

WORK TABLE: SPECIES OF COMMON CONSERVATION CONCERN

Co-Chairs: Omar Eduardo Rocha Gutiérrez Subdirector de Manejo y Desarrollo de Poblaciones DGVS-SEMARNAT, Mexico; Dr. Gabriela Chavarria, Science Advisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S.

This year's agenda was developed based on the following criteria identified in the 2013-2014 Action Items Report.

Executive Table Priorities 2013-2014

- Climate Change with a Focus on Adaptation
- Landscape and Seascape Conservation Including Connectivity and Area Based Conservation Partnerships
- Wildlife Trafficking

Working Table Priorities for 2013-2014

- Landscape and Seascape Conservation Including Connectivity and Area Based Conservation Partnerships

Monday, May 26, 2014

Room: Lobby of the Hotel/Passage 8th floor

Participant Arrival and Registration – SCCCWT will not convene.

Tuesday, May 27, 2014

Room: Diamante Lobby

(9 am – 11 am: SCCCWT Convenes)

(9:00 am)

AGENDA ITEM 1: Welcome – Adoption of the Agenda and Logistics (15 min)

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTORS: Omar Eduardo Rocha Gutiérrez Subdirector de Manejo y Desarrollo de Poblaciones DGVS-SEMARNAT, Mexico and Dr. Gabriela Chavarria, Science Advisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S.

(9:15 am)

AGENDA ITEM 2: Black-footed ferret recovery at widely separated sites in continuous black-tailed prairie dog habitat across the United States, Mexico, and Canada (25 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS:

United States: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service chartered Black-footed Recovery Implementation Team comprised of multiple State, Tribal, Federal, and Non-Government Organizations (Pete Gober, Black-footed Ferret Recovery Coordinator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, pete_gober@fws.gov).

Mexico: Eduardo Ponce Guevara, Ecología y Conservación de Fauna Silvestre Instituto de Ecología, UNAM.

Canada: Katherine Patterson, Park Superintendent, Grasslands National Park.

DESCRIPTION: Continuing captive breeding, release, and monitoring of black-footed ferrets in the United States, Mexico, and Canada; additional supplemental disease management for ferrets and their obligatory prairie dog prey; re-establishment of prairie dog prey in some locations.

BACKGROUND: Black-footed ferrets, one of the world's most endangered species have recovered from just a few animals in 1987 to several hundred in captivity and in the wild at present. Recovery partners in the United States, Mexico, and Canada have contributed to release efforts at 21 sites.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

United States:

1. Establish at least 3 additional reintroduction sites via new regulatory approaches
2. Support sylvatic plague vaccine development for conservation of prairie dogs via continuing field experiments
3. Support conservation partners contributing to landowner assistance and prairie dog management (population control and disease management) efforts by engaging sister agency to compensate at least 6 landowners to tolerate prairie dogs.

Mexico:

Conduct black-footed ferret and prairie dog monitoring on at least 1 occasion at the Janos recovery site.

Canada:

Continue black-footed ferret and prey monitoring, as well as disease management

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR:

By telephone, if available: Pete Gober, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Eduardo Ponce Guevara, Ecología y Conservación de Fauna Silvestre Instituto de Ecología, UNAM, Adrian Sturch, Parks Canada.

In person: Bill Van Pelt, Grasslands Coordinator, Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, and Dave Bergman, State Director Arizona APHIS Wildlife Services

(9:40 am)

AGENDA ITEM 3: Grassland and black-tailed prairie dog conservation. (25 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Arizona Game and Fish Department, Sonora Commission of Ecology and Sustainable Development (CEDES), National University Autonomous of Mexico (UNAM), Janos Biosphere Reserve (CONANP), Endangered Species Office-CONANP, Dirección General de Vida Silvestre-SEMARNAT, Bureau of Land Management, USFWS, Arizona State Land Department, and the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

DESCRIPTION: The collaborators to this project propose to continue working at augmenting black-tailed prairie dog colonies at the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Las Cienegas National Conservation Area, in southern Arizona; assist Mexican partners in conserving existing black-tailed prairie dog colonies in Sonora and Chihuahua; and implement training efforts in survey methodology and other important wildlife management practices for collaborators in Mexico. Mexican and U.S. partners will initiate the development of a comprehensive regional conservation plan for this species. If deemed necessary and justified by cooperating partners, translocations plans will be considered to move animals from Sonora or Chihuahua to augment existing populations in Arizona. Similarly, if necessary and justified by cooperating partners and by population numbers in Arizona, translocations plans will be considered to move animals from Arizona into Mexico. The Arizona Game and Fish Department and the University of Arizona are conducting a genetic research study evaluating the relatedness of black-tailed prairie dogs in the southwest. Blood samples will be collected from prairie dog colonies in Chihuahua and analyzed by researchers at the University of Arizona.

BACKGROUND: After nearly 50 years absence from the Arizona landscape, black-tailed prairie dogs can once again be found on the Las Cienegas. On October 2008, the Arizona Game and Fish Department in cooperation with the Arizona State Lands Department and the Bureau of Land Management released 73 prairie dogs on about 10 acres. Between 2008 and 2011, two additional colonies were established. Two additional translocation efforts were completed by releasing more than 100 prairie dogs on September-October 2011. In 2012, animals from the existing sites were moved to a fourth site in between the 2nd and third release sites.

For Arizona, the goal of this effort is to establish a self-sustaining population which will contribute to the overall national conservation effort for black-tailed prairie dog conservation. By establishing prairie dog populations, habitats for other grassland dependent species like mountain plovers, burrowing owls and black-footed ferret will be created and thus preclude the need to list the species. The desire is to establish populations with the closest genetic make-up of those that were previously present in Arizona.

In addition, the Arizona Game and Fish Department will collaborate on scientific research studies and conservation efforts regarding the black-tailed prairie dog colonies at the Janos Biosphere Reserve.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: We seek the endorsement of the Trilateral Committee to continue with binational conservation efforts for the black-tailed prairie dogs in northern Mexico and southwestern United States.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Bill Van Pelt, Arizona Game and Fish Department

(10:05 am)

AGENDA ITEM 4: PACE: Perrito Llanero de Cola Negra/Black-Tailed Prairie Dog (25 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Oscar Ramírez, Lizardo Cruz CONANP, Gerardo Ceballos, Eduardo Ponce, Instituto de Ecología, UNAM

DESCRIPTION: The most important area of the Chihuahuan Dessert in Mexico is located in Janos, Chihuahua, and this is the area is a key area for populations of several endangered species including the Black-Tailed Prairie Dog (BTPD), pronghorn, golden eagle and others. In recent years was observed a significant decrease of the populations of BTPD in the area, for this reason CONANP and UNAM joined efforts since 2013 and ongoing in 2014, to determine the causes of the reduction of the colonies, and determine and implement actions to prevent potential risk to the populations.

BACKGROUND: Until the 1980's, Janos held one of the largest black-tailed prairie dog colony complexes in North America, covering more than 55,000 hectares. In 2005, they occupied 12,000 ha, and then in 2013, they occupy only 2,277 hectares, less than 5 % of the area they occupied three decades prior. The complex has become increasingly fragmented, and the population densities of prairie dogs have dramatically declined as a result of chronic overgrazing and repeated droughts that have occurred, especially over the last decade. Additionally, since 2009 we have observed especially significant reductions in the area occupied by prairie dogs in Janos. The same year *Sylvatic Plague* was reported in a kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*) carcass.

Sylvatic plague, introduced into North America around 1900 is caused by bacteria *Yersinia pestis*. It is a non-native disease introduced from Eurasia and is transmitted by fleas found on many mammalian species. Prairie dogs are particularly susceptible to plague and can suffer high mortality rates (>90%) during outbreaks, increasing the risk of local extinction. We suspect that the presence of plague has been a major contributor to the drastic reduction in prairie dog colonies over the last several years, similar to the devastating losses from plague observed throughout their distribution in the United States.

In US conservation efforts to control plague outbreaks include the “dusting method” to reduce the number of fleas (principal vector of the disease), and the application of an experimental oral vaccine. Both methods have shown positive results by reducing the incidence of plague on prairie dog colonies. For this reason the working group of BTPD in Mexico had a specific meeting with US participation in order to determine potential collaboration projects and establish binational coordination to early detect, management and prevention of these diseases in the area of Janos.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: Provide information to the Trilateral Committee about the situation of the BTPD colonies in Janos Biosphere Reserve, and efforts generated by the working group. Identify other potential alliances in the region, and get the support and collaboration of the Trilateral Committee to implement actions for management and threats reduction in the colonies in Janos.

SUBMITTED BY: Oscar Ramírez & Lizardo Cruz (CONANP); Gerardo Ceballos & Eduardo Ponce, IE-UNAM.

(10:30 am)

AGENDA ITEM 5: Pure-gene Bison reintroduction to historic range in Northern Mexico (25 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Laura Paulson, Antonio Esquer, TNC; Oscar Ramírez, María Elena Rodarte, Pablo Dominguez, Lizardo Cruz, CONANP.

DESCRIPTION: The El Uno Ecological Reserve is located in the municipality of Janos, Chihuahua in the center of the Janos Valley, which are part of the Chihuahuan Desert ecoregion, and constitute a continuous system of semi-arid grasslands that stretch along the border region of Arizona, New Mexico, Sonora and Chihuahua. Some of the most expansive remnants of desert grassland habitat are found in the Janos Valley, which harbors the largest complex of black-tailed prairie dog colonies (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) remaining in the world and over 250 species of birds. Four of the priority species for conservation identified by the Mexican Government also occur in this area: Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), Black bear (*Ursus americanus*) and Bison (*Bison bison*).

Goals:

- Increase herd size to 150 bison
- Identify new sites to host conservation herds
- Continue education, outreach and collaboration with ranchers
- More research on uses of bison and market potential
- Increase collaboration (local, national and international)

Results:

- The herd increased to 50 animals, both by natural reproduction and by reintroduction of 8 bison. The 2013 goal was to reintroduce another 23 animals from Wind Cave National Park, SD, due to the partial closing of federal government operations in last October result in round up cancellation. Potential endogamy and calves' surveillance problems urge us to find a new source of pure genetic bison. Vermejo Park Ranch, NM (Turner Enterprises) supplied 8 yearlings bison (3 bulls, 5 heifers). This action will help to: increase herd, balance sex ratio, reduce potential endogamy, and improve and maintain pure genetic due to joint animals from two different lineages (Wind Cave and Castle Rock)
- The two oldest males in herd will be relocated to other ranch in 2014. The objective is to work in a genetic improvement project in a not pure genetic herd.
- More efforts to improve management infrastructure and equipment are being addressed to ensure best and secure facilities both for bison and people.
- In the region were implemented 3 workshops to beneficial management practices, wildlife management and productive diversification, oriented to landowners in order to implement demonstrative pilot projects in region. One pilot project started in 2013 and is going to continue 2014, this year another 2 pilot projects will start. Environmental education activities are focused in schools visiting El Uno and the

promotion of young bird watchers clubs.

BACKGROUND:

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

SUBMITTED BY: The Nature Conservancy

11 – 11:15 am BREAK

(11:15am)

AGENDA ITEM 6: Sonoran Pronghorn Recovery. Ongoing U.S. - México project (20 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Sonoran Pronghorn Recovery Team, Arizona Game and Fish Department, USFWS – Arizona Ecological Services, Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge (CPNWR), Kofa National Wildlife Refuge (KNWR), Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona Antelope Foundation, Arizona State University, US Border Patrol, Barry M. Goldwater Range, Yuma Proving Ground, The Phoenix Zoo, Los Angeles Zoo, Sonora Commission of Ecology and Sustainable Development (CEDES), Dirección General de Vida Silvestre-SEMARNAT, Pinacate Biosphere Reserve-CONANP, and Endangered Species Office-CONANP.

DESCRIPTION: To work toward recovery of the Sonoran pronghorn range wide, the collaborators propose to continue binational monitoring (including telemetry) efforts, continuing a captive breeding program within the CPNWR and KNWR, and conducting training efforts in survey methodology and other important wildlife management practices for collaborators in Mexico. In addition, collaborators will work on updating the Sonoran pronghorn Population Viability Analysis, Population and Habitat Viability Assessment and Recovery Plan. All products will address the Sonoran pronghorn rangewide, including in Arizona and Sonora. Partners will explore the possibility of sending some pronghorns from the captive breeding pens in Arizona to Sonora. This agenda item is an update on progress made on binational conservation activities.

BACKGROUND: Sonoran pronghorn are endangered in both the U. S. and Mexico. As part of a binational effort in recovery, partners have implemented several successful binational efforts aimed at recovery of the subspecies in both countries. These activities include: conducting range-wide surveys in both countries on a two-year interval, equipping Sonoran pronghorn with GPS-based and VHF telemetry collars in Mexico and the U.S., implementing a captive breeding program in Arizona to provide offspring to augment wild populations in Arizona and Sonora, implementing forage enhancement and water projects, conducting genetic and diseases studies, and providing training efforts in survey methodology and other important wildlife management practices for collaborators in Mexico. These initiatives have been supported by the Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management for more than a decade.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: We seek the endorsement of the Trilateral Committee to continue working on binational Sonoran pronghorn recovery.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Jim deVos and Francisco Abarca, Arizona Game and Fish Department

(11:35 am)

AGENDA ITEM 7: Implementation of the North American Rabies Management Plan.
(20 min)

The North American Rabies Management Plan was signed by Mexico, Canada, the Navajo Nation, and the United States in 2008. The Trilateral reaffirms each countries support for the plan and its concepts.

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: North American Rabies Management Team : Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies; Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies; Canadian Rabies Committee; Canadian Food Inspection Service; Environment Canada; Cornell; University of Alaska – Fairbanks; Mexico Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Husbandry, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA), National Service for Health, Safety and Food Quality (SENASICA); Mexico Ministry of Health (SALUD), National Center for Epidemiology Surveillance and Disease Control (CENAVECE); Ministere des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune due Quebec; Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico (SEMARNAT); Navajo Nation; Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources; Provincial Health New Brunswick; Public Health Agency of Canada; Statistical Center for HIV/AIDS Research and Prevention; Texas Department of Health Services; Thomas Jefferson University; United States Animal Health Association; United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services and International Services; United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources; Global Alliance for Rabies Control; Ross University School of Veterinary Medicine; Puerto Rico Department of Health; US Forest Service

DESCRIPTION: Despite remarkable precedents and achievements in the rabies management field, greater accomplishments are possible through trilateral cooperation. The establishment of a North American Rabies Management Plan (Plan) represents a key step in facilitating planning processes by which mutual border rabies control and prevention goals and objectives can be identified and better met among Canada, Mexico, Navajo Nation, and the U.S. Plan architecture has been formed and will continue to be shaped with input from each country through representatives in the fields of public health, agriculture and wildlife management. Rabies management creates the interface that requires integration of these areas of responsibility. This Plan establishes a protocol for rabies management in North America by assessing and defining the needs, priorities, and strategies required to control and eventually eliminate terrestrial rabies and to determine methods for managing bat rabies virus variants.

BACKGROUND: The North American Rabies Management Plan is designed to provide direction and serve as a catalyst for cooperative rabies management actions at the continental level. Key components of this Plan include routine communications on policies and rabies status, exchange of scientific and technical information, and collaboration on surveillance and control projects along the immediate borders of the three countries. The North American Rabies Management Plan, therefore, is designed to foster international cooperation involving governments at all levels, indigenous groups, nongovernmental organizations, corporations, universities, and private citizens. Success of the Plan depends on effective partnerships among all segments of society that have a role in rabies management. This Plan can be easily modified to adapt to change as a function of planning processes among bordering states and provinces and at the federal level. The ultimate function of the plan is to provide a framework and forum for constructive interaction among the states and provinces and federal levels of Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. to address challenges jointly and, thus, better ensure that long-term rabies management goals are met within each country and in North America.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

- Continued support of the North American Rabies Management Plan
- Increased border surveillance between Mexico and the US.
- Participation by Canada in the impacts of climate change on rabies spread associated with Arctic foxes
- Cross border participation in bat surveillance for rabies titers and impacts of climate change on bats especially vampire bats.
- Continued support for data exchange across borders
- Continued support to evaluate rabies vaccines in wildlife species

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: David Bergman, State Director, US Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services

(11:55 am)

AGENDA ITEM 8: Update on Ocelot Recovery Actions (20 min)

(Ongoing U.S.-México project that has previously been presented to the SCCT.)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Dirección General de Vida Silvestre, Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad, Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas, Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, State of Tamaulipas, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Arizona Game and Fish Department, The Nature Conservancy, Conservación y Desarrollo de Espacios Naturales, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Universidad Autónoma de Queretaro, Instituto Tecnológico de Ciudad Victoria, Texas A&M University-Kingsville, Northern Arizona University, University of Arizona, Pittsburgh Zoo & PPG Aquarium, Gladys Porter Zoo, Tamatan Zoo.

DESCRIPTION: This project supports the Species of Common Concern Work Table's goal of management and conservation of small and isolated populations at risk. The endangered ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*) is in need of binational conservation efforts to ensure its

continued existence in the U.S. and Mexico. Project collaborators will be instrumental in the recovery of the ocelot in Texas and Mexico.

BACKGROUND: The ocelot is endangered in the U.S. and Mexico. There are now three known breeding subpopulations remaining in Texas, and these subpopulations are vulnerable to disease and in-breeding. Several ocelots have been documented in Arizona. Populations in some parts of Mexico appear stable. Translocation of ocelots from Mexico to Texas is identified in the draft Ocelot Recovery Plan as a necessity to lower the risk of extinction of the Texas populations.

Partners are identifying populations of ocelots in northern Mexico that may be able to serve as a potential source of ocelots for at-risk populations. Partners are collaborating to provide updated population status to the various responsible agencies to meet recovery goals and objectives including those involving translocation between populations. Additional recovery actions that are being implemented focus on reducing road mortality, increasing available habitat, increasing connectivity and supporting partnerships.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: We request an endorsement from the Trilateral Committee to support the recovery actions of the Ocelot Recovery Team within the framework of the strategic plans of the Trilateral Committee as well as within the framework of all legal requirements and procedures in each country.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Mitch Sternberg

(12:15 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 9: Mexican Wolf Recovery in the United States and México. (40 min)
(This is an on-going U.S.- México project that has previously been presented to the SCCT.)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: USFWS Mexican Wolf Recovery Program, Dirección General de Vida Silvestre (Semarnat), Dirección de Especies Prioritarias para la Conservación-CONANP, Arizona Game and Fish and Department, U.S. Forest Service, White Mountain Apache Tribe, USDA-APHIS Wildlife Services, San Carlos Apache Tribe, and others.

DESCRIPTION: We propose to continue to work with our governmental and non-governmental partners at local, state, and Federal levels in México and the U.S. to recover Mexican wolves in the U.S. and México.

Specifically, this year we propose to:

- 1) Work with Scientists in the U.S. and México to continue assessment of the suitability of habitat and ungulate populations in areas of México for Mexican wolf recovery.
- 2) Implement recovery actions for the Mexican wolf in the U.S. and México.
- 3) Continue México/U.S. collaboration to manage the captive breeding population of Mexican wolves in both countries in accordance with the Mexican Wolf Species Survival Plan

- 4) Continue USFWS-CONANP collaboration on the release of wolves in México and enable coordination among USFWS, CONANP, State wildlife agencies in Arizona and New Mexico, and USDA –APHIS Wildlife Services should those wolves disperse into the U.S.
- 5) The USFWS proposed in June 2013, the reclassification of the Mexican wolf as an endangered subspecies under the Endangered Species Act. The USFWS will make a decision on this proposal in 2015.
- 6) The USFWS proposed in June 2013, revisions to the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population rule. Revisions under consideration include expanding the southern boundary of the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area from Interstate Highway 10 to the U.S./México border. These revisions would enable the USFWS to manage Mexican wolves that may disperse from México into the United States for recovery of the Mexican wolf. The USFWS will make a decision on these proposed revisions in 2015.

BACKGROUND: Scientists from both countries have been collaborating on the analysis of habitat and ungulate populations to determine areas suitable for wolf recovery in México. The U.S. collaborates with México to manage the approximately 50 captive breeding facilities in the United States and México, which house 260- 300 wolves for eventual release into the wild. All of these wolves are managed in accordance with the Mexican Wolf Species Survival Plan. The U.S. collaborates with México on the implementation of recovery actions for the Mexican wolf in the United States and México. In October 2011, CONANP completed the first release of wolves in México since their extirpation. The SSP breeding facilities have continued to provide Mexican wolves to CONANP and to the USFWS for release into the wild. These facilities are currently breeding 4 pairs of Mexican wolves for release in México in 2014.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: We seek the endorsement of the Trilateral Committee to work with governmental and non-governmental partners at local, state, and Federal levels in México and the U.S. to conserve and recover Mexican wolves.

Specifically, we request endorsement of our proposal to work with Scientists in both countries to assess areas that have suitable habitat and ungulate populations for recovery of Mexican wolves; implement recovery actions, including releases, for Mexican wolves in the U.S. and México; continue collaboration on management of the captive Mexican wolf population for releases of Mexican wolves in the U.S. and México; and coordinate on the release of Mexican wolves in México and their management in the U.S., should those wolves disperse north into the U.S.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: TBD

1 – 2 pm LUNCH

(2:00 – 3:45 pm Table Reconvenes)

(2:00 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 10: Northwestern Jaguar Recovery. Ongoing U.S. México project
(20 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: USFWS (Arizona and New Mexico Ecological Services Office) and USFWS-led Binational (Mexico – U.S.) Jaguar Recovery Team (including CONANP [Priority Species and ANPs], Comisión de Ecología y Desarrollo Sustentable del Estado de Sonora, SAGARHPA, Universidad de Querétaro, Naturalia, Arizona Game and Fish and Department, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Panthera, Northern Arizona University, Arizona State University, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, USDA/APHIS-Wildlife Services, Customs and Border Protection, the Tohono O’odham Nation, and others)

DESCRIPTION: We propose to continue to work with our governmental and non-governmental partners at local, state, and Federal levels in México and the U.S. to conserve and recover jaguars.

Specifically, this year we propose to:

- 1) Complete a draft recovery plan for the jaguar, with emphasis on jaguars in western and northwestern México and southwestern U.S.; and
- 2) Continue implementing recovery actions for the jaguar, including the following: 1) jaguar survey and monitoring in Arizona and New Mexico; 2) jaguar survey and monitoring on the Tohono O’odham Nation; 3) jaguar survey protocol development; 4) survey of citizens’ attitudes toward jaguars in Arizona and New Mexico; 5) jaguar habitat mapping and on-line jaguar detection database development; 6) jaguar population viability analysis; 7) jaguar road crossing design recommendations; 8) rancher/landowner outreach; 9) citizen science/education and outreach program; and 10) jaguar genetic analysis.

BACKGROUND: In January 2010, the USFWS made the decision to develop a formal recovery plan for the jaguar and we are currently in the process of carrying out this effort. In 2010, we convened a binational recovery team for jaguars with participants from México and the U.S. Since 2011, we have held a number of meetings with the Jaguar Recovery Team during which a habitat model was developed and a Population Viability Analysis (PVA) and Population and Habitat Viability Assessment (PHVA) were conducted. Using information from the meetings and the habitat model, PVA, and PHVA, the Jaguar Recovery Team and the USFWS developed a recovery outline for the jaguar in 2012. The Team continues to develop the draft recovery plan, which should be completed in 2014, as well as provide guidance on implementation of recovery projects.

Additionally, the USFWS has been working with Customs and Border Protection to implement projects to help offset the effects of border infrastructure projects on listed species, including the jaguar. Multiple projects are being implemented (see list above), including jaguar survey and monitoring along the Arizona and New Mexico border with México.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: We seek the endorsement of the Trilateral Committee to work with governmental and non-governmental partners at local, state, and Federal levels in México and the U.S. to conserve and recover jaguars, including developing a

recovery plan and implementing recovery actions for jaguars with emphasis in western and northwestern México and southwestern U.S.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Marit Alanen, Arizona Ecological Services Office - Tucson

(2:20 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 11: Update of the U.S.-Mexico Border Governors Conference (BGC) Wildlife Table (15 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Arizona Game and Fish Department, California Department of Fish and Game, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Baja California Secretariat of Environmental Protection, Chihuahua Secretariat of Urban Development and Ecology, Coahuila Secretariat of Urban Development and Ecology, Parks and Wildlife of Nuevo León, Sonora Secretariat of Agriculture, Tamaulipas Wildlife Commission, Dirección General de Vida Silvestre-SEMARNAT and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

DESCRIPTION: This is a strategic and integrated update of the U.S.-Mexico Border Governors Conference (BGC) Wildlife Table to report on wildlife restoration, capacity building and related projects implemented among the 10 border states. In addition, the presentation will seek input from attendees on the 3 priority areas of the BGC Wildlife Table for the 2014-2015 cycle: (1) capacity building, (2) wildlife conservation education, and (3) ecological corridors.

BACKGROUND: The U.S.-Mexico Border Governors Conference is comprised of the governors in the 10 border states; the Wildlife Table is comprised of the wildlife directors those border states. Other BGC working tables include: Agriculture, Border Crossings, Economic Development, Education, Energy, Environment, Health, Science and Technology, Security and Tourism, and Water. Generally, a conference is held each year alternating locations between the United States and Mexico. Since its inception more than 25 years ago, the organization has enhanced bi-national cooperation in the aforementioned areas. The Wildlife Table was established in 2004 as the decentralization process of wildlife management functions began in Mexico.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: The BGC Wildlife Table requests continuing support by the Trilateral Committee to use this forum for information exchange and intergovernmental coordination.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: María Araujo, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
(2:35 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 12: Conservation of Imperiled Fish Species through the Creation of a “Refuge Area” at the Arroyo Cajón Bonito, Rio Yaqui Watershed, in the US – México Border. (20 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: SEMARNAT – Dirección General de Vida

Silvestre, CONANP - Reserva de la Biosfera Janos and Priority Species Unit, Cuenca Los Ojos, The Nature Conservancy.

DESCRIPTION: We propose to continue our efforts to establish a proof of concept project for freshwater species conservation through the establishment of a “refuge area” (area de refugio) as a tool to conserve imperiled endemic fish species in the Arroyo Cajón Bonito including: *Agosiachrys ogaster* - Longfin dace, *Poeciliopsis occidentalissonoriensis* - Yaqui topminnow, *Cyprinella formosamearnsi* - Beautiful shiner, *Cyprinella ornate*, *Ictalurus pricei* - Yaqui Catfish, *Gila robustaminaca* - Roundtail chub, *Carpiodescarpio* - River carp and also *Campostoma ornatum* - Mexican Stoneroller. Lessons learned through the use of this wildlife management tool for freshwater species, will be useful to protect other sites within the Río Yaqui Watershed, the Conchos River Watershed (Conchos trout or Aparique (*Oncorhynchus sp.*), and in general other threatened fish species with a limited range of distribution in México.

BACKGROUND: The Cajón Bonito is considered to support the largest assemblage of native fishes in Northwest México and especially in Sonora, and hopefully it is still free of introduced exotic fish species (Hendrickson, et al., 1980; Hanson, 2005; Varela, et al., 2010). Aquatic species refuge areas (area de refugio para la protección de especies acuáticas) are policy tools included within Mexico’s General Wildlife Law that so far have only been applied in marine habitats (Vaquita, great whales). Experimenting with their application on freshwater habitats will provide examples of on the ground experiences for working toward the development and implementation of a community-based restoration and protection plans for the benefit of native species and local human communities.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: We seek the endorsement of the Trilateral Committee to continue and expand our efforts to conserve the imperiled species of the Cajón Bonito and welcome new partners to experiment and evaluate the use of this policy tool to protect freshwater biodiversity.

(2:55 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 13: Native aquatic vertebrate conservation in the Río Yaqui basin, Sonora, Chihuahua, and Arizona. Ongoing U.S. - México project. (10 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Universidad de Sonora (UNISON), University of Arizona, Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD), Comisión de Ecología y Desarrollo Sustentable del Estado de Sonora (CEDES), USFWS (Arizona Ecological Services Office [AESO], New Mexico and Arizona Fish and Wildlife Conservation Offices [NMFWCO and AZFWCO], San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge), Texas Natural Science Center-University of Texas at Austin, Chuck Minckley with Cuenca Los Ojos, Desert Fishes Council, Marsh & Associates, LLC., SEMARNAT, DGVS, CONANP, Institute of Aquaculture of Sonora

DESCRIPTION: We propose to re-survey sites in the Río Yaqui basin that were initially surveyed by Hendrickson et al. 1980 for Fishes of the Río Yaqui basin, Mexico and United States [Ariz.-Nev. Acad. Sci. 15(3):1-106]. They surveyed 90 sites in México, and compiled

information for about 70 other sites from museums and the literature. Since their surveys in 1978, fish surveys in the basin have been limited to surveys for Mexican trouts by Truchas Mexicanas (Hendrickson et al. 2006), work on Yaqui catfish genetics (Varela Romero), the Río Tutuaca (Brooks and Varela Romero), and private lands conservation efforts on Cajon Bonito and Rancho San Bernardino (Minckley). Wallace et al. and USFWS personnel have done amphibian and chytrid fungus surveys on the Río Aros and other tributaries to the Río Yaqui, including drainages on the Northern Jaguar Reserve, and Rorabaugh (AESO) has compiled all herpetological records from 26 museums for the Río Yaqui basin in Sonora. In 2007, Rorabaugh and others surveyed for gartersnakes at 12 sites in western Chihuahua, including several of Hendrickson's sites, and made notes on fishes and non-native species. Information would also be gathered on other native aquatic species of concern such as leopard frogs, Tarahumara frogs, salamanders, turtles, and gartersnakes. Limited work has been done on the non-fish native aquatic species.

Many changes have occurred in the Río Yaqui basin since the 1978 surveys. Human activities and their impacts to aquatic ecosystems and their native species have increased in the basin since 1978. Of special concern is the increase in non-native fish, since they almost always pose threats to native fish and other native aquatic species. The distributions of the non-native American bullfrog and crayfish are also of conservation interest. Updated information on the distribution and relative abundance of both native and non-native species will greatly assist with conservation efforts for native Río Yaqui species by understanding threats and mitigating them with local stakeholders.

BACKGROUND: Though a small percent of the Río Yaqui basin lies within the United States, the 6 to 8 fish species that occurred there contributed a substantial portion of the basin's fish fauna; five of those occurred nowhere else in the U.S. Currently, five of these occur in U.S., four of which are listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. The Río Yaqui basin has the largest drainage area in the state of Sonora. Thus, the species there contribute greatly to the aquatic diversity of the state.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: We seek the endorsement of the Trilateral Committee to continue and expand our efforts to survey and conserve the imperiled native aquatic vertebrates of the Río Yaqui basin.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Doug Duncan, Arizona Ecological Services Office – Tucson

(3:05 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 14: Conservation of the imperiled species of the Río Sonoyta watershed, Sonora/Arizona. *Ongoing U.S. - México project. (10 min)*

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: USFWS, SEMARNAT, CONANP-Reserva de la Biosfera del Pinacate y Gran Desierto de Altar (RBPGDA) and Priority Species, DGVS, INE, CONABIO, Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD), Comisión de Ecología y Desarrollo Sustentable del Estado de Sonora (CEDES), University of Arizona, The Phoenix Zoo, Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, Monte Sonorense, La Ruta de Sonora Ecotourism

Association, International Sonoran Desert Alliance, the Center for the Study of Deserts and Oceans, and National Park Service-Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument (OPCNM), Dr. Chuck Minckley, CETMAR Puerto Peñasco.

DESCRIPTION: We propose to continue our efforts to conserve the imperiled species of Río Sonoyta watershed, including the Sonoyta mud turtle (*Kinosternon sonoriense longifemorale*), longfin dace (*Agosia chrysogaster*), and Sonoyta [Quitobaquito] pupfish (*Cyprinodon eremus*). These efforts include monitoring populations of these species in Sonora and Arizona; monitoring and managing the three refuge populations of pupfish and dace in Sonora and two permanent and three temporary pupfish refuges in Arizona; working with the municipal government of Sonoyta, Sonora and others to incorporate and implement conservation measures for these species into the design of a proposed wastewater treatment facility in Sonoyta; managing and maintaining Quitobaquito Springs and Pond in Arizona; finalizing and implementing the Quitobaquito-Río Sonoyta Conservation Assessment and Strategy; and working toward the development and implementation of a community-based restoration and conservation plan for the Río Sonoyta for the benefit of native species and the local community. New plans for 2014 include creating a refuge and breeding population for longfin dace at CETMAR Puerto Peñasco.

BACKGROUND: The Río Sonoyta watershed and Quitovac, an extremely rare and threatened lowland desert stream and spring system in northwestern Sonora and southwestern Arizona, support the only wild populations of Sonoyta mud turtle and Sonoyta pupfish. In recognition of its importance, it is a designated Ramsar wetland of international significance. To address the many threats the Río and its species face, as described above, we have been and plan to continue developing and implementing a variety of conservation programs and projects.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: We seek the endorsement of the Trilateral Committee to continue and expand our efforts to conserve the imperiled species of Río Sonoyta.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Doug Duncan and Cat Crawford, Arizona Ecological Services Office - Tucson

(3:15 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 15: Conservation and capacity building for the conservation of amphibians in Sonora, Sinaloa, and Chihuahua. *Ongoing U.S. - México project. (10 min)*

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: USFWS, Naturalia, SEMARNAT, CONANP (including Priority Species and Áreas Naturales Protegidas of Northwestern México), INE, CONABIO, Comisión de Ecología y Desarrollo Sustentable del Estado de Sonora (CEDES), Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, The Phoenix Zoo, Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, Africam Safari Zoo, The Nature Conservancy, and Biodiversidad y Desarrollo Armónico.

DESCRIPTION: We propose to continue our efforts to build capacity for amphibian

conservation in northwestern México; however, this will depend on current travel and budget restrictions improving. Specifically, we plan to continue to teach our workshop titled “Inventory, Monitoring, and Conservation of Amphibians of Northwestern México, with Emphasis in Sonora,” at Naturalia’s Rancho Los Fresnos in northeastern Sonora, México. The workshop is designed for biologists and managers from Areas Naturales Protegidas in Sonora, Sinaloa, and Chihuahua, CEDES, and Mexican NGOs, as well as Mexican university biology students. It includes theoretical and practical sessions on the following topics: Diversity, Distribution, and Habitats of Northwestern México Amphibians; Identification of Northwestern México Amphibians; Threats to Northwestern México Amphibians; Survey Methodologies; Field Protocols for Preventing Spread of Disease and Invasive Plants and Animals; Long-term Amphibian Monitoring Strategies for Reserves and other managed areas; Conservation Tools and Methods; and Captive management, including husbandry, headstarting, and propagation. We will also continue our field-oriented Amphibian Survey and Monitoring Techniques Workshop at Naturalia’s Northern Jaguar Reserve or other sites, such as state reserves or other important protected areas, in Sonora as determined in cooperation with project partners. This workshop instructs Mexican biologists in techniques for detecting, identifying, and monitoring amphibians. As follow-up to the workshops, we will continue to support implementation of amphibian monitoring in protected areas in Mexico by conducting site visits to assist reserve biologists develop monitoring programs and by providing some of the necessary basic monitoring equipment to reserve staff.

We also plan to continue to conduct amphibian inventories at various ranches and reserves in Sonora and Chihuahua to provide data to land managers to inform management and conservation decisions. During these inventories, we propose to document non-native predators (bullfrogs, fish, and crayfish) and to use non-invasive sampling techniques (by swabbing skin with cotton swab) to collect disease and skin microbe samples. We propose to assess the status of the Chiricahua leopard frog (*Lithobates chiricahuensis*) and its primary threats in Sonora and Chihuahua to provide a baseline for conservation planning and actions, as well as conduct outreach and environmental education for local communities and ranchers about the imperiled status of the frog and the need to conserve the species and its habitat. Additionally, we plan to coordinate with Mexico on conserving the distinct population segment (DPS) of the Arizona treefrog, including during the Endangered Species Act listing process to determine the status of and the threats to the DPS in Mexico.

BACKGROUND: Fourteen of the 37 amphibian species that have been documented in Sonora are on México’s list of species-at-risk; the Chiricahua leopard frog is on the U.S. endangered species list as well. A number of these species are thought to be declining; however, relatively little is known of their status in Sonora. To better understand their status, as well as to build capacity for amphibian conservation in Northwestern México, we have been conducting amphibian inventories for a number of years in Sonora to provide information to land managers, and for the last three years, we have taught an amphibian monitoring and conservation workshops. As described above, this year we will continue our amphibian survey and conservation capacity building efforts in Sonora, Sinaloa, and Chihuahua.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: We seek the endorsement of the Trilateral

Committee to continue our efforts to monitor and conserve amphibians as well as build capacity for their conservation in Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Cat Crawford and Jeff Servos, Arizona Ecological Services Office

(3:25 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 16: Binational partnerships to recover and conserve listed and sensitive species of mutual concern in Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, and Arizona.
Ongoing U.S. - México project. (10 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: USFWS (including Arizona Ecological Services Office, Sonoran Joint Venture, Arizona Fisheries Resources Office, Imperial National Wildlife Refuge, Cabeza Prieta NWR, Kofa NWR, Buenos Aires NWR, and San Bernardino NWR), SEMARNAT, DGVS, CONANP (including Priority Species, Reserva de la Biosfera del Pinacate y Gran Desierto de Altar, Reserva de la Biosfera del Alto Golfo de California y Delta del Río Colorado [RBAG], and El Bosque Nacional y Refugio de Vida Silvestre Los Ajos-Bavispe, Área de Protección de Flora y Fauna Sierra de Álamos-Río Cuchujaqui), INE, CONABIO, National Park Service-Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, U.S. Geological Survey, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Comisión de Ecología y Desarrollo Sustentable del Estado de **Sonora**, University of Arizona, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Tecnológico de Monterrey, Universidad de Sonora, Naturalia, Africam Safari Zoo, The Phoenix Zoo, Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, Sky Island Alliance, Pronatura, Biodiversidad y Desarrollo Armónico, Bat Conservation International, Sonoran Institute, La Ruta de Sonora Ecotourism Association, International Sonoran Desert Alliance, and the Center for the Study of Deserts and Oceans.

DESCRIPTION: We propose to continue working with our governmental and non-governmental partners at local, state, and Federal levels in México and the U.S. to conserve and recover listed and sensitive species of mutual concern and migratory birds throughout their ranges in Arizona, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Chihuahua.

Under this agenda item we propose to continue the following actions:

- 1) Support the conservation efforts of land owners and managers in México by assisting with biological surveys on their ranches and reserves, as well as providing technical assistance on species conservation and recovery efforts, such as the reestablishment of species within their historical range;
- 2) Build capacity for conservation of the flat-tailed horned lizard through education, outreach, and collaborative development and implementation of a management plan in México for the species, in conjunction with a variety of State and Federal agencies in Arizona and California, Pronatura, and the RBAG;
- 3) Assist AGFD and other U.S. and Mexican partners in developing a plan to augment captive breeding and wild populations of pygmy-owls in the U.S. with owls from Mexico;
- 4) Support our partners in conducting Sonoran pronghorn monitoring and conservation

in Sonora and Arizona, including completing the revised Sonoran Pronghorn Recovery Plan which will address the Sonoran pronghorn rangewide, including in Arizona and Sonora;

- 5) Work with Mexican partners and AGFD to assist seeking funding opportunities for thick-billed parrot recovery work in Mexico;
- 6) Assist our Mexican partners (Africam Safari) in managing the captive breeding of masked bobwhite quail in Mexico;
- 7) Work with Mexican partners to assess the status of yellow-billed cuckoos in Mexico; and
- 8) Coordinate with Mexico on monitoring and conserving rare plants of mutual concern, including *Lilaeopsis schaffneriana* ssp. *recurva*, *Coryphantha robbinsorum*, *Coryphantha scheeri* var. *robustispina*, *Echinomastus erectocentrus* var. *acunensis*, *Graptopetalum bartramii*, *Pectis imberbis*, and *Amourexia gonzalezii*.

In addition to the aforementioned activities and those described in our other agenda items, we plan to work with our partners on lesser long-nosed bat, black-tailed prairie dog, and Acuña cactus conservation efforts.

BACKGROUND: It is critical to work cooperatively with our Mexican and U.S. partners to conserve and recover the many listed and sensitive species that occur on both sides of the international border. These species include the Sonoran pronghorn, jaguar, ocelot, lesser-long nosed bat, black-tailed prairie dog, cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl, masked bobwhite, Mexican spotted owl, southwestern willow flycatcher, Yuma clapper rail, thick-billed parrot, yellow-billed cuckoo, Aplomado falcon, bald eagle, Arizona tree frog, Sonoran tiger salamander, Chiricahua leopard frog, Tarahumara frog, lowland leopard frog, Sonoita mud turtle, New Mexico ridge-nosed rattlesnake, Mexican gartersnake, flat-tailed horned lizard, desert tortoise, Quitobaquito pupfish, Río Yaqui fishes, Sonora chub, Gila chub, Gila topminnow, Acuña cactus, Canelo Hills Ladies' Tresses, Tumamoc globeberry, Gentry indigo bush, Pima pineapple cactus, Cochise pincushion cactus, Nichol Turk's Head, Bartrom stonecrop, beardless chinchweed, Huachuca water umbel, Santa Rita yellowshow, and Coleman's coralroot. We have successfully been, and propose to continue, working with our Mexican and U.S. partners to monitor and conserve many of these species.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: The Arizona Ecological Services Office, USFWS, seeks the endorsement of the Trilateral Committee to continue working with our governmental and non-governmental partners at local, state, and Federal levels in México and the U.S. to conserve and recover listed and sensitive species of mutual concern and migratory birds throughout their ranges in Arizona, Sonora, Sinaloa, and Chihuahua.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Arizona Ecological Services Office – Tucson
(3:35 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 17: Conservation and capacity building for the conservation of bats in northwestern Mexico. Ongoing U.S. - México project. (10 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: USFWS (Arizona Ecological Services Office and Kofa National Wildlife Refuge), Naturalia, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Comisión de

Ecología y Desarrollo Sustentable del Estado de Sonora (CEDES), Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, University of Arizona, The Phoenix Zoo, Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum (ASDM), CONANP (including Priority Species and Áreas Naturales Protegidas of Northwestern México), DGVS, INE, CONABIO.

DESCRIPTION: We propose to continue our efforts to build capacity for bat conservation in northwestern Mexico; however, this will depend on current travel and budget restrictions improving. Specifically, we will continue to teach bat a monitoring and conservation workshop and conduct bat inventories at Naturalia's Los Fresnos Reserve. Additionally, we will continue to conduct site visits to Federal Reserves in northwestern Mexico to assist reserve staff establish bat monitoring protocols. The week-long workshop at Los Fresnos, designed for biologists and managers from Áreas Naturales Protegidas in northwestern Mexico, CEDES, Mexican NGOs, as well as biology students from the Universidad de Sonora and Centro de Estudios Superiores Del Estado de Sonora, includes both theoretical and practical sessions on a variety of topics, including natural history, distribution and identification of appropriate bat species, threats (including the emerging threat of white-nose syndrome and the need for monitoring and precautions), survey and monitoring techniques, and specific management tools and practices. In addition to building capacity for bat conservation in northwestern México, the workshop will also provide networking opportunities to Sonoran, Sinaloan, and Chihuahuan organizations to increase collaborations and viability of monitoring and other projects. As follow-up to the workshop, we will continue to support implementation of bat monitoring in protected areas in Mexico by conducting site visits to assist reserve biologists develop monitoring programs and by providing some of the necessary basic monitoring equipment to reserve staff.

We also plan to continue our bat conservation work in Ajos Bavispe and Alamos, Sonora with CONANP and PRONATURA.

BACKGROUND: Bats, many species of which are considered to be at-risk, are an integral part of ecosystems throughout the world and provide significant ecological services, such as pollination and seed dispersion. Maintaining their presence is critical to the health and function of these systems; however, information on the distribution and status of many bats in northwestern México remains scarce with some exceptions. For example, the lesser long-nosed bat (*Leptonycteris curasoae yerbabuena*), listed as threatened by Mexico and endangered by the U.S., has been the subject of long-term monitoring and conservation in Sonora. To add to this and other bat survey and conservation efforts in northwestern Mexico, for the last five years, we have provided training to Mexican Reserve managers and biologists as well as University students in bat monitoring and conservation techniques and have conducted bat inventories at protected areas in Sonora to facilitate the conservation of bats in the region. As described above, this year we plan to continue our bat conservation capacity building efforts in northwestern Mexico, including conducting workshops and site visits to protected areas.

Our work in Alamos has included inventory and monitoring projects (Alamos area), protection of a *Leptonycteris curasoae yerbabuena* maternity colony (La Aduana), training of local biologists and reserve managers (CONANP and RRONATURA), and the

presentation of educational talks and demonstrations to educators and schools (Alamos and surrounding area). We have provided educators with education and natural history material and biologists the equipment necessary for the fieldwork. We have discussed vampire bat issues and the current eradication programs with the local Cattle Rancher's Association.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: We seek the endorsement of the Trilateral Committee to continue and expand our efforts to monitor and conserve bats as well as to build capacity for their conservation in northwestern Mexico.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Scott Richardson, Arizona Ecological Services Office – Tucson

Wednesday, May 28, 2014

Room: Diamante I

(12:00 – 1:00 pm Table Convenes)

(12:00 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 18: Update in the establishment of a Tri-National Committee for Bat Conservation in the context of the Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management (30 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Rodrigo Medellín (UNAM-Instituto de Ecología), Terry Johnson (AGDF), Bill VanPelt (Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies), Rob Mies (Organization for Bat Conservation), Mylea Bayless (Bat Conservation International), Ana Ibarra (UNAM-Instituto de Ecología)

DESCRIPTION: Reactivate and reinforce the inclusion of bats within Species of Common Concern to the appropriate working table during the XIX Annual Meeting of the Trilateral Commission for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management (Queretaro, Mexico, May 26-30, 2014).

The main points to be discussed are:

- a) Bats as providers of environmental services that should be preserved and guaranteed for future generations.
- b) Ecological roles of bats (pollinators, seed dispersers, insect pest control) necessary for ecological integrity.
- c) Role of bats in dynamics of diseases such as rabies.
- d) Major current threats to the conservation of bats and recent declines and their implications for North America (habitat destruction, white-nose syndrome, wind farming, vandalism).

BACKGROUND: In the IX meeting, contacts were established for the development and implementation of a Bi-National Committee for bat conservation. In 2005, during the X meeting, the need for a trilateral effort for the conservation of bats was proposed. In 2006, the bat expert community reached as consensus that the then dormant North American Bat

Conservation Partnership (NABCP) could serve as a platform for this effort. During the 2007 Trilateral meeting the obstacles for using NABCP are recognized and steps to overcome them are proposed. The last action taken in this context was taken during the XIII meeting in 2008, where a workshop is proposed to organize efforts and role of institutions such as AFWA. Since then, no further action has been taken towards the formal inclusion of bats as part of the Species of Common Concern. Today, the North American Bat Conservation Alliance (NABCA) is active and becoming stronger, and bats are facing even more serious threats than before, primarily due to the white-nose syndrome, which has caused mortality of over 6 million bats in the last six years, and the wind farms that collectively are killing several hundreds of thousands of bats every year. It is urgent that the three governments take a stance to monitor, document, and prevent further declines.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

1. Renew written expression.
2. Willingness to work in concert among the three governments towards bat conservation, specifically regarding white nose syndrome, wind farms, and vandalism in roosts.
3. A statement endorsed by the three countries (Trilateral Executive Table) recognizing the need to investment human and monetary resources for the conservation of bats in the three countries.

SUBMITTED BY: UNAM-Instituto de Ecología, SEMARNAT-DGVs.

(12:30 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 19: Bats and White-Nose Syndrome – USFWS (30 min)

TO BE PRESENTED BY: Jeremy Coleman, USFWS

1 – 2 pm LUNCH

(2:00 – 3:30 pm Table Reconvenes)

(2:00 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 20: Migratory Dragonfly Partnership (25 min)

Project partners are working in Canada, the US, and Mexico.

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Celeste Mazzacano, celeste@xerces.org; Scott Black, sblack@xerces.org; Greg Butcher, gsbutcher@fs.fed.us; Elisa Peresbarbosa eperesbarbosa@pronaturaveracruz.org.

DESCRIPTION: We will report on the results of the first two years of the Migratory Dragonfly Partnership monitoring and outreach projects in Canada, the US, and Mexico, lessons learned, and our plans to expand and extend the program.

BACKGROUND: The Migratory Dragonfly Partnership (MDP) is collaboration formed in 2011 among scientists, nongovernmental organizations, academic institutions,

and federal agencies from across North America to better understand the greatly understudied phenomenon of North American dragonfly migration. Effective study of migration requires long-term, coordinated reporting by many people across a wide geographic range. MDP is using research, citizen science, and education and outreach to engage nature centers, parks, wildlife refuges, and the general public in education and field activities to monitor the five main migratory dragonfly species in North America during their fall and spring flights, and at local ponds throughout the year. Our educational events and materials also highlight the importance of conserving both wetland habitats and vulnerable dragonfly species. The MDP has built an international network of over 600 volunteers, and we are increasing our efforts to engage new partners with similar interests, such as the Hawk Migration Association of North America, with whom MDP collaborated for the first time in 2013; and additional environmental and academic organizations in Mexico and Canada, including Pronatura Yucatan Peninsula and Espacios Naturales y Desarrollo Sostenible (ENDESU). We are already gaining new insights into migration from the data that have been collected so far.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: Dissemination of information and invitations to participate in upcoming MDP workshops in Tabasco and the Yucatan in July 2014; additional public and private conservation entities becoming better informed about dragonfly migration and MDP initiatives to study this phenomenon; exploration of partnerships to further the study of dragonflies and their migration and conservation; distribution of information and protocols for the MDP projects Migration Monitoring, Pond Watch, and Stable Isotope Analysis; participation in MDP projects by public and private conservation entities interested in the study, monitoring, and protection of different dragonfly species and the wetland habitats on which they rely.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Scott Hoffman Black (Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation), Greg Butcher (U.S. Forest Service International Programs), Elisa Peresbarbosa-Rojas (Pronatura Veracruz), Celeste Mazzacano (Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation)

(2:25 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 21: Southern Wings Program (25 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Deborah Hahn

DESCRIPTION: The mission of the Program is to provide a mechanism to support and facilitate State Fish and Wildlife Agency participation in conservation projects that support the conservation of shared migratory bird species in Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean.

BACKGROUND: This is an ongoing program for the State agencies with partnerships with Mexican partners. We have presented on this program at previous meetings. The Program started in 2009. Since 2009 the state fish and wildlife agencies have contributed to projects in the Colorado River Delta, Saltillo grasslands, Valle Centrales grasslands and Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Bolivia, and

Colombia. Twenty-eight states have participated.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: Inform the Committee about the projects occurring in Mexico and consider how to increase participation by Mexican and Canadian partners for the conservation of shared migratory bird species.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Deb Hahn

(2:50 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 22: Masked Bobwhite Recovery (MBQ) Project Update (20 min)

COLLABORATORS: Buenas Aires National Wildlife Refuge, USFWS; Sonoran Joint Venture, USFWS; Ecological Services, USFWS; Africam Safari; Comisión Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP); Instituto Nacional de Ecología (INE); Comisión de Ecología y Desarrollo Sustentable del Estado de Sonora (CEDES); Dirección General de Vida Silvestre; Centro de Investigación y de Educación Superior de Ensenada; Zoological Society of San Diego.

DESCRIPTION:

Project Objectives -

1. Establish a captive MBQ breeding facility at Africam Safari, Puebla, Mexico.
2. Transfer 60 pairs of MBQ Mexico this winter for breeding stock.
3. Release offspring raised at Africam Safari in historical range in Sonora
4. Work with landowners to protect and enhance MBQ habitat for future releases in Mexico.

BACKGROUND: A combination of overgrazing, buffelgrass invasion, and continuing drought conditions have had a devastating impact on the savanna grassland habitat upon which this quail depends and has triggered a precipitous decline in the MBQ population numbers over the past decade. Comprehensive surveys conducted in 2009 and 2010 throughout its range in Mexico (Sonora) resulted in no detections. At this point the MBQ for all practical purposes is extinct in the wild.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: Request Trilateral Committee endorsement to continue the coordination and implementation of this project.

SUBMITTED BY: Robert Mesta, Coordinator, Sonoran Joint Venture, Division of Migratory Birds.

(3:10 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 23: Annual report of Program for Endangered Species Conservation (PROCER) (20 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Oscar Ramírez, Lizardo Cruz CONANP

DESCRIPTION: Update on PROCER and relevant actions executed during the year in the frame of the PACE's (Species Conservation Action Plans) of species at risk in North America

(Vaquita, Sea Turtles, Mexican Wolf, Jaguar, Pronghorn, Bison, etc), and perspectives of the PROCER for the further years.

BACKGROUND: Since 2007, the PROCER (Species at Risk Conservation Program) has been working like the main strategy of the Mexican Federal Government, coordinated by CONANP to conserve species at risk in coordination with other stakeholders. The PROCER works through the PACE, the Action Plans for recovery species at risk. During these years, CONANP had finished the elaboration of several PACE and implemented actions with species of regional interest. CONANP is also interested to show the evolution and perspectives of the PROCER for this administration.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: To inform about the PROCER, update about PACE implemented and to establish specific cooperation actions within the Action Plans of these species, as well as to work within federal and state agencies, when applicable.

SUBMITTED BY: Oscar Ramírez & Lizardo Cruz (CONANP)

3:30 – 3:45 pm BREAK

(3:45 – 5:30 pm Table Reconvenes)

(3:45)

AGENDA ITEM 24: Species Conservation Action Plan (PACE) for the Great White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) in Mexico (20 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Oscar Ramírez, Ana R. Barragán (DEPC-CONANP), Oscar Sosa Nishizaki (CICESE), Heidi Dewar (SWFSC – NOAA)

DESCRIPTION: Presentation of the Species Conservation Action Plan (PACE) for the Great White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) in Mexico, along with relevant actions to be executed in 2014.

BACKGROUND: Since 2007, the PROCER (Conservation Program for Species at Risk) has been working like the main strategy of the Mexican Federal Government, coordinated by CONANP to conserve species at risk in collaboration with other stakeholders. The PROCER works through the PACE, the Action Plans for recovery species at risk. During 2013 CONANP structured a Working Group to put together a strategy for the conservation and research of the great white shark and finished the PACE for the species, which delineates the action items to reduce the threats along its distribution range.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: To inform about the PACE and to establish specific cooperation actions within the Action Plan of the species.

SUBMITTED BY: Oscar Ramírez, Ana R. Barragán (CONANP)
(4:05 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 25: Conservation and Restoration of the Islands of Canada, the United States, and Mexico (This item was presented to the SCCCWT at the 2013 meeting and is trilateral in nature) (20 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Annie Little (USFWS), Laurie Wein (Parks Canada), Alfonso Aguirre (Conservación de Islas), Gregg Howald (Island Conservation)

DESCRIPTION: This agenda item focuses on a collaborative trilateral effort to conserve and restore island ecosystems. This agenda item will focus on several trilateral and bilateral island restoration projects conducted in 2013. These projects include a bilateral seabird restoration project on the Baja California Pacific Islands, Mexico, and a trilateral rat eradication project conducted in British Columbia, Canada under the direction of Parks Canada. This agenda item will also report on the status of a Letter of Intent which is to be signed by the three countries at the 2014 Trilateral Meeting. The signature of the Letter of Intent is a significant accomplishment of the Trilateral Committee and represents the first trilateral agreement regarding the conservation of islands.

BACKGROUND: A Trilateral Island Working Group was created in 2012 to promote and collaborate on trilateral and bilateral island activities. This group developed a Letter of Intent in 2012 that was endorsed by the Executive Table during the 2013 Trilateral Meeting. The goal of the Letter of Intent is to promote collaboration among the three countries in the conservation and restoration of islands. The Letter of Intent documents that agencies intend to engage in cooperative bilateral and trilateral activities to promote sustainable environmental policies and practices and effective measures in support of island conservation and restoration. These activities are aimed at strengthening cross coordination, setting priorities, sharing information, and identifying collaborative projects.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: The goal is to have Executive Table sign the Letter of Intent at the meeting. We also seek the endorsement of the Trilateral Committee to continue with binational and trinational conservation efforts on islands in Canada, the United States, and Mexico.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Annie Little, USFWS

(4:25 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 26: Report on the Development and Publication of the Mexican Priority Species List for Conservation (30 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: CONABIO (Patricia Koleff, Bárbara Ayala), CONANP (Oscar Ramírez, Lizardo Cruz), DGVS (Antonio Fuentes, Leonel Urbano), INECC (Margarita Caso, Karina Santos del Prado Gasca, Elvia de la Cruz)

DESCRIPTION: The Mexican Priority Species List for Conservation was published on March 5th 2014. The list identifies 372 species and subspecies of plants and animals and will

be reviewed every three years in order to determine the inclusion, permanency, or temporary removal of species.

Regarding cooperation among North American countries for the execution of priority species conservation programs, to date there are at least fifteen species that are addressed by specific action items on the SCCC working table: items 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28.

(Antilocapra Americana, Bison bison bison, Canis lupus baileyi, Cynomys ludovicianus, Dermochelys coriacea, Glaucidium sanchezi, Gymnogyps californianus, Ictalurus pricei, Lepidochelys kempii, Leptonycteris nivalis, Leptonycteris yerbabuenae, Lepus callotis, Panthera onca, Phocoena sinus, and Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha)

Although there might be programs in other working tables that addressed Mexican priority species conservation, the species from the SCCC only account for 10% of the 165 species and subspecies with confirmed presence in the Mexican states of Baja California Norte, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León and Tamaulipas.

BACKGROUND: In the international framework for biodiversity conservation two complementary strategies can be distinguished: one focused on the conservation of natural areas and ecosystems, and other aimed to wildlife conservation. The conservation of species that require large areas of well-preserved habitat, are key to ecosystem functioning; moreover those that are charismatic, or of importance to mankind, made possible to maximize conservation efforts and attract public attention and resources to protect its natural habitat and in turn protect numerous species and biological communities. Thus, the protection of natural areas and wildlife not only complement each other, but together strengthen the framework of actions to ensure the permanence, ecological integrity and evolutionary viability of biodiversity.

In August 2011, the Ministry of Environment of Mexico (SEMARNAT) initiated a process to identify priority species for conservation that would help to maximize conservation efforts and benefits towards other species, habitats, and ecosystems. The list includes 372 species and subspecies of plants and animals. Of these, 138 species are recommended to be addressed individually and we recommended to consider 26 groups to attend 238 species. After its publication, the list will be reviewed and documented every three years in order to determine the inclusion, permanency, or temporary removal of species.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: Advance the mechanisms of cooperation among North American countries for the execution of priority species conservation programs.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Bárbara Ayala-Orozco, CONABIO

(4:55 pm)

AGENDA ITEM 27: Update - Surrogate Species – United States *(30 min)*

TO BE SUBMITTED BY: Dr. Gabriela Chavarria, USFWS
Co-chair wrap-up (5 min)

Thursday, May 29, 2014

Room: Diamante I

(9:00 – 10:00 am Table Reconvenes)

(9:00 am)

AGENDA ITEM 28: California Condor Recovery Program update, background and status report (15 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: John McCamman, California Condor Recovery Coordinator, Region 8, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; representatives of the Government of Mexico, the San Diego Zoo's Institute for Conservation Research, and the Service's International Affairs Division.

DESCRIPTION: The California Condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) is an endangered species under both the U.S. and Mexican versions of the Endangered Species Act, and is cooperatively managed under a Condor Recovery Program. The purpose of this presentation is to provide background information on the program and a report regarding the status of the species.

BACKGROUND: The Condor Recovery Program has five release sites and four captive breeding programs spanning the western United States and Baja California in Mexico. The goals of the program describe the possibility to downlist the species through successfully reintroduced wild populations which meet certain criterion, including the establishment of self-sustaining populations. Most of the activities of the program are conducted by program partners, including various zoos, non-governmental and governmental organizations in the U.S. and in Mexico. Current issues confronted by the program include continuing threats to the survival of the species, such as ingested lead and exposure to residual DDT.

Two currently pending actions regarding the program in Mexico, including the Baja California program are the completion of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Service and the Government of Mexico, and the potential transfer of two female birds to Chapultepec Zoo to form the basis of a breeding program to be located in Mexico.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: Execution of the pending Memorandum of Understanding describing the cooperative relationship between the Service and the Government of Mexico.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: John McCamman, California condor coordinator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: The intention is that the previously developed MOU will be executed at this meeting.

(9:15 am)

AGENDA ITEM 29: California Condor Reintroduction and Management in Baja California, Mexico. (15 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: San Diego Zoo Institute for Conservation Research, National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change of Mexico (INECC), National Commission of Natural Protected Areas of Mexico (CONANP), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

DESCRIPTION: The 1996 California Condor Recovery Plan, developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's California Condor Recovery Team recommended Northern Baja California as a potential release site. In 1999, the California condor was recognized by Mexico under its list of Species of Common Conservation Concern. These two facts have fostered more than 15 years of collaboration between the U.S. and Mexico to further the recovery of the condor through the re-establishment of a new population in the Sierra de San Pedro Martir, Baja California. The area's sparse human development is of high importance given the on-going problems caused by lead-contaminated carcasses and the ingestion of bits of micro-garbage by wild chicks that have affected the condor reintroduction efforts in central California and Arizona. The restoration of a viable condor population to Baja California represents a key opportunity to provide connectivity to the U.S. population, while having a positive impact on the flora and fauna throughout the Baja region, Mexico's native biodiversity and natural and cultural heritage.

BACKGROUND: The California Condor Recovery Program in Baja California, Mexico has achieved success beyond what anyone believed possible back in the mid-1980s. This has been the result of a careful reintroduction, monitoring and management strategy lead San Diego Zoo Institute for Conservation Research. As of today, 32 condors inhabit the Sierra de San Pedro Martir, resulting in the establishment of 4 mating pairs and the hatchling of 2 wild chicks. Activities have included the release of 4 to 8 individuals per year, long-term monitoring of released birds, as well as in-depth behavioral research. This presentation provides an overview on the California condor rearing techniques and prep at the US zoos, release strategies, monitoring data (telemetry and remote sensing), as well as, the main findings in terms of the reintroduced individuals habitat use, population dynamics and behavior.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: Information sharing.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Amanda Gonzales (USFWS) and Mike Wallace (San Diego Zoo Institute for Conservation Research).

(9:30 am)

AGENDA ITEM 30: Wildlife Without Borders – Mexico Support to the California Condor Release Program in Baja California, Mexico (2005 – 2014). (15 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, San Diego Zoo Institute for Conservation Research, National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change of

Mexico (INECC), and National Commission of Natural Protected Areas of Mexico (CONANP).

DESCRIPTION: Once numbering in the thousands, the California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) was found from British Columbia to Baja California, Mexico, but these coastal populations declined dramatically as European pioneers settled within its range until the species was near extinction by the mid-1980s. The 1996 California Condor Recovery Plan, developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's California Condor Recovery Team recommended Northern Baja California as a potential release site. The restoration of a viable condor population to Baja California represents a key opportunity to provide connectivity to the U.S. population, while having a positive impact on the flora and fauna throughout the Baja region, Mexico's native biodiversity and natural and cultural heritage. This needs to be accompanied by the understanding and support of the local communities, as well as, the development of the local technical capacity to manage the species.

BACKGROUND: The long-term survival of California condors cannot be assured without a significant amount of capacity building in the Baja California area. Since 2005, Wildlife Without Borders – Mexico has supported the San Diego Zoo Institute for Conservation Research efforts to successfully reintroduce the California Condor in Baja California, Mexico. Activities have included developing strong education/outreach activities for a variety of audiences to promote understanding of an appreciation for the California condor, production of educational materials for use with schools and community programs, and training of Mexican biologists working in California condor release sites to expand their skill development. A summary of the activities implemented, accomplishments made and remaining capacity building challenges will be given during the presentation.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: Information sharing.

AGENDA ITEM PRESENTOR: Amanda Gonzales (USFWS) and Allyson Walsh (San Diego Zoo Institute for Conservation Research).

(9:45 am)

AGENDA ITEM 31: Status of the Binational Program for the Reintroduction of the California Condor in the Sierra de San Pedro Mártir, Baja California, Mexico, and Display, Management and Mexico City Chapultepec Zoo California condor education Program (15 min)

COLLABORATORS & CONTACTS: Allyson Walsh, Michael Wallace and Michael Mace, San Diego Zoo Institute for Conservation Research; Margarita Caso, Karina Santos del Prado y Elvia de la Cruz-INECC. Arturo Rivera, Dirección General de Zoológicos y Vida Silvestre de la Ciudad de México (DGZVS); Oscar Ramírez, Gonzalo de León, Lizardo Cruz, CONANP

DESCRIPTION: A summary of program development condor in Mexico and their biological outcomes in terms of size, structure and health of the population of condors in the SSPM and the results related to the management, the national laws and programs that give

certainty to the continuity of the CA Condor Conservation Program and the national and the binational liaison will be presented.

In the current environment of the California condor lead poisoning is the main threat to recovery in the SSPM. In Mexico it is necessary to study the environmental factors that promote or threaten the establishment of a California condor population in the SSPM and assess areas that condors used in different phases of their life cycle and study the carrying capacity of the ecosystem. Actions to follow in subsequent years supported by the PACE: Condor de California, for the continuation of the Program will be proposed, included the binational efforts of the California condor conservation between San Diego Zoo and Chapultepec Zoo, in Mexico City with the objective of display and education, and subsequently to develop a breeding program at Chapultepec Zoo, an update of these collaboration actions will be presented during the meeting, Another important action will be strengthening the bilateral and trilateral cooperation. USFWS and SEMARNAT promoted during past years the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among SEMARNAT and the USFWS, set in the MOU of the Committee Trilateral Canada-Mexico-United States Conservation and Management of Wildlife and Ecosystems, it is proposed to subscribe it during the meeting. To sign this legal instrument will certainty and strengthen bilateral cooperation for the conservation of the California Condor.

In October 2012, the INE changed to National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC) and his work schedule was modified so that the program was delivered to CONANP on april 30th, 2014.

BACKGROUND: California condors once numerous in Mexico, disappeared from the landscape by the 1930's. In an effort to reintroduce condors back into their historic range, a condor release site was set up in San Pedro Mártir National Park in Baja California, Mexico. As with the US program, the Baja project is a long-term process that includes government and non-government entities from both the US and Mexico.

The Education Program California Condor in Chapultepec zoo initiated in 2007 with the support of the California Condor Recovery Team, DGZVS scheduled various educational activities in order to raise awareness and spread the effort made in Mexico and the United States for the conservation of the California condor From November 25, 2012 to January 31, 2013, DGZVS in collaboration with the San Diego Zoo (SDZ), INECC, the Museum of Natural History and Environmental Culture, SEMARNAT, USFWS, CONABIO, the Institute of Biology, UNAM (IB- UNBAM); Interactive Museum in Chapultepec Zoo, held a Temporary Exhibition called "The California Condor: Magnificent Bird" , made by photographic, biological and bibliographic materials. In conjunction with the exhibition information material and training material which served for the workshops, talks and interactive video entitled "Lightning in the Dark" was developed. Impacted the number of visitors participating in these activities amounted to 111.302 people , coupled with the more than 5 million visitors annually receives the shelter of the species in the Chapultepec Zoo Aviary.

The Directorate General of Zoos and Wildlife of Mexico City, aims for 2014, the request to their counterparts in the San Diego Zoo, conduct annual medical examination copies "Aquimowon" and "A-Way", on the other hand, this year is expected to receive from the San Diego Zoo, two females of the species in order to establish two breeding pairs in the Chapultepec Zoo, under strict adherence to the guidelines of the USFWS-SSP, and start thus a new stage.

REQUESTED SPECIFIC OUTCOMES: That Trilateral Committee recognizes the California Condor Reintroduction Program in Sierra de San Pedro Mártir, Baja California, like a model to follow in the bi-national cooperation and to continue endorsement of the project, which includes the management and healthy care, display and education program, and other actions. Due to the recent changes in the coordination of the program, will be fundamental enhance coordination among institutions involved in operation of the Program and to continuo the Trilateral endorsement.

SUBMITTED BY: San Diego Zoo Institute for Conservation Research: Michael Wallace, Michael Mace and Allyson Walsh; Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático, Margarita Caso, Karina Santos del Prado y Elvia de la Cruz. Dirección General de Zoológicos y Vida Silvestre de la Ciudad de México, Arturo Rivera. CONANP, Oscar Ramírez, Gonzalo de León and Lizardo Cruz.

(10:00 am)

AGENDA ITEM 32: California condor conservation path forward (15 min)

TO BE PRESENTED BY: Lizardo Cruz, CONANP

Co-chair final wrap-up (10 min)