

# ARIZONA WILDLIFE

FALL 2017



# NEWS



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## ARIZONA WILDLIFE NEWS

EDITOR Linda Dightmon  
COPY EDITOR Kimberlee Kreuzer  
DESIGN & LAYOUT Linda Dightmon  
PRINTING Lang Printing & Mailing

### CONTRIBUTORS

Brad Powell Tom Mackin  
Bob Vahle Valerie Morrill  
Glen Dickens Thom Hulén  
Lew Carpenter Linda Dightmon  
Ryna Rock Kimberlee Kreuzer

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#### AWF MISSION STATEMENT

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The back cover was taken by Sydney Hiar. Sydney is an ASU Polytechnic Photography Club member. You can contact her at [shiar@asu.edu](mailto:shiar@asu.edu) or by Instagram @\_haisy

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If you have a photo you would like to submit for our cover, please contact Kimberlee at [awf@azwildlife.org](mailto:awf@azwildlife.org)

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# President's Corner

By Brad Powell

**T**here is no doubt the signs are showing up more every day. Summer is coming to a close, beautiful

colors, cooler temperatures and bugling elk help mark the change of seasons. We all remember the lazy days of summer of our youth. This summer has been anything but lazy for those of us that care about wildlife and its habitats.

The efforts to undermine public land management continue in our country and Arizona is one of the focus areas. Thankfully, the efforts to steal our public land legacy appear to be losing some steam. These efforts are cyclical in nature like cicadas, they occur every decade or so and make a lot of noise and then fade away. We have seen them in the past hiding behind different names like the Sagebrush Rebellion, the county supremacy movement and the "transfer of public lands to the states". The current effort, while weakening in some regards, is transitioning to indirect efforts to weaken our public land such as Agency reorganizations, punitive transfers of employees, oppressive budget cuts; attacks on national monuments; and weakening of the Clean Water Act.

The Arizona Wildlife Federation continues to lead the fight in Arizona to protect our public lands legacy. We continue to actively monitor and engage with the Transfer of Federal Public Lands study committee. HB 2658 in April 2015 authorized this committee. The committee is stacked with advocates for transfer and by law has to complete their study by 2020. We intend to make sure that the committee and Governor are fully aware of the importance of Federal public lands in Arizona.

In August, Secretary of the Interior Zinke submitted a report responding to the President's Executive order calling for a review of all National Monuments over 100,000 acres that have been proclaimed since January 1, 1996. The review included a look at 27 National Monuments, 4 of which are in Arizona. The AWF asked for no change to the current National Monuments in Arizona but suggested that the following adjustments be made to any future designations.

*Instead of reducing or rescinding existing national monuments, we ask that the following tenants be utilized in designation of future national monuments:*

- The monument proposal must be developed through a public process – one that includes hunters and anglers, as well as appropriate state and local governments.
- The monument proclamation must clearly stipulate that management authority over fish and wildlife populations will be retained by state fish and wildlife agencies.
- Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Forest Service lands

*must remain under the authority of a multiple-use focused land management agency.*

•Reasonable public access including motorized use where appropriate must be retained to enable continued hunting and fishing opportunities.

•The input and guidance of hunters and anglers must be included in management plans for national monuments.

•Important fish and wildlife habitat must be protected.

•The proposal must enjoy support from local sportsmen and women.

•Sporting opportunities must be upheld and the historical and cultural significance of hunting and fishing explicitly acknowledged in the monument proclamation

No final decisions have been announced on the recommendations contained in Secretary Zinke's report. We anticipate a decision soon.

In late June, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service released a draft revision to the Mexican Wolf Recovery Plan. The plan will guide the Mexican wolf recovery efforts with the primary goal of removing this subspecies from Endangered Species Act (ESA) protections and returning management to the states and tribes. The recovery strategy outlined in the plan will establish two Mexican wolf populations distributed within the historical range in the United States and Mexico. The AWF has been active in this process serving on the recovery team. We prepared and submitted comments generally in favor of the draft plan.

Those are just a few highlights of a busy summer. We will remain vigilant on behalf of Arizona's wildlife and habitats. I expect the fall will be just as busy.

## Letters to the Editor

Keep your communications short and to the point. All must be signed. If you send us questions, we will seek answers and print them here. There may be times mail volume may prevent us from publishing every letter we receive, but we will do our best to print as many as possible.

**Send your 'snail mail' to:**  
AWF Mail Pouch  
Arizona Wildlife Federation  
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# REGIONAL ROUNDUP

## Region I

### Bob Vahle, Region Director



During this reporting quarter (July-September 2017) the Region I Director was involved in several conservation activities that are important to the Arizona Wildlife Federation (AWF), its members, and its mission to conserve and protect wildlife and their habitats.

#### Mexican Gray Wolf Recovery Plan

The White Mountains in Region I have been a key area in Arizona for the reintroduction of the Mexican gray wolf. The Mexican wolf (*Canis lupus baileyi*) is an endangered subspecies of gray wolf protected by the Endangered Species Act (ESA) since 1976. In 1982, the USFWS developed a Mexican Wolf Recovery Plan that is still in effect today due to the dire concerns at that time that the species might go extinct. Following the near extinction of the Mexican wolf due to predator eradication efforts in the mid to late 1800's to mid-1900's, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Mexico, and partner agencies initiated a binational captive breeding program with 7 wolves and began efforts to re-establish Mexican wolves in the wild in the United States, in the White Mountains of Arizona (in 1998) and Mexico (in 2011). Today, Mexican wolves again inhabit portions of the southwestern United States in Arizona, New Mexico, and the northern Sierra Madre Occidental of Chihuahua in Mexico. Mexican wolves are present in these areas due to ongoing reintroduction efforts in both countries, supported by the binational captive breeding program. Currently, at the end of the 2016 survey period conducted by the Mexican wolf field team comprised of members of the USFWS and Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD), their survey indicates there are a minimum of 113 Mexican Gray wolves in the U.S. distributed in 10 packs in Arizona and 10 packs in New Mexico.

The AWF has been and will continue to support Mexican wolf population recovery including developing a policy resolution in cooperation with the New Mexico Wildlife Federation and adopted by the state affiliates of the National Wildlife at its annual meeting in May 2014 to support this program. However, AWF has been very concerned like many other sportsman/conservation organizations and other stakeholders, that the 1982 Mexican Wolf Recovery Plan population objectives and management goals are outdated and needed to be significantly updated and revised based on current research and management science data. In 2016, after so many years the USFWS formed a new Mexican Wolf Recovery Team comprised of wolf experts, and other scientists to develop a revised recovery plan. A new "Draft Mexican Wolf Recovery Plan, First Revision" has been presented to the public through a series of public meetings in 2017 and open for review and a public comment period ending on August 29, 2017. AWF members, including the Region I Director, attended the public meetings and carefully reviewed the draft recovery plan and the draft biological report. AWF prepared and submitted comments to the USFWS which were endorsed by the New Mexico Wildlife Federation and the National Wildlife Federation. In brief, AWF supports overall the Mexican wolf populations goals for Arizona and New Mexico, the recovery area delineation in Arizona and New Mexico, the critical inclusion of

Mexico which represents 90% of the Mexican wolf's historic range in a binational recovery program, and other management actions proposed in the Draft Mexican Wolf Recovery Plan, First Revision. The AWF will continue to stay engaged in this recovery plan development process and into the future supporting the Mexican gray wolf recovery program. For more information on the Mexican wolf recovery program please visit the USFWS web site: <http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/mexicanwolf>

#### Heber Wild Horse Territory – Management Plan

The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest (ASNF) recently contracted with Arizona State University and Southwest Decision Resources to form a working group of natural resource specialists (state/federal agencies), university specialists, ranchers, sportsman/conservation advocates, and horse advocates to help the ASNF develop a management plan for the Heber Wild Horse Territory (HWHT). The HWHT is located on the Black Mesa Ranger District of the ASNF. The Region I Director is serving on behalf of the AWF in this working group.

In 1971, under passage of the "Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act", the USFS and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) were required in compliance with the law to survey for and establish "management territories" for "free roaming" horses (i.e., unmarked and unclaimed horses) found at that time on federal public lands administered by these federal agencies. The ASNF established a 19,700 acre territory with no management plan developed at that time south of Heber-Overgaard, Arizona and west and south of U.S. Highway 260 on the Black Mesa Ranger District (BMRD) based on a census of 4 free roaming horses within the territory area in 1974. In 2002, one of the largest wild fires in Arizona history, the Rodeo-Chediski fire, burned 468,638 acres and over 70% of the HWHT. As a result of this large wildfire many sections of the boundary fences between the ASNF and the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation (WMAIR) were destroyed allowing large numbers of tribal feral horse that are unmanaged by the WMAIR to encroach into the ASNF and the BMRD. In 2005, after a survey completed by the ASNF which found 300-400 horses on the BMRD, the ASNF proposed a roundup and removal of these horses. Horse advocates filed suit against the ASNF which was settled in a "Stipulation Agreement" in 2007 which required the USFS and ASNF to prepare a HWHT management plan before any excess horse removal actions could be implemented. Consequently, no horses have been removed from the BMRD since this time which has allowed the horse population to further increase in light of the fact that the horses have no natural predators and they have the capability to double their population every 5 years. The ASNF began the process of developing a management plan after the Stipulation Agreement was imposed but unfortunately due to a number of other high priority management objectives (e.g., Revision of the ASNF Forest Plan, development of the ASNF Travel Management Plan), staff workload,

and unplanned events (e.g., Arizona' largest wildfire on the ASNF – the Wallow Fire 538,049 acres in 2011) this project was delayed.

Thus, the ASNF recently contracted with Arizona State University and Southwest Decision Resources to help facilitate and expedite the process in developing a management plan for the HWHT. The working group had its first meeting on August 4, 2017 and received direction from the ASNF that their goal was to have management recommendations from the working group completed and a management plan completed by ASNF staff within a year. AWF is concerned that without completing a management plan, the ASNF will continue to be under the restrictions of the 2007 Stipulation Agreement and not have the capability to remove excess feral horses on the ASNF which can impact wildlife and their essential habitats. Updates on the progress of this project will be provided by the Region I Director in future quarterly reports. For more information on this project, please see the following web sites: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/asnf/landmanagement/resourcemanagement/?cid=fseprd534229> and <https://heberhorsecollaborative.asu.edu/>

#### **Four Forests Restoration Initiative (4FRI)**

The 4FRI forest restoration project is one of the largest public collaborative forest restoration projects in the U.S. with the goal of restoring forest ecosystems on four National Forests in Arizona (i.e., the Apache-Sitgreaves NF, Coconino NF, Kaibab NF, and Tonto NF). The goal of the 4 FRI project is to implement forest restoration treatments on 2.4 million acres of ponderosa pine forests on these national forests treating 50,000 acres a year for 20 years. The Region 1 Director and Region 2 Director for AWF have been involved in the 4FRI public "Stakeholder Group" process as participants for several years and continue to attend 4FRI monthly meetings, forest treatment field reviews, and provide input affecting wildlife and

wildlife habitats. During this quarter, the Region I Director provided input for the Draft – 4FRI Strategic Plan to include in the "Goals and Outcomes" strategies and a new public information brochure that 4FRI should "Utilize a variety of forest thinning treatments to either improve or maintain wildlife habitat diversity and habitat effectiveness" by using a variety of tree thinning prescriptions to maintain after thinning forested stands with a range of basal areas, tree densities, and tree spacing to provide suitable habitat conditions for the wide range of wildlife species using Ponderosa pine forests in Arizona. AWF believes these goals and outcomes need to be key objectives in continuing to support the 4 FRI project.

#### **National Wildlife Federation - National Conservation Issues**

During this reporting period, the Region 1 Director participated in several of the NWF's various conservation issue caucus conference calls. The purpose of participating in these calls is to be updated and provide AWF input into a variety of key national conservation issues such as the protection of federal public lands (e.g., National Forests, National Wildlife Refuges, BLM public lands) from the potential sale and transfer of these precious public lands to the States which do not have the funding or manpower to continue large landscape resource management programs (e.g., forest health restoration projects, suppression of large scale wildfires, etc.).

Other issues discussed in these issue caucus calls included protection of the 2015 Clean Water Act, and support for proposed legislation such as the S.1514 HELP for Wildlife Act which would reauthorize several highly successful and critical programs that benefit wildlife and their habitats such as the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA), the Neo-tropical Bird Conservation Act, and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation fund which matches funds private funds to restore wildlife populations and their habitats.

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## **Region II**

### **Tom Mackin, Region Director**

June 2 & 3 – Attended AWF Annual meeting at Sipe Wildlife Area  
June 7 – Met with other representatives to discuss the Arizona Watchable Wildlife Experience (AWWE) plans for 2017  
June 8 – Teleconference with new AWF Director John Hamill to discuss roles and responsibilities  
June 8 – Met with Coconino County Board Supervisor Art Babbott to discuss winter Hwy 180 issues  
June 8 – Attended recognition and farewell event for Ralph Baeirlein, founder of the Friends of Northern Arizona Forests  
June 10 – With numerous other volunteers, we cleaned up an old Forest Service Nursery at the foot of the San Francisco Peaks, removing old fences, posts, loose wire and other items dangerous to wildlife and hikers  
June 12 – Moving water on the pipeline to fill up storage tanks and drinkers for wildlife on the north and west side of the Peaks  
June 13 – Participated in the 4FRI Steering Committee call to discuss issues and agenda for the monthly 4FRI Stakeholders group meeting  
June 15 – Visited several AZGFD Trick Tanks to install new signage and check water levels  
June 16 – With several FonAF volunteers and Forest Service silviculture staff we visited an existing aspen enclosure near and started to remove the perimeter fences, taking the site down from approximately 15 acres to 2.5 acres  
June 17 – Attended a Thank You lunch and fun shoot at the Northern



Arizona Shooting range (NASR) to recognize the many volunteers that assist in keeping the range operational providing a safe and clean shooting venue  
June 17 – Participated in an AWWE wildlife viewing event at Rogers Lake, hosting over a dozen visitors  
June 18 – Visited the Pat Springs pipeline to close some valves and store additional water for future use  
June 19 – Participated in a 4FRI Strategic Planning session to develop a new plan  
June 20 – With another volunteer, an AZGFD Wildlife Manager and 2 Forest Service wildlife biologists we made repairs to the Tusayan Water Pipeline in GMU9 that provides water to 6 different wildlife water storage tanks and drinkers  
June 20 – Attended a forum on Fire in our ponderosa pine ecosystem at the Museum of Northern Arizona (MNA) presented in cooperation with the Grand Canyon Trust (GCT)  
June 21 – Participated in a planning meeting for an upcoming AZGFD Hunter Ed class  
June 22 – With another volunteer we made repairs to a Forest Service trick tank that provides water for wildlife near A-1 Mountain SW of Flagstaff

## Before and After Fence Repair

June 23 – Returned to the aspen enclosure we visited earlier to continue with fence removal

June 24 – Participated in the Get Outdoors Expo held in Flagstaff, manning the AZGFD Archery range

June 25 – Visited two wildlife trick tanks in GMU11M, replacing the drains and filling the drinkers with water from their storage tanks

June 26 – With another volunteer we visited 5 AZGFD trick tanks in GMU9, making minor repairs and checking the water levels

June 27 – Attended the Arizona Sportsmen for Wildlife Conservation (AZSFWC) meeting in Phoenix where we met with the newly appointed Director and Deputy Director for the AZGFD

June 29 – With other FoNAF volunteers we made repairs to several aspen enclosures damaged by falling trees

June 30 – Assisted AZGFD Game Specialist in preparing a feeding site to be used for July dove banding efforts

July 2 – Served as a tour docent at the Flagstaff Arboretum, discussing things like ponderosa pine ecology, decline of aspen and water conservation

July 3 – Returned to GMU9 to make welding repairs at 3 AZGFD trick tanks, damaged by trespass cattle and horses from the adjoining reservation.

July 4 – With several other NASR volunteers we unload a trailer with over 500 cases of clay targets for upcoming shooting events

July 6 – Attended a Town Hall with new CD1 Congressman Tom O’Halloran

July 7 – With another FoNAF volunteer we continued work on a pasture fence, removing woven sheep wire to make it more pronghorn friendly

July 8 – Assisted with a Hunter Ed class at NASR, hosting 18 Hopi hunter ed students

July 10 - Attended a NASR monthly Board meeting

July 12 – Visited 6 AZGFD wildlife trick tanks in GMU9 making minor repairs and checking water storage levels

July 13 – With several other 4FRI stakeholders and Forest Service hydrologists, we visited three springs in the 4FRI 1<sup>st</sup> EIS area to discuss restoration activities

July 14 – With several other FoNAF volunteers we visited two wet meadow enclosures near the Mogollon Rim and made needed repairs to the fences

July 14 – Assisted with a Hunter Ed class for 42 students, teaching the Be a Safe Hunter Chapter

July 15 – Attended the Sportsmen Day on the Land presented by the Diablo Trust, discussing water issues and fisheries management

July 15 - Participated in an AWWE wildlife viewing event at Marshall Lake, hosting over a dozen visitors

July 16 - Assisted with conducting a Hunter Ed Field Day at NASR

July 17 – Visited the Pat Springs water pipeline and moved water to 5 different storage tanks for wildlife and livestock

July 18 – Continued moving water on the pipeline and visited an AZGFD trick tank in GMU5BN to make repairs where cattle had broken down a perimeter fence

July 19 – Participated in the monthly NWF Public Lands Caucus call

July 20 - Met with Coconino County Board Supervisor Art Babbott to



discuss winter Hwy 180 issues

July 22 – Made repairs to a second AZGFD trick tank fence damaged by livestock in GMU5BN

July 23 – Continued moving water on the Pat Springs pipeline to fill storage tanks and drinkers

July 24 – With FoNAF and FS staff we visited three aspen planting sites and made observations and comments regarding survival and mortality of aspen seedling planted in the past few year

July 25 – Attended the AZSFWC monthly meeting and discussed current issues with Deputy AZGFD Director

July 26, 27 – Started preparations for a week long visit to the Kaibab NF North Kaibab Ranger District to make repairs to numerous wildlife trick tanks

July 27 – Participated in an AWF Executive Committee conference call

July 28-Aug. 2 – With 5 other volunteers, we made repairs to 14 non-functioning Forest Service water developments to provide water for wildlife, and fence out cattle.

Aug. 4 – With FoNAF volunteers, we completed the cleanup and removal of old fences and debris at the former Forest Service Leroux Spring nursery area

Aug 8 – Participated in the 4FRI Steering Committee call to discuss the agenda for the August 4FRI Stakeholder Group meeting

Aug 9 – With another volunteer we traveled to GMU9 and met with the Wildlife Manager and made repairs to several of the trick tanks in that GMU

Aug 10 – Met with 5 other 4FRI Comprehensive Implementation Work Group members and toured the Nature Conservancy Hart prairie preserve where we discussed several of the projects they’re working on

Aug 10 – Participated in the NWF Sportsman’s Caucus monthly call to discuss issues the Affiliates and NWF are working on from a Sportsman’s perspective

Aug 12 – With 7 other FoNAF volunteers we met with 80+ Arizona Antelope Foundation volunteers for a fence removal and



Before and After Pipe Rail Fence Repair

modification work day north of I-40 to assist with pronghorn travel corridors

Aug 14 – Met with the representative from the Navajo Tribe who oversees the Peaks grazing allotment to discuss the operation of the pipeline and funding for the next two years of Operation and Maintenance

Aug 18 – With 8 other FoNAF volunteers we removed another 400 yards of sheep woven wire and modified the remaining strands to meet wildlife standards on the FR417 in prime GMU7E pronghorn habitat

Aug 19 – Attended the Annual Diablo Trust Campout and Work project, where along with over 60 others we learned more about the Diablo Trust lands, including where we were camped

Aug 21 – Continued moving water on the Pat Springs Water Pipeline in GMU7E

Aug 22 – Visited 3 FS trick tanks damaged by the 2012 Shultz Fire and made plans for removal or repairs with the FS and FoNAF

Aug 23 – Visited a FS trick tank near the Kendrick Mt. Boundary Fire and checked the general condition and water status. Found no

damage but little water available in storage and I moved that to the drinker

Aug 26 – With several other volunteers we made repairs to a FS trick tank that was damaged in the Shultz Fire. We replaced two corners, added numerous stays, cleaned out the gutter and sump box and installed a new elk jump. We then visited a second trick tank and removed the entire perimeter fence that was a total loss, removing all the wire, T-Posts and corner braces.

Aug 28 – Moved water on the Pat Springs Pipeline

Aug 29 – With two AZGFD employees we visited the AZGFD owned Sunflower Flat Wildlife Area and made repairs to the perimeter fence that was damaged at two points by fallen trees, cutting off the tree and then repairing the fence

Aug 30 – Visited the Pat Springs Pipeline and turned off the pipeline to allow the spring to refill the first storage tank in preparation for additional water distribution in early September

Aug 31 – With FoNAF and Forest Service staff we completed removal of an old aspen enclosure fence around a grove that had suffered significant insect and disease loss.

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## Region IV Val Morrill, Region Director



I'm excited to learn how much our actions at Arizona Wildlife Federation (AWF) support the goals of the National Wildlife Federation in its recently adopted Strategic Plan for 2018 – 2021. Two of the Plan's 5 metrics for success are as follows:

Ensure a majority of Americans and policymakers are aware of our nation's wildlife crisis by activating 11 million people and joining forces with 2,500 partner organizations as part of America's conservation army

Rebuild America's conservation ethic by engaging 25 million young people across 20,000 schools in environmental education and recurring outdoor experiences

Those are mind-boggling goals, given the 4-year time frame to fulfill them. But the following are several achievements that put us on the right track for success.

### ***Becoming an Outdoors Woman (BOW)***

BOW is one of the most successful programs sponsored by AWF. As many of you know, it is a workshop for women to learn and engage in outdoor activities with confidence and on their own terms. For over 20 years it has taken place 3 times a year through the support of our staff, the AZ Game and Fish Department, our hosts, corporate sponsors, and the many dedicated volunteer instructors. This recent September camp served over 100 campers – 70% of whom were first-timers. It was my pleasure to once again serve as both an instructor and as the board representative for the workshop. I see BOW as integral to meeting the first metric noted above, especially in engaging diversity within the conservation movement's traditional base. Just as important on a more personal note, a recent study conducted by a University of Wisconsin campus of 7 state BOW programs (including AZ) discovered that an average of 92% of

respondents agreed with the statement *"It increased my sense of what I am capable of"*. Wow. Perhaps these 92% of capable women are just the ticket for the 11 million strong *'conservation army'*.

### ***Garden for Wildlife***

Perhaps the same can be said for the millions of Americans and their communities that grow gardens and landscape yards and parks – they are the makings of a force of current and future warriors for wildlife. AWF is the sponsor in our state for NWF's Certified Wildlife Habitat program. Please check out resources on our website <http://www.azwildlife.org/ht/d/sp/i/372617/pid/372617>.

All of us can make a difference with small changes – just let us help you get started. I often offer a class at BOW on the 'how to', and I am glad to answer your questions and assist you anytime.

### ***Eco-schools***

The Eco-schools program is integral to NWF's goal of engaging students across the country in the rediscovery of our nation's conservation ethic. It is a student-driven initiative embracing up to 8 environmental pathways to enhance both environmental stewardship on campus and educational achievement. The pathways mirror industry standards exposing students to real-world problem solving. Please see <http://www.nwf.org/Eco-Schools-USA.aspx> for more details on the free program. Last year, participation in the program topped over 2500 schools – well on the way toward meeting the future 20,000 school metric in the Strategic Plan. In Arizona, 21 schools are currently in the program. I work closely with one school, Yuma AZ's George Washington Carver Elementary School. Carver is pursuing 4 of the then 7 pathways led by students in the 5<sup>th</sup> grade, 3<sup>rd</sup> grade and disabled classrooms. It is the first AZ school to receive the Silver Award, and it is also the first AZ school to achieve the top award, the Green Flag, which will be presented this fall. The success of Carver's program has garnered widespread attention in the local media, through the corporate sponsor General Motors publication and in the spring issue of NWF's National Wildlife magazine. Every school in Arizona is worthy of the same opportunity.



Members of Carver’s eco-school team: students, teachers, aides, administrators, parents, and representatives from General Motors, AZ Wildlife Federation and Master Gardeners (Above)

The Sensory Garden Poster (Right)



Students display one of many re-purposed tools that was used on planting day at the Sensory Garden – a learning site for disabled students.



Students harvest carrots from the school garden. Each student had enough to take home to show their families. They also fed soup to the entire student body with 1 gargantuan cabbage.



This report will be a brief one from the Region 5 Director/VP of Conservation as I had a back surgery in March and spent the next 3 months in a healing and rehab situation but am now fully recovered and pain free. President Powell and I did meet with an officer of the Southeastern AZ Quail Unlimited Chapter about them perhaps coming on board as an affiliate member. They are very pleased with our positions and actions to “keep public lands public” both at the state and national levels.

I did continue as calendar permitted to participate in the National Wildlife Federations “Public Land Caucus” phone calls for the past few months. This Caucus focused on keeping our public lands public and keeping that message in front of our elected representatives and senators.

I participated on the BLM’s one-day tour of the 45,000-acre fire zone on the Las Cienega’s management area along with members of the Arizona Game and Fish Department and many other groups. Some riparian areas did suffer mature cottonwood tree loss but the uplands largely benefitted from the fast-moving burn. Unfortunately, most of the young mesquite invading the grassland seemed to have an 80% survival rate post fire.

I attended the July Prescott Cattle Growers summer meeting which also included the Arizona Game and Fish Departments Summer Habitat Partnership Committee meeting. It was very well attended and included over 70 ranchers, hunters, and agency personnel. Everyone in attendance was very pleased with the ongoing conservation successes and partnerships that the HPC program has created.

Pima County recently passed an 18-year milestone having received full US Fish and Wildlife Service approval of their proposed “Multi-species Conservation Plan”. This plan deals directly with the issue of preserving sensitive habitats/rare and endangered species, and proposed human development areas. Look for a reprint of that announcement on page 10 in this issue of the AWN.

**Rosemont Mine:**

The U.S. Forest Service gave a major boost to the proposed Rosemont Mine by approving a formal decision authorizing the project. Coronado National Forest Supervisor Kerwin Dewberry posted the decision on June 7<sup>th</sup>, putting the mine three steps from being able to start construction. Dewberry selected the Barrel Alternative for the mine out of five previously studied. It’s the same alternative that his predecessor Jim Upchurch tentatively selected for the mine nearly three and one-half years ago, before the project got bogged down due to the discovery of an endangered ocelot near the site in April 2014. Dewberry’s decision also made many of the same arguments for the Barrel Alternative as did Upchurch, who wrote that it would have the

fewest environmental impacts of any alternative studied except for a “no action” alternative, which the service has long said it can’t legally approve for Rosemont.

Before construction can begin, the Forest Service must also separately approve a detailed plan outlining the mine’s day to day operations. Hudbay Minerals Inc., the Toronto company proposing to build the project, must also develop a reclamation plan and submit a bond guaranteeing payment for the reclamation work.

Finally, and probably most importantly, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers must approve a federal Clean Water Act permit for the project. The mine must also survive expected lawsuits by opponents.

Dewberry’s decision clears a major hurdle for Rosemont, about a decade since Rosemont Copper first proposed a mining plan for the site covering well over 4,000 acres in the Santa Rita Mountains. Dewberry’s predecessor, former Coronado Supervisor Upchurch, had tentatively approved the mine in Dec. 2013 but put off a final decision in spring 2014 after the ocelot discovery and after other endangered species issues arose. That kicked off three more years of environmental reviews and studies.

Dewberry wrote that his decision “is guided by federal law,” primarily the long-debated and in some circles despised 1872 Mining Law, granting citizens and private companies the right to conduct mining activities on public lands that are open to mineral prospecting, exploration, and development. Dewberry also cited the Multiple-Use Mining Act of 1955, which he said reaffirms the right to conduct mining activities on public lands, including mine processing facilities and the placement of tailings and waste rock.

The biggest remaining unknown about the mine and environmental laws is the federal Clean Water Act. That unknown underscores the one remaining outstanding permit for the mine, with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Before Hudbay can start construction, the Corps must authorize it to dredge and fill material from several washes surrounding the project site. So far, the Corps has not been favorable to this project but it has yet to make a final decision on it. Its Los Angeles and Tucson staffs have repeatedly written critical memos and letters on the mine. The Corps’ Los Angeles District office last July recommended denial of the permit.

Since then, the Corps’ San Francisco-based South Pacific Division, which will make the final decision, has been publicly mum on the permit issue. Its staff toured the mine site in December, met with Hudbay officials in San Francisco in March and hosted a San Francisco meeting attended by EPA, ADEQ, Hudbay and Pima County officials in April. But to date, the Corps has refused to even give a timetable for deciding, let alone indicate which way it’s leaning.

With your support we'll continue to advocate for strong conservation and smart solutions in the years ahead.



Coalition for  
Sonoran Desert  
Protection

## Eighteen Years in the Making! Pima County's Multi-Species Conservation Plan is a Reality

This story began 18 years ago. It is a story of seemingly impossible goals, challenges and compromise. Our dedicated community, and one tiny owl. It is also a story about YOU.

You are one of the heroes of this story.

This story begins in 1998 when the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan was born. Spurred by the listing of the tiny cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl as an endangered species, our community embarked on a challenging journey of trying to balance conservation and growth.

One of the cornerstones of the Sonoran Desert Conservation plan is Pima County's Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan (or MSCP for short), which protects 44 of our most vulnerable desert wildlife species, including 7 endangered species. Protecting habitat for those 44 species, in turn, protects a vast number of others.

Developing the MSCP over almost two decades involved countless meetings among scientists, developers, ranchers, conservationists, and passionate citizens. Emotions often ran high. Competing ideas and opinions were debated. The pygmy-owl was removed from the endangered species list in 2006. Yet, always, the best-available science served as the underpinning.

**And now, after 18 years of hard work and the incredible contributions of a wide variety of community members, including YOU, the Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan was officially approved this past October.**

Imagine cheers of joy, lots of clapping and pats on the back, and a real sense of accomplishment when the final documents were signed on October 13, 2016. You were with us too, a legion of supporters celebrating in spirit.

With your ongoing support, the Coalition advocated for the strongest conservation measures using the best available science in the MSCP. We provided input and recommendations every step of the way, using the expertise of the member groups, staff, and supporters. *Thank you for being by our side throughout this long process. The result was worth the wait.*

We now have a 30-year road map to permanently protect our most special areas as this region continues to grow. And we need to make sure this map is followed every step of the way. As Pima County begins implementing the MSCP, with your support we'll continue to advocate for strong conservation and smart solutions in the years ahead.

In fact, in January 2017, we collaborated with Pima County and Lighthawk, Inc. to help Pima County with their MSCP monitoring program. A volunteer pilot from Lighthawk took Pima staff on an over-flight of Pima County conservation lands so they could conduct a "saguaro count," important data to establish the health of wildlife habitat in the area.

**Thank you for being the heroes of this story. Your moral support, financial donations, volunteer time, and voices of passion and reason are as essential to this story as anything else. YOU are transforming our community into a place where both people and wildlife are valued.**

Want to Learn More About the MSCP?

Pima County has already started taking steps to implement the MSCP, including recently releasing details of their "Certificate of Coverage" program. News and updates can be found at: <http://bit.ly/2ixfA88>

### Coalition Staff

**Carolyn Campbell** Director

**Kathleen Kennedy** Associate Director

**Sarah Whelan** Program & Outreach Associate

### Mailing Address:

Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection

738 N 5<sup>th</sup> Ave., Suite 212

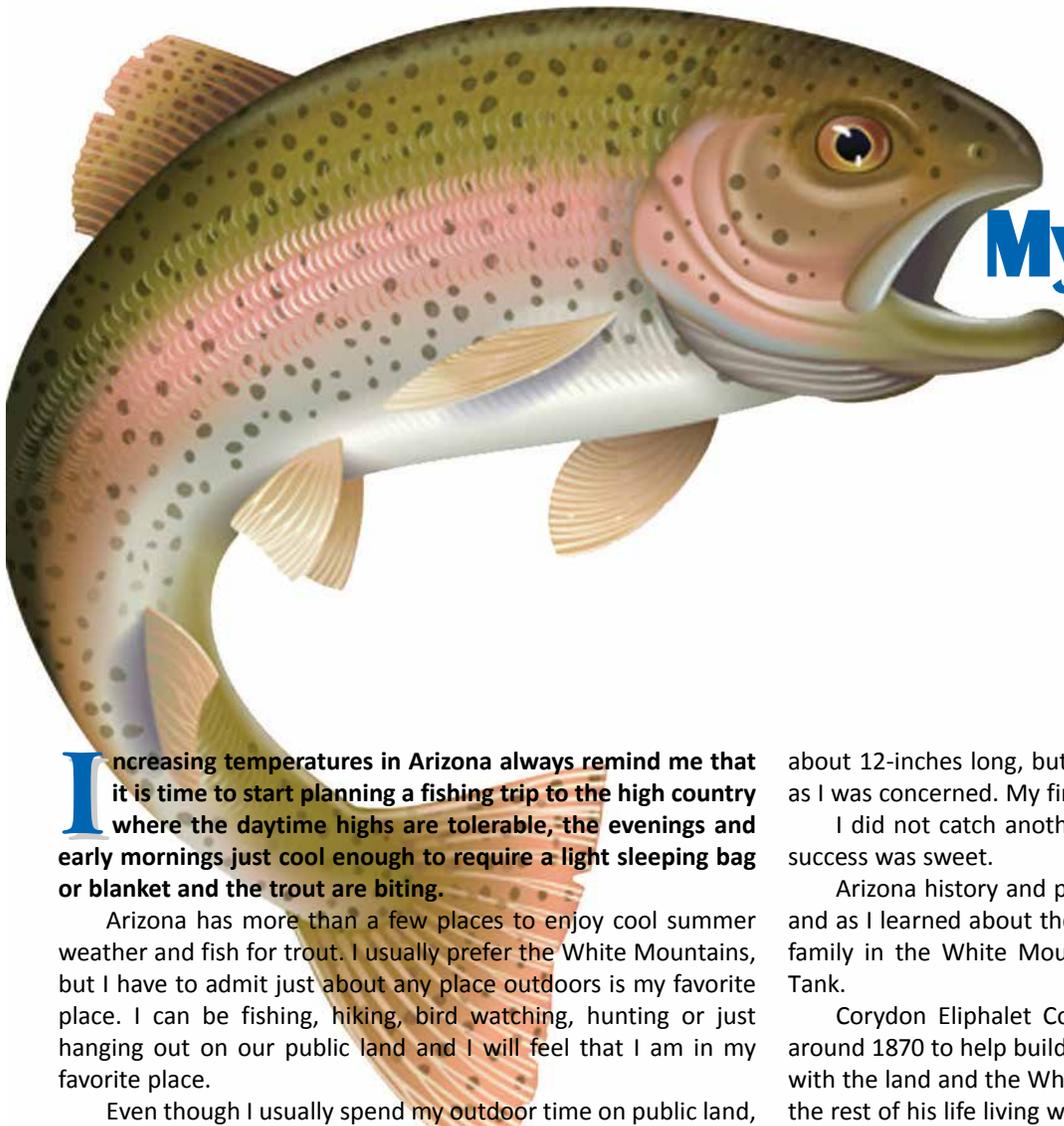
Tucson, AZ 85705

[www.sonorandesert.org](http://www.sonorandesert.org)

### WHADDA' YA' KNOW ABOUT OUR STATE MAMMAL

(answers on page 21)

1. In what year did the ringtail become the Arizona state mammal?
2. T or F – The ringtail are poor climbers.
3. Is the ringtail an omnivore or carnivore?
4. In what habitat might you find a ringtail?
5. T or F – The ringtail is nocturnal.



# My First Fish

by Thomas Hulén

**I**ncreasing temperatures in Arizona always remind me that it is time to start planning a fishing trip to the high country where the daytime highs are tolerable, the evenings and early mornings just cool enough to require a light sleeping bag or blanket and the trout are biting.

Arizona has more than a few places to enjoy cool summer weather and fish for trout. I usually prefer the White Mountains, but I have to admit just about any place outdoors is my favorite place. I can be fishing, hiking, bird watching, hunting or just hanging out on our public land and I will feel that I am in my favorite place.

Even though I usually spend my outdoor time on public land, I have experienced great fishing on the White Mountain Apache Reservation. In fact, the first fish I caught was at Cooley Tank or Lake on the reservation. It was sometime in the mid to late 1960's when my family met up with some friends, the Spanglers, for a camping trip near Lakeside. Bud Spangler, the patriarch of the family, was an avid fisherman who enjoyed sitting in his lawn near the edge of the lake casting salmon eggs into the lake. As I recall, he used a few split shot weights on fairly light line. To my young eyes it looked like his casts reached record distances.

Call it skill or luck, I think it was skill; he always seemed to catch more fish than anyone else, especially me. I had not caught a single fish in my life until that day.

Bud, actually Mr. Spangler to me, decided it was time to show me how to catch a fish so he sat me down and explained a few principles to me and then he taught me how to properly cast using his rig. After a few missed casts, I succeeded in making several successful casts. Finally he said that it was time for me to catch a fish, so using his rig I casted out towards the center of Cooley Tank and waited. He told me to sit down and pay attention to the line, the rod tip and if I felt a tug to pull the rod up and set the hook.

While I sat on the bank waiting, Bud went to the ice box sitting in the shade and retrieved a can of ice cold Budweiser. As he headed back to where I was sitting, I felt a tug. I pulled the rod tip up, and started to reel in my first fish. It was a Rainbow trout,

about 12-inches long, but it could have been 12-feet long as far as I was concerned. My first fish-a trophy for sure!

I did not catch another fish that day, but it did not matter, success was sweet.

Arizona history and place names have always fascinated me and as I learned about the historical contributions of the Cooley family in the White Mountains, I learned the origin of Cooley Tank.

Corydon Eliphalet Cooley moved to the White Mountains around 1870 to help build Fort Apache. He apparently fell in love with the land and the White Mountain Apache people and spent the rest of his life living with them on or near the reservation.

He married two Apache sisters, raised a family and developed a cattle ranch. Cooley Tank was one of his range developments. Today most of his former ranch land belongs to the Apache tribe.

The origin of the name of the town Show Low is attributed to Corydon Eliphalet Cooley and a business partner. "In 1876, when he and a partner decided to split up, they agreed a card game would decide who kept the ranch. After several rounds with no winner, the partner said, "show low and take the ranch."

Legend has it; Cooley laid down the deuce of clubs and won." <sup>1</sup>

Every time I think about fishing I think of Mr. Spangler and how he taught me how to fish. Since then I have taught my daughter how to fish and she is teaching her children how to fish so I guess Mr. Spangler helped form a Hulén family tradition.

This year when I go to the White Mountains to fish I will think of Bud Spangler. To celebrate him fully I will toss in the ice chest at least one six pack of Budweiser beer and drink it in his memory.

While in the White Mountains I will keep on the lookout for some Cooleys. Many Cooleys continue to live in the White Mountains where they continue to contribute to the community. You do not have to look long to find a Cooley in the White Mountains of Arizona.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.azpbs.org/arizonastories/cooley.htm>

# NWF Launches Sportswomen's Conservation Group

## Aims to Energize Sporting, Public Lands Conservation

# ARTEMIS



By Lew Carpenter  
National Wildlife Federation, Regional Representative

This past summer the National Wildlife Federation (NWF) officially launched Artemis, a conservation coalition of America's sportswomen. Founded by women from six Western states to defend public lands and waters, iconic wildlife species, and to develop female leaders in wildlife and conservation fields, Artemis believes with the immense privilege of being able to hunt and fish our amazing public lands and waters comes the obligation to protect and serve these wild places.

In Greek mythology, Artemis is the goddess of the hunt and wildlife, a fitting symbol for a group whose mission is: To protect sporting traditions, support women as leaders in the conservation movement, and foster the next generations of conservationists to ensure the vitality of our outdoor heritage.

"We know so many sportswomen who are dedicated public lands hunters and anglers who have felt like hunting and fishing is really a good ol' boys club," said Jessi Johnson, Artemis' sportswomen's coordinator. "While we certainly stand in solidarity with the entire sporting community we know it's due time to bring new voices to the forefront and to add strength to the conservation community in a time of unprecedented threats to our sporting heritage. Artemis is about creating conservation gains using the vast talents of our sportswomen's community to build an inclusive and diverse roster of advocates that can boldly respond to the attacks on public lands and build new leaders who will continue to fight for our traditions well into the future."

The group chose its focus areas because of the ongoing and

deepening threats to public lands and wildlife, and the need to build and highlight women's leadership in the wildlife and conservation fields. Women currently make up more than 25 percent of anglers and roughly 20 percent of all hunters, yet few women lead sporting conservation campaigns and wildlife conservation organizations.



"More women are hunting, fishing, and shooting than ever before, representing the fastest growing segment of the sporting community," said Collin O'Mara, President and Chief Executive officer of the National Wildlife Federation. "We absolutely need more women in leadership roles across the Federation family and the broader conservation community—and Artemis will play an important role in making this vision a reality. As the husband and father to strong women who love to fish, I fully support the tireless work of the pioneering founders of Artemis and am extremely excited about what lies ahead."

"We believe in a 'complete sportswoman' concept, a concept where, yes we hunt and fish, but we also have relationships with decision makers, we build leaders, advocate for wildlife, and teach others to do the same," said Maggie Heumann, an outdoor retailer and Artemis co-founder. "Without this level of engagement, we don't see a future that looks good for our sporting traditions."

Artemis will conduct several service projects and public outreach events in its first year throughout the West with a focus on improving wildlife habitat and building a network of sportswomen. The group plans to host a sportswomen's summit in spring of 2018. The goal will be to bring sportswomen, conservationists and well-known female leaders together for leadership workshops, conservation training, and sporting activities all to build upon Artemis' work and expand its reach across the country.

"We are thrilled to be part of this amazing group, to come together with these sportswomen, and to bring our much-needed voice to the forefront of the conservation movement," said Alexis Bonogofsky, a Billings, Mont., rancher, lifelong hunter and Artemis co-founder, "we have big plans and will certainly be a force to be reckoned with".

Visit the Artemis website at [www.artemis.nwf.org](http://www.artemis.nwf.org) and Artemis Facebook at [www.facebook.com/ArtemisSportswomen](https://www.facebook.com/ArtemisSportswomen)



## 2018 BOW Dates

January 26-28

April 13-15

September 7-9

## Because You Belong

Your Arizona Wildlife Federation membership entitles you to discounted premiums and/or enhanced benefits on a variety of our insurance products and financial services. No health question asked / no rate increase guaranteed on whole life insurance for seniors and children.

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**Toll free @ 1-800-224-1120-X240**

**[art.mier@mutualofomaha.com](mailto:art.mier@mutualofomaha.com)**

**[mutualofomaha.com](http://mutualofomaha.com)**

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# Kathy & Don Greene

by Linda Dightmon, Kathy Greene, Don Greene

## Twenty Years!



*"I am tired, but it is a good kind of tired.  
We did well this weekend..."  
Don Greene*

I first met these two in 1999. I was the new coordinator and received nothing but support from this archery team. But it wasn't until a couple of years later when I took the archery class that I realized just how good Kathy and Don are at teaching. Kathy explained the equipment and technique to where I understood perfectly how it all worked. And I will never forget Don's quiet easy voice as he coached the young lady beside me. She was at full draw and petrified and just could not let release the string. She was saying, "I can't do it! I can't do it!" Don kept whispering over and over. "Yes you can. Just relax your fingers." It must have taken more than a minute but she finally did and was overjoyed that (A) she survived and (B) she hit the target. That is what BOW is all about.

*(ed. note..When I do these articles, I ask the instructor to give me a little biography. This is the first 'couple' article that we have done and I have to say that it did give me some fits. It was hard to determine the chronological order. So, because their story intertwines, I decided to try and weave it like a 'she- said', 'he-said' layout. I hope it works for you.)*

**Kathy:** I have been in Arizona my entire life and have been involved with the outdoors since I was a child. Both of my parents

loved the outdoors. During the summer months, we were camping, fishing, hiking in the White Mountains. In the winter months, we were on the beach in San Carlos Mexico where my dad would scuba dive.

### **Don Greene (A.K.A: Kathy Greene's Husband):**

Growing up on a Farm with 4 brothers in southern Ohio was an adventure in itself! Working the farm was the best place for 5 boys as it kept us out of trouble most of the times. We were lucky to have had that experience as it taught us the value of demanding work and working together. As we got older, and were responsible enough, our father introduced us to small game hunting. Our hunting was mostly for rabbits and squirrels which were plentiful in the fields and forest which surrounded our farm. My mother had some tasty recipes for our bounty and no one ever complained! Those are some of my favorite memories.

The loss of my father at my early age of 18 was a life changer. It changed my whole life. With 4 younger brothers to care for and get through school, I needed to go to work to make ends meet. I applied and was hired by St. Regis paper

company and completed my Journeyman training as a printer. Little did I know that this would be the start of a new challenge that I would accept and enjoy for years to come. ARCHERY!!!

The supervisor that I worked with was involved in Archery competitions and workshops for beginners. He invited me to a work shop (1968) and the fun began! We would be competing in shoots some place every month indoors/outdoors depending on the venue. He and I won some of the big sectional shoots in the mid-west at that time. His wife was an awesome coach and shooter also! It was an emotional time for me when I heard the news that the two of them were killed by a drunk driver running a stop sign. Bill and Thelma Nolan.

Now, (1980) I was working for an aerospace company in Middletown, Ohio. The company had a massive lay off that led to the closing of that business. The Learjet Corp. had people there recruiting for their Tucson plant and were hiring on the spot. Heck yes! Sign me up!!! (ah, hello? Where is Tucson??) So, I loaded up my car and a U-Haul and was off to a new life with new adventures and friends.

Rolled into Tucson, got myself an apartment and moved in. Signed in with Lear Jet, went to work and all was good. Then the economy crashed and eleven months and two weeks later 6000 people were laid off.

Then I received a phone call from someone I had met years ago in my Archery travel days. It was Jack Pate the archery coach for Pima college. He asks if I was interested in a scholarship to Pima College to shoot archery for them on the travel team. This call was on a Friday and I was in Ohio and I had to sign up Monday morning to make the team. So, I hung up the phone, loaded up my car, filled up the gas tank and was in Tucson at 10:30 pm Sunday night.

**Kathy:** I was an avid runner throughout my school years. I made the varsity cross country and track team in my freshman year and we won many state titles. I was awarded a cross country scholarship with Pima Community College (PCC). After that first season with the college my knees were starting to really hurt from all the years of running and they told me that I was looking at an operation.

I've seen the results of those procedures and I decided to stop running. BUT, I'm very competitive!! I was studying to become a physical education teacher which required a lot of classes learning different sports, one of them was archery. After one semester of archery I was asked to join the PCC archery team.

**Don:** I met with the archery coach and he got me registered and my first job was to go to the beginning archery class and pick three women that I thought had potential to become Archery team members. Some of them were ok and showed a real interest in the sport, and being on the cross-country team they had awesome legs! I got their names from their coach and gave it to the archery coach and my job was done. I had no clue that I had made the first move that would **forever change my life!**

**Kathy:** Archery gave me the opportunity to compete without putting more pressure on my knees, plus I really liked shooting. Within 8 months, I had earned enough points to go to the tryouts for the Olympic team. I always wanted to be in the Olympics when I was a runner but never got the chance, well here was my chance!! I did not make the team (1984) but came in 75<sup>th</sup> out of 100 ladies, I was hooked. The next 4 years I trained and went to many different competitions throughout the United States. So here I was at the 1986 trials, the first day I was placed 10<sup>th</sup>. But then, my nerves got the best of me and I missed the target which took me off the top 10 leader board. I finished 25<sup>th</sup> but I was still very proud of myself. For

the next 15 years I competed and became a certified archery instructor with the NFAA & NAA, started a junior archery team in Tucson, plus was able to make three USA World Field teams. I was honored to represent the USA in Italy, Austria and Australia (Don was my caddy in Australia).

**Don:** When the first archery classes met it was mostly to meet fellow team members and evaluate the level of strength of each participant. We wanted to make notes on items we needed to work on with each team member. With me being the senior team member, it was my job to float between the shooters and make minute suggestions and sometimes demonstrate some of the applications for shooting. The archery coach was not good at positive reinforcement to encourage the students and that became a problem. I am a positive reinforcement coach and it works so much better and boosts the interest of the students. I noticed one of the students that did not seem to be having fun with archery class. I began working with her and her friend and the two of them showed renewed interest and became the top two shooters for our team.

**Kathy:** I met Don during my college days. He was **the one** that came to our beginning archery class to look for candidates for the woman's archery team. He chose me and my running buddy (Dana). When we went to the try-out, she immediately crushed on Don. I was not looking for a relationship because I was still recovering from the last one. Dana was afraid to talk to him so she convinced me to do it so that she could get to know him. (It takes a coed to understand that logic.) The next thing I knew Don was showing up at my house and we were going on motorcycle rides or going out for ice cream. It's amazing how you can fall in love doing the simplest things. We moved in together and 8 years later he proposed. We have been married for 26 years but it's seems like only yesterday.

**Don:** We worked together for two years traveling and shooting tournaments around the state and competing in Las Vegas. Remember that first move that was going to change my life? One of the ladies that I picked for the team was Kathy Mathern, a prior cross-country runner. In all our travels, we were always close and supportive of the other team members. We became the best of friends and worked well together. When we graduated from Pima, I went back to work in the machine shop and she went to Mississippi to continue her education and archery shooting.

As time went on and we both went separate ways we realized that something was missing in our lives. When we talked on the phone we were happy to hear each other's voice but never made any suggestions about it. Kathy became involved with a previous friend and he proposed to her...Whoa!!!? What the H#&@?

Well this called for some thoughtful consideration on both of our parts! So, Kathy thought about it and gave the ring back and came to my place and we decided we are only happy together. We lived together for 8 years and been happily married for 26 years. Life is Good!!!

Love this woman, never a dull moment!

**Kathy:** On April 21, 2017, Don went into cardiac arrest while we were asleep. He was making choking sounds and I realized that he was in serious trouble and started CPR. It seemed like forever but about 10 minutes later the paramedics were at our side. I am not sure how many times the defibrillator was used. Don was put into a medical coma and his body temperature lowered. A week later Don had open heart surgery, four of his arteries were totally blocked. The heart surgeon told us that only 10% survive the events that Don endured. I am so grateful that I knew what to do and was home to give him CPR.

(Continued page 22)

# House Appropriations Bill Dramatically Underfunds Conservation Priorities

By Lew Carpenter, NWF Regional Representative

On September 14, 2017 the House of Representatives passed an appropriations bill, closing out its 2018 federal spending plan. Included in this spending package was funding for the Department of the Interior (DOI), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and other important environmental programs that help to protect and conserve our nation’s wildlife and outdoors. Unfortunately, this bill not only contained problematic anti-environmental riders, but also continued the dangerous trend of recklessly cutting conservation funding.

The effort began in August with a 4-part appropriations omnibus, H.R. 3219 – the Make America Secure Appropriations Act, 2018 (including, for our purposes, Energy & Water). The House then completed the suite of 12 appropriations areas by taking up an 8-part omnibus, H.R. 3354 - the Make America Secure and

Prosperous Appropriations Act, 2018 (including, for our purposes, Agriculture, Interior/EPA, and Commerce/Justice/Science). More than 1,000 total amendments were filed to this omnibus, and of the ~350 made in order, National Wildlife Federation (NWF) weighed in on the ~50 in the environment space. After pausing to pass the disaster relief funding package for hurricane damage in the U.S., the House finished out the final parts of the bill.

Images included with this article are NWF’s analysis moving into the final votes.

“Despite tireless efforts of numerous members of both parties to restore funding for critical conservation programs, we at the National Wildlife Federation are disappointed that the House

I. AGENCY/PROGRAM FUNDING LEVELS							
Some key conservation funding levels, with comparisons to FY17 enacted levels and FY18 President’s Budget request:							
Agency/Dept	Key Programs	FY17 Enacted	FY18 POTUS Budget	FY18 House Interior/EPA Bill	% change from FY17 Enacted to FY18 POTUS Budget	% change from FY17 Enacted to FY18 House Draft	% change from FY17 POTUS Budget to FY18 House Draft
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	\$8,058,000,000	\$5,655,000,000	\$7,530,087,000	-29.8%	-6.6%	33%
DOI	Department of Interior (DOI)	\$12,800,000,000	\$10,544,207,000	\$11,887,470,000	-17.6%	-7.1%	12%
DOI	Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	\$1,250,000,000	\$963,163,000	\$1,200,000,000	-22.9%	-4.0%	24%
DOI	National Park Service (NPS)	\$2,930,000,000	\$2,553,000,000	\$2,900,000,000	-12.9%	-1.0%	13%
DOI	Operation of the National Park System	\$2,425,018,000	\$2,225,485,000	\$2,410,031,000	-8.2%	-0.6%	8%
DOI	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	\$1,258,761,000	\$1,151,129,000	\$1,246,409,000	-8.6%	-1.0%	8%
DOI	Cooperative Endangered Species Fund	\$53,495,000	\$19,303,000	\$53,495,000	-63.9%	0.0%	177%
DOI	National Wildlife Refuge System	\$483,927,000	\$470,000,000	\$483,927,000	-2.9%	0.0%	3%
DOI	Cooperative Landscape Conservation	\$12,988,000	\$0	\$12,988,000	-100.0%	0.0%	[10]
DOI	North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	\$38,145,000	\$33,600,000	\$38,145,000	-11.9%	0.0%	13%
DOI	Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund	\$3,910,000	\$3,900,000	\$3,900,000	-0.3%	-0.3%	0%
DOI	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	\$11,061,000	\$9,000,000	\$11,061,000	-18.6%	0.0%	22%
DOI	State and Tribal Wildlife Grants	\$62,571,000	\$52,836,000	\$62,571,000	-15.6%	0.0%	18%
DOI	National Recreation and Preservation	\$62,638,000	\$37,001,000	\$59,629,000	-40.9%	-4.8%	61%
DOI	Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$400,000,000	\$64,000,000	\$275,000,000	-84.0%	-31.3%	329%
DOI	Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	\$2,859,765,000	\$2,488,059,000	\$2,869,453,000	-13.0%	0.3%	15%
DOI	BIA Trust Natural Resources Program	\$200,992,000	\$165,462,000	\$200,340,000	-17.7%	-0.3%	21%
DOI	BIA Climate Change Impacts / Tribal Climate Resilience	\$9,956,000	\$0	not listed	-100.0%	n/a	
EPA	State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$3,527,161,000	\$2,933,467,000	\$3,288,161,000	-16.8%	-6.8%	12%
EPA	EPA Environmental Education	\$8,702,000	\$0	not listed	-100.0%	n/a	
EPA	EPA Geographic Programs	\$435,857,000	\$0	\$397,000,000	-100.0%	-8.9%	[10]
EPA	Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	\$300,000,000	\$0	\$300,000,000	-100.0%	0.0%	[10]
EPA	Chesapeake Bay Restoration	\$73,000,000	\$0	\$60,000,000	-100.0%	-17.8%	[10]
EPA	Puget Sound Restoration	\$28,000,000	\$0	\$25,000,000	-100.0%	-10.7%	[10]
EPA	Long Island Sound Restoration	\$8,000,000	\$0	\$6,000,000	-100.0%	-25.0%	[10]
EPA	South Florida Restoration	\$1,704,000	\$0	\$0	-100.0%	-100.0%	[-10]
EPA	Lake Champlain Restoration	\$4,399,000	\$0	\$0	-100.0%	-100.0%	[-10]
EPA	San Francisco Bay Restoration	\$4,819,000	\$0	\$0	-100.0%	-100.0%	[-10]
EPA	Gulf of Mexico Program	\$8,542,000	\$0	\$6,000,000	-100.0%	-29.8%	[10]

passed an overall appropriations bill that dramatically underfunds key American conservation priorities,” said Collin O’Mara, the National Wildlife Federation’s president and CEO.

“This spending package slashes funding for numerous effective conservation programs that have a proven track record of safeguarding public health, increasing wildlife populations, enhancing land conservation, and achieving clean water and clean air,” O’Mara added. “In the Roosevelt tradition, the National Wildlife Federation believes that, at this time of record natural resource impacts, there should be ‘no greater issue than that of conservation in this country.’ We urge Congress to work to secure long-term funding solutions before the end of the year that invest in and conserves our natural heritage for generations to come.”

Agency/ Dept	Key Programs	FY17 Enacted	FY18 POTUS Budget	FY18 House Interior/EPA Bill	% change from FY17 Enacted to FY18 POTUS Budget	% change from FY17 Enacted to FY18 House Draft	% change from FY18 POTUS Budget to FY18 House Draft
EPA	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	\$863,233,000	\$869,233,000	\$863,233,000	0.7%	0.0%	-0.7%
EPA	Section 319 Nonpoint Pollution Reduction Program	\$170,915,000	\$0	\$170,915,000	-100.0%	0.0%	[100%]
EPA	Section 106 grants program (pollution control)	\$230,806,000	\$161,257,000	\$230,806,000	-30.1%	0.0%	43.1%
EPA	National Estuary Program/Coastal Waterways	\$26,723,000	\$0	\$26,723,000	-100.0%	0.0%	[100%]
EPA	EPA - Wetlands	\$21,065,000	\$18,115,000	\$21,065,000	-14.0%	0.0%	16.3%
EPA	Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act program	\$10,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$30,000,000	100.0%	200.0%	50.0%
DOI	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	\$169,560,000	\$171,000,000	\$171,000,000	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%
DOI	BOEM Renewable Energy Program (offshore wind, etc.)	\$23,887,000	\$21,676,000	not listed	-9.3%	n/a	n/a
DOI	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	\$121,017,000	\$109,432,000	\$113,790,000	-9.6%	-6.0%	4.0%
DOI	OSMRE Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	\$132,163,000	\$20,007,000	\$99,672,000	-84.9%	-24.6%	398.2%
DOI	New Energy Frontier (DOI): Renewable Energy	\$30,000,000	\$0	\$40,000,000	-100.0%	33.3%	[100%]
EPA	Research: Air, [Climate], and Energy	\$91,906,000	\$30,592,000	not listed	-66.7%	n/a	n/a
EPA	EPA Science and Technology	\$706,473,000	\$450,812,000	\$602,238,000	-36.2%	-14.8%	33.6%
EPA	EPA Science and Technology / Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	\$106,257,000	\$68,520,000	\$90,318,000	-35.5%	-15.0%	31.8%
EPA	EPA Science and Technology / Research: Sustainable Communities	\$134,327,000	\$54,211,000	\$114,178,000	-59.6%	-15.0%	110.6%
EPA	EPA Environmental Programs and Management	\$2,597,999,000	\$1,717,484,000	\$2,363,840,000	-33.9%	-9.0%	37.6%
EPA	EPA Environmental Programs and Management / Clean Air [and Climate]	\$273,108,000	not listed	\$227,142,000	n/a	-16.8%	n/a
EPA	Targeted Airshed Grants	\$30,000,000	\$0	\$40,000,000	-100.0%	33.3%	[100%]
EPA	Diesel Emissions Reductions Grants	\$60,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$75,000,000	-83.3%	25.0%	650.0%
DOI	U.S. Geological Survey	\$1,085,167,000	\$922,168,000	\$1,040,000,000	-15.0%	-4.2%	12.8%
DOI	USGS Surveys, Investigations, and Research	\$1,085,167,000	\$922,168,000	\$1,038,922,000	-15.0%	-4.3%	12.7%
DOI	USGS Surveys, Investigations, and Research / Land Resources	\$139,700,000	\$112,800,000	\$120,603,000	-19.3%	-13.7%	6.9%
DOI	Land Resources - National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers	\$26,400,000	\$17,424,000	not listed	-34.0%	n/a	n/a
DOI	USGS Surveys, Investigations, and Research / Ecosystems	\$159,732,000	\$132,128,000	\$153,032,000	-17.3%	-4.2%	15.8%
DOI	USGS Surveys, Investigations, and Research / Energy, Minerals and Environmental Health	\$94,311,000	not listed	\$96,091,000	n/a	1.9%	n/a
DOI	USGS Surveys, Investigations, and Research / Water Resources	\$214,715,000	\$173,042,000	\$210,754,000	-19.4%	-1.8%	21.8%

Category	Section # or Page #	Short Description
Wildlife	Section 113	<b>Greater Sage-Grouse:</b> Section 113 would prevent the Secretary of the Interior from listing the greater sage-grouse or the Columbia basin population of greater sage-grouse as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act.
Wildlife	Section 109	<b>Wild Horse and Burro Holding:</b> Section 109 would prohibit the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) from using funds to euthanize or sell wild horses or burros in order to reduce their populations on public lands. The rider does continue a provision allowing the BLM to enter into long-term cooperative agreements for long-term care and maintenance of excess wild horses and burros on private land.
Wildlife	Section 117	<b>Gray Wolves Range-Wide:</b> None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to treat any gray wolf in any of the 48 contiguous States or the District of Columbia as an endangered species or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).
Water	Section 431	<b>Allows the Administration to ignore requirements for administrative rulemaking and public engagement during the repeal of 2015 Clean Water Rule:</b> Section 431 creates a sweeping and dangerous exemption from the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) for the proposed repeal of the 2015 Clean Water Rule. This would allow the Administration to repeal the Clean Water Rule without meaningful public engagement and without a robust record or rationale for their action. This would undermine the Clean Water Act protections that have safeguarded our water resources for nearly 45 years. To exempt such an important rulemaking from the APA and any other requirement for administrative rulemaking without allowing the many affected communities to provide input is unfair and anti-democratic. It intentionally silences the voices of all who depend on clean water for drinking, fishing, swimming, and way of life.
Water	Section 430	<b>Undermines existing Clean Water Act exemptions:</b> Section 430 would exempt certain discharges of dredged or fill material from Army Corps' permitting under the Clean Water Act. The Act already exempts these kinds of activities from permits, but requires permitting when the impacts to waterways would be more harmful. This rider undermines the Clean Water Act and would nullify Congress' direction to subject discharge activities that channelize streams and destroy wetlands to environmental review.
Lands Management	Section 437	<b>NEPA Waiver for Grazing:</b> Section 437 makes vacant grazing allotments available in certain conditions (if lands are unusable because of drought or wildfire) but does so by making section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332) inapplicable in this context.
Climate & Energy	page 9 (Committee Report)	<b>BLM Methane:</b> The committee directs DOI to work collaboratively with industry, states, and stakeholders on oil and gas industry "methane emission issues," a non-committal statement from the committee about the importance of controlling methane pollution that fuels climate change and is emitted alongside smog precursors and toxic pollution.
Climate & Energy	added by amendment from Mr. Harris	<b>Maryland Offshore Wind:</b> An amendment offered by Rep. Harris which passed in committee limits funds for activities related to wind turbines less than 24 nautical miles from the State of Maryland shoreline. The amendment was adopted on a voice vote.

## II. ANTI-ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY RIDERS

Some key anti-environmental riders contained within the bill:

Category	Section # or Page #	Short Description
Climate & Energy	Section 432	<b>Ozone Compliance Delay:</b> Section 432 gives states 10 extra years to comply with ozone standards finalized in 2015, which were established under the Clean Air Act in order to protect public health from the harmful effects of smog.
Climate & Energy	Section 428	<b>Biomass as Carbon Neutral:</b> Section 428 would force EPA, USDA, and DOE to consider forest biomass a carbon-neutral fuel, when that is often not the case. The assertion that all forest biomass is carbon neutral is scientifically inaccurate and could have serious consequences for wildlife habitat and our ability to combat climate change in the coming years. To know what types of biomass are truly low-carbon, scientists need to actually assess them.



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# Historical Tales

## A New Deal For Wildlife

by Charles T Vorhies, University of Arizona

Reproduced by Ryna Rock from *Arizona Wildlife*, October 1934

In April, 1933, American Forests said editorially, "Franklin D. Roosevelt has entered the Presidency of the United States clearly outlined as a staunch friend and advocate of conservation." We might say that this presaged a worthy successor to our first militant conservationist, Theodore Roosevelt. Further, "President Roosevelt can go far with conservation. He has entered the Presidency at a critical and opportune time. A century of exploitation has brought the country to the cross-roads of land use. Thinking people everywhere, we believe, are eager for a turn that will usher in a century of land rehabilitation."

Remarkably, soon after President Roosevelt's inauguration, things began to move. On March 29, 1933, the Copeland Report on the forest situation was submitted to Congress by Secretary Wallace, and on April 17, the first C.C.C. camp was established and followed so rapidly by others that a quarter million young men were on conservation work by July 1 of the same year.

These major events occurring more or less simultaneously, marked, I take it, the inception of the "new deal" for wildlife. They were followed rapidly by other activities, which placed increasing emphasis on benefits to fish and game, among which might be mentioned the provision to supply PWA funds to municipalities for building sewage disposal plants to the direct benefit of filth-laden streams. Also the \$10,000,000

soil erosion service set-up will benefit both game and fish in the proportion that it halts erosion.

By the close of the calendar year 1933, increased emphasis upon wildlife benefits was particularly notable. At first barely mentioned, then more or less furtively indicated to receive indirect benefits, then specified for more direct assistance, wildlife finally came into recognition under plans which are openly and avowedly game and fish improvement projects.

In the present year the appointment of the President's Wildlife Committee to develop a national wildlife program to be correlated with the sub-marginal lands program was an event of interest to sportsmen and to the country generally.

March 1934, was notable for the final passage and signing of three most important items of wildlife legislation, via the Duck Stamp Bill, The Coordination Bill, and the National Forest Refuge Bill.

With the first we are already familiar. The second aims to coordinate all federal agencies dealing with wildlife. The third authorizes President Roosevelt to set aside game and fish refuges in the national forests where the states die their consent.

Meantime the budget for 1935 (that is, 1934-35) recommended by the President made deep cuts into conservation agencies. The Biological Survey was especially hard hit—a reduction of appropriation which resulted in

dismissals of employees, and the wiping out of certain lines of work, such as the studies of food habits of birds. Some of this was saved by getting it done on other (emergency) funds. A most discouraging way of doing things, it must be said.

Restoration of some of the Biological Survey's funds and of the black bass conservation work of the Bureau of Fisheries may be listed as of some importance, though the restoration of funds to the Survey did not go far enough. Their scientific investigations, a fundamental need, are seriously curtailed at the same time that the Government is spending huge sums on the very things which should be based on science.

As a whole, there is now under way a far-reaching program, but the Federal Government can't do it all. There is need of a greater uniformity of state laws and better coordination with each other and with the Federal Government. Surely, in-so-far as federal legislation and the general movement toward improvement and restoration in a big way are concerned, the "new deal" for wildlife is under way.

It would be nice to stop right here, with self-congratulatory huzzas of victory and optimism for the future, but it seems to me there is another side of the picture, which, if we are honest with ourselves, we shall have to take into account.

What I have in mind is best illustrated by the duck situation. Need I say that the ducks are in a critical condition? Les there be some who doubt the seriousness of the situation, let me quote but a few of the many authoritative statements on the matter.

First, see the editorial "The Plight of the Wild ducks" in American Forests for Sept. 1934 which says, "in brief, the preservation of the wild duck and the great American sport of duck hunting is at stake." In this editorial, Ding Darling, the Chief of the Biological Survey, is quoted as saying, "if we had done the best thing for the ducks, we would have cut out the duck hunting season altogether, but.....". Or read the editorial in the October Nature Magazine titled, "A Closed Season Needed, But-", in which a similarly strong statement by Mr. Darling is quoted.

From an address by Mr. Henderson, Associate Chief of the survey, delivered at the meeting of the International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissions, at Montreal Sept. 10 and 11, 1934, I quote the following:

"Since then conditions have gone from bad to worse. More birds were killed last year than were produced. Moreover, the drought of 1934 has been the severest and most

widespread in the history of the United States Weather Bureau, and its worst effects have been felt in the areas that formerly constituted very important breeding grounds for many of the highly prized species of our wild ducks...."

In the main, the data from these various sources portray about the same picture—a sharp decrease in the numbers of waterfowl when the continent as a whole is considered, and when it is viewed in the light of even so short a period as five years. When the present population is compared with that of 25 years ago, the contrast becomes astounding..... Our observer in the northern prairie section of the US found conditions most discouraging. The unprecedented drought had eliminated almost all the important breeding areas of former years. He recently wired that the waterfowl are decreasing and that this year the situation is more serious than last.

In all conscience, this is bad enough, with an estimated drought area of 100,000 square miles practically eliminated from duck breeding, but worse yet, there are not enough breeding ducks for the remaining area. I quote again from Mr. Henderson's address: In southern Alberta and western Saskatchewan conditions were much less favorable than in British Columbia. In this drought-stricken area, our observer found conditions satisfactory only in a few irrigated areas where a constant water supply had been maintained. Even with the adverse environmental conditions, however, he reported that there was more than enough favorable breeding territory to accommodate the nesting ducks present, and that even in the best sections, most of the areas were only partially occupied."

"Without exception, each naturalist who studied conditions in Canada found the breeding stock there insufficient to occupy the areas that are still favorable for nesting. These men have had wide field experience, and three of them are already intimately acquainted with the breeding grounds in the Canadian Provinces. It is certain that our breeding stock is rapidly diminishing. Nor can this be charged exclusively to the drought. The conclusion is inescapable that too many birds are being taken by hunters, and it is noteworthy that this conviction is supported by our bird-banding returns." Finally, Mr. Henderson says, "Our waterfowl population has reached its lowest point in history."

Are the ducks getting a "square deal" in the "new deal"? While we plan happily to restore breeding areas, we blithely go about further killing off the already dangerously

depleted stock. Not only do we plan to go on killing, but we try to delude ourselves into a belief that we are saving the ducks by shortening the season from 60 to 30 days, and then stringing out the 20 days so as to be positively worse than the 60. The terms of the announcement give all the answer necessary to those who do not agree with me, namely, that the 30 days may be so selected as to be to the best advantage of the hunter—meaning it is not to be for the best advantage of the ducks. Isn't it about time to give the ducks a break?

As if that weren't bad enough, baiting, the most damnable rich-duck-club method of hogging the shooting, has not been entirely outlawed. Again, if baiting is good for then hunters, it is bad for the ducks. From the field men of the reporting to the Biological Survey: "Baiting is spreading rapidly after the World War because it has been found to give the gunner practicing it a tremendous advantage over those who do not, therefore, when one hunter starts using it, others shooting in the same area feel more or less compelled to follow. Baiting was not developed from any altruistic spirit to help waterfowl; it was developed and is practiced for one reason only—to facilitate the killing of birds."

Nationally, the situation created in part by the Duck Stamp Bill, is at this critical moment strongly indicative of the greatest weakness inherent in the plan of sportsmen themselves financing game protection and restoration. The reason Mr. Darling could not close the season was on account of the certain loss of badly needed revenue, which would ensue (to state departments, if not to the Biological Survey). Locally, right here in Arizona, we have the same situation. There having been practically no quail reproduction, all remaining quail should be saved for breeding stock, but we cannot face the loss of hunting license revenue, which a closed season would cause.

I have never been so impressed with the seriousness of this inherent weakness as right now. Yes, I admit that game protection would probably have suffered in the last legislature had it depended on appropriation, but I question whether it would have been any worse than the present prospects. This is liable to be a vicious circle. Killing our game to save it can never work beneficially with a seriously depleted stock of game, however well it may work when game is plentiful.

Are we as sportsmen willing to face facts and give the game a few breaks instead of always taking the breaks for ourselves? If we are, we will stand for and urge a closed season on quail or turkey or waterfowl or

other big game whenever the consensus of opinion indicates a critical situation. If we are, we will this year buy hunting licenses to protect the game we have left, even if we do not plan to hunt. Or will you stand convicted of refusing that protection even when you are not permitted sufficient killing? And what if we are not willing to do these things, says you? Then, fellow sportsmen, they will be done in spite of us. Mother Nature will take a hand, as she always does, and those species which reach too low an ebb in numbers before they get real help will go the way of other extinct species we once had in great numbers. Meanwhile, that great and rapidly growing body of nature lovers and camera hunters who have just as much interest in the birds as we have, and who have just as good rights to those interests as we have, will see to it that hunting for sport is stopped. Perhaps you should read the literature of camera hunters, bird lovers and people of that ilk. I can assure you most seriously that there are increasing murmurs of dissatisfaction with the protection which sportsmen have been vociferously claiming as their sole right and duty. The following is an excerpt from a report of the Senate Committee on Wild Life: "These estimates concern only those values realized in the pursuit of wild birds, animals, and fishes for food and sport. By far the greater proportion of Americans who annually go afield to enjoy our wild life resources and the associations out-of-doors do not either shoot game or catch fish for sport, but all of them are interested in wild life. It is impossible to estimate, even approximately, the tremendous sums annually invested and spent by this vast group of recreationists who are attracted by the ennobling and inspirational qualities associated with all varieties of wild creatures and their environment, but when figures are compiled, they will dwarf any totals so far presented as connection with the activities of fishermen and hunters."

Evidently the rights of others than hunters in the great out-of-doors are already being recognized in high places. Ere long, if we are not careful, in reply to "The ducks should have a closed season, but—", those others will say, "But me no buts". They will sit back and permit us to have our sport only so long as we sportsmen give the game a break, but once they are forced to intervene to save it from destruction they will save it with a vengeance, and hunting will be a thing of the past—a lost art.

When we are fully willing to see to it that the game gets the breaks in a crisis, then, and only then, will there truly be a "new deal" for wild life.

# Camp Cook

By Ryna Rock



## DUTCH OVEN QUICHE

- 1 c flour
- 1/2 lb cheddar cheese, grated
- 1/2 tsp salt
- 2 large eggs
- 1/3 c butter
- 1 tsp parsley flakes
- 4 Tbsp water
- 1 Tbsp flour
- 1/2 to 1 lb ground sausage
- 1/2 tsp salt
- 1 med onion, chopped
- 1/4 tsp pepper
- 1 green pepper, chopped
- 1 c evaporated milk

In a medium bowl, combine flour and salt. Mix or cut the butter into the flour mix. Add water a tablespoon at a time and mix. Once mixture holds together in a ball, flatten with a rolling pin on a lightly floured board. Mold into a round pie crust and flatten it into the bottom and sides of a medium Dutch oven. Partially bake crust for 10 to 15 minutes, checking to make sure sides do not ball down.

While crust is baking, brown sausage in separate small to medium Dutch oven. Midway through browning, add onion and green peppers. Once browned, spoon into partially baked crust. Sprinkle grated cheese over the top. In a separate bowl, beat eggs and add remaining ingredients. Mix well, and pour over the cheese. Bake for 30 to 40 minutes until middle is cooked through.

## BATTER FRIED EGGPLANT

- 1 c flour
- 1/2 tsp curry powder
- 1 egg
- 1/2 tsp ginger

Oven size	Number of briquettes	
	Top	Bottom
10-inch	10 to 12	8 to 10
12-inch	12 to 14	10 to 12
14-inch	14 to 16	12 to 14
16-inch	16 to 18	14 to 16

- 1 tsp salt
- 1/2 c milk or beer
- 1/2 tsp turmeric
- 1 medium eggplant, cut into 1/2" slices
- 1/4 c oil

Mix flour, egg, spices and milk or beer. Dip eggplant slices in mixture and fry in oil until brown on both sides. Drain on paper towels and salt to taste. Spices are optional in this dish.

## CHOCOLATE LOVERS DELIGHT

- 1-1/2 c water
- 1 (10-oz) bag miniature marshmallows
- 1/4 c cocoa powder
- 1 chocolate cake mix (prepared as directed)
- 1 c brown sugar
- 6 oz chocolate chips

Line the bottom and sides of a 12-inch Dutch oven with heavy foil. Mix the water, cocoa powder, and brown sugar together and pour into the Dutch oven. Add marshmallows and spread them out evenly. Pour prepared chocolate cake mix over marshmallows. Sprinkle chocolate chips over cake batter. Cover oven and bake using 8-10 briquettes on bottom and 14-16 briquettes on top for 60 minutes. Serve warm.

### WHADDA' YA' KNOW (questions on page 10)

1. August 1986
2. F - Ringtail are excellent climbers capable of ascending vertical walls, trees, rocky cliffs and even cacti. They can rotate their hind feet 180 degrees, giving them a good grip for descending those same structures.
3. Ringtails are omnivores which means they will eat just about anything if it the right size. Some of their food choices are fruit, insects, lizards, snakes, small mammals such as mice, woodrat's, squirrels, as well as birds and bird eggs.
4. The ringtail prefers to live in rocky habitats associated with water. These areas can include riparian canyons, caves, and mine shafts.
5. T - Ringtail cats sleep during daylight hours nesting in dens that may be located in rock crevices, hollow logs, brush piles and even in nearby buildings.

## Welcome New Members

Tyler Taylor	Wickenburg
Jake Ceschin	Phoenix
Inga Jolly	New Albany
Scott Garlid	Tempe
Angela Carmichael	Wittmann
Rena Slyder	Phoenix
Juliet Lamontagne	Buckeye
Ami Barrera	Flagstaff
Dawn Dimodica	Peoria
Camille James	Tucson
Lisa Marvin	Mesa
Veronica Dolan	Anthem
Chenery Kinemond	Waddell
Karyn Patterson	Prescott
Michelle Thelen	Mesa
Mary Susan Elley	Gilbert
Susan Aasved	Prescott
Susan Gregg	Prescott
Pauline Brockey	Goodyear
Regina Brown	Mesa
Caren McBride	Mesa
Karla Brish	Tucson
Danielle LeBlanc	Gilbert
Linda Feidt	Buckeye
Abbigail McGowan	Phoenix
Debra Hunter	Tempe
Caroli Peterson	Phoenix
Michaela Rhine	Tempe
Carolyn Allenby	Paradise Valley
Patricia Pill	Prescott
Bonnie White	Phoenix
Susan Christy	Tucson

### Out of State Members

Diane Beggs	Westerville, OH
Stacy LePiere	Las Vegas, NV

## BOW INSTRUCTOR YEARS OF SERVICE

### 20 years

Don Farmer (Founder)  
Mark Hullinger (Founder)  
Don Greene  
Kathy Greene

### 15 years

Linda Dightmon  
Russ Gunderson  
Brian Mazoyer  
Amanda Moors  
Jeff Sorenson

### 10 years

Nicole Ansley  
Steve Bilovesky  
Roger Clark  
Bill Deshaw  
Holly Dickinson  
Jan Dunkelberg  
Elsie Ferguson  
Wendell Gist  
Joy Hernbrode  
Jarred Kaczmarek  
Barbara Kennedy  
Collen Miniuk-Sperry  
Leroy Smith  
Marian Talon  
Andree Tarby  
Sarah Yeager  
Donna Walkuski

### 5 years

Susan Baldwin  
Stacy Boone  
Clay Crowder  
Kelly Dwyer  
Jean Groen  
Amy Horns  
Triska Hoover  
Coleen Lancaster  
Bill Larson  
Brian Marshal  
Mike Matthews  
Cliff Saylor  
Danette Schepers  
Stan Schepers  
Connie Sullivan  
Susan Zinn



(From Page 15)

**Kathy:** I've been involved with BOW since 1996. That first year, I was a participant. I heard some ladies talking about the archery class they just took and they were not happy with the way the class was taught. Being an archer and a certified archery instructor those comments broke my heart. I asked the ladies what they did not like about the class, and I knew right away BOW needed my help. This year was my 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary for teaching archery at BOW workshops.

I am active with the outdoors in many ways. Backpacking, kayaking, camping, hunting and fishing to name just a few my interests. Part time I take ladies on outdoor adventures through my business "Arizona Outdoor Women".

I use the outdoor skills learned at a BOW workshop and take them to the next level. This gives you the opportunity to learn more in depth about that activity. To get a schedule of my adventures/clinics visit my website.

[www.ArizonaOutdoorWomen.com](http://www.ArizonaOutdoorWomen.com)

**Linda:** Over the years we have become friends. A friendship formed from the common goals of the BOW program. We have fished and hunted and camped together. Kathy now coordinates the April workshop and offers outdoor adventures for women ready to take that next jump into the wild. She is an incredibly strong woman but her mettle was tested this past April. We gave her a rose made of steel because well she is a steel rose. I have no doubt that she helped to save her husband. But it took the heart and soul of a bear to overcome the physical anguish of his condition. (He claims to remember nothing.) So we gave him a bear.

This past September, we stayed an extra day at the camp just to unwind from the hectic weekend. We were sitting on the porch of our little cabin when Don admitted that he was tired and with that quirky little smirk he added "it's a good kinda tired, we did well this weekend." Twenty years of volunteering and still going strong. Kathy and Don Greene, I am proud to call you my friends.



Images in this article taken by a wonderful BOW participant. Many thanks!



Please take a moment to review the list of Life Members and past Benefactors to make sure we have not missed anyone. If you want to add someone to the list or upgrade your own membership status, please use the membership form provided below.

## AWF Membership Application

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Check Enclosed!

Please bill my  Mastercard  Visa  Discover

Expiration Date: / /

- \$ 15 Junior (17 & under)
- 30 Individual
- 75 Individual - 3 years
- 45 Family
- 110 Family - 3 years
- 100 Patron
- 500 Life Member
- 325 Distinguished Life Member (65+ or Disabled Veteran)
- 500 Benefactor
- 75 Small Business
- 500 Corporate

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Mail To:

**Arizona Wildlife Federation**  
**PO Box 51510**  
**Mesa, AZ 85208**

All Membership fees are tax deductible

## Arizona Wildlife Federation Life Members

Alan Abel	Tucson	George Flener	Mesa	Patricia A. McNeil	Payson	Robert D. Tucker	Buckeye
William Acheson	Flagstaff	Chris Fonoti	Chino Valley	Duke Mertz	Chandler	Charles W. Tyree	Tucson
Patsy Apple	Phoenix	James E. Frye	Mesa	David & Victoria Morgan	Anthem	John B. Underwood	Scottsdale
Jeff Augustine	Scottsdale	John Gannaway	Phoenix	Allen Naille	Flagstaff	Ken Vensel	Flagstaff
James Baldree	Phoenix	Gilbert F. Gehant	Mesa	Jack Naperalo	Scottsdale	Mark T. Vitt	Scottsdale
John Bauermeister	Scottsdale	Fred Gerhauser	Peoria	Mike Neilson	Dewey	Stephen T. White	Scottsdale
David Beaty	Mesa	Donald Gerould	Sun City	Fred Nobbe	Phoenix	Brian H. Williams	Scottsdale
Diana Beatty	Kingman	J. David Gibeault	Tucson	Daniel & Annalee Norton	Scottsdale	Robert A. Witzeman	Phoenix
John R. Beck	Peoria	Rene G Gilbert	Anthem	Donald J. Parks Jr.	Peoria	Larry M. Wolfe Sr.	Phoenix
Donald Billick	Phoenix	Kim Graber	Phoenix	Art Pearce	Scottsdale	Chuck Youngker	Buckeye
Bruce H. Bishop	Tempe	Raymond E. Grice	Mesa	Jim Pierce	Scottsdale		
E Clark Bloom	Hereford	Timm J. Haas	Willcox	Paul Pristo	Scottsdale	George Boutonnet	Salinas, CA
Clarence Bowe Jr.	Scottsdale	Donna J Hallman	San Tan Valley	Robert & Marilyn Recker	Sun City	Jim Breck	Alexandria, SD
M.J. Bramley Jr.	Mesa	Western Hardwoods	Phoenix	Judith Riddle	Phoenix	Dale Hislop	Calgary Alberta, CN
Jay Brandon	Apache Junction	Cole Harvey	Apache Grande	Bryant & Marsha Ridgway	Casa Grande	Terry Johnson	Costa Mesa, CA
Jonathan Brooks	Anthem	Miles C. Hauter S	Sedona	Ryna Rock	Camp Verde	Roy Kommeyer	Blackhawk, SD
Wade Brooksby	Phoenix	Kristan Hildebrandt	Tempe	Kent M. Rogers	Mesa	Phil Liles	Snyder, OK
Roger J Carroll	Sierra Vista	Jeffery L. Hinkley	Phoenix	Sarah Ruhlen	Suprise	Glenn Napierskie	San Diego, CA
Gary S. Christensen	Flagstaff	Mark Hullinger	Heber	Robert C. Schatke	Chandler	John W Nelson	Montrose, CO
Louise Coan	Tucson	Richard Humphrey	Tucson	Terry Schupp	Tempe	Ace H Peterson	Montrose, CO
Clifton E. Cox	Tucson	Bunny Huntress	Tempe	Lary & Betty Lou Scott	Scottsdale	Robert Stragnell	Hanover, NH
Don Cox	Peoria	Roy G. Jones	Phoenix	Walter Scrimgeour	Prescott	Jaren Vanderlinden	Amarillo, TX
Al Crossman	Tempe	Thomas Kalos	Paradise Valley	David Seamans	Scottsdale	Tom Ward	Orange, CA
Donald D Dalgleish	Scottsdale	Peter S. Klocki	Dewey	Duane Shroufe	Glendale		
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Arizona Wildlife Federation  
PO Box 51510  
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