Agricultural Agents Achievement Award, 1997; Colorado ZETA Chapter Epsilon Sigma Phi State Early-Career Award, 1995; Society for Range Management Colorado Section Trail Boss Award, 1998; National Woolgrowers Fellowship, 1987; National Association of County Agricultural Agents Distinguished Service Award, 2002.

Floyd Reed is a second generation Colorado native and in 1971 graduated from Colorado State University with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Range-Forest Management.

In January of 2004, he retired from the United States Forest Service with 38 years of distinguished service in six states. During the first half of his career, he served as a Range Conservationist on six ranger districts in Colorado and Wyoming. The remaining years were spent progressively as the Range Staff Officer on the Nebraska, the Pike and San Isabel, and the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests. Concurrent with his forest level duties, he also was assigned primary responsibilities as the agency liaison to the Colorado Cattlemen and Colorado Woolgrowers Associations.

He has co-authored *The USFS Rangeland Inventory and Monitoring Handbook* for the five-state Rocky Mountain Region. Over the years he has contributed articles to *Rangeland* Magazine and made numerous technical presentations. He has demonstrated effective communication with ranchers, environmental groups, wildlife agencies, universities, land management agencies, bankers, county commissioners, and others interested in sound and sustainable rangelands.

Dave Bradford. Please see page 21.

John E. Murray:

Education: B.S. Forest and Range Management, Colorado State University, 1974.

Experience: Area Range Conservationist for Norweed, Montrose, Delta, and Gunnison County Field Offices, 2003-Present; Range Conservationist, Montrose Field Office, 1976-2003, Range Conservationist, Eagle Field Office 1974-1976. Duties include providing technical expertise to livestock, wildlife, and range managers, both public and private, in all aspects of rangeland management.

Society for Range Managment (SRM) Experience: Member since 1974. Presented papers at the SRM national meetings in Calgary, Alberta, Canada in 1982; Spokane, Washington, 1984; Billings, Montana, 1989; Kansas City, Missouri, 2002; Casper Wyoming, 2003 and Salt Lake City, Utah, 2004.

Certified Crop Advisor: 1996-present.

Thursday, January 13

6:30-9:00 p.m., New Mexico Ballroom

Minor Breeds, Major Possibilities: A Celebration of Animals

Matching Rare Breeds with Desert Needs:
Gary Nabhan,Ph.D., Center for Sustainable Environments, Northern Arizona University, and Facilitator, Renewing America's Food Traditions
There are far more livestock breeds available for land restoration and sustainable agricultural production in the West than ranchers and sheepherders have selected to utilize in their efforts to revitalize "the radical center." Particular livestock breeds can be selected to deal with different ratios of shrubs versus grass and forbs, with wetlands versus drylands, with cold versus warm microclimates. Minor breeds of goats and sheep are already being mobilized in Arizona and New Mexico to reduce fire risk in the wildland/urban interface, and to reduce or reverse shrub encroachment into grasslands. There are new niche markets opening up for grassfed beef, mutton, and goat from minor breeds that are valued for their distinctive flavors and for their links to cultural heritage. Finally, land trusts and conservation easements needing to "add conservation and economic value" to their other objectives would do well to consider increasing populations of threatened and endangered breeds of livestock, since few small-scale farms and ranches have the capacity to build herds up to the sizes needed for their long-term survival. All of these factors make "heritage livestock breeds" a neglected but growing opportunity to integrate into sustainable land management in the West.

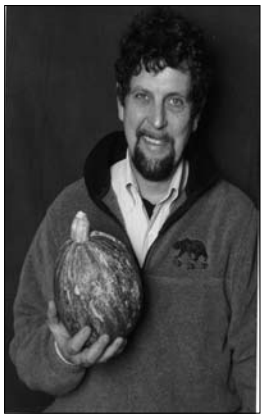
Matching Livestock Breeds with Land Conservation Needs:
Don Bixby, American Livestock Breeds Conservancy
Throughout the centuries farmers and stockmen have selected and develop agricultural plants and animals to fit specific habitats, much like natural selection. The agricultural habitat includes the land, the climate, the human culture, markets, and management. Contemporary industrial agriculture has ignored regional habitats and has imposed an industrial model on each of the livestock industries, shaping the habitat with high levels of inputs and ignoring the needs of the land and other areas of the production environment. To escape the cost of industrial inputs and the degradation of the environment, genetics must be matched to the habitat. This presentation will explore the range of genetics available in our livestock species and possibilities to match appropriate genetics to specific environmental and management niches, such as grass-based dairying, organic lamb production, free range turkeys, and more.

Breed Registry and Restoration of Ancient White Park Cattle:
Kent Whealy, Director, Seed Savers Exchange, Decorah, Iowa, respresenting Wes Henthorne, B Bar Land & Livestock, Big Timber, Montana

Changing Tastes Among Beef and Mutton Consumers: Learning from History to Market Meat
Betty Fussell, Bear Award-winning food writer, New York City, New York, Carrie Balkcom, American Grassfed Association, Denver, Colorado
History tells us how fickle changes of taste are, how wackily contradictory, in both food and fashion, because both are culturally embedded. Both are dependent on our visions of the good life and on the economic realities of what's available and at what cost. A slow-cooked beef or mutton roast, once the glory of an Anglophilic American bourgeois table in the 19th century, was available when livestock production was not yet locked into the mass-marketing industrial chain. As the vertical integration

6:30-9:00 p.m., New Mexico Ballroom

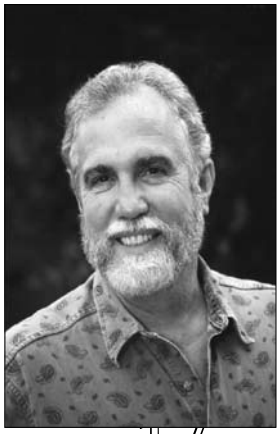
of feedlots, packinghouses, and supermarkets evolved in the 20th century, standardized steaks and chops for instant cooking not only dominated the market but eliminated other cuts as butcher shops disappeared. Within the narrowly pre-packaged world of the 21st century, fat in meat that was once thought good is now thought bad. Meat that took a hit when Dr. Pritiken was God is once again sanctified now that Dr. Atkins is enthroned. But tastes can be mass-produced as much as meat. There are plenty of green margins around the monolithic mainstream. Meat producers who are outside the industrial system must first locate their niche (find the consumers who want their products), then find how best to raise, package, and distribute their products to reach those consumers. Networking (thank God for the Internet) is the way to go—to find both colleagues to share cooperative marketing and customers eager to deal directly with producers.



Gary Nabhan, Ph.D., serves as the Director of the Center for Sustainable Environments at Northern Arizona University, where he also teaches as a Professor in Environmental Sciences, Applied Indigenous Studies, and Liberal Studies for Good and Sustainable Communities. Nabhan is widely recognized as being one of the leading voices in ethnobiology and conservation biology in the Americas, having worked with more than a dozen indigenous communities on cross-cultural initiatives to protect plants, habitats, and agricultural traditions. For this work and his related writings, he has received a MacArthur "Genius" award, a lifetime achievement award from the Society of Conservation Biology, and the John Burroughs Medal for nature writing. Author of 15 books and more than 100 articles that have appeared in *Nature*, *Conservation Genetics*, *Ecological Applications*, *Audubon*, *American Anthropologists*, and *The New York Times*, Nabhan's work moves from policy to practice, as his co-sponsorship of the Flagstaff community Farmer's Market demonstrates. He currently serves on the National Park System Advisory Board, as well as on the advisory councils of the Colorado Plateau Cooperative Ecosystems Studies unit, the Grand Canyon Wildlands Council, *Orion* and *Wild Earth* magazines, the Seed Savers Exchange, and the Center for People and Land. He and his wife Laurie Monti raise Navajo-Churro sheep and native crops in the pygmy woodlands near Winona, Arizona.

Don Bixby (not pictured) is Director of Technical Programs at the American Livestock Breeds Conservancy in Pittsboro, North Carolina, and was formerly Executive Director for 14 years. He received a B.S. and D.V.M. from Michigan State University. He has been involved in breed conservation and livestock and poultry genetic conservation for over 20 years. He was the organizer of the first national gene bank for rare breeds of livestock and an early proponent of a public gene repository such as the USDA-ARS National Animal Germplasm Program. At the same time his work has underscored decentralized conservation with breed associations and individual stewards. He represented ALBC as a founding member of Rare Breeds International and has collaborated with other international conservation groups with first-hand experience in South Africa, Brazil, Hungary, The Czech Republic, Switzerland, Germany, and the United Kingdom. He was awarded the 2000 International Slow Food Award for the protection of biodiversity. As a proponent of a national animal genetics program since the 1980s, he has served on the NAGP Species Coordinating Committee since its inception.

Betty Fussell, food historian and writer, author of *The Story of Corn* and *I Hear America Cooking*, has written and lectured extensively on the relation of food to American culture.



Kent Whealy is the director of the Seed Savers Exchange, a nonprofit organization that he founded in 1975. Seed Savers is a grassroots network of 8,000 members who maintain and distribute heirloom food crops. In 1986 Kent began developing Heritage Farm, a unique educational facility near Decorah, Iowa that maintains and displays 24,000 heirloom vegetables, 700 19th century apples, 200 hardy grapes, and herds of Ancient White Park cattle. Seed Savers Exchange and Heritage Farm have provided the models for organizations and genetic preservation projects in more than 30 countries. In 1989 Kent received the Giraffe Award, given to people who stick their necks out. In 1990 Kent was awarded a MacArthur Fellowship for his efforts to conserve genetic resources, and an honorary doctorate from Luther College in 1991. Also in 1991 Kent began developing Seed Savers International, a network of professional plant collectors who rescue traditional food crops in eastern countries. From 1993 through 1997, Seed Savers organized and funded 12 plant collecting expeditions in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, for which Kent recently received Russia's Vavilov Medal.

Thursday, January 13

4:30-5:30 p.m., Rio Grande Room

Southwest Grassfed Livestock Alliance (SWGLA)

The Second Annual Meeting

Are you interested in PRODUCING grassfed food?
Are you interested in CONSUMING grassfed food?
Are you interested in SELLING grassfed food?
Do you want to know what grassfed food IS?

SWGLA is an alliance of producers, land managers, conservationists, and researchers that promotes and markets grassfed livestock products through applied research, education, and cooperation in order to improve ecological, social, animal, and human health.

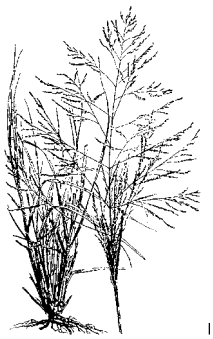
Why grassfed food? According to author and researcher Jo Robinson, "When grazing animals are raised on their natural diet of grass instead of grain, their products are lower in 'bad' fat and calories, but higher in potentially lifesaving 'good' fats. Grassfarming is healthier for animals, for farm families, for consumers, and for the planet."

SWGLA's goal is to resolve the production, education, and marketing challenges that confront grassfed food in the Southwest. We believe grassfed food has the potential to strengthen ranch economies, bring jobs to rural counties, and become a healthy food alternative for urban consumers. The challenges are many, however. That is why we think an Alliance is necessary—there is great strength in numbers and diversity.

SWGLA was formed in April 2003 at a meeting of ranchers and conservationists. After a series of meetings over the summer and fall, an Interim Board was elected with the goal of getting SWGLA officially "on its feet." That was done, and after the First Annual Meeting last January, the board was enlarged. It is the goal of SWGLA's Second Annual Meeting to try to chart the future of the organization.

The meeting will be chaired by Reese Woodling, a rancher and Board member of the Malpai Borderlands Group.

SWGLA Board:
Reese Woodling, Malpai Borderlands Group – *Chair*
Sam Montoya, Samdia Pueblo – *Vice Chair*
Courtney White, The Quivira Coalition – *Vice Chair*
Maria Sonett, Hart Mountain Ranch – *Secretary*
Walt Marshall, rancher – *Treasurer*
Cheryl Goodloe, SRALT
Joel Glanzberg
Joe Hollister, rancher
Jennifer Lanier, Humane Society
Virgil Trujillo, Ghost Ranch



Half Public, Half Private, One West:

Friday, January 14

8:30 a.m., New Mexico Ballroom

Opening Comments

Senator Pete Domenici

Senator Pete Domenici is one of New Mexico's most prominent politicians, and has served longer in the U.S. Senate than any other New Mexican in history. He currently serves as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, on the Senate Appropriations Committee, on the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and only recently stepped down as the longest serving Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, to accept a new challenge in leading the Energy Committee.

One of five children of Italian immigrants, Domenici is a native New Mexican with a long history of service to the state and its citizens. He attended the University of New Mexico, earning a degree in Education and, later, the University of Denver, where he earned a law degree in 1958. Elected to the Albuquerque City Commission in 1966, Domenici became Commission Chairman (equivalent then to Mayor) in 1967; he was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1972. He and his wife, Nancy, have eight children: two sons and six daughters.

Domenici has long been praised for his tireless work ethic, his intelligence, and his willingness to listen to the other side in the interest of getting things done. An advocate of fiscal responsibility, the Senator has supported legislation to strengthen New Mexico's economy and bring jobs and business opportunities to rural areas. In addition, the Senator has demonstrated his commitment to New Mexico's national laboratories and other high-tech facilities.

As an advocate for people with mental disorders, Domenici has sponsored legislation to end health coverage discrimination against the severely mentally ill. A Science and Technology Caucus member, he has been a strong proponent of science and scientific research, consistently assisting in the attainment of funding for efforts that will provide significant benefits to the lives of Americans, be they medical, health-related, industrial, or economic. In this vein, Senator Domenici has even been called the "father of the human genome project in the United States Congress" for his visionary promotion of the national effort to determine the complete sequence of the human DNA blueprint.

The Senator was instrumental in the government's purchase of Baca Location #1, which is now the 89,000-acre Valles Caldera National Preserve in northern New Mexico. The Senator remains committed to that experiment in public lands management.

We are pleased that he has agreed to speak at our Annual Conference.

Friday, January 14

8:45 a.m., New Mexico Ballroom

The (Narrow) Public–Private Divide

Eric T. Freyfogle

In the common understanding, public and private property rights fall into quite different categories, designed to achieve quite different aims. But differences on the surface can be misleading, particularly when we take time to dig into these arrangements and ask fundamental questions about them. Both public and private rights are defined by law, enacted by public lawmakers and enforced by agents of the state. Lawmakers, in turn, are expected to keep the interests of all citizens in mind as they go about their law-making work. Necessarily they need to ask basic questions: where does the public interest lie, and how might various property-rights arrangements foster that public interest? These days, we tend to think about private property as an individual right; as an extension of the liberty of the landowner. But to see it that way is to miss half of the story, for private property necessarily depends upon and ought to serve the interests of the public as a whole. On the other side, we tend to think that public property should serve a public interest that somehow stands apart from the private interests of individuals. But this too is simplistic, for public property can often best promote public goods precisely when it recognizes secure individual rights. When we work our way to the bottom of both arrangements, looking into their histories and probing their justifications, we find that the public-private divide is a narrow one. Indeed, it is more apt to talk, not about two distinct categories of property, but instead about the wide variety of ways that public and private interests can be merged to promote the common good. Property is a far more flexible, malleable, socially responsive arrangement than we realize, showing considerable variation over time and place. At bottom, it is best understood as a tool for society to use in achieving its chosen goals; it is a means, not an end in and of itself. Thus, the questions that we face today are necessarily the same ones that all generations face: What mixture of property rights and responsibilities would best serve our interests, given the values, circumstances, and aspirations of our day? How might we best blend public and private so as to help us inhabit our shared land in satisfying, enduring, morally righteous ways?

Eric T. Freyfogle is the Max L. Rowe Professor of Law at the University of Illinois College of Law, where for the past 20 years he has taught courses on property, natural resources, wildlife law, land use planning, and environmental law and policy. A native of central Illinois, he has long been active in state and local conservation groups and currently serves as President of Prairie Rivers Network, the Illinois affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation. His writings include five dozen articles in scholarly and popular publications as well as several books: *The Land We Share: Private Property and the Common Good* (2003), an inquiry into the private ownership of nature; *Bounded People, Boundless Lands: Envisioning a New Land Ethic* (Island Press, 1998), which received the 1999 Adult Nonfiction Award of the Society of Midland Authors; and *Justice and the Earth* (The Free Press, 1993). He served as editor of *The New Agrarianism: Land, Culture, and the Community of Life* (Island Press, 2001), co-edited a volume of writings by Aldo Leopold on land conservation in agricultural landscapes—*For the Health of the Land* (Island Press, 1999); and is co-author of *Wildlife Law: Cases and Materials* (Foundation Press, 2002). A forthcoming book, tentatively entitled *Taking Conservation Seriously: Nature, Intellect, and the Human Prospect,* is being published by Yale University Press. In January 2004 Freyfogle was appointed editor of the Leopold Conservation Papers Project, an effort to edit and publish in thematic volumes the conservation writings of Aldo Leopold.

10:15 a.m., New Mexico Ballroom

Livestock Grazing and The Link between Public and Private Land in the Gunnison River Valley of Colorado

Dave Bradford

Debates over grazing and the environmental effects of grazing continue to be waged. At the same time housing and other urban development is removing important valley agricultural farm and range lands in Colorado and most other western states. This development pressure and demand for land is reducing open space in the mountain valleys, increasing pressure on all remaining undeveloped lands to provide sufficient habitat for native plant and animal species, and is hampering ranchers from adding additional property to their land base. The emphasis of local ranches that hold public land grazing permits has changed over-time from a "locally dependent livestock industry" to important sources of open space and habitat to maintain biological diversity in the rapidly developing mountain West. The ranches in the North Fork Valley provide an excellent example of this relationship. Specifically, the maintenance of these important valley ranches is highly dependent on grazing permits on the adjacent National Forest. Without the Forest permits, it would likely result in the private ranches being broken into smaller land units, thus reducing open space in the valley, and the land likely being used more intensively and probably being maintained in a reduced condition. This relationship may be difficult to accept when viewed through a traditional paradigm that grazing results in misused and abused lands. However, the dramatic improvement in grazing management in the North Fork Valley and the adjacent Uncompahgre and Gunnison Basins alters that paradigm. Ranches and grazing allotments that are well managed provide the best form of land management possible in the western United States. These well-managed ranches and National Forest rangelands are providing important sources of clean water, open space, habitat for numerous plant and animal species resulting in greater biological diversity, and contributing to the economic and social structure of the western mountain valleys.

David Bradford is a Rangeland Management Specialist on the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests (GMUG N.F.) working in Paonia, Colorado. He has worked for the U.S. Forest Service since 1977. He graduated from Colorado State University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Range-Forest Management in 1979. He is a third-generation Coloradoan, living and working there all his life except for 11 years in Wyoming and South Dakota.

Friday, January 14

11:15 a.m., New Mexico Ballroom

Ranching and Land Management in Hawaii: A Delicate Balance

Sumner Erdman

Ulupalakua Ranch is an interesting and unique property that manages land going from sea level to 6,000 feet elevation. The rainfall on the property ranges from six inches annually in the driest parts of the ranch to over 50 inches in the wettest part of the property.

The challenges associated with managing a property with this many ecosystems is further complicated by the fact that within the confines of the Ranch exist 12 listed endangered species and many threatened and unlisted endangered species. The Ranch has participated in endangered species management for more than 30 years and continues to do so to this day. The Ranch has worked hand in hand with The Nature Conservancy, The Native Hawaiian Plant Society, Ducks Unlimited, The Biological Service of the United States Department of Geological Services, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

The challenge is to manage the property in order to balance the economic, social, and environmental issues. This balance is very fragile and any over emphasis on one area has a direct impact on another. The survival of endangered species, the survival of a ranching operation, and the protection of private property rights are all at issue in this fragile balance. Ulupalakua Ranch has been able to keep this balance—even when outside influences threaten to destabilize this fragile relationship.

Sumner Erdman was born and raised in Hawaii. His family has been in Hawaii for five generations. His father purchased Ulupalakua Ranch in 1963 and the company is still owned and operated by the Erdman family. While the Ranch has sold some of its property and relinquished some of its State of Hawaii land leases, it still manages approximately 22,000 acres of fee and leased land. Sumner attended high school in Hawaii before attending the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, Washington. Sumner returned home to the Ranch in 1989 and has been there ever since. He has been the President of the Ranch since 1995. Sumner has also served as the President of the Maui Cattlemen's Council, the President of the Hawaii Cattlemen's Council, and served on the Board of the State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture for six years. Sumner currently sits on several other community boards and committee groups.

Friday, January 14

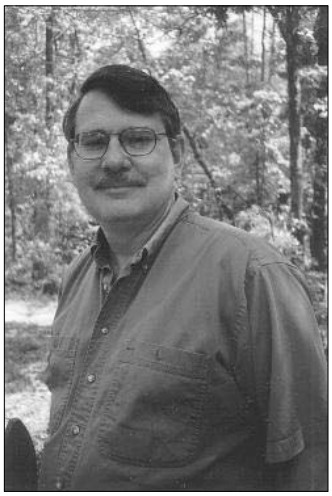
1:30-2:30 p.m., New Mexico Ballroom

Keynote Speaker:

What Business Are We Really In?

Allan Nation

Allan's answer may shock and surprise you! An abstract would give away the secret. You have to be there to hear it.



Allan Nation has been the editor of *The Stockman Grass Farmer* magazine since 1977. Based in Ridgeland, Mississippi, *The Stockman Grass Farmer* is an international publication that covers management-intensive grassland enterprises. This includes stocker cattle, grass-finished beef and lamb, and pasture-based dairying. Currently it is the only monthly publication in North America devoted solely to management-intensive grassland farming in all its aspects.

The son of a commercial cattle rancher, Nation grew up in Greenville, Mississippi. He has traveled to some 30 countries around the world studying and photographing grassland farming systems. In 1987, he authored a section on management-intensive grazing in the *USDA Yearbook of Agriculture* and has served as a consultant and resource for Audubon Society Television Specials, National Geographic, WTBS, PBS, and National Public Radio. He received the 1993 Agricultural Conservation Award from the American Farmland Trust for spearheading the drive behind the grass farming revolution in the USA.

Nation has been a featured speaker at the American Forage and Grasslands Conference (twice), the International Ranching for Profit Conference (twice), the Irish Grasslands Conference, the British Large Herds Conference, the New Zealand Large Herds Conference, the British Grasslands Conference, the Mexican Cattlemen's Association, and the Argentine Agronomy Society. He also delivered the closing remarks at the International Grasslands Conference in Saskatoon, Canada.

He is also the author of *Pa$ture Profits with Stocker Cattle*, *Grass Farmers*, *Paddock Shift*, *Quality Pasture*, and *Knowledge Rich Ranching*.

He lives with his wife, Carolyn, who is also an author, in South Mississippi.

Friday, January 14

3:00-5:00 p.m., Concurrent Special Session, Southwest Ballroom #1

Keeping the Family in Family Ranching

Doc and Connie Hatfield

In the mid-1980s, the Hatfield family ranch was broke and going out of business. Nothing was working right—beef prices were low, pressure from environmentalists was high, profits were nonexistent, and hope was fading.

Desperation ruled, and not just on the Hatfield's place. All across central and eastern Oregon, neighbors and friends on ranch after ranch were struggling to hang on economically and emotionally. Clearly, business-as-usual was failing.

Fast-forward 14 years. Today, the situation has been completely reversed. In place of despair, hope rules the range. That's because Oregon Country Beef has grown from 14 participating ranches to 70, with an annual slaughter of over 35,000 head of cattle. Families are not only staying put, and making a living, some have returned home from distant points.

A discriminating consumer can find Oregon Country Beef in grocery stores from Fresno, California, to Bellingham, Washington, to Boise, Idaho. The market for its locally grown, natural beef continues to expand. In fact, OCB struggles at times to keep up with demand.

Doc and Connie Hatfield will lead a discussion about Oregon Country Beef, marketing, finances, sustainable ranching, and how they've succeeded in changing the world. "Decommodify or Die" is Connie Hatfield's advice. Come learn how!

Doc & Connie Hatfield's roots have been in agriculture in the west since the mid-1800s. Connie's family was in Colorado and Oklahoma, Doc's in western Oregon. The couple met at Colorado State University where Doc earned his D.V.M. degree and Connie majored in Home Economics. In 1966 they established a new large animal veterinary practice in Victor, Montana and built a modest ranching operation on the side. After 10 years of veterinary practice tending to the many genetic shortcomings of all beef breeds, they traded their vet practice and Montana ranch for a rawhide desert ranch near Brothers, Oregon. Raising cattle in harmony and balance with nature has been their passion since 1976. Today, they run 400 mother cows on 25,000 acres of desert rangeland and wild meadows. Since 1980 they have been active in building rancher/environmentalist coalitions to solve problems on the land. Their main accomplishment over the past 18 years has been the success of Oregon Country Beef, a cooperative of 40 Oregon family ranches who together own 33,000 mother cows and operate on 2.5 million acres of Oregon rangeland. A working partnership with Beef Northwest Feeders in Boardman, OR and Washington Beef at Toppenish, WA allows individual ranchers to maintain ownership and control of their natural beef as boxed beef primals until it reaches the retail meat cooler. The market consists of long-term working partnerships with selected natural food and upscale retailers in San Francisco, the Seattle area, Oregon, and a handful of stores in Alaska.

3:00-5:00 p.m., Concurrent Special Session, Southwest Ballroom #2

Collaborative Management of the Madison Valley Landscape

Todd Graham

Montana's Madison Valley has experienced rapid growth in the past 10 years in terms of the number of subdivisions, number of people, absentee landowners, elk, wolves, and bears. Situated just off the northwest corner of Yellowstone National Park, the 928,000-acre valley is home to an abundance of wildlife and a rapidly changing landscape. Madison Valley ranchers realized that their way of life was dying and their ability to generate profit through ranching was dwindling. In 1996 they formed the Madison Valley Ranchlands Group to discuss issues facing ranching in the valley and become better stewards of the land. A prominent issue today is the 9,000 head of elk wintering in the valley: loved by absentee owners, hunters, and others, and scorned by traditional ranchers who lose so much of their livestock forage reserves. Forage lost to wildlife has become a severe economic threat to valley ranchers, and some are calling for a large-scale reduction in the elk herd. Citizens active in the valley's wildlife and conservation working committees have realized that collaboration in such a heated and rapidly changing atmosphere is the only means of promoting open space and the rural lifestyle so many people cherish. We are now seeking ways to promote the wildlife-related economy in the valley, while minimizing the lost grazing opportunities for ranchers. We are creating a coordinated grazing program where ranchers whose forage is lost to elk can find grass at key times of the year on absentee owners' ranches. We hope to drift livestock to higher elevations across property boundaries following elk in the springtime and drift them back down country on fresh grass in the fall ahead of the returning elk. Ranchers alone cannot make this happen. Conservation groups are bringing their knowledge of predators to the arena and are helping ranchers defend their livestock from bears and wolves. We hope to develop an enterprise where these same environmental groups then market this "predator-friendly beef" to their own members. Collaboration involves everyone. We are now asking valley residents to review long-term wildlife and conservation plans for the entire valley. It is only through the work of all that the Madison landscape can be managed and enjoyed long into the future.

Todd Graham manages the Sun Ranch, a 25,000-acre conservation ranch in southwestern Montana's Madison Valley. The ranch runs yearling cattle in the summertime as a source of income and also for promoting habitat for the area's abundant wildlife. The ranch provides forage for roughly 3,000 wintering elk, and endeavors to successfully co-exist with such predators as wolves and bears. Associated with the Sun Ranch is the Papoose Creek Lodge, an eco-tourism operation providing guests with opportunities to learn about northern Rockies ecology, hunting, fishing, archeology, and other activities, while providing exceptional accommodations and food. Graham is President of Rancher's Management Company, Inc., a Lander, WY based firm that manages ranches for absentee owners and provides both grazing planning and rangeland health monitoring services. He is the primary developer of the RangeWise monitoring protocol in use on roughly 2.5 million acres in the northern Rockies. Graham also serves on the Board of Directors of the Greater Yellowstone Coalition, a 13,000-member conservation organization based in Bozeman, MT whose mission is protecting the lands, waters, and wildlife of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, now and for future generations. He has a Rangeland Science Bachelor's degree from the University of Wyoming.

Friday, January 14

3:00-5:00 p.m., Concurrent Special Session, Rio Grande Room

Living with Predators in Today's West

Nina Fascione, Suzanne Stone, Lane Adamson, Jan Holder, Mike Stevens, John Hayne

Restoration of large, wide-ranging carnivores is often controversial and wrought with emotion due to occasional human-carnivore conflicts. Conservation measures in the United States to assist grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*) and gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) populations have been no exception. To facilitate good will towards predators and thus aid in their recovery, Defenders of Wildlife established two programs that incorporate market-based incentives for grizzly and wolf restoration. The goal of these programs is twofold. First, to spread the cost and responsibility for maintaining healthy carnivore populations, rather than have the burden fall on individual ranchers. Second, to establish an economic mechanism to correct for a market impact associated with providing a public good. The Bailey Wildlife Foundation Wolf and Grizzly Compensation Trusts were established to reimburse ranchers for livestock lost to predation by these species. To date the program has paid out more than $400,000 and has helped facilitate the growth of wolf and grizzly populations. The Bailey Wildlife Foundation Proactive Carnivore Conservation Fund is used to cost-share with ranchers the expense of enacting management measures that reduce or eliminate livestock depredation. Projects include erecting electric fencing to protect beehives from bears or sheep from wolves, stringing flagging to deter wolves from livestock, purchasing livestock guardian dogs and bear-proof dumpsters, and hiring range riders and "wolf guardians" to keep a closer watch over livestock. Though none of the measures alone is a panacea for all predator problems, many are effective in certain circumstances and strengthen tolerance for predators throughout the United States.

As a means of ensuring rancher concerns are fully taken into account, Defenders recently established a Livestock Producer Advisory Council to help advise the organization on making improvements to our compensation and proactive funds. The advisory council is comprised of four ranchers—two cattle and two sheep ranchers—who have had experience living with carnivores in the western United States. This panel session will include Defenders of Wildlife representatives and ranchers who will discuss Defenders' programs, the ranchers' experiences living with predators and working with Defenders on compensation/proactive efforts. It will also include a discussion on the future of living with carnivores in the western United States.

Nina Fascione is currently Vice-President for Field Conservation Programs at Defenders of Wildlife, where she oversees recovery programs for threatened and endangered species and on-the-ground biodiversity conservation initiatives. Her work involves promoting wildlife and habitat conservation through scientific research, conservation incentives, advocacy, education, partnerships with diverse stakeholder groups, and innovative proactive conservation measures. Fascione is an invited member of the IUCN Canid Specialist Group, an international body of scientists working for the recovery of wild canids around the world. Fascione has undergraduate and Master's degrees in Conservation Anthropology from the University of Maryland. Her professional work and education focus on both the biological and sociological aspects of wildlife conservation. Fascione has authored dozens of journal articles, book chapters, and technical reports covering various topics in wildlife science and conservation, and edited a recent book by Island Press titled *People and Predators: From Conflict to Coexistence.*

Suzanne Stone is Defenders' Rocky Mountain Field Representative. In this position, she coordinates wolf recovery efforts in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and northern Utah, including field administration of the Bailey Wildlife Foundation Wolf Compensation Trust for the Northern Rockies; coordinates the annual North American Interagency Wolf Conference, the largest annual gathering of wolf conservation specialists in North America; conducts regional research projects in partnership with National Wildlife Research Center, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, University of Calgary, USDA Wildlife Services, Nez Perce Tribe, Salmon Challis National Forest, and others; assists ranchers and landowners with proactive, non-lethal deterrents; and conducts media outreach and

3:00-5:00 p.m., Concurrent Special Session, Rio Grande Room

regional legislative representation. She also created Defenders' Northern Rockies Wolf Guardian Program. Prior to Defenders, Suzanne was Director of the Wolf Recovery Foundation and a member of the U.S.-Canadian Wolf Reintroduction team, assisting with the restoration of wolves to Idaho and Yellowstone National Park. She is an advisory board member for the Wolf Education and Research Center and the Utah Wolf Forum. She earned her B.A. in Communications, Emphasis in Conflict Management and Environmental Studies, from Boise State University, and is currently earning her Master's in Environmental Studies: Wildlife Conservation and Conflict Resolution at Prescott College, Arizona.

Lane Adamson was raised on a ranch south of Augusta, Montana. He graduated with B.S. in Agriculture Production from Montana State University, Bozeman, and did graduate studies in Agriculture Education. He spent several years in ranch management in Montana. Presently Adamson is the Project Director for Madison Valley Ranchlands Group in Ennis, Montana.

Jan Holder spent 20 years in advertising and marketing, working for major national firms including America West Airlines, Chase Bank, and SkyMall. In 1997, Holder and her husband Will started Ervin's Natural Beef, where she serves as president and director of marketing. Ervin's markets over 500 head of grass-fed cattle per year. In 1997 she co-founded the Eagle Creek Partnership, a group dedicated to addressing the environmental, social, and economic issues of the Upper Eagle Creek Community.

In 2002, Holder became the program manager for the Gila Watershed Partnership, the oldest watershed group in the state of Arizona. The group has been successful in surfacing and identifying solutions for environmental challenges throughout the Upper Gila Watershed such as saline well sealing, riverbank erosion, flooding, and invasive plant species. The group also acts as a focus for environmental outreach and education and water planning efforts for both Graham and Greenlee counties.

Holder served on the board of supervisors for the Greenlee County Cooperative Extension, and chaired the University of Arizona's Udall Center Common Ground Roundtable sustainable ranching committee. In September 2004, Holder testified to the Congressional Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health's field hearing. Her testimony was directed to Issues Affecting Rural Communities in the Southwest—National Forest Management and the Endangered Species Act. Holder currently serves on the Bureau of Land Management's Resource Advisory Council, and the Defenders of Wildlife's Agricultural Advisory Board. Her book, *How to Direct Market Your Beef*, is being published in the summer of 2005 by the USDA's Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education department.

Mike Stevens is the Chief Operating Officer for Lava Lake Land & Livestock. Lava Lake operates on over 750,000 acres of mountains and high desert in south central Idaho. At Lava Lake, Mike manages the company's sheep ranching, marketing and sales, and land management activities, and oversees the scientific and conservation programs of the Lava Lake Foundation for Science and Conservation. Prior to joining Lava Lake, Mike worked for The Nature Conservancy in Idaho and New Hampshire, where he managed regional conservation and scientific programs and negotiated and secured funding for land protection projects. In New Hampshire, Mike was awarded a Switzer Foundation Environmental Leadership Grant for his work in developing and implementing regional and statewide conservation efforts and spearheading a commission to establish a statewide Ecological Reserves System. In addition, Mike has worked for the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, Teton Science School, and the Colorado Outward Bound School. Mike received a B.A. in Biology from Middlebury College and a M.S. in Botany/Conservation Biology from the Field Naturalist Program at the University of Vermont. Mike lives in Hailey, Idaho with his wife Liz.

John Hayne: We are a family owned and run business, located on the sparsely populated Montana Rocky Mountain Front, where the vast, wrinkled Great Plains rise sharply to the rugged backbone of North America! John and Leanne are descendents of homesteaders who came to Montana in the early 1900s. We raise fine-wool sheep and decorative wheat on our 3,000-acre ranch, with 1,000 acres of our land devoted to wildlife habitat. We share the remaining land, as well, but also use it for hay, pasture, and decorative wheat. Because the people here have a strong commitment to the natural world, our region is considered to be in the top 1% of prime wildlife habitat in the United States. With this designation comes some interesting challenges. Throughout the year, it is not unusual to have grizzly bears, mountain lions, coyotes, eagles, and other wildlife as regular visitors. The combination of the predators mentioned and sheep creates problems from time to time. The situation is fairly manageable, however, with careful monitoring, electric fences, and our recent addition of a young guard llama named Rascal.

Friday, January 14

3:00-5:00 p.m., Concurrent Special Session, New Mexico Ballroom

Livestock as Land Management Tools: Weed Control Using Goats

Sandy Tartowski and Sarah Harris

Livestock can have both desirable and undesirable impacts on vegetation and rangeland. Use of livestock to rehabilitate range and riparian ecosystems represents one aspect of the broader role of ranchers as land managers, rather than the more narrow role as livestock producers. Invasive species are a significant problem on western rangelands and salt cedar is a particularly damaging species that has infested riparian areas throughout the Southwest. Traditionally, chemical and mechanical methods are used to control salt cedar, but biological control methods are being developed and applied at several sites in New Mexico. The use of goats for the biocontrol of weeds is expanding rapidly, with new opportunities for commercial goatherders.

This workshop will describe the effects of goats used to control salt cedar in an experimental project at San Acacia on the Rio Grande. This is the first study to quantify the damage done to salt cedar as well as the impact on other plant species. The details of managing goats for weed removal, including stocking rate, control of herd movements, timing of browsing, and protection of desirable species will be presented. Management of livestock for commercial weed control and business aspects of ranchers contracting as land managers will be discussed by Sarah Harris of Western Weed Eaters, a successful commercial operation. Guidelines and advice for initiating the use of goats for weed control will assist both ranchers and land managers in deciding whether and how to use goats to control weeds in specific situations.

Sandy Tartowski is a research scientist at the Jornada Experimental Range in Las Cruces, NM. Sandy investigates the complex ecological relationships between soil, plants, and animals that are the foundation of modern range management. Currently, her research focuses on the use of livestock to manage and rehabilitate degraded rangeland, including the use of goats to control introduced species and the use of cattle to alter water and nutrient distribution. Sandy worked with ranchers and public land managers in South Australia for 10 years, developing a new understanding of range ecology and new methods of range management that take advantage of the management opportunities associated with the extreme variability of arid and semi-arid environments. Working with extreme events such as droughts and floods, ranchers were able to rehabilitate rangeland and increase long-term profitability. Sandy Tartowski has a B.S. in Environmental Science and a Ph.D. in Ecology.

Sarah Harris is co-owner of Western Weed Eaters, with her husband Jay. Based in Lusk, Wyoming, the family-run business includes a niece, nephew, and two other employees. Sarah and Jay travel and live with their goats, 750 Spanish goats (originally brought to the U.S. from Spain and domesticated during the last few centuries) and Boer goats (South African goats available in the U.S. for about nine years).

3:00-5:00 p.m., Concurrent Special Session, New Mexico Ballroom

Using Goats and Collaboration for Fuel Reduction in the Wildland Urban Interface

Christine Thiel, Jim Paxon, Steve Rich, Wetherbee Dorshow

The Payson Verde River Ranch and the U.S. Forest Service are using holistic methods to reduce fuel on 2,300 acres in the Wildland Urban Interface, and to increase spring and creek flow recharge and reduce soil erosion. The project uses goats to reduce a variety of Chaparral brush types. One of the goats is collared with a GPS receiver and this data is combined with satellite data to create layered maps showing slopes by degree and direction, springs, wind direction, and a variety of other information useful for fire reduction and land restoration.

Christine Thiel (not pictured)**,** is a Rangeland Management Specialist for the Tonto National Forest, Payson Ranger District. She has served as the staff officer in range and watershed management for Payson and Pleasant Valley Ranger Districts for three years. Before that, she was the range sub-staff on the Pleasant Valley Ranger District. She has worked in the Forest Service for six years.

Jim Paxon spent 34 years as a forester and firefighter in the U.S. Forest Service. He was a district ranger for 22 of those years, making decisions and working with communities, permittees, and special interests on the ground. He was also a fire spokesman on National Fire Teams, having worked such noteworthy fires as the Dude Fire in 1990 (where six firefighters perished), the Cerro Grande Fire in Los Alamos in 2000 and the Rodeo-Chediski Fire in Arizona's White Mountains in 2002. Since retirement in January 2003, Jim has opened a consulting company that deals with fire and land management issues. He also works with NBC-Channel 12 in Phoenix as a fire commentator and gives speeches on "Living With Fire." Jim and his wife Debbie live in Truth or Consequences, New Mexico and have a cabin in Show Low, Arizona.

Steve Rich has been a resource management consultant and environmental educator since 1988, working in several western states, primarily on public lands issues. He is also a writer, journalist, poet, and sculptor, as well as a darned good campfire cook. He's twice been chosen by students as convocation speaker for BYU's Graphic Design Department.

Steve is a life-long rancher and hotelier (there's a mix for you!) and comes from a Utah/Idaho/Arizona strip pioneer and ranching family. Steve feels very protective of open space and western and native cultures, as well as biodiversity and land health.

Wetherbee Dorshow is the director of Earth Analytic, Inc. (EAI), a Santa Fe, New Mexico consulting firm specializing in conservation-based geographic information systems (GIS) analysis and management. Wetherbee has an M.A. in Anthropology from the University of New Mexico and over 15 years of experience as a professional archaeologist and GIS analyst. Since founding EAI in January of 2000, Wetherbee has led the development, implementation, and support of customized GIS/GPS systems at over a dozen private ranches covering roughly 1.6 million acres in Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. Wetherbee's current professional foci include conservation priority modeling for The Trust For Public Land, archaeological sensitivity analysis for the Vermont Historic Preservation Division, and hydrologic modeling for Conservation Properties, Inc.

Friday, January 14

7:00-10:30 p.m., New Mexico Ballroom

Social Hour/Dance
Music by High Altitude

Come join your fellow conference attendees for a little relaxation, conversation, and some exercise! We have reserved the New Mexico Ballroom from 7:00-10:30 p.m. for a social gathering and some music and dancing. The music will be provided by **High Altitude.**

High Altitude is a band from Santa Fe, whose music style could be described as a place where Country-Rock, Cumbias, and Oldies Rock get together.

The band includes:

- John T. Morris on guitar and vocals;
- Ron Whitmore on keyboard and vocals;
- Pete Ortega on bass and vocals; and
- Arie Brasser on drums.

For this performance, the band will joined by Meighan Click, a talented guitar player and vocalist from Santa Fe.

8:30 a.m., New Mexico Ballroom

Behavioral Innovation: No Frames, No Fences, No Boundaries

Fred Provenza

Understanding behavioral innovation in livestock and people alike can facilitate our attempts to manage land as if fences didn't matter. While we often admire people who "think outside the box," most individuals are creatures of habit who "ponder within the box." Habits are acquired early in life and they are adaptive. Habits lead to traditions that afford creatures the home-field advantage, and that's critical, not only in sports, but in all facets of life. Habits and traditions provide stability to social groups and populations, and they would ensure survival ad infinitum if the world never changed. Fortunately or unfortunately, as the case may be, the only constant in life is change. Though we often attempt to do so, we can't cling even to a moment, and that creates the dilemma: How do creatures of habit survive in a world whose only habit is change? Several ingredients interact to facilitate or inhibit innovation, and they involve interactions among history (evolutionary, ecological, cultural), necessity (adequacy of social and biophysical environments), and chance (the unforeseen). The fact that change and innovation are essential ingredients of life leads to the realization that "sustainability" is an illusion brought about by our inability to accept the true nature of reality. Our attempts to cling to fixed forms—ecologically, socially, economically—ignore the fact that change is the only constant, and that from death comes life and endless transformation. In the process of exploiting existing niches, life creates new niches. All things—including suites of plants, herbivores, and the people who manage them—enjoy their moment in the sun only to be ushered off by the next suite of participants in the game. Ironically and critically, when people of different backgrounds and values cooperate, we greatly expand the diversity of options upon which to act, thereby increasing the likelihood of prolonging and enjoying our moment in the sun. In that sense, the courage to love one another is the courage to transcend tradition, to ceaselessly die to one's self only to be born anew, and it is the source of creativity. In the end, all frames, fences, and boundaries are arbitrary. We build them, and then, paradoxically, we find we're trapped within them.

Fred Provenza is originally from Colorado where he obtained a B.S. degree from Colorado State University in Wildlife Biology and spent seven years working on a ranch near Salida. He subsequently attended Utah State University where he received M.S and Ph.D. degrees in Range Science. He is currently a professor in the Department of Forest, Range, and Wildlife Sciences at Utah State University, where he teaches classes in managing dynamic systems and plant-herbivore interactions. He also coordinates a research program on how learning influences food and habitat selection in domestic and wild herbivores, and he is coordinator for a program called BEHAVE, whose objective is to inspire and enable people to use understanding of behavior to reconcile ecological, social, and economic facets of management.

Saturday, January 15

9:15 a.m., New Mexico Ballroom

Positive Outcomes in Adversity: The Power of Holistic Decisionmaking

Dick Richardson

Using the Holistic Goal as the basis for strategic planning and policy generation for our lives has given us direction and structure in our planning. These three steps have helped identify what needs to be in place for our family to truly achieve the quality of life we desire and has organized our planning and activities to enable us to do so. From there sound planning, careful monitoring, and a strong Management Club (support group) have helped to maintain the momentum for us. All the choices involved are weighed in terms of limitations, challenges, adversity, and what we truly desire to help us choose. The day-to-day results help to keep us there, positive in the face of all the limitations and adversity. I will be sharing my own experiences and through this, give hope and a little method!

Born in South Africa in 1963, **Dick Richardson** grew up in the shadow of the Drakensberg Mountains on a cattle ranch. The harsh winters and high rainfall made it a challenging climate for ranching. Growing up in the African countryside gave Dick a very strong love of the land and the life on it.

In 1991, Dick took a job as a safari guide which led him to Botswana and Namibia. Here he worked among the huge herds of wild animals that are such an integral part of Africa and his love for it. There he also met fellow safari guide, and now his wife, Judy. It was around this time that Dick was introduced to the work of Allan Savory and Holistic Management. The insights into the land and the effects human management are having on the environment had a profound impact on him and Holistic Management offered practical solutions. In 1991, Dick started training in Holistic Management and later became an educator, graduating from the Africa Centre for Holistic Management in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe. In 1995 he started his business as a fulltime Holistic Management® facilitator, educator, and process consultant. He's been growing the business in partnership with Judy and now teaches and consults throughout southern Africa. He has also become known internationally, with speaking and teaching engagements in Australia and the United States.

To be close to nature and the animals he loves so much, he is now based on his extensive thriving cattle ranch on the edge of the Kalahari in South Africa. Dick is back working with and on the land trying to make a difference and providing a learning site for Holistic Management. Dick also teaches future Certified Educators in Africa and the U.S., and he and Judy helped form the association of Holistic Management educators that serves Southern Africa, "Community Dynamics."

One of the greatest challenges facing Holistic Management educators is finding effective ways of introducing others to this way of thinking so that humanity can reverse desertification and improve the quality of life of all people. But it is not just a matter of teaching new material. It involves a completely new way of thinking. To ensure that this change happens most effectively, Dick especially felt the need to integrate this thinking into the lives of young people. Thus he has written *The Oglin: A Hero's Journey Across Africa. . . Towards the Tomorrows*, Savanna Press 2005, with Rio de la Vista. This book is designed for adults and children alike to teach them a love of the outdoors and a clear understanding of the workings of nature and the effects of human endeavor to the natural world.

Saturday, January 15

10:30 a.m., New Mexico Ballroom

Is it Time to Convene a Western Congress?

Daniel Kemmis

All across the West, people are bridging ideological, party, and rural-urban divides to create new problem-solving mechanisms. Some folks are suggesting that a Western Congress could help us focus this creative energy on broader, longer-term western issues like public land management. Is the time right for such a Western Congress, and if so, how could we get the most out of it?

Daniel Kemmis, Director of the Center for the Rocky Mountain West, is the former Mayor of Missoula, and a former Speaker and Minority Leader of the Montana House of Representatives.

Mr. Kemmis serves on the Boards of Directors of the Northwest Area and Kettering Foundations, the Missoula Redevelopment Agency, the Institute for Environment and Natural Resources, and the Bolle Center for People and Forests. He serves on the Advisory Board of the Western Governors' Association's Enlibra Project.

Mr. Kemmis is the author of *Community and The Politics of Place, The Good City and the Good Life*, and *This Sovereign Land:A New Vision for Governing the West.* He has had articles published in national and regional magazines and journals on public policy in the West, democratic theory and practice, community and community building, and bioregionalism, and he is frequently invited to speak on these and related topics at regional and national conferences. He was recognized by the Utne Reader in 1995 as one of its "100 Visionaries." In 1997, President Clinton awarded Mr. Kemmis the Charles Frankel Prize for outstanding contribution to the field of the humanities. Also in 1997, he was the recipient of the Society for Conservation Biology's Distinguished Achievement Award for Social, Economic, and Political Work. In 1998, the Center of the American West awarded him the Wallace Stegner Prize for sustained contribution to the cultural identity of the West. In the fall of 1998 he was awarded a fellowship at the Harvard Kennedy School's Institute of Politics. In February 2000, he was invited to Washington, D.C., to deliver the Pinchot Distinguished Lecture. In 2002, his book *This Sovereign Land* was the top choice for the Interior Department's Executive Forum Speaker Series.

Mr. Kemmis is a graduate of Harvard University and The University of Montana School of Law.

Saturday, January 15

11:15 a.m., New Mexico Ballroom

California Dreaming? Shared Wealth in Tomorrow's Rangelands

Lynn Huntsinger

Public ownership is a traditional American way of conserving landscapes and ecosystems, but the costs have become forbidding. The governor of California recently shut down virtually all expansion of California's state parks—even when funded by private donations—because, as he put it, "the state cannot afford new rangers, fences, signs, and maintenance." In California, private ranchlands are undergoing a new form of natural succession, to housing developments and highways. How ranchers respond to change, and to the interest of the public in rangelands, will shape the future landscape. Rancher and public values have much common ground, but also some different values and perceptions that can sometimes lead to conflict among groups that share a fundamental interest in conserving rangelands. At the same time, who the public is, and who ranchers are, continues to change, as do the methods and opportunities for mutual investment in the contributions of ranch lands to tommorow's quality of life. How and why will the public and ranchers continue to invest in sustaining rangeland landscapes?

Lynn Huntsinger's longstanding interest in landscape poetry has led her along a winding trail from a Bachelor's Degree in Modern Chinese History from the University of California at San Diego, to a stint on a Nevada ranch, though a Ph.D. program in Natural Resource Management, and finally to a position as Associate Professor of Rangeland Ecology and Management at U.C. Berkeley. Her research and teaching center on the dynamic relationship between culture and science in natural resource management. Her interests have occasionally caused her to stray from the range. She has studied a variety of contentious resource management situations, including the history of management and use of the Yurok Forest in northwestern California. Her main research interests remain the conservation of wooded rangelands, and the impacts of demographic change on pastoral land use and landscapes in California. She has published numerous articles on these topics, and has served as president of the California Chapters of the Society for Range Management and the Society of Women Geographers. Today she has the pleasure of managing the mostly borrowed rangeland behind her house with four kids: two human and two otherwise.

12:00-1:30 p.m., Rio Grande Room (During Cash Bar Lunch, Limited to 220 attendees)

The New Ranch Network

Courtney White

The goal of this program is to create a network of ranchers, scientists, consultants, conservationists, volunteers, and others who will be able to assist a rancher or other landowner in "making the leap" to progressive stewardship through collaboration.

This assistance will be in the form of Referrals, Coaches, Mentors, Specialists, a Grant Program, and a Web-based Directory.

Possible actions include: helping a rancher develop a planned grazing program; organizing a low-stress livestock handling clinic; finding a mentoring rancher for a landowner; linking a scientist with a rancher; finding an apprentice or a young rancher to work with a landowner; making small grants; organizing tours; or delivering monitoring or mapping services.

In all cases, the goal is to seek out "eager learners" and give them whatever assistance we can.

The first step, currently underway, will be to create a "bank" of ranchers, scientists, consultants, and others around the region willing to participate in the New Ranch Network at some level. The goal is to identify individuals and organizations with a specific set of skills and a willingness to share information with eager learners.

The second step, beginning shortly, will to be to seek out individuals or associations who want to participate in the New Ranch Network as eager learners. A key will be to find someone in a rural community to host an open meeting. A presentation on the "New Ranch" will be made by The Quivira Coalition, along with a partnering rancher, followed by an interview process for any eager learners.

The third step will be to deliver the resource the eager learner requires, including Referrals. Individuals can contact The Quivira Coalition directly or go to a web site to seek assistance.

The heart of the New Ranch Network will be a combination of Coaches, Mentors, and Specialists —a substantial structure of education that will be available for the eager learner serious about making changes.

Initial funding for the NRN has been provided by the U.S. Forest Service, the Sonoran Institute, and Environmental Defense. We thank them for their support.

Saturday, January 15

1:30-3:00 p.m., Concurrrent Workshop, New Mexico Ballroom

Conservation Improves Profits: Obtaining Grants

Jim Crosswhite and Maureen Murphy

Sustainable farming and ranching operations depend on conservation of resources. Public grant programs are one way to help meet objectives. Water quality, soil quality, and wildlife habitat are major public policy concerns addressed by grant and maintenance programs. Motivation to participate is essential. Funding is available from (1) Privately funded charitable organizations that generally require nonprofit status, e.g., 501(c)(3); and (2) Publicly funded programs through state and Federal agencies.

State agency program examples:

1. Game & Fish Department
    - A. Landowner Incentive Program (LIP)
    - B. Landowner Cooperative Agreements
    - C. Arizona Heritage Fund
2. Department of Water Resources—AZ Water Protection Fund
3. State Land Department
4. Tribal programs

Federal agency program examples:

1. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
    - A. EQIP WHIP, CREP, CRP, CSP
2. EPA-Department of Environmental Quality—Water Quality Improvement Grant Program
3. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
    - A. Partners in Fish & Wildlife grant program (PFW)
    - B. Private Stewardship Grant Program (PSP)
    - C. Section 6 funding for Conservation Easements
4. Western Region Sustainable Ag and Research Educational grant program (SARE)
5. Tribal programs

Examples of best management practices to improve water quality and habitat that also increase ranching economics are riparian fencing, cross fencing, off-channel water wells with drinkers, brush control and over-seeding, irrigation system improvements, vegetative plantings, invasive species/noxious weed control.

Common features of grant programs: Deadline, Application, Ranking, Contract, Implementation, Reimbursement, Reporting, Monitoring, and Outreach. Actions required by grant participants include Planning, Application, Implementation, Reimbursement, Reporting, and Maintenance.

Additional information about grants is available in The Quivira Coalition June 2004 Newsletter article titled: *Making Conservation Pay*.

Saturday, January 15

1:30-3:00 p.m., Concurrent Workshop, New Mexico Ballroom

Nonprofit Basics

Matthew McQueen

This part of the workshop will present a basic overview of the organization and operation of nonprofit corporations, including formation requirements, the difference between private foundations and public charities, the difference between tax exempt and tax deductible, categories of tax-exempt organizations, the public support test, and other governmental regulations.

Matthew McQueen is an attorney whose practice includes real estate, small business, land conservation, and representation of nonprofit organizations. He has been a sole practitioner for the past two years, and prior to that time he worked for the New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission and served as Director of Land Conservation for the Taos Land Trust. Mr. McQueen attended Williams College, and he earned an M.S. (Natural Resources) and J.D. (Law) from the University of Michigan. He resides in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Jim Crosswhite is the owner of the EC Bar Ranch in Nutrioso, Arizona. He is interested in demonstrating how the integration of conservation and sustainable agricultural practices can improve ranching economics, water quality, and wildlife habitat while meeting public policy objectives.

Maureen A. Murphy (far left in the picture) graduated from Colorado State University at Ft. Collins with a B.S. degree in Wildlife Biology in 1980. She held several temporary jobs after college, including a tour with the Peace Corps doing fish culture extension work in the Democratic Republic of the Congo of Central Africa. Upon return to U.S., Maureen gained permanent employment with the federal government and worked in Minnesota for the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and then in Washington State on the Colville National Forest. In 1990, she left federal service for 11 years to work for the Colville Confederated Tribes on their 1.4 million-acre reservation in north-central Washington. In 2001, she re-entered federal service as a biologist with the FWS at the New Mexico Ecological Services Field Office, Endangered Species Branch, in Albuquerque. In early 2004, she was transferred to the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, where she works today. Most of her current job deals with collaborative management and conservation of prairie chicken habitat and other grasslands on private and tribal lands. In her spare time, Maureen enjoys a variety of indoor and outdoor activities with friends and family. She is currently working on her salsa dancing skills (or lack thereof).

Saturday, January 15

1:30-3:00 p.m., Concurrrent Workshop, Southwest Ballroom #1

The Education of New Ranchers: Learning from Scratch the Art and Science of Range Management

Jim Thorpe

About six years ago, after the unexpected breakup of a family business, Jim and Carol Thorpe had the usually-not-once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to re-invent themselves, and after some study, and not too much hesitation, they decided on ranching. Starting out with "just enough knowledge to be a little dangerous" ("We couldn't tell one black cow from another, and all the grasses looked alike"), they started up a steep learning curve in what they've found to be a quite challenging—and rewarding —"adventure in experiential learning." Jim highlights some of their experiences and touches upon the amazing array of tools and resources available to assist today's truly "new" rancher.

A handout includes a "Ranching for Dummies" bibliography/weblist and "helpful people to know." The "Getting Started Toolkit" includes:

GPS and Digital Ranch Mapping—not just pretty to look at but especially useful when you don't know the ranch "like the back of your hand."

Ecological Site Descriptions from the NRCS present a range of possible plant communities and ecological states for a given location and soil type—useful for understanding a ranch's varied natural resource production potential and an essential background for informed management decisions.

Fecal Sampling and Analysis for Forage Quality—Is your forage meeting the nutritional needs of your cattle? This "quick and dirty" way to monitor cattle nutrition and predict future performance goes right to the source.

SPA—Standard Performance Analysis—How does your ranch economic and cattle production performance compare with other ranches of your size and in your region? What are your comparative strengths and weaknesses? This Texas/New Mexico Extension Service benchmarking module tells you what you may not want to hear.

Internet Weather: real time and really scary—From storm tracking to rainfall projections to the Drought Monitor, internet weather information resources, coupled with methodical ranch rainfall monitoring, can help us predict short and medium term forage production probabilities. Keeping an eye on the latest high-tech forecasts can help us to proactively prepare for the worst even while we can still keep hoping for the best!

Jim Thorpe was born in California but grew up in the family business, The Bishop's Lodge, one of Santa Fe's historic and extensive ranch resort properties. He spent most of his first half-century "learning the ropes" as a bellhop, busboy, dishwasher, groundskeeper, maintenance man, dude wrangler, desk clerk, and in sales and marketing positions. With his wife, Carol Church, who ran the resort's 65-horse

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1:30-3:00 p.m., Concurrrent Workshop, Southwest Ballroom #1

Using 19th Century Logic to Solve 20th Century Problems in the 21st Century

Jack Hagelstein

After growing up on a ranch in eastern Colorado and receiving my B.A. in Ag Business and Economics from West Texas State University, I took a 20-year detour to pursue a family and gain some maturity. In 1999 we purchased a public lands ranch 11 miles east of Roswell, NM, thus beginning a new life for me, my wife, and our five children.

I spent the first year analyzing how we could survive the obstacles that were in front of us. The more I dug the more I realized that holistic ranch management was based on sound values and good stewardship that could be profitable to us. It was building on a solid foundation of values and was the only way to survive and possibly a way to thrive. We are working at improving the land and our livestock and maintaining a quality of life that our

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(con't from page 38)

stable, they have two children, Ira (a rocket scientist) and Willa (a free spirit). With the 1998 sale of the resort (and those kids more or less grown up), these former "English Majors" were inspired to turn away from tourism to play host to a different set of species, a herd of cattle and all the other critters found on an eastern New Mexico ranch.

Quick and determined learners, Jim and Carol were recognized in 2003 as "Conservation Ranchers of the Year" by the Guadalupe Soil and Water Conservation District and their ranch, despite drought, qualified for the NM State Land Office's "Range Stewardship Incentive Program." They have hosted The Quivira Coalition and work closely with educational/scientific groups on their ranch where they practice a flexible rotational grazing program utilizing (for the most part) low-stress handling techniques. They have marketed their angus-based steers through natural beef programs and are developing a bred heifer enterprise; in 2003 their heifers were selected by NMSU's Corona research ranch for range heifer development trials.

Jim holds a B.A. in English and History from Swarthmore College, an "Executive MBA" from UNM, and has worked toward a Master of Liberal Arts at St. John's College. "When the evening chores are over" he enjoys taking pictures, strumming the guitar, and penning an occasional story (his claim to fame is that a one of his stories was selected for inclusion in Rudolfo Anaya's anthology, *Tierra, Contemporary Short Fiction of New Mexico*).

"As ranchers we try to be 'Applied Ecologists' as much as we are stockmen and 'grassfarmers.' Overall, we feel very fortunate to be have been able to ranch in good country with good cattle, good neighbors, and (recently) good weather."

Saturday, January 15

1:30-3:00 p.m., Concurrrent Workshop, Southwest Ballroom #2

Watershed Groups: Starting Them and Sustaining Them

Rosemary Romero and Maryann McGraw

So you think you want to start a Watershed Group? Rosemary will share some ideas to get you started and some pitfalls to avoid. This workshop will give you a basic overview of how to start a watershed group, including: • Development of a collaborative process • Who is at the table? • Who is missing? • What are the goals of watershed groups? • What works? • What doesn't work? • Examples of other watersheds • What does implementation look like?

Maryann will discuss what drives a community to maintain and stay involved in a watershed group? It may be the same types of things that holds a community together in the first place, a sense of belonging and a strong relationship to the landscape in which they live. First, members of a community must be aware of their reliance on their local water resources, and that local control and protection of the resource base and the environment is a necessity for achievement of a sustainable community. Every community is located within a watershed. Within the watershed are key elements that need special protection from degradation, including stream and drainage corridors, floodplains, lakes and ponds, springs and wetlands, and ground water aquifers and their recharge areas. People come together when they perceive there is a common cause that holds their attention. It needs to be at least as important as other things in their lives or it has to affect their livelihood for people to get involved. The work of a watershed group is vital to the welfare of the community and the environment and those that stay involved truly believe in the importance of their contribution. In the arid Southwest where water resources are limited, water has everything to do with our ability and that of our children's children to live and work in any place in New Mexico.

In the practical sense, there are concrete elements that help maintain continuity and involvement in watershed efforts. The glue that holds a successful watershed organization together is composed of the following ingredients: 1. Strong, committed leadership. 2. A sense of place—a home for the organization. 3. Involvement and ownership by local stakeholders. 4. A comprehensive long-range plan of action. 5. A watchdog commitment to monitoring and management in perpetuity. 6. Money and time committed to proposed projects.

For the past 18 years, **Rosemary Romero** has designed and facilitated numerous public involvement projects, assessed the potential for neutral conflict resolution services in diverse cases, consulted with public and private organizations on the use of alternative dispute resolution techniques, trained hundreds of persons in negotiation and mediation and public involvement skills, and promoted the use of mediation and facilitation in the environmental field and other public policy arenas. She has facilitated controversial issues with various federal, state, and local governments. As a native New Mexican, she brings a heightened awareness of cross-cultural issues to the resolution of disputes. In addition, Ms. Romero has worked extensively with non-profit organizations throughout the state. These agencies developed capacity through strategic planning, mediation, and organizational development. She is the former President of Western Network, a non-profit organization that developed an extensive practice centered on conflict resolution specific to natural resource issues. Ms. Romero is Immediate Past President and Board

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3:00-5:00 p.m., Concurrrent Workshop, Southwest Ballroom #1

Safe Harbor Agreements and CCAAs: Tools to Help Landowners Work with the Endangered Species Act

Tim Sullivan

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) can serve as a deterrent to some landowners who are interested in managing their land to create or improve habitat for listed species. Yet, most listed species are dependent on private lands and nearly all will require improved habitat conditions on private lands if they are to recover. Safe Harbor Agreements and Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances (CCAAs) are two tools that help protect landowners from the potentially negative consequences of the ESA if they voluntarily agree to improve habitat conditions on their lands for listed species. Environmental Defense has had a great deal of experience in assisting private landowners with working lands that also harbor endangered species. This presentation will provide examples of how Safe Harbor Agreements have helped a diverse set of landowners remain good stewards, without the concerns of additional limits on uses of their land from the ESA. These tools can work well when combined with other conservation incentive programs, such as conservation elements of the Farm Bill or conservation easements.

Tim Sullivan is Regional Director and Scientist for Environmental Defense in the Rocky Mountain region. Environmental Defense is a national environmental organization that focuses its work on ecosystem and species conservation, climate change, the human health impacts of environmental degradation, and ocean conservation. The organization seeks science-based and collaborative solutions to environmental problems. Tim heads programs in the Rocky Mountain region involving endangered species and habitat conservation. His expertise includes use of conservation programs of the Farm Bill, the Endangered Species Act and private landowners, international species conservation agreements, and impacts of climate change on species and ecosystems. Prior to joining Environmental Defense, he

(session con't on page 42)

(con't from page 40)

Member of the Association for Conflict Resolution (ACR).

Maryann McGraw is the Wetlands Program Coordinator and an Environmental Specialist with the New Mexico Environment Department Surface Water Quality Bureau. Maryann manages Clean Water Act Section 319(h) non-point source pollution projects and CWA Section 104(b)(3) wetlands projects funded by the Environmental Protection Agency. She works with watershed groups in New Mexico and is presently involved in the Costilla, Conejo, Upper Rio Grande, and Upper Rio Hondo watersheds, and in wetlands projects at Stewart Meadows, Santa Fe Botanical Gardens, and in Galisteo Creek, Rio San Antonio, and Cedro Creek watersheds. She has previously taught landscape restoration classes at Santa Fe Community College. Maryann holds Bachelor's and Master's Degrees in Geology from the University of Texas at Austin.

Saturday, January 15

3:00-5:00 p.m., Concurrent Workshop, Southwest Ballroom #1

The Preservation of Western Lands Through Conservation Easements

Jim Crain

Whether the economy is up or down, we continue to witness the loss of farms, ranches, wildlife habitat, scenic vistas, riparian areas, and forested lands to development across the West. We often take these lands for granted and don't realize that they are gone until we read about the development in the newspaper, when it is all but too late to stop the development. The lands have been quietly subdivided, which raises the cost of their acquisition beyond the means of individuals and many government agencies to acquire them as open space.

Nevertheless, many communities across the West have implemented Open Space Programs to preserve the scenic beauty we all take for granted and think will always be there. Despite these efforts to preserve land, there are always more properties than governmental entities can preserve because of lack of funds. Parallel to the development of governmental programs, there has been an upsurge in the foundation of hundreds of land trusts across the West founded and operated by groups of individuals who feel that their community-based preservation efforts can supplement the preservation efforts being made by others. The concerns are the same. Preserve it before it becomes a huge public battle and outcry. Citizens work with fellow citizens to preserve land through the use of Permanent Conservation Easements. They are designed to restrict the future uses of property to those agreed upon between the donor of a Conservation Easement and the recipient Land Trust. The agreements made in a Conservation Easement are permanent and binding upon the parties and future generations.

I will discuss examples of land preservation by The Estes Valley Land Trust and The Santa Fe Conservation Trust. Each has successfully preserved thousands of acres of land at very little cost to government. They survive based on individual donations by their members. There are many examples of land preservation by each of these Land Trusts of parcels adjacent to existing public lands, which enhances the overall preservation goals for an area.

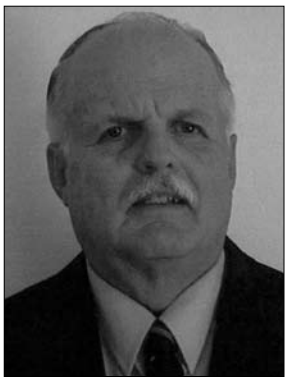
Jim Crain is a New Mexico native who has seen more changes to the beauty of this state than was ever necessary. Good planning is hard to come by and even harder to implement. Jim's work and education:

- Bachelor of Science degree in History and Economics, Iowa State University, 1972
- Master's Degree in Public Administration, University of New Mexico, 1977
- Land Acquisition Agent, City of Albuquerque, 1972-1977
- Director of Insurance and Land Acquisition, City of Lakewood, CO, 1977-1979
- Director, City of Boulder, CO Open Space, 1979-2000
- Co-Director, City of Boulder Open Space and Mountain Parks, 2000-2002
- President of Estes Valley Land Trust, Estes Park, CO, 1985-2002
- Director of Land Acquisition, Santa Fe Conservation Trust, 2002-present

3:00-5:00 p.m., Concurrent Workshop, Rio Grande Room

Directional Virtual Fencing (DVF™) and Its Impact on the Paradigm of Free–Ranging Animal Control

Dean M. Anderson



Melding time-tested animal husbandary practices with cutting-edge technological advances and scientific breakthroughs coming from the disciplines of range, animal, and ethological sciences provides an exciting platform from which to address free-ranging animal control in the 21st century. Decades of agricultural research have consistently revealed that flexibility is the first key in the proper management of complex biological systems. However, some tools that are available in rangeland management thwart flexibility and conventional fencing can sometimes fit into this category. Where legal as well as health and safety issues are of paramount concern in controlling animals, conventional fences are the tool of choice and will remain so well into the foreseeable future. However, where adaptive management is the goal, new tools such as Directional Virtual Fencing (DVF™) will provide flexible animal control within a sound ecological framework. This methodology capitalizes on using animal behavior to attain spatial and temporal management goals focused on optimizing both plant and animal productivity. Workshop participants will learn what DVF™ is and how it differs from conventional methods of controlling free-ranging animals with particular emphasis on when, where, and by whom DVF™ should be used when it becomes commercially available. Results from previous and ongoing studies in which Virtual Boundaries (VB™) are being used to control animal groups will be discussed. A final focus will be to highlight researchable areas that currently remain unanswered concerning virtual animal control. The goal of this workshop is to

Dean M.Anderson is a Research Animal Scientist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service. He was born and raised in Pueblo, CO and graduated from Pueblo County High School in 1965 and the University of Southern Colorado, now Colorado State University, Pueblo in 1970 with a degree in biology. He received an M.S. in Agronomy from Colorado State University in Fort Collins, CO in 1972 and a Ph.D. in Range Science from Texas A&M University in College Station in 1977. Dean also participated in a Savory Grazing School in 1982 held in Albuquerque, NM and a Bud Williams Stockmanship School held in Lloydminister, Alberta Canada in 1999. He is a Life Member of the Society for Range Management.

During his 28-year career he has published in numerous venues over 150 abstracts, proceeding articles, technical research reports, popular press releases, and referred scientific journal articles, independently as well as with graduate students and colleagues, in addition to jointly holding a U.S. patent on the methodology used in Directional Virtual Fencing (DVF™).

Since 1977 Dean has been employed at the Jornada Experimental Range, Las Cruces, NM and has conducted independent as well as team research in several areas of range-animal ecology, concentrating on understanding how animal behavior can impact the nutrition of free-ranging cattle, sheep, goats, and even dromedary camels. His research is currently focused in two general areas. Using an optical technique called fluorometry, he and colleagues are developing a robust method for rapidly determining the botanical composition of free-ranging animal diets. His second area of concentration is on melding electronics with animal behavior to autonomously manage free-ranging animal distribution. This research involves DVF™ and promises to enhance proper forage utilization by managing stocking density with near real-time control of free-ranging animals, thus eliminating the need for much internal fencing on many rangelands throughout the world.

Saturday, January 15

3:00-5:00 p.m., Concurrent Workshop, Southwest Ballroom #2

Confession of a Collaborator

Robin and Steve Boies

Robin and Steve Boies ranch on 100,000 acres in northeastern Nevada, 87% of which is owned by the BLM. Their children represent the sixth generation of ranchers on the land. However, a few years ago the family began to fear for the future as pressures began to mount, especially on the public land. Rather than despair, they decided to join a collaborative team that included the BLM, the Nevada Department of Wildlife, the Extension Service, the NRCS, neighboring ranchers, and others.

This session will explore the ups and downs of this collaborative process. It will feature a short digital movie made by Robin which was shown at the 2004 National Cowboy Poetry Gathering's "Ranching in the Radical Center" workshop in Elko. The Boises will also discuss progressive ranch management, wildlife, riparian areas, and their recent forays into producing and marketing grassfed meat, and joining Doc and Connie Hatfield's Oregon Country Beef "family."

3:00-4:30 p.m., Concurrrent Workshop, New Mexico Ballroom

Birds Across the Landscape

Andrew J. Rominger

Have you ever watched a flock of "little brown birds" and wondered what species they are and why they happen to be in that particular place at that particular time? New Mexico is fortunate to be the breeding, wintering, and migratory home of some 500 species of birds. Such diversity is the inspiration for this workshop. Methods for identifying birds, including those little brown ones, will be provided, along with information about seasonal occurrence, distribution, habitat requirements, and avian conservation.

Knowing about the habitat needs of birds opens the door to seeing the presence of different species as indicators of land health, habitat diversity, and the effects of management. We will look at some common and not so common birds—Sprague's Pipits that winter in southern New Mexico in large patches of tall dense grass; Swanson's Hawks that breed in habitats ranging from agricultural lands to grasslands; Wilson's Warblers that migrate along rivers and mountains in spring and fall; and more. We will consider three general habitat types—grassland, shrubland, and forest/woodland, though the emphasis will be on grasslands, not only because of its vast land area in New Mexico, but also because grassland birds are some of the fastest declining species in the U.S. Riparian and wetland components within in each habitat type support a different and profoundly diversified community of birds and will be included in the discussion.

Because knowing how to identify birds is a critical first step in learning about birds as indicators, we will spend time working on how to hone this skill. Identification basically comes down to understanding how field guides are organized and learning the key features which distinguish one group of birds from another—hawks from falcons, warblers from sparrows, shorebirds from wading birds.

We'll also discuss conservation resources available to landowners for guidance in helping birds on their land and beyond. Birds are a clear embodiment of the necessity for working on conservation issues across a range of landscapes and land ownerships on both sides of the fence.

Andrew Rominger is a senior at Valley High School in Albuquerque and is currently working on research into the role of habitat patch characteristics in habitat selection by wintering grassland birds. Andrew's passion for birds was sparked ten years ago when a Western Tanager in flight through the Gila forest caught his eye. In the years since, he has watched and studied birds throughout New Mexico, learning from the land and from remarkable mentors along the way, building a firsthand knowledge of the diversity of birds and habitats in the state. Andrew has worked for Talking Talons/ NM Youth Conservation Corps and most recently for Rio Grande Bird Research, conducting surveys of breeding grassland birds. He is a Christmas Bird Count leader for the Central New Mexico Audubon Society and also serves on the New Mexico Audubon Council. Each June, he coordinates the annual Magdalena Mountain Summer Bird Count, a citizen science venture collecting data on long-term trends of bird populations. Andrew's work in environmental education and avian conservation received the 2004 President's Environmental Youth Award.

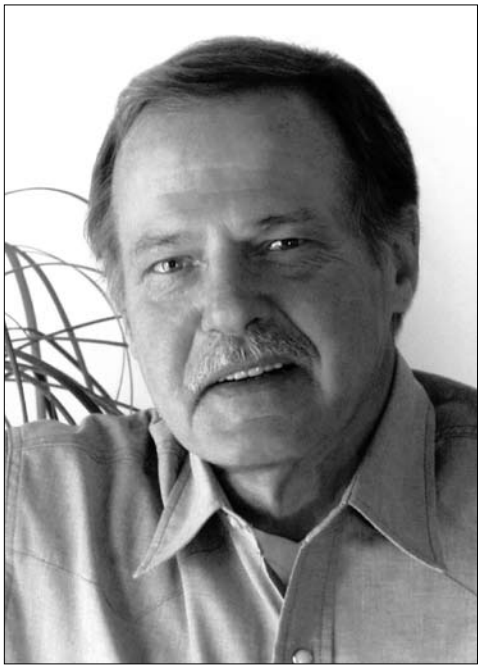
Saturday, January 15

5:00 p.m., Booksigning, Garden Room; 6:30 p.m., Banquet, New Mexico Ballroom

The Clarence Burch Award Banquet

Michael McGarrity

"A Writer's Perspective on the Land"



Michael McGarrity is a celebrated New Mexico writer, having just received the New Mexico Governor's Award for Excellence in the Arts —Literature (2004). He is the author of nine books of fiction, as well as a number of professional journal articles on a wide range of topics. Before turning to writing full-time, McGarrity worked as a law enforcement officer and social worker. He hold's a B.A. with distinction in Psychology and a Master's degree in Clinical Social Work. In 1980, he was recognized by his peers as the New Mexico Social Worker of the Year, and in 1987, was honored as Santa Fe's Police Officer of the Year. His years of experience as an investigator, caseworker, and psychotherapist have served him well in his endeavor to write fiction, as has his long-standing interests in rural history, environment, and culture. Armed with a thorough knowledge of crime scenes, investigative practices, legal procedures, and criminal psychology, McGarrity's stories effuse true-to-life realism and exceptional detail. His debut novel, *Tularosa* (1996), was nominated for an Anthony Award, a Dilys Award, and a Spur Award from the Western Writers of America, and was selected as one of the best books of the year by *Publisher's Weekly*. *Serpent Gate* (1998) (his third novel) was a *Booklist* top-ten crime novel of 1998-1999 and *Under The Color of Law* (2001) garnered kudos as a Top 10 bestseller for 2001 by the Independent Mystery Booksellers Association, and was also judged as one of the best books of 2001 by *Deadly Pleasures* Magazine. In 2003, Michael was nominated for the New Mexico Governor's Award for Excellence in the Arts and the Western Writers of America Spur Award for Best Western Novel (his second Spur nomination). McGarrity resides in Santa Fe, with his wife, Emily Beth (Mimi). His son, Sean Eli, who creates maps for Michael's books and takes the author's photographs, also lives in Santa Fe. McGarrity's knowledge of the history, places, and people that describe what we call "New Mexico" is remarkable. Through his experience, both as a writer and otherwise, he has become interested in the natural environment's effect on people—in terms of how and why they act and what they believe. Most importantly, McGarrity has said that he seeks that sense of "place" that defines the West. This is what drew him to The Quivira Coalition and vice versa.

Saturday, January 15

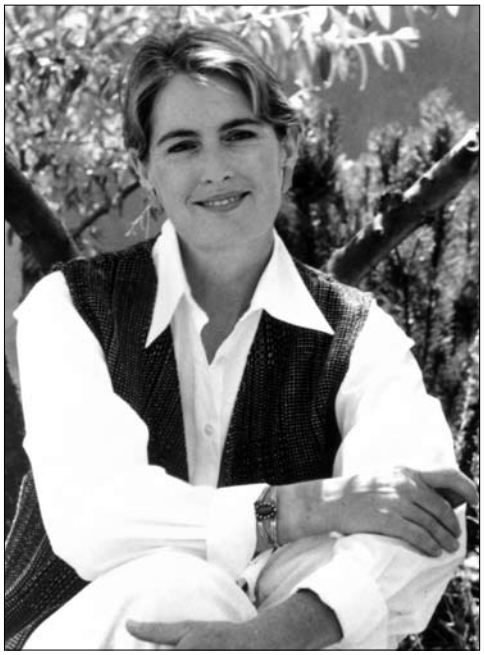
5:00 p.m., Booksigning, Garden Room; 6:30 p.m., Banquet, New Mexico Ballroom

The Clarence Burch Award Banquet

Deborah Madison

"Slow Food"

Slow Food believes in purchasing from local farms whenever possible. By buying food locally, consumers help to keep family farms thriving and preserve nearby farmland for future generations. Consumers also benefit by enjoying fresher food that has been selected and grown for its superior taste and quality, and not for its ability to conform with industrial methods of processing. Deborah will discuss Slow Food, and how its mission dovetails with that of groups such as The Quivira Coalition, and others, that are concerned with environment and ecology.



Deborah Madison, a former chef and restaurateur writes about food and cooking. She is the author of several cookbooks, including *The Greens Cookbook* and *Local Flavors*, and a contributor to *Gourmet*, *Food and Wine*, and *Bon Appetit*. She is convivium co-leader of Slow Food Santa Fe, serves on Slow Food USA's Ark-Presidia Committee, and is a board member of the International Foundation for Bio-Diversity.

Madison grew up in California, before the resurgence of farmers markets, but at a time when people had great vegetable gardens. She studied city planning and sociology in college, but had been interested in food and cooking since the age of fifteen when the enticing smell of bread baking over the neighbor's fence got her started. She never dreamed that she would cook for a living, or live a life so involved with food. Except for some very wonderful years working and learning at Chez Panisse in Berkeley, she is essentially a self-taught cook.

Fifteen years of experimenting with vegetarian cooking culminated in the opening of Greens restaurant in San Francisco, in 1979. While Madison says she thoroughly enjoyed developing and cooking vegetable-based cuisine, she never considered herself a devout, life-style vegetarian. She happily eats vegetarian most of the time, but her interests have shifted from vegetables to all foods—how they are grown, raised, and produced, including animals. These are the vital issues to Madison, who thoroughly supports those ranchers who are raising animals in a way that's healthful for the animals, the land, and for the consumers. Thus, Madison became involved in the international slow food movement.

The Burch Award Banquet will be a merger of local foods and minor breeds. It will be a Slow Food meal of New Mexican heritage turkey, Corriente beef, and locally grown vegetables and greens.

The Clarence Burch Award

Clarence Burch (1906–2000)

By all accounts, Clarence Burch was a remarkable man.

Rancher, teacher, conservationist, activist, international diplomat, and public servant to five governors, Clarence Burch lived an enviable career full of innovation, dedication, curiosity, and good humor. He was a man very much of his time, and yet miles ahead of it as well.

The eldest of nine children, Clarence was born in Bromide, Oklahoma, in what was then Indian Territory. Raised on various farms and ranches, he developed a love of the land that grew to become a passion for a lifetime. "My grandfather had an innate sense for natural forces," says Andy Dunigan. "Land was in his blood. Every discussion always started with a question about the weather."

In high school, Clarence set records in track before working his way through Oklahoma A&M. Upon graduation he worked for a while as a teacher, coach, and county extension agent, before scraping together enough money to buy a small ranch near Mill Creek. He settled into the ranching life with his wife, Frances, and together they raised their children, Tom and Anne.

For a rancher, however, he had one unusual, and illuminating, weakness. "He was not mechanically inclined," says his son, Tom. "He couldn't fix the lawnmower. But he knew how to get you the right tool." His main talent, in other words, was working with people. "He was an educator all his life," says Tom, "and a problem-solver. He used to say 'there isn't a problem out there that can't be fixed.' And if he couldn't do it, he knew who could."

One area that Clarence applied his "can-do" attitude to was water. While serving as Director of the Division of Water Resources in the 1940s, he traveled to every seat of Oklahoma's 77 counties to assess municipal and rural water needs. Shortly thereafter, with Clarence's encouragement, and over the objections of the oil companies, Governor Roy Turner signed the state's first groundwater restrictions into law.

"I made the statement then and still do that water is more important than oil," Clarence said in an interview. "I think time will show me to be right in that."

He was a careful steward of his own land as well. "He knew that all he had to sell on his ranch was grass," recalls Tom. "So, he took care to do the job right." His grandson agrees. "He understood that land has its limits," recalls Andy. "And he emphasized collaborative solutions to natural resource problems."

In addition to conservation activism, Clarence was deeply involved in reforming the beef industry. Declaring that "we got a world to feed!" Clarence steered his fellow ranchers away from a professional infatuation at the time with winning "blue ribbons" at county fairs, says his son, and toward the question of animal production and performance. He became the first president of the Beef Improvement Federation and helped found the Performance Registry International.

With typical zeal, he insisted that ranchers become note-takers too. "Records make history," he says in *Courageous Cattlemen*. "Records direct the present. Records foresee the future. Records are the working man's tools that have practical application. . .and add to the economics of the beef industry."

This attitude, considered radical in its day, today dominates the industry, observes Tom.

For his energy and leadership, Clarence was honored in 1955 with inclusion in a group of American farmers and ranchers that conducted a ground-breaking tour of the Soviet Union during the depths of the Cold War.

Later, his advice was sought by his son-in-law, Pat Dunigan, who had recently purchased the 110,000-acre Baca Ranch, located in the mountains high above Los Alamos, New Mexico. Observing that the ranch had been used pretty hard by its previous owners, Clarence's advice was twofold: quit the logging; and cross-fence the property so that the cattle wouldn't overgraze any longer—advice that his son-in-law followed.

Clarence's people skills extended to his family as well. Andy remembers him as an "extremely warm, charismatic man who got along with people from all walks of life." Another son-in-law, Jim Wilson, says Clarence could "carry on a conversation on any topic" and did so right up to the end of his life.

Both Anne and Tom agree that family was their parents' highest priority. "The whole family went to everything," she recalls, "and he was always there for us as kids"—a point echoed by Tom who says his father "never missed one of my track meets." He had a wonderful sense of humor too, says Anne, "and an immense curiosity about the world." She also describes her parents' fifty-year marriage as a "real partnership."

Clarence's warmth and vitality were evident throughout his life. A few years before his death, his family brought him into the sale barn on his favorite chair and placed him in the center of the action, so he could inspect the animals and talk "shop" with the participants.

Tom remembers with wry amazement that his father's failing eyesight always managed to get better when they drove around the ranch. "He'd see a loose wire in a fence or ask about the condition of a cow at a distance," he says. "It was pretty incredible."

Perhaps Andy sums up his grandfather's qualities best: "Clarence embodied what we call today 'The Radical Center.' He was more than just a rancher. He was a public servant, an activist, and a man very concerned about the land and sustainable practices. He was a remarkable man."

We at The Quivira Coalition are proud to honor Clarence Burch with an Annual Award.

Those of us who knew Clarence were aware that, if you want action, you got Clarence involved. When he started on a project, things were going to happen. He had the will to win as an athlete, and he made things happen throughout life.—"Clarence Burch, Diversified Activist," in ***Courageous Cattlemen****,*
by Robert C. de Baca

As always, there were the many fine nominees for the Burch Award this year. We wish to recognize all of the extraordinary men and women, and their organizations, who are working to improve the health of the West.

The Clarence Burch Award

The Quivira Coalition is proud to announce its 4th Annual Clarence Burch Award Recipients Jim and Joy Williams/The Williams Ranch John Pierson/The U. S. Forest Service Kirk Gadzia/Resource Management Services

Also honored:
Janice Stevenson, Quemado District Ranger, USFS
Steve Libby, Range Officer, Gila National Forest, USFS
Marcia Andre, Supervisor, Gila National Forest, USFS
Dave Stewart, Range Supervisor, Region Three, USFS

[From left to right] Steve Libby, Jim Williams, and Kirk Gadzia review the grazing plan for the Williams Ranch.

In an era when relations between ranchers and the Forest Service are often chilly, and occasionally confrontational, stories about cooperation, progress, and hope too often get overlooked.

One such story can be found a few miles south of Quemado, New Mexico, in northern Catron County—a county notorious for its cranky attitude toward the federal government.

There on the Williams Ranch—half public, half private—one ranch family decided to switch rather than keep fighting.

In 1995, the Forest Service reviewed Jim Williams' Agua Fria allotment and decided to cut the number of permitted cattle Jim could run on the forest. It was the first time the permit had been cut in the lifetimes of Jim or his father, Frank, who had assembled the ranch back in the 1940s.

"It wasn't the cut so much that bothered me as the choices they gave me," said Jim. "They only gave me two: a straight reduction in numbers, or less time on the forest. There was no flexibility in management or anything. It was their way or the highway."

Jim took the option of less time on the forest, which had the consequence of causing him to graze his private ground too hard. Angered, he joined a class action lawsuit against the Forest Service. He also traveled to Tucson to observe the resolution of another court case, this one brought by environmentalists.

"I thought the only answer was to fight," Jim recalled. "Well, we lost both of those cases, and so I thought that was pretty much the end of everything."

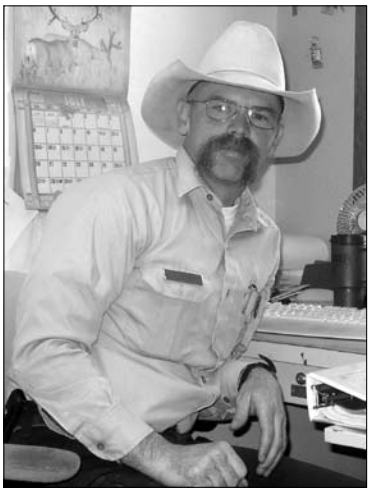
In 1998, he decided to try something new. Inviting representatives of The Quivira Coalition onto his ranch, he listened attentively to their message of land health, progressive ranch management, and cooperation. When the Catron County Manager, who was also on

the tour, took Jim aside to dissuade him of working with these "greenies," Jim ordered the Manager off his ranch.

If Jim and Joy were willing to try something new, so was John Pierson, the new Range Conservationist on the District. John knew from experience that progressive ranching ideas, and cooperation, could work well.

With the assistance of Kirk Gadzia, who helped Jim and John set goals for the Williams Ranch, a planned grazing design was created for both the public and private land. A key was to treat both halves of the ranch as one unit, abetted by a large map. Together they constructed a grazing plan that utilized existing pastures and natural boundaries across the entire landscape, regardless of ownership.

More importantly, trust was built. Jim and Joy began to host tours and workshops on the ranch (augmented by Joy's fabulous cooking), and Jim took advantage of Quivira educational opportunities. A visit to Sid Goodloe's ranch inspired Jim to return home and cut down junipers with a vengeance—at least until Kirk gave him the idea that others would pay him for the privilege.



Jim and Joy also opened their private land for a major riparian restoration project, directed by Bill Zeedyk, and manned by numerous urban volunteers. Jim was so impressed by the folks with Hawks Aloft, a nonprofit bird group hired to do monitoring on the creek, that he joined them on their surveys.

"I got a real kick out of looking for ferruginous hawks on my place," he said, referring to an elusive and sensitive species "of concern."

It is not something Jim would have said a few years ago.

Through the all changes, Jim and Joy enjoyed the strong and steady support of John Pierson and his bosses in the Forest Service.

"The trouble with trust is that it takes patience," said John, "and that's hard today because we're kind of an impatient society. But letting things develop is the real key to success."

"There'll always be disagreements," John continued, "but Jim and I respect each other, and we're keeping in mind what's best for the ground. Putting the ranch together as one unit really helped. It helped the Forest Service, it helped Jim, and it helped the land."

John noted that the public land under Jim's care has steadily improved through one of the worst droughts in memory. He credits Jim and Kirk, but we think John's support was vital as well.

[From top to bottom] Jim and Joy Williams, John Pierson, and Kirk Gadzia.

We're not the only organization that thinks highly of John. In 2002, he won the Chief's Award for National Range Program Manager of the Year for the entire Forest Service.

"The best part of working with Jim and Joy," said John, "is that our families have become good friends. It's been an honor and a pleasure to work with them."

Conference Speakers

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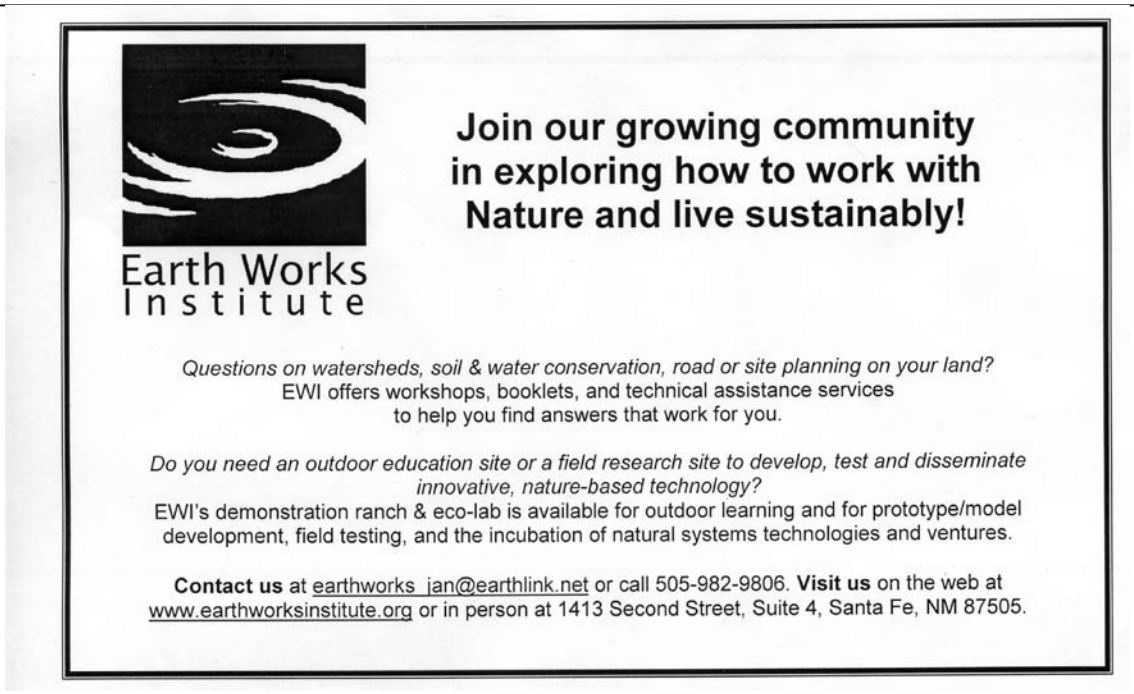
Bluewater Creek Workshop, May 20, 2004



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Carrizo Valley Ranch Workshop, September 18, 2004

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Thanks to all the workshop participants and staff who made these projects successful!

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I hope to see you at one or more workshops in 2005!

Bill Zeedyk

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...with appreciation to The Quivira Coalition for their leadership.