President’s Report

By Robert Weissler

With the upcoming 27th anniversary of the Congressional act that created the SPRNCA in November, we can also celebrate 15 years of the BLM’s National Conservation Lands, the system of lands across the West that are managed for their special conservation values. Throughout the course of the next year, help us advocate for continued good stewardship as we celebrate all these special public lands!

October is a month of transition for the Friends of the San Pedro River. Members re-elected two Board members, Ron Stewart and Steve Ogle. Of 202 ballots mailed to members, 50 completed ballots were returned. Meanwhile, during a recent FSPR Board of Directors meeting, the Board elected its slate of officers for the coming year. Our thanks go to outgoing President Tom Wood, who served this past year, helping us transition from four years under Ron Serviss in which he dedicated himself to building the capacity of the Friends. The officers for the coming year are President—Robert Weissler, Vice-President—Charles Corrado, Treasurer—Renell Stewart, and Secretary—Sally Rosén.

Earlier this summer, the Board appointed three new Board members to fill vacant positions. The new Board members are Pam Corrado, Charles Corrado, and Robert Luce. The last issue of River Roundup featured bios of each, so consult that to become acquainted with each of them. Or join us at an upcoming meeting of the Board or Operations Committee to meet these and other dedicated volunteers!

The Friends face a challenging year. We are coping with BLM staff turnover in the Tucson Field Office (TFO), even as key decisions and milestones are reached in the Resource Management Plan roadmap for SPRNCA. The new TFO Office Manager Melissa Warren will have significant influence over this process, especially as BLM does not plan to hire a new SPRNCA Manager. We hope to avoid the prospect of more grazing in SPRNCA, but the turnover introduces uncertainty into the process. Meanwhile, Jim Mahoney, the current Outdoor Recreation Planner for the BLM in the San Pedro Project Office, has announced his intention to retire at the end of the calendar year. We take this opportunity to wish Jim the best and hope that BLM TFO will hire to fill that position early next year. We look forward to tackling each of these challenges in the coming year.

The Friends were invited to speak at the Public Lands Foundation Annual Meeting in September in Phoenix. Your president voiced our appreciation for BLM’s support, while also expressing concern about BLM turnover and lack of funding for hiring a new SPRNCA manager. Meanwhile, FSPR is also engaging Benson officials on the proposed 28,000-unit “Villages at Vigneto” development in Benson, advocating for sustainable water resources management in the face of growth. We also expressed our concern over the proposed SunZia utility corridor along the river north of Benson.

(continued on p. 2)
In the year just concluded, 92 FSPR volunteers contributed over 8,700 hours, including 220 youth volunteer hours, amounting to roughly $200,000 equivalent of labor to BLM. Among the volunteers were youth groups such as the Cochise College Science Club, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and the University of Arizona Hiking Club, not to mention 14 US Army volunteers and those of the Sierra Club Water Sentinels for periodic well monitoring and water quality testing. Wildlife monitoring this past year included Important Bird Area and Yellow-billed Cuckoo surveys. FSPR partnered with The Nature Conservancy on the wet-dry mapping of the San Pedro River in June. In September, FSPR volunteers carried out repairs and maintenance at the Fairbank Historic Townsite for National Public Lands Day, including work in the schoolhouse and annex. We honor several volunteers who devoted many hours to preparing for and putting on this event, especially Sally Rosén, Renell Stewart, and Laura Mackin. Moreover, Mary Bonds and Ron Stewart have accumulated over 2000 hours of volunteering, thus earning a brick in our Dedication Walkway. Presidential Award pin recipients will receive the pins from BLM once they are available, perhaps in early 2016. Recipients are listed on pages 4&5 of this newsletter.


Friends docents conducted roughly 200 public and member events during the year, including interpretive river walks, bird walks along the river and at the Sierra Vista Environmental Operations Park, monthly history walks, hikes, school field trips to the river, river cleanups, and offsite outreach at schools and community events like Southwest Wings Birding and Nature Festival. Fairbank Day a year ago this month was also a great success. During the most recent fiscal year, visitation increased across the board, with 2,341 students joining field trips to the river, 12,735 visitors coming to San Pedro House, and 6,024 visitors at Fairbank. As of September 30, 2015, FSPR had 228 memberships and 329 individual members.

Friends Meet & Greet

By Ron Stewart

On October 17, Friends of the San Pedro River held a Friends’ Rendezvous at Fairbank. Members, volunteers, and docents gathered on a blustery fall day to share news and a meal. A number of announcements were made: Robert Weissler is our new Board president, Charlie Corrado is our new vice-president, Renell Stewart will continue as treasurer and Sally Rosén as secretary. Pam and Charlie Corrado and Robert Luce were introduced as new members of the Board of Directors. Many awards were presented, along with gift certificates to the SPH bookstore. A potluck lunch and much socializing followed the meeting.
Proposed Vigneto Development Plan Must Address Sustainable Groundwater Use

By Robert Weissler

El Dorado Benson LLC recently submitted the Final Community Master Plan and Development Plan for “The Villages at Vigneto” to Benson officials. After reviewing that plan, one key area of concern is the prospect of large-scale groundwater withdrawals to supply water to the proposed development. The developer has offered few specifics regarding water conservation and mitigation. FSPR wants to ensure that the developer is committed to measures like enhanced recharge of the aquifer and xeriscape landscaping, among others. And we want to convince Benson officials that now is not the time to become complacent about our precious water resources.

The Final Community Master Plan (CMP) has sections on conceptual plans for potable, reclaimed, and storm water. However, the Conceptual Stormwater Plan focuses on flood control. Given concerns over aquifer depletion over time, that conceptual plan should also consider aquifer recharge as an explicit goal, to ensure “the natural environment is enhanced or unharmed by the Development,” as the Vigneto CMP summary states (p. 118). Both flood control and aquifer recharge can be achieved by an integrated stormwater management design. Such an integrated design has been implemented on a small scale by Cochise County at the Palominas Recharge Facility.

A recent Arizona Republic featured an article by former US Senator Jon Kyl and Sarah Porter, director of the Kyl Center for Water Policy at ASU’s Morrison Institute. They wrote:

“While Arizona is not now in a water crisis, we do face some challenges that must be addressed before they become crises.... Future growth may require more active management techniques under the Arizona Groundwater Management Act. Eventually, the pace of growth will likely require augmentation of our water supplies.”

The message is clear: If Arizona wants to avoid California’s fate with water shortages, we cannot be complacent about water resources. We must resolve to manage them proactively—not because of a shortage now, but for future generations. After 100 years of largely unconstrained growth, California’s current generation is feeling the pain. Let’s not pass that kind of pain on to our children and grandchildren.

For the Villages at Vigneto, we strongly encourage Benson officials to insist that El Dorado Benson LLC plan and implement water conservation measures such as adopting xeriscape landscaping and mitigation strategies that include not only effluent reuse, but also both effluent recharge and near-stream stormwater recharge (eg, above St David Cienega). Furthermore, decision makers should take the time to properly evaluate the impact of Vigneto’s projected water use on the San Pedro River, St David Cienega, Kartchner Caverns’ cave system, and nearby property owners. The completion of the Phase III groundwater flow model by the US Geological Survey is crucial to such an evaluation. Impacts to jurisdictional waters, threatened and endangered species, migratory birds, mitigation properties, and the human environment resulting from development on the additional 4,324 acres beyond Whetstone Ranch lands have not been adequately analyzed. We believe that approval of the plan is premature until those actions have been completed.

Taking the long view with regard to water resources management will ensure that future generations in Benson and St David can rely on the aquifer to meet their potable water needs, while the aquifer continues to support base flows and perennial reaches of the nearby San Pedro River.
Fun at Fairbank

By Ron Stewart

The Fairbank Schoolhouse came alive with the sounds of students today! On October 14, Ms. Yvonne Grossi’s third- and fourth-grade class of 13 students from the Veritas Christian Community School visited the Fairbank Schoolhouse in the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation area. The class dressed up in period costumes for the event. They had a spelling bee, a reading lesson, and studied math and grammar. At recess, the kids played with jump ropes and marbles. Friends docent Gabrielle Lafargue taught a class on calligraphy, using pen and ink from the period. I taught the kids about the history of Fairbank, centered on railroads, and then led the class on a tour of the Townsite. The kids behaved splendidly and a great time was had by all! The Fairbank Schoolhouse is open for groups of this kind. Contact FSPR via email at fspr@sanpedroriver.org for more information.

FSPR Volunteers Earn Awards

In Fiscal Year 2015, these Friends volunteers earned the following awards:

A Brick in the Dedication Walkway (for exceeding 2000 lifetime hours)
Mary Bonds (2057), Ron Stewart (2298)

A Free Pass from BLM (for exceeding 250 volunteer hours)
Jane Chambers (251), Ann Hartfiel (538), Chris Long (299), Dutch Nagle (714), Sally Rosén (850), Kathleen Scott (252), Renell Stewart (434), Ron Stewart (392), Robert Weissler (396)

(continued on p. 5)
**SPH Bookstore Gift Certificates & Presidential Award Pins** (for exceeding 100 volunteer hours; gold pin for over 500 hours, silver for 250-499 hours; bronze for 100-249 hours)

Virginia Bealer (135), Mary Bonds (117), John Broz (104), Jane Chambers (251), Tom Clancy (134), Betty Goble (184), Ann Hartfiel (538), Dave Heck (153), Kathy Hill (207), Chris Long (299), Gabrielle LaFargue (178), Nancy McCarrrell (110), Dutch Nagle (714), Ken O’Brien (157), Kathleen Oliver (111), James Peterson (142), Sally Rosén (850), Regina Rutledge (132), Kathleen Scott (252), Ron Serviss (154), Joan Spiczka (208), Renell Stewart (434), Ron Stewart (392), Robert Weissler (396), Jack Whetstone (130), Erika Wilson (102)

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**FSPR Library & Fairbank Schoolhouse Annex Dedicated**

*By Sally Rosen & Ron Stewart*

Saturday, October 17, marked the official opening of the Fairbank Schoolhouse annex and the new library it contains. This was the culmination of months of effort by Laura Mackin, Sally Rosén, John Porter, and Ron Stewart of the Friends of the San Pedro River, working closely with BLM preservation archeologist Chris Schrager. The newly expanded library, which used to be called the docent library, was relocated from San Pedro House to the Schoolhouse.

As part of the Friends Rendezvous/Annual Meeting, Jim Herrewig cut a ribbon to ceremonially open the annex and library. Jim, a retired city planner for Sierra Vista and avid amateur historian, was one of FSPR’s founders. The library contains a large number of books that he donated. Officiating were FSPR president Robert Weissler and Board member and operations chairperson Ron Stewart.

The school was opened as a SPRNCA visitor center in 2007. This event rededicated the school following a number of upgrades to the structure and the exhibits it contains. Major improvements include renovation of the annex with flooring, new exhibits, and furniture; new informational displays throughout the school, including posters that describe the town's history and flip folios of more-detailed information and photographs; a new heating and cooling system; new light fixtures; new exhibits of historical and prehistoric artifacts; and custom-made bookcases to house the FSPR library.

The library consists of over 500 books on natural and cultural history, DVDs and CDs, maps, historical journal articles, research folders and more. It has the same hours as the Fairbank Schoolhouse in which it is housed: 9:30 am to 4:30 pm, Friday through Sunday. Check-out is easy: give your name, phone number, name of the book, and date. There is also a comfortable reading/research room if you just want to spend some time reading or browsing the shelves.

For those who wish to do “remote checkout,” e-mail the title of the material(s) desired to schoolhouse@sanpedroriver.org by Friday of any week and the material(s) will be available for pickup at San Pedro House the following Sunday. Materials may also be returned to the San Pedro House.

A complete listing of library materials is available at the Schoolhouse. Hopefully, it will be uploaded to the FSPR website soon. We hope you'll make a trip to the Schoolhouse to visit our new library and to view all the new displays created by Ron Stewart.
Thirsty Plants: Riparian Groundwater Use in SPRNCA

By Gerald R Noonan, PhD

Water is the all-important resource essential for the survival of the beautiful ribbon of green that stretches along the San Pedro River. Much of the water that plants use in the riparian corridor comes from groundwater. The riparian corridor is a transitional area between aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems that requires the existence of surface or subsurface water flows. The riparian zone is partially vegetated by plants that use groundwater. When rain falls to the ground, some of it seeps into the soil and clings to particles of soil or roots of plants just below the land surface. Water not used by plants moves downward through empty spaces or cracks in the soil until it reaches a layer of rock through which water cannot easily move. The water then fills the empty spaces and cracks above that layer. The top of the water in the soil is called the “water table,” while water that that fills the empty spaces and cracks in the soil is called “groundwater.” Maintaining a high water table of groundwater along the river is essential for the survival of many riparian plants such as cottonwoods and willows.

A 2006 scientific study provides detailed information about the use of groundwater within SPRNCA (Leenhouts et al., 2006). The 174-page paper is a multidisciplinary investigation by 16 different scientists about vegetation water needs and uses in the riparian zone. Scientists prepared the report in cooperation with the US Geological Survey, Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Department of Water Resources, City of Sierra Vista, US Department of Defense, the Agricultural Research Service of the US Department of Agriculture, and the US Environmental Protection Agency. The fourth chapter (Scott et al., 2006) of the report estimates the amount of groundwater lost through evapotranspiration.

As part of their metabolic processes, plants transpire water. Transpiration involves the movement of moisture through plants from roots to small pores on leaves, where it changes to vapor and is released into the atmosphere. Water also can evaporate from the surface of water bodies such as rivers or from wet soil. Evapotranspiration is the sum of both transpiration and evaporation. The evapotranspiration discussed in the fourth chapter includes that from the free water surface of the river and that from plants. Researchers studied evapotranspiration at five different sites from March 2001 to December 2003. They ultimately determined evapotranspiration for the 2003 growing season because measurements for that period were available from all of the study sites. The researchers estimated evapotranspiration for each of the major cover types: Fremont cottonwoods and Goodding’s willows along perennial and intermittent reaches, mesquite woodlands (primarily mesquite but also other shrubs), sacaton grasslands (including other grasses), and direct evaporation from the stream.

The complex techniques for estimating evapotranspiration are beyond the scope of this article. However, to provide a glimpse of the complexity of procedures, a brief summary is provided of part of the techniques used for measuring evapotranspiration from cottonwoods. Two thermocouple needles were installed as a vertically aligned pair 4 cm apart within the sapwood of each of four cottonwood test trees at each study site from April to November 2003. One of the needles was constantly heated and the other was unheated. A technical device measured the difference in temperatures between the two needles. The rise in temperature of the heated needle was inversely proportional to the velocity of the sap flow that carried away the heat. That is, the greater the sap flow, the lower the rise of temperature within the heated needle. A series of additional measurements and complex mathematical calibrations made possible the calculation of transpiration from a given tree. Additional calculations provided estimates of transpiration from cottonwoods within different regions of SPRNCA and within SPRNCA as a whole.

Figure 1 shows Table 49 that summarizes the results of the research studies on water usage. The cover type “Open water” refers to shaded and unshaded water that stands or flows along the surface of the riverbed within the other cover types. Groundwater use for the remaining cover types refers only to water lost by transpiration from plants and does not include water lost by evaporation from open water. Because of the small amount of tamarisk in SPRNCA, the water use patterns by that plant were assumed to be similar to those of mesquite. The ranges of groundwater use given for mesquite, sacaton, and tamarisk reflect the uncertainty of measurements concerning the actual vegetation areas of these cover types.
Figure 2 graphs the water use in acre-feet per year for the various cover types, based on the data in Table 49. For the three cover types with estimated ranges of water use, I converted the range for each cover type into an average use by averaging the low and high ranges. The greatest amount of evapotranspiration from a cover type is that from mesquite, because of the very large amount of area covered by these plants. Figure 2 shows that the 684 acre-feet of water evaporation from open water is much less than the 3072 total evapotranspiration from cottonwoods-willows of perennial and intermittent reaches and tamarisk.

Figure 3 graphs the water use in acre-feet for all riparian plants versus open water, based on the data in Table 49 and using averages for cover types with ranges. Most of the riparian evapotranspiration water loss within SPRNCA is from plants, as opposed to from open water. The much greater water loss from plants is because of the much greater surface area covered by vegetation relative to open water.
Measurements and calculations suggested that shading of water by trees, arroyo walls, and the sides of active water channels might reduce evaporation by approximately 65%. However, the highly heterogeneous degrees of canopy shading and of amount of river entrenchment made it difficult to derive a precise estimate of the amount of water evaporated from open water. The authors noted that “the amount of open-water surface is small (Table 49) compared to the vegetation community amounts, so additional refinements in the open-water evaporation estimate were not warranted.” If shade did reduce the amount of water evaporated from open water by 65%, then the amount of saved water would have been 1270 acre-feet—a figure much less than the 3072 acre-feet of evapotranspiration from cottonwoods-willows and tamarisk.

Cottonwood-willow forests were dense and of multiple-aged composition in places where the maximum groundwater depths averaged less than about 3 m, the streamflow permanence was greater than about 60%, and intra-annual groundwater fluctuation was less than about a meter. Cottonwood-willow forests gave way to tamarisk stands as the site-average groundwater depths across the floodplain increased above 3 m. Conditions were too dry within intermediate-dry streamflow regimes sites to allow the establishment of cottonwood and willow seedlings.

Mesquite—primarily velvet mesquite—was the most-abundant vegetation type within SPRNCA. The plants were deep-rooted and could survive in areas where they did not have access to groundwater. However, mesquite formed denser stands in riparian locations. Mesquite was widely distributed within SPRNCA and was abundant at both dry and wet sites and on floodplains and terraces. The growth form and abundance of velvet mesquite was related to the elevation of the site, with the mesquite being more abundant and forming larger trees at lower sites.

The root system of mesquite is well adapted for acquiring and storing moisture. It has a deep taproot that typically is 5 to 13 m, but sometimes reaches as deep as 58 m (Sosebee and Wan, 1989, p. 106, 112 abs.). It also has an extensive system of lateral roots, with radii extending to 17 m. Unlike many other plants, velvet mesquite has a root system that is able to take moisture, such as that from precipitation, and transport it downward into deeper soil, where it is less likely to evaporate and is unavailable to plants with shorter roots (Hultine et al. 2004). The transport of water downward can occur even during the winter when the portions of mesquite above ground are dormant. The storage of water in deep soil layers can provide a reservoir of moisture to buffer plants from water deficits during the initial stages of the growing season.

The perennial grass sacaton occupied more area on the floodplain than any other herbaceous plant species and was also abundant on terraces. Bermuda grass and Johnson grass also were abundant on
floodplains. The grasses probably used a variety of water sources such as groundwater, precipitation and
floodwater, depending in part on seasonal availability.

There was a relatively small amount of tamarisk in SPRNCA, mainly restricted to places north of
Fairbank. The abundance of tamarisk increased at dry sites, probably because of reduced competitive
interactions with cottonwoods and willows.

The abundance of mesquite near the river accords with early historical records for the San Pedro River
and for riparian areas in southern Arizona in general. For example, Cooke wrote (1849, p. 37, 58 abs.)
in his journal that in 1846, there was a vast thicket of mesquite near where the San Pedro River and
Greenbush Draw joined. Guy Keysor also noted (Standage and Golder, 1928, p. 193) the large areas of
mesquite there. On December 11, 1846, some members of the Mormon Battalion hid behind mesquite
while fighting off bulls (Tyler, 1881, p. 219, 228 abs.). On December 12, 1846, the Mormon Battalion
marched down the San Pedro River from a camp slightly northwest of the junction of the Babocomari
and San Pedro rivers to a camp southwest of the present town of St David (Talbot, 2002, p. 46-48). Cooke
noted (1849, p. 38, 59 abs.) that the mesquite along the march took on the appearance of a small tree
and along with others gave a wooded appearance to much of the valley bottom. He also wrote that there
was plenty of mesquite at that night’s camp. On December 13, 1846, the Battalion marched to a new
camp approximately 3/4 of a mile northwest of current-day Benson (Talbot, 2002, p. 47-48). In places, the
mesquite along the route took “the exact resemblance of orchards. . . .” (Cooke, 1849, p. 39, 60 abs.). On
December 14, 1846, the Battalion marched northwestward, leaving the vicinity of the San Pedro River
and ascending ground that for the first 2 miles or so was difficult to pass through because of the need to
clear a route through plants that consisted mainly of mesquite and palmetto (Cooke, 1849, 39, 60 abs.).

Mesquite, like cottonwoods and willows, affords important habitats for birds and other animals. The sad
history of the Santa Cruz River demonstrates the importance of these habitats. The river south of Tucson
used to have the Great Mesquite Forest, one of only two mesquite bosques in North America that were
named in the scientific literature (Webb et al., 2014, p. 25, 92-111). People came long distances to view
the rich assortment of birds and other wildlife at the mesquite bosque and in other areas along the river.
The cutting of mesquite for fuel and especially the lowering of water tables by pumping destroyed the
mesquite bosque and its wildlife habitats.

The survival of the beautiful riparian ribbon of green in SPRNCA depends upon the continued endurance
of a high water table there. Citizens of the San Pedro River Valley have a choice—they can maintain the
ribbon of green by seeing that urban development is not allowed to further deplete groundwater or they
can decide to convert the ribbon of green into an ugly barren drainage ditch as was done with the Santa
Cruz River in Tucson.

**Abbreviation**

abs. = Page number as indicated by Adobe Reader.

**Literature Cited**

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Events Calendar, November-January

[SPH = San Pedro House; FSH = Fairbank School House; HAS = Huachuca Audubon Society; SABO = Southeastern Arizona Bird Observatory]

SPH Open as Visitor Center (Daily), 9:30 am-4:30 pm

FSH Open as a Visitor Center (Friday-Sunday), 9:30 am-4:30 pm

Understanding the River Interpretive Walks
Every Saturday at SPH
» 9 am—November 7, 14, 21, 28
» 9 am—December 5, 12, 19, 26
» 9 am—January 2, 9, 16, 23, 30

FSPR Bird Walks
Every Wednesday (starting in December) & 4th Saturday at SPH
» 8 am—November 11, 28
» 9 am—December 2, 9, 16, 23, 26, 30
» 9 am—January 6, 13, 20, 23, 27

FSPR/HAS/SABO Bird Walks
Every Sunday at Sierra Vista Environmental Operations Park (EOP)
» 8 am—November 1, 8, 15, 22, 29
» 8 am—December 6, 13, 20, 27
» 8 am—January 3, 10, 17, 24, 31

Special Events
» November 7, 9 am—Presidio Santa Cruz de Terrenalte History Walk
» November 14, 1 pm—Fairbank Townsite History Walk
» December 5, 9 am—Millville Ruins & Petroglyphs History Walk

New & Renewing Members, July-October

Cynthia & Paul Bonnett Adams; Anders Arman; Catie Armstrong;* Pat & Peter Arrigoni; Perrie & Michael Barnes; John Barthelme; Richard Bauer; Jini Bausch; Janis & Ben Benson;* Patricia Bigwood;* John Black; Bob Blanchard; Shirley Campbell; Richard Carlsen & Victor Acedo; Alice Cave & Rick Fletcher; Cochise Cowboy Poetry & Music Gathering;* Cochise Water Project; Sue & Clay Cook; Dave & Sherry Cunningham; Patch Curtis; Tom Deeecken; Holly Draper;* Elaine & Mel Emeigh; Bette Ford; Carol & Roger Garnett; Tricia Gerrodette; Ryoko Gill; Uda & Charles Gordon; Bob Groendyke; Karen & Jim Havlena; Vance & Lisa Haynes; Sandra & Ken Heusman; Kathy Hill; Francie Hills; Virginia Holman;* Martha Irvine; Jack & Marty Jackson; John K Jones; Dorothy & Max King;* Rosemary & Gerald King; Robert & Pat King; Lori & Jim Kovash; David & Julie Kubitsky; William Landers; Sue & Tom Leskiw; Ralph & Judith Cooper Lewis; DeForest & Ceci Lewis; Lee & Sharon Luker; Debbi Madson & Ross Behm; Inga McCord; Teresa & Reuben Miranda; Conrad & Elaine Moore; Pam Negri; Douglas Noffsinger & Roger Funk; Gary Noonan; Steve Ogle; Judy Phillips; Marie Pinto & Robert Willis; Doug & Susan Polenz; Kim Rachford;* Judy Reis; Bill & Karen Richardson; Joyce Rioux & Jonathan Betz; Susan Ruffini;* Deanna Sanner; Carolyn Santucci; Paul Bryan Seaman; Denise & Doug Snow; Ron & Renell Stewart; Doris & Reg Turner; Judith & John Ulriech; Donna & Wayne Viitanen; Susan Walls-Bortman; Lea Ward; Erika Wilson; Tom Wood & Sherri Williamson

* = New member

Contact List

- President—Robert Weissler
- Vice-President—Charles Corrado
- Treasurer—Renell Stewart
- Secretary—Sally Rosén
- Directors—Charles Corrado, Pam Corrado, Robert Luce, Steve Ogle, Sally Rosén, Renell Stewart, Ron Stewart, Robert Weissler, Tom Wood
- Docent Activities—Ron Stewart
- Education—John Rose
- Membership—Renell Stewart
- Newsletter Editor—Sue Leskiw
- Administrative Officer—Renell Stewart
- Bookstore Manager—Laura Mackin

To contact any of the above individuals, please call the office at 520-459-2555 or send us e-mail at fspr@sanpedroriver.org or sanpedrohouse@sanpedroriver.org.
Mailing address: 4070 East Avenida Saracino, Hereford, AZ 85615; Fax: 520-459-7334
Website: www.sanpedroriver.org

Friends of the San Pedro River (FSPR) is a nonprofit, volunteer organization dedicated to the conservation of the River and the health of its ecosystems through advocacy, educational programs, and interpretive events.