

Transitioning To a New Model of Conservation

The Quivira Coalition

2006 Annual Report



The Quivira Coalition

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The Quivira Coalition: Transitioning To a New Model of Conservation

In 2006, we became ranchers – not in theory, but in practice.

On June 3rd, forty-nine heifers were delivered to our ranch on the Valle Grande allotment, on the Santa Fe National Forest, atop Rowe Mesa, south of Pecos, New Mexico. They were the first installment of what has become a 124-head herd of heifers, plus three Corriente bulls, all owned by The Quivira Coalition, all under the ‘Valle Grande’ brand. Ranchers Jack and Pat Hagelstein, who sold the cattle to us, were perhaps as intrigued (and surprised) by our foray into the livestock business as we were.

Owning cattle is part of our new business plan for the Rowe Mesa Grassbank. Knowing that the grant funding was about to end, we developed a plan that emphasized lowering costs, raising earned income, improving land health, conducting education and turning a profit, if possible (all revenue generated from the cattle is plowed back into operations, including conservation activities). The new plan means running the allotment like a ranch.

It also means rethinking the Grassbank itself, as well as redefining our relationship with our partners – the US Forest Service, the Northern New Mexico Stockmans’ Association, and the Extension Service. If the old model has to change, so do expectations. In the end, we folded the Grassbank into overall ranch goals – a portion of the allotment’s AUMs (the amount of forage needed by an “animal unit” (AU) grazing for one month) are set aside as a Grassbank ‘reserve’ to be employed when ecological and economics conditions were favorable.

One unexpected bonus of the new plan was the

discovery of a local market for our pasture-raised beef. In the fall, we sold six animals to residents of Santa Fe (and served a portion of the meat at our Annual Conference in 2007) to rave reviews.

In other words, we became local food producers.

Another unexpected outcome was membership in the New Mexico Cattlegrowers’ Association. We received an application in the mail in mid-summer, filled it out and sent it in. Months later, after some apparently vigorous internal debate, it was accepted.

If you told us in 1997 that The Quivira Coalition would one day be producing beef from its own ranch under its own brand and applying for membership to the statewide Cattlegrowers’ Association, we simply would not have believed you. For the three founders, all ex-Sierra Club leaders, becoming ranchers wasn’t on our “to do list”.

By 2006, however, it didn’t seem so far-fetched. In fact, when discussing the ranch in our lectures and presentations around the region today we state simply that The Quivira Coalition is “a con-



Rounding up cattle on our Valle Grande Ranch, Fall 2006

servation organization that manages cattle for land health and profit.”

For a simple statement, it says a lot about the future.

Changing Times

Most nonprofit organizations, like most businesses, must adapt to changing ideas, technologies and values in the broader society or risk losing their effectiveness in their particular ‘marketplace.’ While this rule doesn’t apply to everyone – for some organizations the underlying need for their services, such as feeding the homeless or helping the disadvantaged, remains constant despite ‘changing times’ – for many the challenge is to keep up with events in a rapidly evolving world.

This is particularly true for nonprofits which have a conservation or environmental focus. That’s because environmental challenges at regional and even global scales, including their economic consequences, are evolving at a rapid rate as we move deeper into the 21st century, requiring new thinking, new strategies, and new goals.

What worked even a decade ago may not be sufficient anymore.

For example, a review of Charles Wilkinson’s classic book Crossing the Next Meridian: Land, Water, and the Future West, which was published in 1994, reveals that the major challenge for conservationists nearly twenty years ago was grappling with the legacy of the “lords of yesterday” – the laws, customs, and policies created in the wake of the West’s vigorous frontier era.

These “lords” include the 1872 Mining Act, which encouraged a firesale of public lands to mining interests; the 1902 Newlands Act, which inaugurated an era of frenzied dam building; the implementation of the ‘Western Range’ idea in 1905 (and the follow-up 1934 Taylor Grazing Act) which institutionalized livestock interests on public land; as well as various timber, homestead, and water laws and regulations.

By the late 1980s, Wilkinson argues, these “lords” were out-of-kilter with the times, resulting in a great deal of conflict. From the ‘timber wars’ of the Northwest, the ‘grazing wars’ of the Southwest, the ‘wolf wars’ of the northern Rockies, and the clashes over endangered species everywhere, the struggle between the “old” West and the “new” had kicked into high gear.

For nonprofit conservation organizations of the era, their mission seemed relatively straightforward: fight *for* wilderness areas and national parks and *against* the lords of yesterday. At the same time, they supported the economic tonic of increased recreation and tourism, whose mostly unquestioned benefits were blossoming at the time of the publication of Wilkinson’s book.

Fast forward to 2006 and both the problems and the cures of the American West as identified in Crossing to the Next Meridian seem old-fashioned.



Photo monitoring on the Dry Cimarron, August, 2006

For example, Wilkinson makes little or no reference to global climate change, restoration, collaboration, the rise of watershed groups, the expansion of local food markets, or the dynamic energy of agro-ecology (though he does identify the outlines of the progressive ranching movement). At the same time, there is little mention of the downside to a tourism-based economy, including the damage wide-spread sprawl would soon do to communities of people and wildlife.

This is not a criticism of the author. Wilkinson neglects these developments partly because they were beyond the scope of his project, but mostly because they had not yet popped onto the “radar screen” of western activists and observers at the time. Nor is it a suggestion that some “lords of yesterday” – such as the massive and destructive expansion of oil and gas development going on currently – don’t require a fight.

But Wilkinson’s book indicates how much has changed in less than twenty years – and suggests that those organizations who have not changed with the times are probably losing their effectiveness in the marketplace of action.

Today, for example, the challenges confronting conservation groups include rapid land fragmentation, the deleterious effects of climate change, the expansion of destructive industrial agricultural practices, the consequences of population pressures, burgeoning “over-recreation” on public land, a dissolving bond between nature and members of the next generation, and the effect of all of the above on biodiversity.

And as we get further into the 21st century these trends may very well be augmented by a general sustainability crisis, including turbulence in the energy sector, which, according to the re-

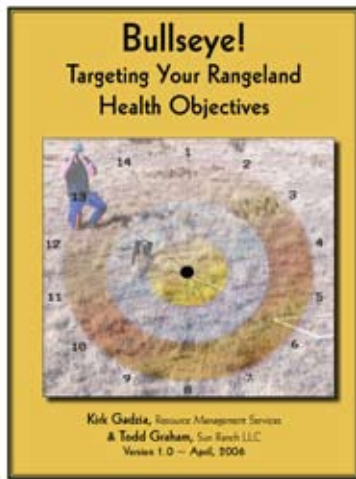


Bulls roam the uplands of the Valle Vidal, September 2006.

cent United Nations’ Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, could very easily lead to a “diminishment in human well-being” worldwide.

In other words, for conservation to be effective, fighting the “lords of yesterday” is not nearly as important today as is preparing for the “Age of Consequences” which is now unfolding all around us. And to do that successfully, a conservation organization must be constantly evolving as well as constantly searching for practical solutions to pressing problems.

Fortunately, nimbleness, coupled with a steadfast concern for human well-being, has been one of the hallmarks of The Quivira Coalition. It explains our evolution – why we focused on progressive livestock management in the early years, why we embraced the restoration strategies of Bill Zeedyk when we came across them, why we published a book on ranch road repair, why we conduct workshops on water harvesting today, why we started the New Ranch Network, why we adopted the principles of land health over the traditional focus on preservation, and why we are currently searching for ways to make conservation pay for itself.

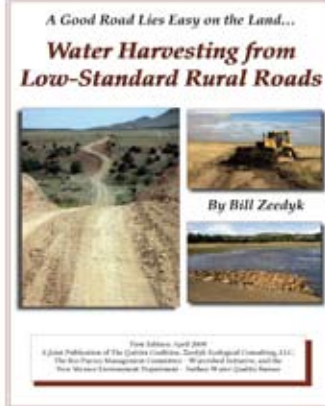


It explains why, in 2002, we changed our mission statement from offering “common sense solutions to the grazing debate” to fostering “ecological, economic and social health on western landscapes through education, innovation, collaboration, and progressive public and private land stewardship.”

It explains, in short, why we became ranchers.

New Model

For all our change, however, there are core tenets to The Quivira Coalition that have remained virtually unaltered over the past decade. These tenets, combined with our accomplishments, as well as our adaptability, suggest that we have created a new model of conservation for the gathering concerns of the 21st century.



The ten core tenets are:

- 1) Meet in the field “beyond rightdoing and wrongdoing” – sometimes called the ‘radical center’ or what we call the New Ranch – a neutral place where people can come together to explore their common interests rather than argue their dif-

ferences;

- 2) Avoid litigation or legislation;
- 3) Start with the grassroots – starting with the grass and the roots – or what we call Land Health;

- 4) Focus energy on the ‘eager learners’;
- 5) Emphasize outreach, education and the dissemination of knowledge and innovation;
- 6) Conduct on-the-ground demonstration projects;
- 7) Engage in entrepreneurial action both as an organization and as a conservation philosophy – concentrate on strategies that make conservation profitable;
- 8) Work primarily at the nexus of agriculture and ecology;
- 9) Manage land, produce food and be resilient, and;
- 10) Promote networking, collaboration and strong relationships – we believe saving relationships, not places, is the key to the future of conservation.

We call it the ‘eager learner’ model. It can be contrasted to the watershed or ‘stakeholder’ model, which is the dominate collaborative model at work in the West today (sometimes called a CBC – a Community-Based Collaborative).

In the stakeholder model, all parties who are willing to come to a “table of trust” – to borrow a phrase from San Miguel County, Colorado, Commissioner Art Goodtimes – are welcome to participate in the collaborative process. This is important in a watershed where effective action often requires the involvement of as many stakeholders as possible. The upside to the stakeholder model is that it can be an energizing form of local democracy in action – where diverse parties can meet, talk, negotiate, and implement. The downside is that it can be a slow, cumbersome process that is susceptible to breakdown.

The eager learner model is different. It emphasizes giving resources to individuals, associations, and organizations who literally raise their hands and ask for help. Instead of negotiating, mediating, or resolving conflicts among various

stakeholders, the eager learner model provides educational, networking, financial, or other assistance to those who ask for it. It seeks to encourage progressive change through the dissemination of innovation and the encouragement of relationship-building.

Our version of the eager learner model has four components:

- 1) An Annual Conference ~ This is the neutral place where members of the radical center can meet. It draws over 500 people each year.
- 2) Outreach and Education ~ We have published numerous books, field guides, bulletins, newsletters, journals and conference proceedings. We have conducted over 100 educational events around the region, delivered many public lectures, and collaborated with over forty organizations and many private landowners.
- 3) Land & Water Projects ~ We have directed nine land health and riparian restoration demonstration projects around New Mexico. We are also 'walking the talk' of progressive livestock management, monitoring, restoration, collaboration and 'New Ranch' economics on the 36,000-acre Valle Grande Ranch, located on Forest Service land near Pecos, NM.
- 4) The New Ranch Network ~ Since 2005, we have assisted over thirty landowners, grazing associations, and other community organizations through a small grants program and a network of consultants, mentors, and specialists. Assistance has included: watershed plans, low-stress livestock clinics, grazing



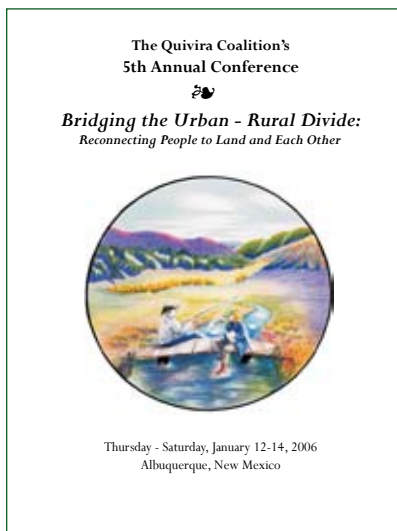
planning, monitoring, bird surveys and mapping.

Although this model is still evolving, our experience tells us that it holds a great deal of promise for the challenges that will confront conservation in the 21st century.

2006

In addition to becoming ranchers, 2006 marked important developments in our efforts to “keep up” with the times. These include:

- ◆ The Fifth Annual Conference, which focused on “Bridging the Urban-Rural Divide” and attracted nearly 500 people, a third of whom were ranchers.
- ◆ Publication of an innovative monitoring manual, Bulleseye! Targeting Your Rangeland Health Objectives, aimed at landowners of all stripes, authored by our good friends Kirk Gadzia and Todd Graham.
- ◆ Publication of A Good Road Lies Easy on the Land: Water Harvesting from Low-Standard Rural Roads by Bill Zeedyk.
- ◆ The complete redesign of our web site, thanks to the skill and hard work of staff members Deborah Myrin and Sheryl Russell.
- ◆ The transformation of our newsletter into a Journal format.
- ◆ The steady expansion of the effectiveness of the New Ranch Network, whose small grants program has not only helped over thirty landowners in the region, but helped hundreds because of attendance at various land based workshops.
- ◆ The inauguration of Land Health Services, a fee-based consulting, planning and mapping service of The Quivira Coalition that assists landowners.



Continued successful restoration work on the Dry Cimarron River, Comanche Creek, and Cedro Creek, as well as many educational projects around the state.

Annual Conference & Clarence Burch Award

The Quivira Coalition's Fifth Annual Conference was another big success.

The event, titled *"Bridging the Urban-Rural Divide,"* took place January 14-17, 2006, at the Albuquerque Hilton, and drew 500 people from eighteen states. Speakers came from Vermont, Wisconsin, California, Oregon, Utah, as well as the Southwest region and Mexico.

The Keynote Speaker, Richard Louv, children's advocate and author of *'Last Child In The Woods'* gave a rousing call-to-arms about the challenge of reconnecting children to nature. His was one of three standing ovations delivered by the audience. Tears flowed during the three days too – many people considered this Conference to be the most emotional so far.

The official goal of the Conference was this:

"To many the widening divide between urban and rural populations in the West threatens the region's long-term economic and ecological health. Whether it is food, water, policy or politics, the connection between urban and rural, once strong, has become a chasm. Overcoming this great divide will require new thinking, new dialogue, and new understanding of a rapidly changing world. This Conference will explore emerging ideas and innovative strategies that reconnect land and people."

The unofficial goal was to grow the "village" of ranchers, conservationists, public land manag-

ers, scientists and others who have come together over the last five years in an effort to shake hands, look, listen, and learn about the possibility of a shared future. A breakdown of attendees:

- ◆ New Mexico: 330
- ◆ Out-of-state: 170
- ◆ Ranchers: 28%
- ◆ Environmental Groups: 17%
- ◆ Federal: 12%
- ◆ State: 11%
- ◆ Tribal: 2%
- ◆ Academic: 9%
- ◆ Private Business: 7%
- ◆ Media: 1%
- ◆ Public (non-affiliated): 13%

In addition, the Range School, taught by Dr. Fred Provenza of Utah State University, drew 180 participants, nearly all of whom were ranchers. And a Special Symposium on the Clean water Act drew nearly 100 people.

The Quivira Coalition was pleased to honor two ranching couples for the 2006 Clarence Burch Award who demonstrate remarkable leadership in the difficult job of linking urban and rural meaningfully through their work.



Jim and Carol Thorpe spent most of their adult lives in Santa Fe, helping to manage a family-owned hotel on a historic downtown property.

They knew which end of a cow got up first, but not much more. Today, they own and operate a 12,000-acre cow/calf ranch in rural eastern New Mexico, having very successfully made the leap to the 'New Ranch.'

Carol directs the 'personnel department' (the cows) on the ranch while Jim calls himself the 'facility manager.' As a result of their strong partnership and willingness to look, listen and learn, the ranch has been selected as a demonstration site



for various research institutions. Jim was also recently elected to the Board of the New Mexico branch of the Society for Range Management.

George Whitten and Julie Sullivan have made an equally long journey. Located in the upper San Luis Valley, the San Juan Ranch has been in the Whitten family continuously since George's great grandfather homesteaded the place in 1897. An educator and innovator by nature, George switched to holistic resource management in the 1980s. He has been committed to outreach and education, especially to urban-based environmentalists, ever since.

Julie's journey is the longest. Born and raised in San Diego, she was an actress before switching to environmental education after attending Lesley University, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where she stayed to become a teacher in the

school's Audubon Expeditions program. She was also a vegetarian and a confirmed "Cattle Free in '93" activist – at least until she met George when one of the Expeditions made a scheduled three-day stop at the San Juan Ranch six years ago. She fell in love and stayed. Both families have also dedicated themselves to sharing their knowledge through speaking, writing, getting involved in collaborative projects, teaching interns, learning, and innovating.

Rowe Mesa Grassbank on The Valle Grande Ranch

As described previously, 2006 represented the first year of a five-year transition to a new model for the grassbank. The 2006 season started off on the dry side with essentially no precipitation from September through the third week of June. The rest of July and August made up for the previous dry months with record rains and the grasses responded accordingly. The fall monitoring produced the highest forage production numbers we have seen yet on the allotment.

One of the cornerstones of the new model is ownership, and more importantly, sale of live-stock. Of the 24 heifers we retained, we sold six and kept 15 bred heifers over for 2007 to act as a seed herd to help orient new cattle to the Mesa. We ran three Corriente bulls with the heifers. Our six sales resulted in our first real income from ranch operations, \$4,293.45 - a modest start but significant. We learned a great deal from the experience: about the quality of the meat which comes from our animals, about marketing and pricing, and about processing. We hope to build on what we have learned and increase sales and resulting income substantially next season.

In addition to our own livestock, the Grassbank hosted 90 cow-calf pairs from our neighbors, the



Practicing low-stress livestock handling techniques during a workshop on the Valle Grande Ranch, September 2006.

Barbero Allotment, from July 15 through October 1, although no conservation project was realized from the exchange.

Water and fences continue to be the major challenges of operating on the Mesa. Ranch manager Michael Moon made substantial inroads on the infrastructure front in 2006. In 2005 we had two functional drinkers out of a potential 20. By the end of the season 14 were up and running. Two additional drinkers, one temporary and one not completely reconditioned, were also put into service in 2006. Our goal for the 2007 grazing season is to bring an additional four drinkers on-line. Most critical in the operation of the water system is the reliability of the water lines. In



Range Riders move cattle on the Valle Grande Ranch, June 2006.

2006, approximately 22 line breaks/valve leaks were repaired. In the case of valves, repair meant complete replacement of the valve and valve box. Our goal for 2007 is to increase the reliability of the mainline system and reduce the amount of time spent on line repairs.

2006 saw the initiation of the volunteer range rider program on the ranch. The goal of the volunteer range rider program is to provide non-ranchers an opportunity to learn about livestock handling and public lands ranching from the saddle. Prospective volunteers brought their horses up in early June and Michael provided a one-day orientation, moving a small herd around the Seco Pens. Four volunteers then helped gather and move the herd within and between pastures on weekends. The frequent rains, which seemed to be concentrated around weekends, reduced the number of days volunteers could work on the Mesa. The volunteers were a big help and a great group to spend time with. The season ended with a low-stress livestock clinic at Seco Pens followed by a barbeque to thank volunteers and friends of Quivira. By all measures the pilot program was a success and will be continued in 2007. We should have a solid group who know the ins and outs of the Mesa for next season.

Education and Outreach

Our final Newsletter, "*Mugido: Rethinking the Federal Commons*", in the newsletter format, came out in April and our newly formatted, Journal, "*A New Land Movement*", came out in October and two bulletins were distributed in March and July.

2006 Scheduled QC Events:

- ◆ February 11 - 12 ~ Low Stress Livestock Herding Clinic, Dexter, NM.
- ◆ March 6 - 22 ~ Implementation of restoration treatments along Cedro Creek, Tijeras, NM.

- ◆ March 16 ~ Cedro Creek Restoration workshop for local students and teachers, Tijeras, NM.
- ◆ March 24 - 25 ~ Dry Cimarron Restoration Workshop, Folsom, NM.
- ◆ April 6 ~ Cedro Creek Restoration for Students and Teachers, Tijeras, NM.
- ◆ April 22 ~ Cedro Creek Restoration Volunteer Day, Tijeras, NM.
- ◆ April 25 - 28 ~ Jornada Experimental Range/BLM Monitoring Workshop.
- ◆ April 29 - May 1 ~ Red Canyon Reserve Trail and Volunteer Weekend.
- ◆ May 3 - 5 ~ Restoration Specialist Training by Bill Zeedyk Session #1, Tijeras, NM.
- ◆ May 16 - 18 ~ NM Dept. of Transportation Roads and Wetlands Training Seminar, Santa Fe, NM.
- ◆ July 17 - 22 ~ Vane Installation & Exclosure Completion with Gallup YCC on Comanche Creek, Valle Vidal Unit of the Carson National Forest, Amalia, NM.
- ◆ July 29th ~ Cedro Creek Restoration with volunteers from PNM, Tijeras, NM.
- ◆ August 2 - 4 ~ Restoration Specialist Training by Bill Zeedyk Session #2, Tijeras, NM.
- ◆ September 9 - 10 ~ Comanche Creek Assessment and Photo Monitoring.
- ◆ October 4 - 6 ~ Restoration Specialist Training by Bill Zeedyk, Session #3, Tijeras, NM.
- ◆ on methods for sustainable and economic advantages, Rowe Mesa, NM.
- ◆ Taos Mountain Beef and Forest Service funds helped produce an educational workshop on Grass-Fed Beef, for maintaining, producing and marketing grassfed beef, Taos, NM.
- ◆ The USDA Forest Service helped fund the 2006 Range School "Cows have Culture Too" at our 2006 Annual Conference.
- ◆ NM Land Conservancy and the Forest Service provided funds to support a weekend of seminars on, "Saving the Ranch... Maintaining Grant County's Culture and Your Estate.", Silver City, NM.
- ◆ A Holistic Management Class was presented by Kirk Gadzia with the help of Forest Service funds to the Yavapai County, AZ area ranchers in the Verde Ranger District, Orme, AZ.
- ◆ A Range Management Seminar for sustainable planning for the ranch portion of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe's Farm and Ranch Enterprise was funded with the help of PNM, (NW New Mexico, SE Utah & SW Colorado.
- ◆ Earth Works Institute, The Quivira Coalition and PNM funded a Galisteo Basin Watershed workshop on landscape health in the fall of 2006, El Dorado, NM.

New Ranch Network Events

- ◆ The Quivira Coalition and USDA Forest Service provided funds for a 1 day Rangeland Health Seminar and a booth at the Cowboy Symposium in October, Ruidoso, NM.
- ◆ The Quivira Coalition and USDA Forest Service provided funds to produce a Low Stress Livestock Herding Clinic with Guy Glosson for local ranchers and residents to teach hands-

Ongoing Projects

Cedro Creek

Bill Zeedyk of Zeedyk Ecological Consulting and Tom Moody of Natural Channel Design, presented a 3-day seminar to the NM Department of Transportation. This seminar included a day of field visits to sites where road construction interacts with streams. The training was entitled "Incorporating Natural Channel Design into Transportation Engineering" held May 16-18, 2006 with 25 participants.



Cedro Creek Restoration Volunteers from the local community and the Albuquerque Wildlife Federation, April 2006.

All three sessions of "Restoration Methods for Riparian, Wetland and Ciénega Ecosystems" have been completed with 34 out of 40 participants completing the training. Certificates of Completion will be given to all that completed the course.

Four, one-day student workshops were held April 29, 2005; July 8, 2005; March 16, 2006; and April 6, 2006. Sixty-four students from the various programs and schools (including Van Buren Middle School (MESA) program, New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science, East Mountain High School and local home-schooled children), participated in these four workshops. The students helped monitor the project, remove noxious weeds, disperse seeds for re-growth of native vegetation, close eroding side trails, mulch disturbed areas, and build rock water harvesting structures while learning about Cedro Creek's riparian & wetland habitats.

Three adult workshops (April 1-2, April 22, 2006 and September 16, 2006) were attended by 78 volunteers from the Albuquerque Wildlife Federation, local residents, state and federal employees and PNM. They helped build larger rock treatments along several reaches of Cedro Creek.

The Ciudad Water and Soil Conservation District provided funding for the implementation of treatments using large equipment. This part of the restoration was implemented by Steve Carson of Rangeland Hands and Craig Sponholtz of Dryland Solutions. Work commenced on March 6, 2006 and was completed on March 30, 2006. A total of 15 machine built structures were installed. The structures were 11 Filter Dams, one Zuni Bowl (Filter Dam/Drop Structure/Head Cut Control Structure), and 3 Baffle/Point Bar/Channel Re-route Structures. With the help of volunteers (435 volunteer hours) and contractual labor, 91 treatments (practices or structures) have been installed along 8 reaches of Cedro Creek.

Dry Cimarron River

In June of 2006, our Dry Cimarron EPA 319 (h) Water Quality Grant concluded. The full final report can be found on our website www.quivira-coalition.org under our Land and Water Program section. In summary, the river restoration segment of the grant reinstated three original meanders which added 1,282 ft. of channel length; decommissioned one concrete irrigation plug and one low-water crossing; and built 2 boulder vanes; and 1 boulder weir.

Volunteers implemented smaller treatments during public workshops. They re-vegetated eroding stream banks with willow cuttings from a healthy stock of willows located on the far eastern end of the ranch. They installed vane structures in strategic locations to move the river's thalweg towards the opposite bank, away from eroding streambanks. One rock dams and wicker weirs stabilized the channel bed; sediment sources from upland sites and eroding side gullies were controlled using one rock dams; straw bale falls, rock bowls, and disturbed areas were mulched

and reseeded.

Between October 2002 – March 2006 , 14,945 ft. of electric fencing, 16 post vanes, 4 weirs, 3 picket baffles, 10 rock structures, 3 rock bowls, 2 one rock dams, 1 straw bale dam, 1 sand bag dam, 1 (3-tiered) straw bale fall, and 3 rock headcut control structures were installed while 4,388 ft. of streambank was revegetated with approximately 5,000 willow cuttings.

By the end of the grant, eight beaver dams had been established along the east reach of the creek and four on the west. These dams helped raise the water level upstream thereby soaking the banks and giving more moisture for willow and other woody vegetation growth to help stabilize eroding banks.

Comanche Creek

Our on-going EPA 319 (h) Water Quality Grant to restore habitat for the Rio Grande Cutthroat trout along Comanche Creek had another successful season of workshops, restoration and monitoring. This year the Gallup, New Mexico Youth Conservation Corps helped install restoration structures during July. Volunteers from the general public, New Mexico Trout, Trout-Unlimited (Truchas Chapter), the Albuquerque Wildlife Federation, the Santa Clara Fire Crew, along with our implementation contractors Bill Zeedyk, Steve Carson and Craig Sponholtz, provided guidance, support and assistance during workshops in August and September. We have one more season to complete our restoration obligations on Comanche Creek. To date, 21,770 ft. of stream



The Dry Cimarron August 2005.

length and 99 sites have been treated using 127 instream structures and 49 mini-exclosures. Volunteers have also installed 102 erosion control structures on upland tributaries, and 12 miles of roads affecting the Comanche Creek Watershed have been treated or closed.

The Quivira Coalition's 2006 Assets & Ordinary Income

Period ending December 31, 2006 ~ (Cash Basis)

All financial documentation is shown before 990 tax reporting and annual audit.

ASSETS

Current Assets	\$147,395.92
Fixed Assets	\$503,191.06
Other Assets	<u>\$29,331.70</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$679,918.68

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities	\$48,936.34
Total Long Term Liabilities	<u>\$98,664.39</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$147,600.73

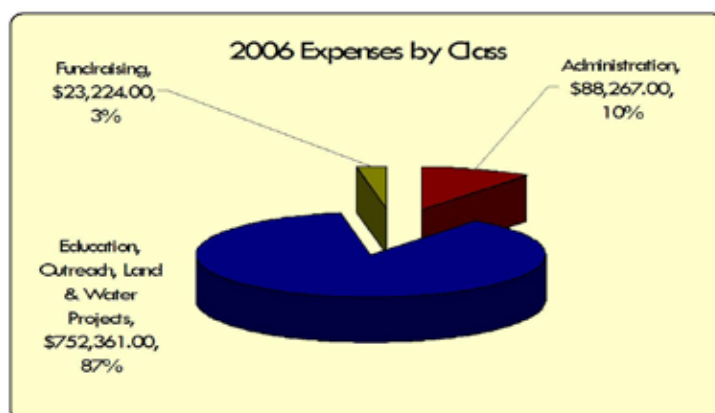
INCOME

		<i>Percent</i>
Program Contractual	\$62,895.00	8%
Public Contributions	\$129,893.00	16%
Government Grants	\$261,529.00	33%
Foundation Grants	\$219,133.00	28%
Product Sales	\$63,980.00	8%
Registration Income	\$50,803.00	6%
Other	<u>\$6,021.00</u>	1%
TOTAL ORDINARY INCOME	\$794,254.00	

The Quivira Coalition's 2006 Expenses

Period ending December 31, 2006 ~ (Cash Basis)

		Percent
Advertising & Promotion	\$3,007	0%
Burch Award	\$15,000	2%
Computer Hardware/Software	\$2,946	0%
Dues & Subscriptions	\$747	0%
Event Food	\$44,057	5%
Insurance	\$46,727	5%
Interest Expense	\$4,689	1%
Licenses & Fees	\$8,392	1%
Materials & Supplies	\$40,055	5%
Office Supplies	\$3,111	0%
Payroll Expenses	\$270,530	31%
Postage & Delivery	\$12,064	1%
Printing & Reproduction	\$54,726	6%
Professional Fees	\$186,509	22%
Contractual Program	\$13,401	2%
Property Taxes	\$724	0%
Office, Venue & Equipment Rental	\$24,949	3%
Maintenance & Repairs	\$14,095	2%
Resale Products	\$64,721	7%
Telephone & Utilities	\$14,970	2%
Travel	\$35,741	4%
Other	<u>\$2,691</u>	0%
Total Expenses	\$863,852.00	



*Many thanks to those who contributed during our
Annual Campaign and throughout 2006.*

Major

Anonymous
Bradshaw-Knight Foundation
Liz Claiborne/Art Ortenburg Foundation
Clark Family Foundation
Andrew Dunigan
Healy Foundation
Judith McBean Foundation

McCune Charitable Foundation
Messengers of Healing Winds Foundation
New Cycle Foundation
Public Service Company of New Mexico
Sand County Foundation
Thaw Charitable Trust

Sustaining

Animas Foundation
Arizona Community Foundation
BF Foundation
Bybee Family Foundation
CS Foundation
Community Bank
Compton Foundation
William Cowles Jr.
Earth Friends Wildlife Foundation
Farmers Investment Co.
Four Drag Ranch
Grasslans Charitable Foundation
Mark Gordon
Robert & Lynda Haspel

Nikki Hooser & Kathy Longinaker
Sylvia Y Jespersen
Jewish Community Foundation
Michael McGarrity
Malpai Borderlands Group
Martha-Ellen Tye Foundation
John & Joan Murphy Foundation
New Mexico Trout
New Mexico Women's Foundation
Northern Holistic Pioneers
Dennis A. O'Toole Family Foundation
Pete Pulis
Sopris Foundation
Tim A. Sullivan

Contributing

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William R. Brancard
Hamilton B. Brown

Harold Brown
Canada Alamosa Institute
Steve and Nansy Carson
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Collective Heritage Institute
Nancy J. Coonridge
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Daniel A. Flitner
Ruth E. Ford
Patrick Fry
Jimi Gadzia
J.E. Gallegos
Geta A. Gatterman
John S. Gay
Christie Green
Jon Griggs
George A. Grossman
John Heyneman
David & Valerie Hutt
David Jenness
JT Land & Cattle LLC
Jake Kittle
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David McCrea
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Jerry Poe
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Susan Rain
Rainbow Ranch

Rancho Burro Cienaga
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Greg B. Titus
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Twin Willows Ranch
Ute Creek Cattle Company
Doug Warnock
Weaver Ranch
Douglas Webb
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Frank Wood
Yellow Hills, LLC
Yesterday's Valley Ranch, Inc.



Planting willows on
the Dry Cimarron,
March 2006.

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- ◆ Grassbank Administrator
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