

MIDDLE RIO GRANDE ENDANGERED SPECIES COLLABORATIVE PROGRAM December 2021 Newsletter

LETTER FROM THE PROGRAM MANAGER

As we wrap up 2021, I want to note some of the past year's Program highlights. 2021 was the first year the Collaborative Program operated under a new structure and used science and adaptive management as the framework of operations. We accomplished a lot!

This year, the Collaborative Program took giant steps forward by developing and approving Science Objectives, an integral part of the guiding principles that inform the Collaborative Program's activities. The Executive Committee (EC) also approved the revised By-Laws, thus codifying the Collaborative Program's identity as a science and adaptive management program, and the updated Long-Term Plan, which used the guiding principles to organize recommended activities.

Under the tenure of the inaugural members of the Science & Adaptive Management Committee (SAMC), Science & Technical Ad Hoc Groups were formed and tasked with developing a summary report of the Population Monitoring Work Group, further refining species conceptual ecological models, and more. The SAMC also convened two Programwide workshops to develop the Science Objectives and discuss questions related to habitat restoration success. Every SAMC member has agreed to serve a full two-year term through March 2023.

With the development of the Science and Adaptive Management Information System (SAMIS) in 2021, the Collaborative Program gained a tool for tracking ongoing activities, planning for future activities, and putting signatory contributions in the context of the guiding principles and scientific uncertainties. The SAMIS will be the engine of the Collaborative Program, used for tracking scientific progress and documenting adaptive management.

And in the true spirit of adaptive management, the Collaborative Program has agreed to manage itself adaptively, by applying the lessons learned from this first year to evaluate its operations and make adjustments as needed. The EC approved the process for the Annual Program Evaluation, which helps ensure the Collaborative Program remains management relevant and operationally effective.

2021 was a busy and productive year. Looking forward, in 2022, the Collaborative Program will focus on increasing the relevance of the Program's work to management issues. To that end, your contributions to the SAMIS regarding ongoing, planned, and potential projects are vital to the future of this Program. Ultimately, the goal is to better track the work being done to show that the collective activities of all Program signatories increase our understanding of listed species and better inform management actions.

Happy Holidays!

Debbie Ree, Program Manager

FEATURED THIS ISSUE:

- Letter from the Program Manager
- Listed Species
 Updates
- Climate Change in the MRG
- Admin & Science
 Updates
- New Faces in the Program
- Upcoming Dates & Announcements



Photo: Middle Rio Grande flora Credit: Mike Marcus, MRG Water Advocates

Page 1 of 12

ENDANGERED RIO GRANDE SILVER MINNOW

Update provided by Eric Gonzales, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

The Rio Grande silvery minnow (RGSM; Hybognathus amarus) was formerly one of the most widespread and abundant species in the Rio Grande Basin, but is now listed as endangered (USFWS 1994). Currently, the RGSM occupies less than 10 percent of its historic range and is restricted to the stretch of the Rio Grande in central New Mexico from Cochiti Dam to the headwaters of Elephant Butte Reservoir. To study longterm trends of RGSM abundance, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) uses October catch per unit effort (CPUE; $fish/100m^2$) data from the species population monitoring project.

Preliminary estimates of RGSM CPUE during October 2021 were slightly higher at 30 sample sites (0.32 fish/100m²) as compared to 20 sample sites (0.27 fish/100m²; Dudley et al. 2021). During October 2021, a total of 27 and 49 RGSM were collected from the 20 and 30 standard long-term monitoring sites, respectively. The species was present at 15 of the 30 total monitoring sites and was collected in 35 of 404 seine hauls that yielded fish (Dudley et al. 2021). All RGSM collected in October 2021 were unmarked and presumably naturally spawned. In addition, two age classes of RGSM were present, with the majority being young-of-year fish (43 of 49 fish). The results from October 2021 monitoring show that spring runoff flows in 2021 resulted in some RGSM spawning and recruitment.

*The information presented in this summary is preliminary and may change when a formal analysis on the catch data is conducted for the 2021 monitoring report.



Photo: RGSM in seine Credit: Pueblo of Santa Ana staff

Literature Cited

Dudley, R. K., S. P. Platania and G.C. White. 2021. Rio Grande Silvery Minnow Population Monitoring During October 2021. Report to U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. American Southwest Ichthyological Researchers, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

AVIAN SPECIES

Update provided by Jennifer Davis, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

ENDANGERED SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATHER

During the summer of 2020, Reclamation conducted surveys and nest monitoring of the federally-listed endangered southwestern willow flycatcher (SWFL; Empidonax traillii extimus). The surveys were in four distinct reaches completed along approximately 128 river miles of the Rio Grande in New Mexico between the Pueblo of Isleta and Elephant Butte Reservoir. Due to COVID-19 personnel limitations, reaches were not surveyed in their entirety but priority sites were selected in order to meet project compliance needs for Reclamation and the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District. Certain sites were also selected to contribute to current baseline population data, monitor population trends, and determine the current distribution of SWFL along the Middle Rio Grande (MRG).

During 2020 surveys, 502 resident SWFL were documented. These residents formed 240 pairs and

established 263 territories. As in previous years, the San Marcial Reach was by far the most productive, supporting 200 territories and 184 pairs. However, comparisons to previous years are difficult due to the reduced survey effort. Overall, apparent territory numbers in the MRG declined in 2020 compared to 2019, when 326 territories were documented. However, several sites that typically contain resident SWFL were not surveyed in 2020.

Similar to previous years, the San Marcial and Elephant Butte Reservoir area was the most productive with a total of 200 territories or roughly 76% of the total SWFL surveyed along the Rio Grande. In 2020, 283 SWFL nests were located and although nest monitoring was not a priority due to personnel limitations during COVID-19, nest fates were determined for 187 nests with 44% of those nests fledging young.

During the summer of 2021, Reclamation once again conducted monitoring along the MRG, locating 378 territories along another partial survey, targeting priority sites and sites needed to monitor population trends. Sites are required to be monitored at least every three years to maintain an understanding of the current population trends. Planning for 2022 surveys has been undertaken to assure that all sites will be monitored as needed.



Figure 1. SWFL territories along the MRG during 1999-2020. (Source: Reclamation). In 2019 and 2020, a full survey of the MRG was not completed, limiting comparisons with previous years.



Photo: SWFL on tree branch Credit: Shannon Caruso, UNM

THREATENED WESTERN YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO

During the summer of 2020, Reclamation personnel conducted presence/absence surveys for the western yellow-billed cuckoo (YBCU; Coccyzus americanus occidentalis) along the MRG of central New Mexico. Surveys were completed in 26 study sites across four reaches between Pueblo of Isleta and the delta of Elephant Butte Reservoir. Survey efforts were constrained to select high-priority study sites in 2020 due to restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, limited comparisons can be made between population data from 2020 and previous years.

A total of 153 YBCU detections were recorded during the 2020 breeding season and 36 delineated territories were from these detections. Similar to previous years, the San Marcial Reach contained the largest breeding YBCU population with 69 detections and an estimated 17 breeding territories, comprising 55% of all YBCU territories within the study area.

During the summer of 2021, Reclamation conducted monitoring along the MRG, locating 67

Continued from pg. 3

territories in another partial survey of the MRG, targeting select high-priority sites within a subset of the MRG reaches. Sites are required to be monitored at least every three years to maintain an understanding of the current population trends. Planning for 2022 surveys has been undertaken to assure that all sites will be monitored as needed.

In September 2020, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) published a 12-month finding in the Federal Register in regards to the 2017 petition that the original listing of the species was in error. The 2020 finding evaluated all potential threats to the species and determined that delisting the YBCU was not warranted.

In April 2021, USFWS finalized critical habitat for the YBCU in 298,845 acres of land in portions of seven states, including New Mexico. In New Mexico, there are seven units of critical habitat covering 57,459 acres.

In winter 2021, USFWS will begin work on a Species Status Assessment (SSA) that will inform the future Recovery Plan. Please send information for the SSA to Jennifer Davis (Jennifer_L_Davis@fws.gov).



Figure 2. YBCU detections and territories during 2006-2020. (Source: Reclamation). In 2019 and 2020, a full survey of the MRG was not Credit: Andy Reago & Chrissy McClarren completed, limiting comparisons made with previous years.

Photo: YBCU on tree branch

ENDANGERED NEW MEXCO MEADOW JUMPING MOUSE

Update provided by Mark Brennan, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

USFWS has drafted a Recovery Plan for the Mexico meadow jumping New mouse (NMMJM; Zapus hudsonius luteus) that has been submitted for approval. The draft Recovery Plan is scheduled to be published in the Federal Register for public comment and review in January 2022. It will describe objectives overall management for recovery of the separate populations of NMMJM throughout its current range, including the Bosque Del Apache National Wildlife Refuge (BdANWR) and the rest of the MRG.

The Recovery Plan will not have any specific recovery actions or projects described in it, as those will be included in the Recovery Implementation Strategy (RIS) that USFWS will develop, following the publication of a final Recovery Plan by January 2023. The RIS will include specific projects and actions for each population area, including BdANWR, that is considered necessary for recovery and eventual down/ delisting. USFWS will be working with the BdANWR and Collaborative Program as needed to develop appropriate projects and actions for NMMJM recovery in the MRG.

An interstate power transmission line is being planned that crosses New Mexico and Arizona and crosses the Rio Grande between BdANWR and Sevilleta National Wildlife Refuge. The exact location has not been determined yet, but an assessment of NMMJM habitat potential will be done at the proposed crossing and, if conditions are considered favorable to NMMJM Primary Constituent Elements (specific elements of physical or biological features that provide for a species' life-history processes and are essential to the conservation of the species), a survey for the NMMJM will be done within the area that the transmission line will cross the Rio Grande. USFWS anticipates conducting this assessment and potential survey in 2022.



Photo: NMMJM in grass Credit: USFWS

THREATENED PECOS SUNFLOWER

Update provided by Sarah D. Yates, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The Pecos sunflower (*Helianthus paradoxus*), also known as puzzle or paradox sunflower, annual member of the family an is Asteraceae. They grow in permanently saturated soils most often associated with spring systems in desert wetland ciénegas and can also be found adjacent to stream and lake margins. Current known established populations are distributed in Cibola. Valencia, Guadalupe, Socorro, and Chaves counties in New Mexico, and Pecos and Reeves counties in Texas.

Pecos sunflowers reach 1.3-2.0 meters (4.25-6.50 feet) in height, have lance-shaped leaves with three veins that are opposite on the lower portion of the stem and alternate at the top, and have stems that branch into many disc flowers with bright yellow rays around a dark purplish center. They rely on the seed bank from previous years for population re-establishment and tend to grow in densely crowded patches. They look similar to the common and prairie sunflowers that grow prolific along western roadsides, but can be distinguished by narrower leaves, fewer hairs on their leaves and stems, slightly smaller flower heads, and later bloom season in the fall, typically September-November.

The Pecos sunflower was federally listed as threatened in 1999 due to threats such as wetland drying and groundwater depletion, wetland alteration from fill, draining, and impoundment construction, competition from



Photo: Pecos sunflowers Credit: USFWS

non-native excessive plants, livestock grazing, mowing, and highway maintenance. 1,305 acres of Critical Habitat have been designated, and a 2005 Recovery Plan details actions to help protect and recover the species. Ongoing conservation includes monitoring of established populations. surveying to identify and record new plant locations, avoidance of disturbance, seed collection. habitat restoration. and educational outreach.

Literature Cited

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1999. Endangered and Threatened wildlife and plants; determination of threatened status for the plant Helianthus paradoxus (Pecos sunflower): Final Rule. Federal Register 64:56582-56590.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2005. Pecos sunflower Recovery Plan. Albuquerque, New Mexico. 39 pp.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2008. Endangered and Threatened wildlife and plants; designation of Critical Habitat for the Pecos sunflower (Helianthus paradoxus): Final Rule. Federal Register 73:17762-17807.

CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE MRG

COLLABORATING ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE MRG BASIN

Provided by Catherine Murphy, Program Support Team

As the MRG Basin faces another year under a La Niña weather pattern while dealing with additional influences on streamflow variability, the need for a water management plan that includes strategies for multiple scenarios and related uncertainties becomes more urgent. Recognizing that climate resilience is a common goal among its signatories, the Collaborative Program is uniquely positioned to coordinate, synthesize and evaluate key findings and recommendations from the many efforts in hydroclimate research, modeling, and planning that are currently underway. The logical next steps are for the Collaborative Program to use these results to develop criteria for a set of possible climate scenarios, to characterize and reduce the associated uncertainties, and to identify options that support decision making for adaptive management. In doing so, the Collaborative Program can move beyond discussing projected impacts of climate change and begin informing actions that address them.



Photo: Drying in the MRG Basin; Credit: Julie Dickey, Western EcoSystems Technology, Inc.

Scaling down such broad climate effects to the regional watershed level requires an understanding of potential causal mechanisms and the timescales on which they function. Under La Niña conditions, cooling sea surface temperatures in the equatorial Pacific Ocean shift the jet stream and North American storm tracks to higher latitudes, leaving the southwestern United States drier than average. On their own, cyclical El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) fluctuations (i.e., El Niño, La Niña) can cause significant hydrological and ecological impacts at the regional scale, but long-term records indicate that ENSO extremes are intensified by rising temperatures associated with climate change. Multi-decadal ENSO-associated megadroughts are thought to be related to solar maxima, evidence of which has been demonstrated through examination of paleoclimate records. If warming trends at the global scale do exacerbate ENSO extremes, leading to more frequent and persistent La Niña conditions, the implications for snowmelt-driven, semi-arid ecosystems such as the MRG will be significant.

CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE MRG (CONT)

Continued from pg. 7

At the local scale, variations in decadal and inter-annual climate patterns associated with increasing temperatures produce a cascade of detrimental hydrological effects. For example, back-to-back droughts can lead to snowpack sublimation due to lower humidity and drier winds, and increased dust on snow from lower soil moisture and loss of upland forests to wildfire can cause snow to melt earlier in the year. As these concomitant effects from higher temperatures shift more precipitation from snow to rain, the timing, magnitude, and duration of snowmelt and runoff are altered. The resulting nonstationary relationship between winter precipitation and melt -season streamflow violates some of the statistical assumptions (e.g., runoff efficiency, evapotranspiration loss, variability within a given period of record) underlying many predictive models. Carefully evaluating these assumptions is a necessary step in characterizing forecast uncertainties, especially for cases where outputs from one model are used as inputs for another. The bottom line for historically snowmelt-driven basins is that the efficacy of water management based on seasonal streamflow forecasts will diminish as the shape of the hydrograph changes over time.

The good news is Collaborative Program signatories and their research partners are expending monumental effort to study, model, and plan for climate-related impacts (Table 1). The temporal and spatial scales of each of these efforts depend on the mission scope, administrative boundary, resources, and expertise of each agency or organization, the variety of which strengthens the inferences derived from the collective body of work. Many of these initiatives have been underway for a number of years and some are reaching critical phases of development that allow for coordinated information exchange and collaborative planning. As a collaborative forum, the Collaborative Program can organize and integrate key findings and recommendations from these efforts under the science and adaptive management framework to evaluate options and uncertainties under various climate scenarios. In climate adaptation, as in endangered species recovery, if we fail to work together to find a solution, we risk becoming part of the problem.



Figure 4: Reclamation projected changes to precipitation.



Figure 3: ABCWUA water 2120 graphic.

CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE MRG (CONT)

Continued from pg. 8

Table 1. Climate-related tools and planning initiatives implemented by Collaborative Program signatories andre-search partners (not a comprehensive list).		
Organization	Title	Link
ABCWUA	Water 2120: Securing our Water Future—Water Re- sources Management Strategy	www.abcwua.org/wp-content/uploads/Your_Drinking_Water- PDFs/Water_2120_Volume_I.pdf
ABCWUA	Water Conservation Plan and Rebate Programs	www.abcwua.org/wp-content/uploads/ Conservation_Rebates/2037_Water_Conservation_Plan.pdf
BEMP	Long-Term Monitoring Data	https://bemp.org/data-sets/
CoA	Climate Action Plan	www.cabq.gov/sustainability/documents/2021-climate-action- plan.pdf
Audubon	Birds and Climate Visualizer	www.audubon.org/climate/survivalbydegrees
NMDGF/Natural Heritage NM	NM Conservation Information System (NMCIS)	www.wildlife.state.nm.us/conservation/
NMISC	50-Year Water Plan	www.ose.state.nm.us/Planning/50YWP/index.php
USACE	Defense Climate Assessment Tool (DCAT)	www.repi.mil/Portals/44/Documents/Resilience/Webinars/ REPIWebinar_ResilienceToolsTechnology_30JUN21.pdf
Reclamation	2021 Rio Grande Basin SECURE Report	www.usbr.gov/climate/secure/docs/2021secure/basinreports/ RioGrandeBasin.pdf
Reclamation	2021 West-Wide Climate and Hydrology Assessment	www.usbr.gov/climate/secure/docs/2021secure/ westwidesecurereport1-2.pdf
Reclamation	West-Wide Climate Risk Assessment: Upper Rio Grande Impact Assessment	www.usbr.gov/watersmart/baseline/docs/urgia/ URGIAMainReport.pdf
USDA/UNM	Northern New Mexico Climate Change Project	https://reeis.usda.gov/web/crisprojectpages/1003701-northern-new -mexico-climate-change-project.html
USDA / NMSU	Southwest Regional Climate Hub	https://jornada.nmsu.edu/sw-climate-hub
USDA – NRCS	Snow Telemetry (SN0TEL)	www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/snow/
U.S. DOI - Indian Affairs	Tribal Climate Resilience Program	www.bia.gov/bia/ots/tribal-climate-resilience-program
Multiple	MRG/Albuquerque Urban Waters Federal Partnership	www.epa.gov/urbanwaterspartners/urban-waters-and-middle-rio -grandealbuquerque-new-mexico
Multiple	National Drought Resilience Partnership (NDRP)	www.drought.gov/about/partners
Multiple	Native Nations Climate Adaptation Program (NNCAP)	www.nncap.arizona.edu/
Multiple	New Mexico Water Dialogue	https://nmwaterdialogue.org/
Multiple	OpenET (satellite-based estimates of evapotranspiration for improved water management across the western U.S.)	https://openetdata.org/
Multiple	Rio Grande Water Fund	www.nature.org/en-us/about-us/where-we-work/united-states/ new-mexico/stories-in-new-mexico/new-mexico-rio-grande- water-fund/
Multiple	Southwest Climate Adaptation Science Center	www.swcasc.arizona.edu/
Union of Concerned Scientists	Confronting Climate Change in New Mexico	www.ucsusa.org/sites/default/files/attach/2016/04/Climate-Change -New-Mexico-fact-sheet.pdf

ABCWUA = Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority, BEMP = Bosque Ecosystem Monitoring Program, CoA = City of Albuquerque, Audubon = National Audubon Society, NMDGF = New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, NMISC = New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission, USACE = U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Reclamation = U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, USDA = U.S. Department of Agriculture, UNM = University of New Mexico, NMSU = New Mexico State University, NRCS = Natural Resources Conservation Service, DOI = Department of the Interior

ADMIN & SCIENCE UPDATES

Admin Updates

- At its December 7, 2021 meeting, the EC approved a new Long-Term Plan. The new Long-Term Plan can be found on the Program Portal at https:// webapps.usgs.gov/MRGESCP/ documents/middle-rio-grandeendangered-species-collaborativeprogram-long-term-plan.
- The EC also approved the 2022 Work Plan, which lays out the anticipated tasks for the Program next year. The Work Plan can be found on the Program Portal at https://webapps.usgs.gov/ MRGESCP/documents/2021-middle-riogrande-endangered-speciescollaborative-program-work-plan
- A new 2022 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) has been drafted. Please note the following deadlines for reviews and approval:
 - ⇒ December 22, 2021: EC members provide any further comments on the draft MOA to the PST
 - ⇒ January 14, 2022: PST reconcile comments and redistribute to the EC
 - ⇒ March 1, 2022: Signatories return signed MOA to the PST
- The PST is working on drafting the 2021
 Annual Report. Please provide your
 Signatory Highlights for inclusion in the report by January 7, 2022. Contact mtuineau@west-inc.com for the form link and with any other questions.

Science Updates

Collaborative Seminars

On December 2, 2021, Dr. Matt Wunder with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish presented Collaborative Seminar #2 on conservation plans, programs, and tools Mexico Conservation within the New Information System (NMCIS). In partnership with Natural Heritage New Mexico, the NMDGF organized six conservation tools has representing data, planning, and management elements, with many links to more detailed resources housed on external pages. The NMCIS and its conservation tools are regularly updated, ensuring a "live" user experience. In addition, pages within the NMCIS are linked for convenient user navigation throughout the information system. The result is a powerful tool for quickly and easily accessing up-tospecies. habitat. date planning, and management details about New Mexico's many natural resources.

Katey Driscoll, U.S. Forest Service will present **Collaborative Seminar #3** on **January 12, 2022**. Katey will discuss habitat restoration, ecosystem function, and opportunities for collaboration. She will share insights from her research in the Santa Fe and Carson Jemez National Forests.

SAMIS Trainings

The Collaborative Program will hold SAMIS training sessions in early 2022. Trainings will be tailored to different security groups (split by signatory). The Program Support Team will set up meetings with representatives from each signatory to walk through the SAMIS.

NEW FACES IN THE PROGRAM

WELCOME BLANE SANCHEZ!

Blane Sanchez (pictured to the right) joined the Collaborative Program as the Pueblo of Isleta representative on the EC. Blane is the 2nd Lt. Governor of the Pueblo of Isleta and served as the first New Mexico tribal member on the New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission for over 16 years. Blane's background in farming and ranching, influenced by his grandfather, led him to obtain an undergraduate degree from New Mexico State University in agriculture (range science). He was also the first New Mexico tribal member to complete the Master of Water Resources graduate program at the University of New Mexico. His 30-plus years of professional work and natural the experience includes areas of resources standards, management, water quality environmental protection, facilitation, tribal and state water policy, water utilities administration, and exposure to water research.



WELCOME DEREK JARNER!



Derek Jarner, Water Resources Manager, joined the EC as the alternate representative for Pueblo of Isleta.

WELCOME KELSEY BICKNELL!



Kelsey Bicknell, Senior Water Resources Scientist, joined the EC as the alternate representative for the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority.

INTRODUCING SARAH ANDERSON

Sarah Anderson joined the Program Support Team as the new Program Assistant. She helps with general Program and science support, and coordinates the completion of contract deliverables.

Prior to WEST, Sarah managed a non-profit in Socorro, New Mexico promoting and directing riparian restoration work on private and public lands; building relationships with government agencies, non-profits, and the public around habitat restoration endeavors; and working to conduct field work and data collection for avian, aquatic, invertebrate, and mammal populations in the MRG. Her work has included leading and supporting organizations in achieving goals through a strong knowledge of GIS, project management, and restoration ecology principles and application.



UPCOMING DATES & ANNOUNCEMENTS

UPCOMING MEETINGS

Science and Adaptive Management Committee Meeting January 4, 2022 8:00 AM—12:00 PM

Collaborative Seminar #3: Katey Driscoll January 12, 2022 10:00 AM—10:30 AM

RGSM Conceptual Ecological Model/Genetic Ad Hoc Meeting February 9, 2022 9:00 AM—11:00 AM

Executive Committee Meeting March 2022

PROGRAM DEADLINES

EC Provide Comments on the 2022 MOA December 22, 2021

Signatories Submit Signatory Highlights for the 2021 Annual Report January 7, 2022

Signatories Sign the 2022 MOA March 1, 2022

RICK BILLINGS AWARD

The Rick Billings Award recognizes an individual's contributions to the success of the Collaborative Program. The 2021 winner of the award is Wayne Pullan, Reclamation. EC members made the selection at the December 12, 2021 EC meeting.



THE ISLETA REACH HUB

Audubon developed a new map-based web page for the Isleta Reach and Audubon's associated projects. A blog about the Isleta Reach Hub is available here: https:// www.audubon.org/news/leveraging-geographicinformation-systems-promote-collaboration-newmexicos. The Isleta Reach Hub can be found here: https://isleta-reach-audubon.hub.arcgis.com. This Hub will be regularly updated with documents and information regarding the conservation of the Isleta Reach. If you have any documents or information that you would like to post on the Hub, please contact Paul Tashjian (Paul.Tashjian@audubon.org).

The information in this newsletter should not be attributed to the Collaborative Program or its Executive Committee, but to the organization from which it was submitted.

For comments and inquiries, contact: Program Support Team | (307) 630-6961 | mtuineau@west-inc.com

Photo: Scenic view of the MRG Credit: Mike Marcus, MRG Water Advocates