

REPORT TO DONORS

GRAND CANYON TRUST **2011**

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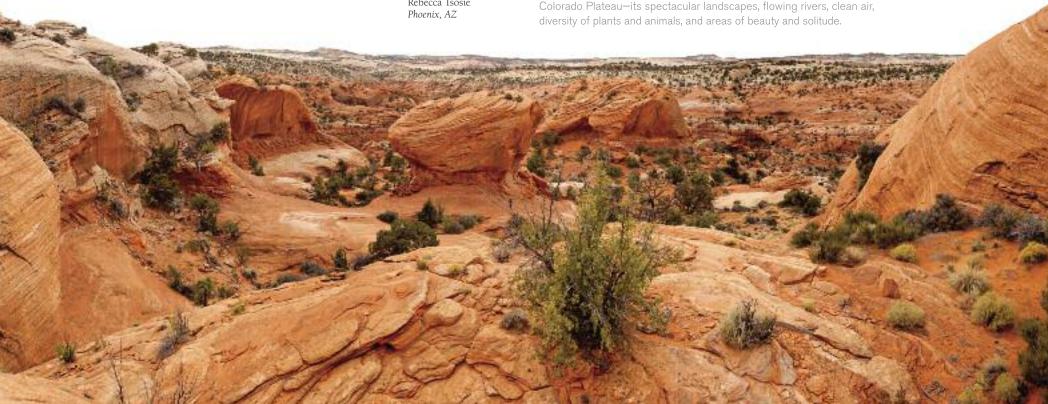
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The *Mission* of the Grand Canyon Trust is to protect and restore the Colorado Plateau-its spectacular landscapes, flowing rivers, clean air,



In many ways, modern environmental activism was launched by David Brower's historic campaign to prevent construction of two dams that would have flooded the Grand Canyon. Brower famously exhorted the public in a 1966 New York Times ad, "Now only you can save the Grand Canyon from being flooded...for profit." In the end, the dams at Marble Gorge and Bridge Canyon were never built, though the campaign itself was engendered by Brower's regret over the unopposed construction of Glen Canyon Dam, which was about to drown the loveliest section of the Colorado River.

Letter from the Executive Director and Board Chair

The entire sequence was typical of the environmental work of the day: heroic, idiosyncratic brinks-manship in response to some dire threat, resulting in both outsized successes and devastating losses. However, as the industrial build-up of the Colorado Plateau continued into the 1980s, with a smoky ring of coal-fired power plants, desiccating water diversions and dams, insidiously poisonous uranium production, and incursions of growth from all sides, it became apparent that a new kind of conservation group was needed to protect and restore the Grand Canyon and surrounding wildlands of the Colorado Plateau—a conservation group with the scientific, political and economic resources

to anticipate crises and create solutions, and the local presence and standing to get the solutions implemented. Out of this vision, a quarter century ago, arose the Grand Canyon Trust. And, because the Trust has remained true to the vision, it has become one of the most effective and respected conservation groups in the country, leading efforts to clean up power plant emissions and the toxic legacy of uranium mining, restore the grasslands and forests, and build a conservation agenda in partnership with the Southwest's indigenous peoples.

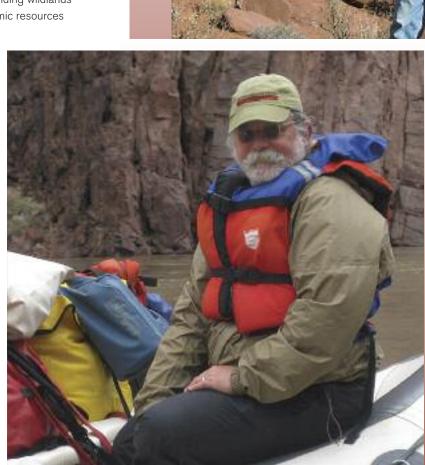
This *Report to Donors* generally summarizes our programs to create solutions for life on the Colorado Plateau. For details of all our work, please visit: www.grandcanyontrust.org.

Thank you for your interest in our work and for your support of the Grand Canyon Trust.

Sincerely,

Bill Hedden
Executive Director

Chairman of the Board of Trustees





As a native Arizonan and former Colorado River rafting guide, I've watched industrial development degrade the Canyon throughout my lifetime. Whether it's pollution from coal-fired power plants or toxic blight from the latest uranium "boom," my homeland is under siege.

-Roger Clark, Air & Energy Program Director

RECENT INCREASES in uranium prices have resulted in thousands of new uranium claims surrounding Grand Canyon National Park, including the reopening of mines in watersheds that drain directly into the Grand Canyon. In response, the Grand Canyon Trust engaged in litigation to require federal agencies to complete thorough environmental impact assessments for exploratory drilling and mining activities and supported the Secretary of Interior's two-year moratorium on new mining claims surrounding Grand Canyon National Park. As a result of these efforts, in June the Secretary announced his intent to implement a twenty-year administrative withdrawal, which will ban new mining claims from being filed and effectively prevent any unproven and non-validated claims from being mined.

On another front, the Grand Canyon Trust has been a leader in efforts to cut pollution from coal-fired power plants that surround Grand Canyon National Park. Sulfur, nitrogen, mercury, and other hazardous emissions from these plants reduce visibility in the Grand Canyon and dozens of other national parks, national monuments, and wilderness areas across the Colorado Plateau. Coal plant pollution also harms ecosystems, wildlife, and human health.

To this end, the Grand Canyon Trust has been successful in opposing the construction of new coal plants and supporting policies and programs to develop cleaner energy alternatives for generating electricity.



MICHAEL COLLIER AMANDA VOISARD

- The Grand Canyon Trust helped coordinate a national campaign with the Pew Campaign for Responsible Mining (and others) to support the Secretary's decision to order a twenty-year ban on new uranium claims, securing thousands of favorable comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposal and soliciting support letters and resolutions from cities, counties, tribal governments, water districts, wildlife agencies, businesses, ranchers, hunting and fishing groups, and chambers of commerce.
- The Secretary of Interior announced his intent to order a twenty-year ban on new uranium claims on the one-million acres of public lands surrounding Grand Canyon National Park.
- The Grand Canyon Trust, in collaboration with other members of the Western Clean Energy Campaign, successfully halted plans to build Desert Rock coal plant in northwestern New Mexico and to withdraw proposals for coal plants in Utah and Nevada.
- The Grand Canyon Trust directed nearly \$1 million in funding for solar electric installations and training programs in schools and homes located on Navajo, Hopi, and other Native American reservations in northern Arizona and New Mexico.

- The Grand Canyon Trust successfully advocated for re-examination of Glen Canyon Dam operations—one that will consider implementation of beneficial seasonally adjusted steady flows as well as a commitment to a more regular high-flow protocol. Seasonally adjusted steady flows have less erosion than the current fluctuating flows and high flows, such as the one done in 2008, to build beaches and improve native fish habitat.
- The Grand Canyon Trust produced an economic report titled, "Glen Canyon Dam Releases—Economic Considerations," which supported the economic viability of seasonally adjusted steady flows.

The native fish will be gone forever unless we can more closely mimic the natural river.

-Nikolai Lash, Water & State Trust Lands Program Director



The Colorado River Program's objective, recognizing that the system is already severely compromised by the impacts of the dam, is to protect and restore the Grand Canyon's beaches, native fish habitat, native plants, and cultural and recreational sites. To accomplish this, the program is working on two fronts: by participating in the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program—which advises the Secretary of Interior on management decisions related to the operations of Glen Canyon Dam, and in the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, where our federal litigation is on appeal. We are advocating for improved Glen Canyon Dam management actions, including steady flows combined with periodic high flows from Glen Canyon Dam, removal of non-native fish from Bright Angel Creek, tamarisk uprooting from the river corridor, and reintroduction of extirpated species.

THE GLEN CANYON DAM above Lee's Ferry traps much of the nutrient-rich sediment that used to flow freely through the Colorado River system and Grand Canyon National Park. This lack of sediment, together with cold water from deep below the surface of Lake Powell and fluctuating flows that mirror electrical demand in far off places like Phoenix, Las Vegas and Los Angeles, have not been good for Grand Canyon. Beaches have shrunk or disappeared, three of the five species of fish native only to the Grand Canyon are now extinct, the 4-million-year-old humpback chub species remains endangered, and cultural, archaeological and recreational sites are rapidly losing their sediment-based foundations.



IN THE WAKE of the worst wildfire season in Arizona history, the work of the Grand Canyon Trust's Arizona Forest Conservation Program is more important than ever. Over the last year, the collaborative program has developed consensus among over forty divergent stakeholders and played a crucial leadership role in developing the Four Forests Restoration Initiative (4FRI). The objective of 4FRI is to implement ecological restoration treatments across 2.4 million acres—the largest contiguous ponderosa pine forest in the world—thereby reducing the risk of unnaturally severe wildfires. Working at unprecedented scales, 4FRI is the largest and most ambitious forest restoration project in the nation, and may be the best and only solution to this issue, particularly in times where federal agencies are being asked to do more with less.



APACHE-SITGREAVES N

With 4FRI we have, finally, a plan to restore the forests and protect our communities from wildfire on the same scale as the problems.

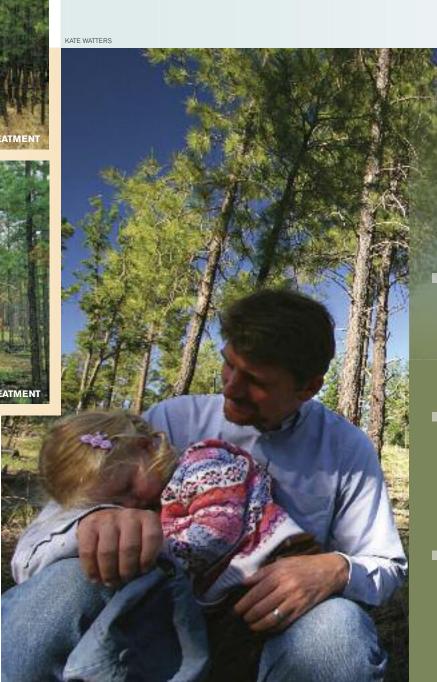
-Ethan Aumack, Restoration Program Director



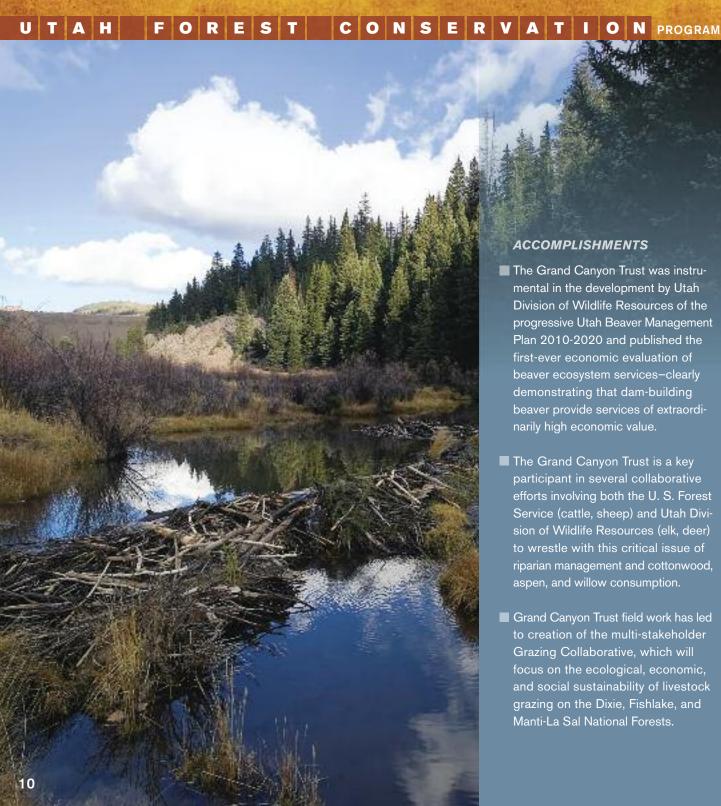
BOTH PHOTOS BY TOM BEAN



Well-planned and careful thinning of our nation's overstocked forests is prohibitively expensive without the help of the private sector. 4FRI will use the byproducts of its mechanical thinning operations to provide a locally-based wood products industry with a sustainable wood supply, thereby helping to offset the US Forest Service's treatment costs. Simultaneously, the thinning operations and development of a new wood products industry will create hundreds of sorely needed private-sector jobs.



- The Grand Canyon Trust garnered the political and social support necessary, at the local, regional, and national level, to facilitate 4FRI's implementation through the U.S. Forest Service's issuance of the nation's largest forest stewardship contract.
- The Grand Canyon Trust helped lead stakeholder efforts to develop strategic planning documents that provided the basis for the U.S. Forest Service's proposed action for the first phase of the 4FRI, which includes restoration treatments across some 750,000 acres.
- The Grand Canyon Trust led efforts through the Arizona Governor's Forest Health Council and the Western Governors' Association to develop policies supporting collaborative landscapescale forest restoration at the state, regional, and national level.



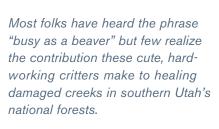
ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The Grand Canyon Trust was instrumental in the development by Utah Division of Wildlife Resources of the progressive Utah Beaver Management Plan 2010-2020 and published the first-ever economic evaluation of beaver ecosystem services-clearly demonstrating that dam-building beaver provide services of extraordinarily high economic value.
- The Grand Canyon Trust is a key participant in several collaborative efforts involving both the U.S. Forest Service (cattle, sheep) and Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (elk, deer) to wrestle with this critical issue of riparian management and cottonwood, aspen, and willow consumption.
- Grand Canyon Trust field work has led to creation of the multi-stakeholder Grazing Collaborative, which will focus on the ecological, economic, and social sustainability of livestock grazing on the Dixie, Fishlake, and Manti-La Sal National Forests.

BEAVER ARE A KEYSTONE species of critical importance for conserving water resources, including stream repair, wetland creation, aquifer recharge, sediment retention, and riparian area expansion. Nowhere in the lower forty-eight states is this more important than in the arid Southwest particularly as the region faces the higher temperatures and deepening droughts of climate change. To this end, our Utah Forests Conservation Program is leading efforts to implement the Utah Beaver Management Plan 2010-2020 by working closely with the Utah Department of Wildlife Resources and the U.S. Forest Service to restore beaver to numerous streams across southern and central Utah.

Related to this is the wise management of cattle and elk in riparian areas, which is critical to supporting healthy beaver populations. Beaver cannot remain long in a stream where cattle and/or elk are excessively consuming the resprouts of willow, cottonwood and aspen that beaver use for food and dam-building material. Because beaver are key to the ecological health of streams and adjacent forests, the Grand Canyon Trust is working with land managers across the state to acknowledge the important role that beavers play in riparian health and to prioritize stream protection efforts.





– Mary O'Brien,Utah Forest Program Director

UTAH HAS HAD A LONGSTANDING and active national campaign to achieve Wilderness protection for BLM lands for more than twenty-five years. The challenge now is to help bring attention to the state's spectacular higher elevation U. S. Forest Service lands, including vast areas of the Dixie, Fishlake and Manti-La Sal National Forests. These high elevation forest lands serve as sky islands of biodiversity, catch and hold water from passing storms, and spread their life-giving force down upon southern Utah's iconic desert landscape. In the nation's second driest state, water matters.

The Utah Wildlands Program is working to mobilize citizen action in our efforts to permanently protect public lands in southern Utah. In addition to working on legislative protections, the program is pushing for reforms to help reign in damaging off-road vehicle use in sensitive habitats, working collaboratively with land managers and other stakeholders to improve conditions in the Escalante River watershed, and monitoring and improving projects related to recreation in order to better balance ecosystem needs with human desires.



- The Grand Canyon Trust participated in ground-truthing, constituency building, and negotiations related to prospective countywide wilderness legislation in Grand, Emery, Beaver, San Juan, and Piute counties.
- The Grand Canyon Trust worked with the multi-agency, multi-stakeholder, Escalante River Watershed Partnership to develop a ten-year Conservation Action Plan and to rehabilitate closed roads to improve watershed health.

W I L D L A N D S PROGRAM

MARY O'BRIEN



The stark beauty of the Paria Canyon and Vermilion Cliffs punctuated by rare condors flying overhead makes working on the ranch program a real joy.

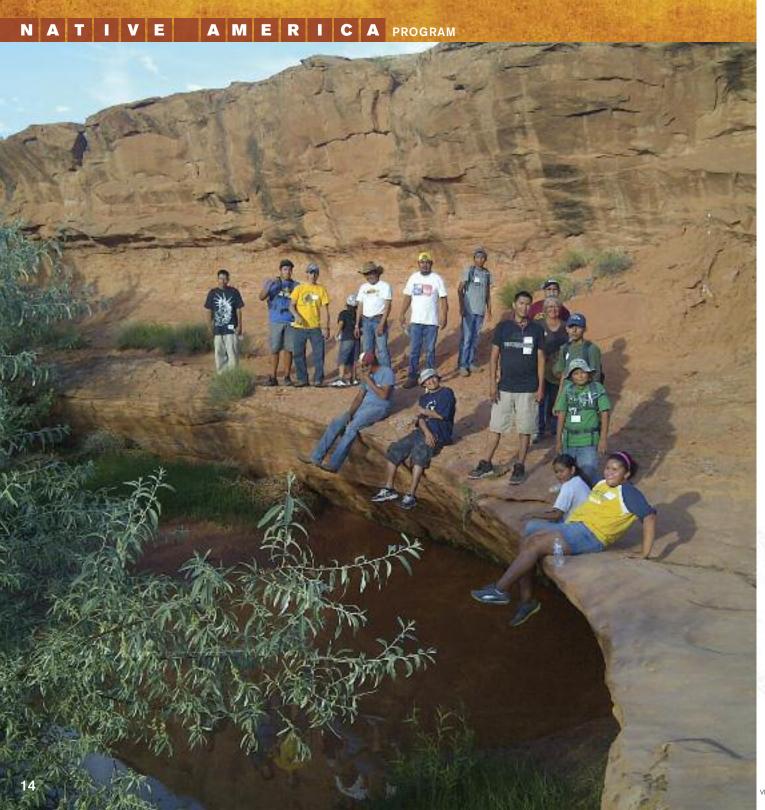
-Christine Albano, Kane & Two Mile Ranch Program Manager

IN 2005 THE GRAND CANYON TRUST purchased the Kane and Two Mile ranches, an 850,000 acre landscape comprised of private lands and U.S. Forest Service and BLM grazing permits located on the north rim of the Grand Canyon. The ranches share a 110-mile boundary with Grand Canyon National Park, and are contiguous with Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, the Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, the Marble Canyon Area of Critical Environmental Concern, the Grand Canyon Game Preserve and three designated wilderness areas. The goal of the Kane and Two Mile Ranch Program is to preserve the ecological, cultural, and scenic values of the ranch landscape, and to develop science-based restoration protocols aimed at positively influencing public lands management across the western United States.

As the livestock permitee on these ranches, the Grand Canyon Trust runs cattle at numbers well below the agency's permit. We have minimized impacts to sensitive ecosystems, protected functional water sources, improved wildlife habitat and provided the rest the arid landscape needs to recover. Simultaneously, we have developed academic partnerships to develop information that can inform land and wildlife management decision-making and facilitate lasting protection to our nation's public lands.







Over the past two years the Grand Canyon Trust has hosted biannual gatherings of the eleven regional Native American tribes whose homelands and reservations include the Grand Canyon and vast areas of the Colorado Plateau. The intent behind these gatherings is to begin a uniquely Native American dialogue and to understand what conservation issues are of the highest priority for Native communities, and to provide seed funding to initiate conservation projects on the reservations.

A major highlight of this program is the Grand Canyon Trust's willingness to passively guide and help fund a uniquely Native American process and set of solutions that are more likely to succeed within individual tribal paradigms.

One-third of the Colorado Plateau's 140,000 square miles is comprised of Native American reservations. If there is to be a comprehensive vision of regional conservation and sustainability, tribal lands and tribal perspectives must be included in the dialogue.

-Tony Skrelunas, Native America Program Director

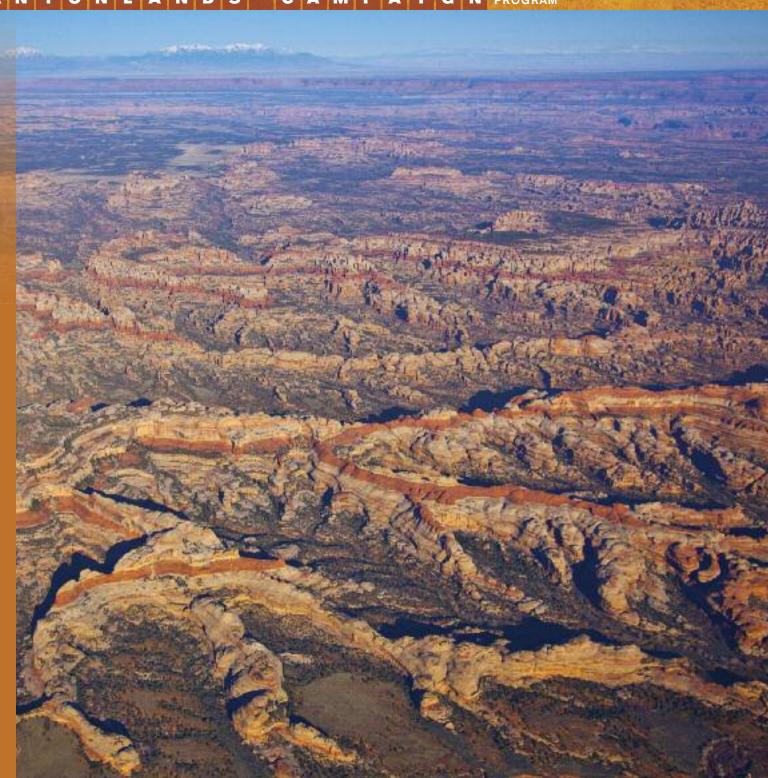




- On the Navajo Nation, the country's largest and most populated reservation, the Grand Canyon Trust provided leadership for the creation of a new governmental agency to incubate and expand employment in the green economy, with a particular emphasis on the development of renewable energy.
- Within the Shonto Chapter of the Navajo Nation, the Grand Canyon Trust provided leadership and business planning to help create Shonto Rural Electric, a Chapter owned business that leases, installs and services residential photovoltaic and wind energy systems for Navajo people still living in the twenty-first century without electrical service.
- On the Havasupi, Hualapai, and Piute nations, the Grand Canyon Trust supported tribal leaders' travel to Washington, D.C. to very effectively express their views on the potential impacts of uranium exploration and mining in the Grand Canyon region.



- The Grand Canyon Trust is assisting in a national media campaign and building a constituency to expand Canyonlands National Park.
- The Grand Canyon Trust is party to ongoing litigation to resolve issues with BLM Resource Management Plans developed during the Bush Administration. These efforts have led to suspension of controversial oil and gas leases between Arches and Canyonlands National Parks. The Grand Canyon Trust litigation also challenges BLM to address shortcomings in the plans related to climate change, air quality, travel plans, and wildlands designations.
- The Grand Canyon Trust continues its long-term working relationship with Utah State Trust Lands Administration to consolidate federal lands by trading out state trust lands legislatively or by other means to facilitate federal land designations in the Greater Canyonlands region. Approximately 200,000 acres of state trust lands have been identified in the region for transfer to the BLM.



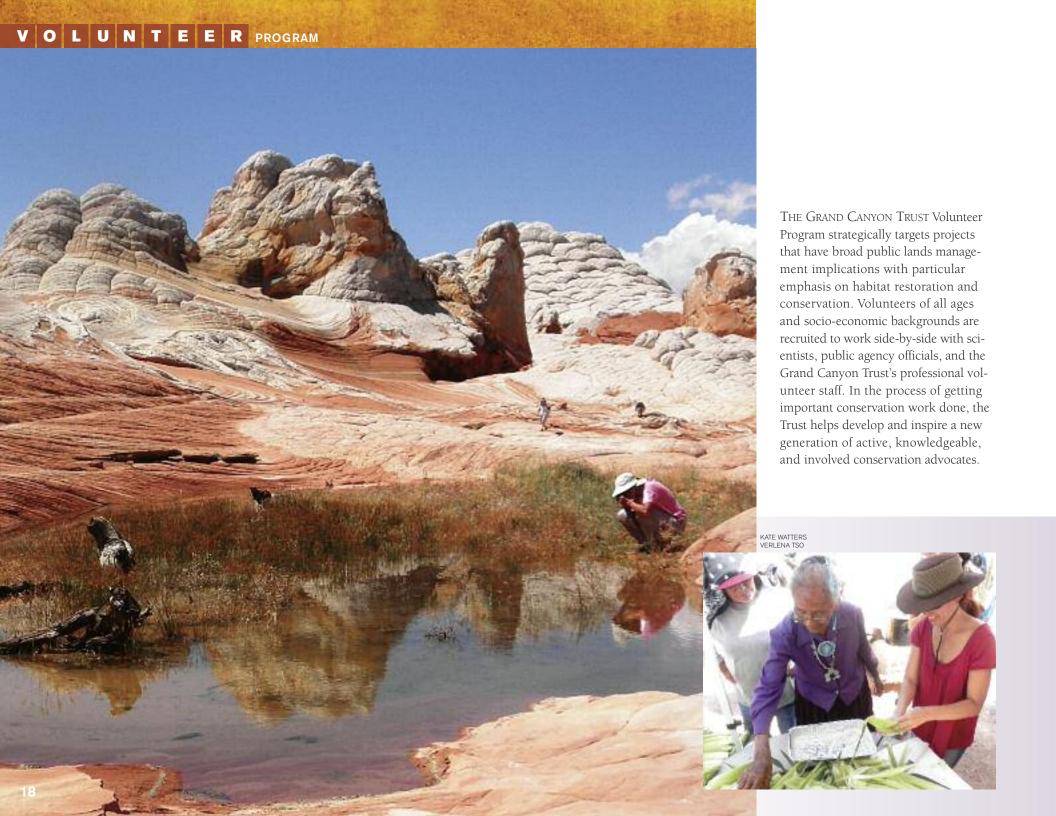
The Greater Canyonlands region, surrounding Canyonlands National Park, is one of the largest roadless areas in the lower forty-eight states and one of the last untouched frontiers of the West—not a single power line traverses this untamed landscape. This spectacular region is a critical watershed on the Colorado Plateau and is biologically diverse; sheltering 960 types of desert flora and a wide array of wildlife species. It is also one of the most culturally significant areas in the American Southwest.

It makes me ill to see oil and gas rigs popping up near national parks like poisonous mushrooms. It also inspires me to work that much harder to protect this spectacular region.

-Laura Kamala, Utah Program Director

The Greater Canyonlands Campaign Program seeks to expand Canyonlands National Park from its current 337,000 acres to include the entire Greater Canyonlands watershed, totaling approximately one million acres and following the original boundary proposal for the national park. The land to expand the park includes other federal lands that, if not protected, are prime targets for oil and gas development.









SAM GORDOI

Through my volunteer work with the Trust, I feel like I've given part of myself to the landscape so that it's become a part of me in return.

-Kate Watters, Volunteer Program Manager

ACCOMPLISHMENTS ■ In 2011 over 350 Grand Canyon Trust volunteers contributed 15,000 hours of their time working on thirty-four sciencebased research and restoration projects on Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and tribal lands. ■ Grand Canyon Trust volunteers assessed over five miles of riparian habitat and vegetation for beaver reintroduction; constructed approximately two miles of aspen log and barbed wire fence to protect beaver restoration sites from grazing impacts; established sixty-two reference sites at seventeen different creeks, riparian areas and wet meadows on Boulder Mountain; closed ten miles of roads and travel routes to help implement the Dixie National Forest Travel Management Plan; modified over three miles of barbed wire fence for safe pronghorn antelope passage; removed tamarisk and Russian olive from three miles of the Paria River; and removed over twelve tons of old ranch trash from Vermilion Cliffs National Monument.





Foundations

Arizona Community Foundation The Beagle Foundation BF Foundation Margaret A. Cargill Foundation The Christensen Fund Clelland Family Foundation The Conservation Alliance Dorrance Family Foundation Willard L. Eccles Charitable. Foundation The Energy Foundation Enterprise Holdings Foundation Environmental Fund of Arizona Grand Canyon Conservation Fund The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation HIW Foundation The Humane Society The Kenney Brothers Foundation My Good Fund Trust National Forest Foundation The New Land Foundation New Venture Fund The David and Lucile Packard Foundation Irene W. and C.B. Pennington Foundation Nina Mason Pulliam Charitble Trust The Rodel Foundation Save the Colorado Campaign Community Foundation SB Foundation Sperling Foundation George Storer Foundation The Walbridge Fund Walton Family Foundation

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Profile of a Member

Longtime Grand Canyon Trust member Mary Ellen Mylrea says she is proud to support the Trust and "has eight fabulous reasons for wanting the Colorado Plateau to be protected." The eight reasons she refers to are her grandchildren pictured below.

Mary Ellen and her husband Ken joined the Trust in 1998 and have become increasingly more active with the organization since their retirement. Mary Ellen has participated in several trips with the Volunteer Program and more recently joined the Trust on visits to Kane Ranch and Cedar Mesa.



Mary Ellen and her eight grandchildren.

"While driving across Cedar Mesa after spending five fabulous days on an archaeology tour, I overheard the Grand Canyon Trust's Phil Pearl and archaeologist guide Joe Pachak discussing private lands in the area that, if developed, would threaten the scenic integrity of the remote mesa top as well as important cultural resources. I decided then and there that I had to do more—if not for my sake then for my children and grandchildren" continued Mary Ellen.

Mary Ellen returned to Flagstaff from this trip and made a very generous gift to support the Grand Canyon Trust's land protection program. She did so after reflecting on her own life growing up in Arizona: "I grew up in the midst of all the natural beauty of the Colorado Plateau. This is my home, my children's home and my grandchildren's home. I want to leave it a better place than I found it. I cannot do it myself, but by becoming more active with the Trust I feel as though I'm doing my part. I encourage others to do likewise."

THE GRAND CANYON TRUST AND NORTH RIM RANCH, LLC

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010

ASSETS	2010
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,402,927
Contributions receivable	1,481,274
Other receivables	1,781
Livestock inventory	19,108
Prepaid expenses	26,968
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	4,932,058
Breeding herd	77,639
Property and equipment, net	2,888,611
Investments	2,300,260
Conservation easement	1,295,000
Beneficial interest in remainder trust	46,075
TOTAL ASSETS	\$11,539,643

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

Current	Liabi	lities:
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Accounts payable	\$144,496
Accrued expenses	63,630
Total current liabilities	208,126

Ne

et Assets:	
Unrestricted	7,185,295
Temporarily restricted	2,351,222
Permanently restricted	1,795,000
TOTAL NET ASSETS	11,331,517
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$11,539,643

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITY

for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010

CHANGES IN NET ASSETS	2010
Revenues: Grants Contributions In-kind contributions Membership income Investment income Cattle revenue	\$2,840,885 1,376,088 315,685 332,833 239,314 93,432
Change in value of beneficial interest in remainder trust Other income TOTAL REVENUES	1,337 31,863 5,231,437
Expenses: Program services Education Development and membership General and administrative	3,162,003 180,227 332,013 383,869
Total expenses	4,058,112
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,173,325 10,158,192
NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR	\$11,331,517

