

COLORADO  
PLATEAU

SUMMER 2005

# Advocate

GRAND CANYON TRUST



Annual Report



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On April 6th this spring, Energy Secretary Samuel Bodman announced that the preferred alternative in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Moab Uranium Millsite would be to load the radioactive wastes on trains and carry them to a new site thirty miles away from their present location on the bank of the Colorado River. This great clean water victory story ran in newspapers in places as distant as India. It was celebration day at the Trust, where we worked toward this outcome for nearly a decade, but we never could have achieved it without thousands of partners who commented on the Department of Energy's plans and, in doing so, changed the agency's mind. Citizens' passion and creativity made our democracy work the way it is supposed to, protecting the southwest's water supply at the same time. It is a story worth telling because, today, the rights of Americans to participate in governmental decisions are under broad assault.

A good entry point to this complex tale is in 1993 when the mill and tailings pile were still owned by Atlas Corporation with oversight by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Nobody knew then that the tailings were poisoning the groundwater and the river, so the reclamation plan was simply to put a cap over the mess to contain the radon. Because the tailings are cramped between the river and two highways, Atlas needed a variance from regulations calling for tailings impoundments to be buttressed by relatively flat, wide side-slopes. So, in accord with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) asked for public comment on this rules deviation as a mere formality before capping began.

As a newly elected county councilman in Moab I wrote comments to the effect that leaving the tailings on the riverbank met none of the major tailings reclamation objectives, which state that they should be buried below ground at a remote site where they can be isolated for the long haul without any ongoing maintenance. Marvelously, Senator Orrin Hatch read the comments, agreed, and instructed the NRC to prepare a full Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the reclamation plan. Chalk one up for public comments.

During subsequent years, we pushed, prodded and sued as a tag team of state and federal scientists uncovered the disastrous truth about what was happening under the pile where poisons were hemorrhaging into the groundwater and bubbling up in the river. None of this would have been known without public involvement.

You can help the Grand Canyon Trust by taking action on any of the issues presented in this magazine by going to the **"Take Action"** section of our website at: [www.grandcanyontrust.org](http://www.grandcanyontrust.org); by writing a letter-to-the-editor or an opinion-editorial piece for your local newspaper; by circulating a petition or writing a letter for presentation to your elected officials; or by organizing a forum and speaking out in your community.

Biologists documented the fish-killing zone in the southwest's most important waterway. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service insisted the poisoning be stopped, and Atlas, which never intended to clean the groundwater, filed for bankruptcy. Responsibility for the site was legislatively transferred to the Department of Energy (DOE) late in the Clinton administration.

The legislation instructed DOE to remove the tailings from proximity to the river and restore the groundwater, but there was a legal loophole allowing the agency to go back to square one and begin reclamation planning all over. With the election of George W. Bush, DOE detoured through the loophole and began a brand new EIS. By the time DOE was ready to release the Draft EIS for public comment, in the fall of 2004, their project managers told us in every way possible, without actually saying it, that the word from Washington was that the tailings would be capped in place to save money. That's when the public engaged in a big way.

Locally, The Nature Conservancy commissioned studies revealing the unrecognized fact that uranium and other millsite toxins were crossing under the river to the Moab side where they could taint wells. The City and County governments launched a critical lobbying campaign, during which they made common cause with community activists from the Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance. Living Rivers and the Sierra Club, funded with a DOE grant encouraging public participation, hired a geologist and satellite photo expert who, among many contributions, made it plain that the tailings pile was built in the middle of a giant alluvial fan created by massive Colorado River floods. He first pointed out that Moab would be filled with radiation if the pile failed during such a flood. The Sierra Club led the way in suggesting the best possible alternate location for the disposal site. In addition, 1,400 individuals wrote to express their concerns and suggest solutions.

The Trust participated locally and nationally. We played a central role with DOE designing the reclamation plan that was eventually adopted. We also teamed up with the County on lobbying, and at our urging the governors of all the riverfront states wrote DOE stating that any plan to leave the tailings threatening the water supply was unacceptable. Their attorneys general, departments of natural resources, and divisions of radiation control followed suit.

Utah, in particular, contracted with the U.S. Geological Survey to do extensive computer modeling of what big river floods would do to the tailings, and the results



included the eye opening projection that the water would be 25 feet deep against the pile and moving at 14 feet per second. The entire river could be expected to “avulse,” or catastrophically jump into a new channel that would bring it barreling down directly into the pile. The state also showed that, if the correct groundwater cleanup standards were used, capping would be as expensive as moving the wastes to a safe place. Not surprisingly, given these facts, senators and members of congress, and the big water districts that use the Colorado to provide drinking water for tens of millions of people downstream, once again wrote DOE telling them to move the wastes. The Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Interior joined in with similar messages. In the end, DOE political appointees had little option but to agree with the scientists, politicians and the public: the tailings had to go. Few dispute that the right decision was made.

With two complete Environmental Impact Statements, a lawsuit, and federal legislation, the process was downright cumbersome. It would have been much simpler and cheaper to let Atlas activate its plan and cap the wastes ten years ago, leaving everybody completely ignorant about the water contamination and flood danger. The only problem would be that it was a disastrous error.

Judging by their words and actions, the present congress and administration would prefer all environmental decisions be made without the inconvenience of public input. This began, famously, when our national energy policy was developed in private meetings between the

*continued on page 19*

## Martha: The Sequel



It is a habit of mine to view life simply. I see mine as being made up of three phases that include beginnings, transitions, and endings. At any given moment I occupy one of the three phases, where events unfold and I move in and out like a boater maneuvering her raft through a maze of rocks, hydraulics, calmness, and froth.

At this moment, allow me to begin with an ending. It was 13 years ago I left the Grand Canyon Trust to embark on what turned out to be an incredibly challenging, demanding, and rewarding career as a senior executive in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). I packed my car and headed north out of Flagstaff, leaving behind the magnificent view of the San Francisco Peaks and a small-but-powerful cadre of very special and talented advocates for the Colorado Plateau.

It was a bittersweet ending for me as the Trust's Vice-President for Conservation. On the one hand, I would truly miss the scrappy work and enormous challenges of doing the right thing for the plateau country I dearly loved. On the other, I could see the vastness of opportunity out

ahead of me—the chance to influence many, shape policy, and create a legacy for western land management.

With that ending came my transition. Being in what I call a neutral zone (a strange place that's probably best looked at as a dimension to experience), I carried my advocacy skills and conservation values into the bureaucracy of western public-land management. As the Associate Director for Colorado BLM, I stepped up to a whole new level of opportunities. Those included developing a leadership dynamic for an organization of over 400 employees, acting for several months as the national deputy director, and assisting the Secretary of Interior with his development of the BLM's Healthy Rangelands grazing policy.

Not until three years later did I truly enter my beginning phase by becoming the Idaho Director of the BLM. Much like the spring supplanting the winter, my new position carried the day for me in my career. For seven years I tackled the tenacious issues growing in the Northwest—from Salmon recovery and forest and rangeland health, to a proposed bombing range in the Owyhee canyon lands, a desperate race to control invasive rangeland plants, and enormous wildland fire conditions. I faced an overwhelming test of weighing the social/cultural desires of society with an all-encompassing ecological balance. On a personal level, I endured skepticisms and death-threats mixed within a surreal enjoyment of accomplishing what felt like near-impossible tasks.

Sometimes endings come abruptly. One year into the Bush Administration my 24-year career as a civil servant was over. I was given a choice: take a non-existing position as the Director of the National Park Service, New York Harbor, or resign. It was as sudden as the fierce wind leading a thunderstorm, and as sharp as the snapping of lightning through the sky.

Endings, however, are also transformative experiences and are often where we start. With my sudden ending came a wonderful transition. In letting go, I was able to start anew and follow my desire to share my wisdom and assist others along their path. Leaving the federal sector and venturing into the entrepreneurial arena, I created a business around executive coaching and consulting. Within three years, however, my southwest conservation heartstrings tugged at me. To keep life simple and gain harmony within, I decided to return to a familiar beginning.

I can't think of a better place to commence, *again*, than with the Grand Canyon Trust. 🌀

—Martha Hahn



# Road to Ruin in National Forests?

In May the Bush administration issued a final rule overturning the Roadless Area Conservation Rule (RACR) and its protections for more than 58 million acres of roadless National Forest land, including over 5 million acres in Arizona and Utah.

Adopted in January 2001, the visionary Roadless Area Conservation Rule set America's most pristine forests aside for the benefit of native species and future generations—sheltering them from road construction, logging, and oil and gas development while affording reasonable allowances for fuels reduction and access to private deeds. The RACR resulted from an unprecedented public process—more than 600 public meetings yielding 1.7 million public comments formed the most extensive rulemaking in the history of our federal government. And the RACR was enormously popular: It enjoyed over 95% support nationally, including 87% of Arizona and Utah's 25,200 public comments.

Roadless areas span the Colorado Plateau's most pristine high country: the high Uintas; Boulder Mountain, mother of the circuitous Escalante; the remote sky islands La Sal and Abajo; and, atop Grand Canyon's north rim, the old forests of the Kaibab Plateau. These are the headwaters to the region's world-famous canyon country, the ecological forbearers of grotto canyons, cottonwood galleries, tumbling pools and hanging gardens. These are places of unparalleled beauty and solitude, places biologists have long touted for providing big species big habitats—as needed by the Plateau's bears, puma, and repopulating wolves. Roadless areas afford ecosystems protection from road impacts like water degradation, biological invasions, unnatural animal mortality, and human-caused fire. Mindful of these values, the Ecological Society of America, representing 8,000 professional ecologists, published a statement in support of the Roadless Area Conservation Rule soon after its adoption in 2001.

But, as if to recoil from wild country and conservation science, democratic process, and public will, the Bush administration first sought to overturn the RACR by simply not defending it from industry lawsuits. Despite this purposeful neglect, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld the RACR. Another challenge is currently under appeal to the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals, and other cases have been stayed with no decision. Finding unsatisfactory success in the courts, the administration quickly turned to a new rulemaking process to codify the RACR's demise.



The administration's new rule eliminates protections set forth in the RACR and in its place creates a cumbersome process in which states may choose to petition the Secretary of Agriculture to protect roadless areas within 18 months of rule finalization. Late petitions, denied petitions, and states choosing not to undertake the petition process will forever lose the RACR protections, while approved petitions will be subject to a second state-specific rulemaking process. Nothing in the cumbersome new rule ensures protections originally afforded under the RACR.

Depending on the outcome of the Tenth Circuit Court appeal, the fate of the Plateau's forested roadless areas may well rest with the Governors of Arizona and Utah. Utah's four million acres will likely be left in the hands of Gov. Jon Huntsman Jr., who has made clear his preference for economic development and extractive industries in matters of public land management. In contrast, Arizona Governor Janet Napolitano's strong track record on conservation issues paints a more hopeful scene for roadless conservation on the southern Colorado Plateau.

In both states, Grand Canyon Trust will be deeply involved with establishing forest roadless protections worthy of the spectacular places we care about. Were Teddy Roosevelt again here to witness the Bush administration's forest follies, I'm sure he would advise us to recall the value of carrying a big stick. 🐻

—Taylor McKinnon

# Change of Course for Utah's Forests

Changing a big ship's course requires perseverance. One such course that Grand Canyon Trust is working to change is the management of southern Utah's three National Forests (Forests): the Dixie, Fishlake, and Manti-La Sal. Historically, these three Forests have focused on resource extraction (livestock grazing, mining, and logging), and, more recently, soaring off-road vehicle use and route creation. The desired course change is toward sustainability, where management explicitly places human uses of the forest within the constraints of ecosystem integrity and native species' viability.



Ray Wheeler

Proposed Aquarius Wilderness, Dixie National Forest, Utah.

Currently, these Forests are revising their 19-year old management plans. Based on the critical role public lands play as native species strongholds, it is imperative forest management supports the health and conservation of native habitat. The Bush administration, however, is writing rules to shield Forests from science and public input, keeping them moving in the extract-and-motorize direction. For example, various new rules exempt Forests from retaining or monitoring native species, considering management options, analyzing environmental consequences of plans, or public commitments to which the Forest could later be held accountable. The three southern Utah Forests are the first in the nation to be entering these uncharted waters with new Forest Plans.

Fortunately, since Fall 2003, the Trust has been providing key leadership and skills to the Three Forests Coalition, a network of Utah, regional and national conservation organizations. The purpose of the coalition

is to inspire the three Forests' managers to respect the priceless natural heritage of these forest lands and be accountable to the available scientific evidence and the public. Throughout 2004, the coalition communicated extensively with the three Forests in order to develop a comprehensive Sustainable Multiple Use Alternative, which would manage forest uses so that native plants, animals, and processes could rebound.

The yellow-billed cuckoo, for instance, once lived on these Forests in large tracts of cottonwood/willow riparian habitats with dense understory vegetation. With the depletion of riparian vegetation by cows, domestic sheep, and expanding elk herds, the yellow-billed cuckoo has stopped returning in the summer and is now a candidate for federal Endangered Species listing. The Forests' riparian areas lack most of their beaver population, the Colorado and Bonneville cutthroat trout, natural water storage, and floodplain recharge as well.

The coalition strategy for these Forests is multi-pronged. For instance, we are submitting a Sustainable Multiple Use Alternative for all three Forest plans, and subsets of the Alternative to the renewal effort of four transportation plans and grazing permits. We will pursue all public processes surrounding these efforts. In addition, we have submitted numerous scientific documents to support relevant changes in management direction. We have provided the Forests with documentation of routes that have been created illegally by ORV use. We have maintained a comprehensive "paper trail" if litigation becomes necessary.

Native species conservation is one of the coalition's highest priorities and concerns. Even though a conservation emphasis has been eliminated in the new forest planning process, we will be encouraging and supporting forest managers to step up to this challenge in their plan revision process.

The Supervisors and planning teams of the three Forests respect the integrity, depth and breadth of our coalition's positive proposals. The Fishlake and Dixie in particular readily engage in conversation and provide the information we request. Our influence on the plans will require that we persevere and successfully engage the public in expressing their support for these valuable, natural treasures.

For more information or to help, contact Mary O'Brien at [mob@darkwing.uoregon.edu](mailto:mob@darkwing.uoregon.edu). She provides Grand Canyon Trust leadership for the Three Forests coalition and campaign. 🐾

—Mary O'Brien, Forest Conservation Consultant

# Utah Land Exchange Draws Broad, Bipartisan Support



4000 acres of SITLA land in Castle Valley including Round Mountain would be conveyed to BLM in the proposed exchange.

This spring the Utah Recreational Land Exchange Act of 2005 was introduced in Congress. Passage of this bill will protect nearly 50,000 acres of wilderness-quality lands along the Colorado River from privatization and development. The proposed 88,000 acre land trade in eastern Utah will swap Utah State Trust Lands near Arches National Park, Dinosaur National Monument and the Colorado River corridor for BLM oil and gas development property in the Uintah Basin.

Utah's School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) is charged with utilizing their 3.5 million acres of in-state holdings to generate revenue for its beneficiaries, Utah's school children. The agency's primary income source is minerals development, although recently a real estate market has developed for its lands in south-east Utah's spectacular canyon country. Since SITLA's lands are scattered throughout BLM holdings, its aggressive disposal of these lands threatens to fragment large tracts of open space and proposed wilderness.

Conservation organizations and individual conservation buyers have stepped up to purchase these lands to protect critical watersheds, wildlife habitat, and valuable recreational access. Other private buyers have successfully bid in SITLA land auctions near Moab, exemplified by an OHV group that purchased a section of land to create a motorized, off-highway playground. Since conservation dollars cannot keep pace with pressure from SITLA to generate income from these lands, the proposed land trade provides a common-sense solution.

Because valuation has been controversial in the past, the legislation requires third-party appraisals of all parcels and for the lands to be exchanged at equal value, a process strongly supported by the Grand Canyon Trust.

The majority of SITLA's 48,000 acres to be conveyed to the BLM is located in Wilderness Study Areas, BLM

Wilderness Re-inventory Areas (which Secretary Norton tossed out in an agreement with former Governor Mike Leavitt) and the Citizen's Redrock Wilderness Proposal.

SITLA consulted with us and the Utah Wilderness Coalition to craft an exchange that conservation organizations could endorse. No lands in the Citizen's Wilderness Proposal will be traded to the state. SITLA has responded favorably to the concerns of affected stakeholders. Where rare plant and wildlife issues exist, the agency is working with Utah's Natural Heritage Program and Division of Wildlife Resources to mitigate the effects of any oil and gas development on lands they would acquire—lands already slated for hydrocarbon or minerals development regardless of ownership status.

Grand Canyon Trust encourages citizen participation in current BLM Resource Management Plan revisions in order to influence the management practices on lands BLM would acquire in the trade.

The bill is supported by the entire Utah congressional delegation and the state legislature, Governor Huntsman, the Governor's Task Force on Outdoor Recreation, the City of Moab, Town of Castle Valley, local tourist-dependent businesses, the Outdoor Industry Association, Grand Canyon Trust, Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance and enjoys the unanimous approval of the governing bodies of Grand and Uintah counties. Such broad support for a proposal affecting public lands is uncommon in Utah and passage of the Utah Recreational Land Exchange Act of 2005 will set an example for future trades to resolve land management conflicts in the west.

Please write your Senators and Congressmen to support the Utah Recreational Land Exchange Act of 2005. Visit [www.grandcanyontrust.org](http://www.grandcanyontrust.org) to take action.

To comment on BLM's Moab Field Office Resource Management Plan revision visit [www.moabrmp.com](http://www.moabrmp.com)

—Laura Kamala



# Ranches and Restoration

## *A New Trust Initiative*



photos by Rick Moore

Kane Ranch and its various landscapes.

The Arizona Strip is a vast swath of land defined on the north by the ramparts of the Grand Staircase in Utah and on the south by the plummeting depths and awe-inspiring vistas of the Grand Canyon. The Strip encompasses about 5 million acres of high, mostly arid lands, including rolling grasslands, slickrock badlands, and high, forested plateaus cut by deep canyons. Elevation ranges from less than 3,000 feet in the depths of the canyons to more than 9,000 feet on the forested top of the Kaibab Plateau, which, along with House Rock Valley, Vermilion Cliffs, the Paria Plateau, and Marble Canyon, dominates the eastern end of the Strip.

This spectacular and diverse area is also the home of the Kane and the Two Mile ranches, which the Grand Canyon Trust and its partner The Conservation Fund are in the process of purchasing for \$4.5 million. Our plan is to partner with the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to manage livestock grazing while maintaining and restoring the area's ecological and scenic integrity.

The historic **Kane Ranch** holds grazing allotments on Forest Service and BLM lands that stretch from Kanab Creek on the west, over the southern portion of the Kaibab Plateau, across House Rock Valley to Lee's Ferry,

and up the Paria River to the Utah border. The allotments cover approximately 610,000 acres and share 125 miles of border with Grand Canyon National Park. The Kaibab Plateau has the largest remaining stands of old growth ponderosa pine in the region, harbors the greatest concentration of Northern Goshawks in the Southwest, and is the only place in the world where the endemic Kaibab squirrel can be found. North Canyon, cutting across the Saddle Mountain Wilderness, has the purest known strain of endangered Apache trout.

The grazing allotments held by the **Two Mile Ranch** encompass the entire Paria Plateau, which makes up the majority of the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument. The allotments are administered primarily by the BLM and cover approximately 220,000 acres bordering the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument to the north. The Vermilion Cliffs, on the southern edge of the Two Mile, are the center of the effort to reintroduce the endangered California condor in Arizona. The plateau itself is a land of eroded sandstone monoliths, piñon-juniper forests, and sandy, grass-covered valleys.

Taken together, the ranches hold grazing permits on approximately 830,000 acres of public land and provide an important ecological link helping tie together three



national monuments, two national recreation areas, five wilderness areas, and Grand Canyon National Park. The area is also considered one of the best sites in the Southwest for reintroduction of wolves.

The Forest Service and the BLM issue permits that determine how livestock may be grazed on allotments held by the ranches. Agency regulations and policies provide for consulting and coordinating with grazing permittees and interested citizens to develop appropriate grazing prescriptions. These regulations and policies also allow some flexibility to adjust grazing management within the terms of the grazing permits. The Trust and the Conservation Fund hope to work with the Forest Service and the BLM to ensure that livestock grazing is ecologically sustainable and that sufficient rest is provided to restore plant communities altered by historic grazing. We are working with teams of scientists, livestock experts, and local citizens familiar with the human and natural history of the area. We will also seek agency approval to remove livestock from ecologically sensitive areas or areas with serious conflicts with recreationists and other land users.

To achieve the ecologically based goals, the Trust has convened a *Science Advisory Council* to provide guidance on developing a management and restoration plan. At its first meeting in March, the council helped Trust staff design a baseline ecological assessment that—in addition to existing agency data—will supply the fundamental data upon which the management and restoration plan will be based (see sidebar).

We recognize the daunting scope of the work ahead of us. This summer, and over the coming years, we hope to enlist the help of volunteers—old and young—who share our excitement about this extraordinary landscape. Volunteers can greatly assist in achieving land management and restoration goals through projects such as removal of noxious weed species from sensitive areas, planting or seeding native vegetation, building fences to keep livestock out of wetlands or other sensitive areas, modifying existing fences to allow for pronghorn movement, and gathering much needed ecological information across the ranches.

The Trust's vision for the Colorado Plateau contemplates a *region characterized by vast open spaces with restored, healthy ecosystems, habitat for all native plants and animals, and a sustaining relationship between human communities and the natural environment*. We hope to see that vision solidly grounded in the Kane and Two Mile ranches. 🐾

—Rick Moore

Kane and Two Mile ranches restoration planning and implementation is now in full swing. With guidance from the Trust's Science Advisory Council; currently including Drs. Ron Pulliam (UGA), Tom Sisk (NAU), Jayne Belnap (USGS), Mark Miller (USGS), Tom Stohlgren (CSU/USGS), Tom Whitham (NAU), and Matthew Loeser (NAU), we developed in March and April a plan for comprehensively assessing current ecological conditions across the project area. The assessment is meant to characterize current ecological conditions across the ranches in a scientifically rigorous manner that allows the Trust to meticulously identify management/restoration challenges and priorities.

The ecological assessment is well underway, with 10 field technicians collecting detailed rangeland information at approximately 600 sites across the ranches. Larry Stevens, from Grand Canyon Wildland Council, will assess the ranches' water resources. Volunteers will assist in the collection of forest overstory data at nearly 1000 sites. That data will be used to develop satellite imagery-based, high-resolution maps describing forest structure and composition, fire, watershed, and wildlife habitat characteristics for the project area. An environmental history of the ranches and synthesis of all pertinent literature will round out the assessment.

In short, the assessment is using cutting-edge technologies and assessment techniques, in combination with a well-trained team of field technicians and a groundswell of volunteer support, to characterize current ecological conditions. The assessment will be folded into the development of a comprehensive Kane and Two Mile ranches management and restoration plan, to be completed in early 2006.

While critical inventory data is being collected and synthesized, we are also identifying on-the-ground restoration project priorities, and mobilizing volunteers to accomplish significant first-year restoration results. We expect an impressive turnout of volunteers throughout the summer that will provide the horsepower necessary to accomplish several major restoration related projects, and develop a community of stewards fully committed to appropriate management of the Kane and Two Mile ranches. Please see the Volunteer Program update for more details on these projects.

—Ethan Aumack

# Trees and Tykes

## *Arizona Open Space and Education Initiative 2006*

**T**he Grand Canyon Trust is working with conservation and education interests to craft an initiative that, if it passes, will conserve hundreds of thousands of acres of state trust lands in Arizona.

A conservation-education coalition that includes the Sonoran Institute, The Nature Conservancy, Arizona Education Association, and Grand Canyon Trust is anticipating putting on the Arizona 2006 ballot a constitutional amendment that will reform state trust land management in ways beneficial to conservation and education interests. The education community is excited about provisions that give them control over land dispositions and financial participation in larger developments. The conservation community is excited about the open space protection attending selected conservation lands.

There are 9.2 million acres of state trust land in Arizona, lands held in permanent trust for the state school system and several other beneficiaries, including the state universities. Currently, income from state land leases and sales accounts for only 1 percent of total education spending in Arizona. The initiative has provisions aimed at increasing the economic benefits to the beneficiaries, including a new law that will allow for participation agreements with developers on larger developments. The reform package also includes the formation of a Board of Trustees that will contain a majority associated with public schools. This board will have authority over land use planning, land dispositions, and participation agreements.

Conservation is another aspect of state lands management needing reform. The current proposal will allow for

the preservation of hundreds of thousands of acres of land identified for open space protection throughout the state. Among the lands to be protected from development are 63,000 acres in northern Arizona, lands valued at approximately \$150 million.

Protected lands in northern Arizona include sections south of Grand Canyon National Park and north of Wupatki National Monument. Also conserved will be lands vulnerable to development around Flagstaff, including lands neighboring Dry Lake, Rogers Lake, Observatory Mesa, Walnut Canyon National Monument, Picture Canyon, and Turkey Hills. These lands are exactly the lands identified for open space protection in the Flagstaff Area Regional Plan, a plan that Grand Canyon Trust helped develop and pass in a citywide vote in 2000.

The Arizona State Land Department will also stand to benefit from the initiative, which includes provisions that increase funding for land management. The development community will find life easier from provisions that make land use planning clearer and more efficient.

Current legal constraints limit both the economic benefits to the schools and the protection of significant open space lands. However, the conservation-education coalition's efforts are poised to help update the 100-year-old Arizona constitutional language that constrains state land management. Our 2006 initiative will provide positive reform for both education and conservation, resulting in more funding for schools as well as protection of hundreds of thousands of acres of state trust lands for open space. 🌳

—Nikolai Ramsey

Observatory Mesa.





# Critical Conservation Laws Threatened

Many of the Trust's efforts to protect and restore the Colorado Plateau's natural resources depend on federal environmental laws and regulations. Sometimes the connection between advocacy and law is obvious, as when the Trust litigates under the Clean Air Act to force electric companies to clean up coal-burning power plant emissions. Other times the connection is more subtle, as when the National Environmental Policy Act's (NEPA) requirements for public comment give the Trust the opportunity for input into the Forest Service's timber cutting decisions, or when the Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires the Fish & Wildlife Service to evaluate and disclose the impacts of Glen Canyon Dam's operations on native fish in the Grand Canyon. But the laws on which this kind of public advocacy depends are threatened by recent developments in the White House and Congress.

oldest, dirtiest coal-burning generators, thereby extending their lives indefinitely while escaping the rules that apply to new facilities.

On the National Forests, the "Healthy Forests Restoration Act"—another euphemism for a rollback of environmental laws—has weakened NEPA requirements and limited the power of courts to enforce other environmental laws with respect to a broad category of timber cutting projects. Recent amendments to National Forest planning regulations eliminated a crucial requirement for maintenance of viable wildlife populations, shifting the regulations' emphasis from ecological sustainability towards commodity production. And the administration recently repealed the roadless rule that protected tens of millions of acres of the National Forests from road building and timber cutting.

*Recent amendments to National Forest planning regulations eliminated a crucial requirement for maintenance of viable wildlife populations, shifting the regulations' emphasis from ecological sustainability towards commodity production.*

The most critical environmental laws—including NEPA, the ESA, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the National Forest Management Act—represent a longstanding, bipartisan consensus on the value of clean air, pure water, and biological diversity. These laws, enacted in the 1970s during the Nixon and Ford administrations, were maintained, strengthened, and implemented in the succeeding Carter, Reagan, Bush (I), and Clinton administrations. However, the current administration and congressional majority are threatening that consensus. Congress has created exceptions to environmental laws for logging and cattle ranching and is considering other, more sweeping measures. Meanwhile, the Bush administration has initiated regulatory changes that undermine the enforcement of numerous environmental laws.

A key requirement of the Clean Air Act is that new power plants and other industrial facilities meet the strictest pollution control standards. The act's drafters assumed that, as new plants replaced old ones, eventually all plants would be subject to the most stringent regulations. But the current administration's so-called "Clear Skies" initiative allows power companies to rebuild their

Congress has used annual appropriations bills to allow the BLM and Forest Service to renew grazing permits on millions of acres of public rangelands without the environmental review required by NEPA. In addition, the administration has proposed regulatory amendments that would eliminate opportunities for local citizen input concerning grazing management, impose delays and data requirements that would render rangeland health standards virtually unenforceable, and allow ranchers to establish private water rights on public rangelands.

While these statutory and regulatory developments are making substantial inroads on the implementation of environmental laws in specific areas, the core statutes themselves remain unchanged. But more far-reaching and troubling developments may be afoot. The House Resources Committee, chaired by Representative Richard Pombo, an outspoken foe of NEPA, has created a task force to consider changes to NEPA. And numerous proposals have been floated to weaken the Endangered Species Act.

Regardless of what happens in Washington, the Grand Canyon Trust will continue to vigorously defend our home territory on the Colorado Plateau. 🌲

—Joe Feller, GCT Senior Fellow and staff attorney

# *Our Majestic Colorado Plateau National Forests*

Since Grand Canyon Trust's founding in 1985, we have focused major efforts on the National Forests that are the scenic backdrop and headwaters to our region's world-famous canyon country. But the Plateau's National Forests, already beleaguered by a hard history of resource extraction, now face the consequences of new federal laws and regulations that undermine bipartisan environmental policies enacted during the Nixon, Ford, and Reagan Administrations.



Angel Crane



clockwise from upper left: Coconino National Forest, Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, and Fishlake National Forest.





Only by speaking out and engaging in thoughtful democratic action can we ensure these irreplaceable forest heirlooms will remain as havens of natural beauty, habitat for native plants and animals, and as refuges for recreation and reflection by future generations.



The need for nimble conservation strategies has never been greater. Through community-based collaboration, high-level policy advocacy, engagement of public processes, and close cooperation with our conservation partners, Grand Canyon Trust will continue its leadership in protecting and restoring the spectacular high country of the Colorado Plateau. And over the next few months we'll be asking you to weigh in as Congress debates further changes to the laws. We'll keep you abreast of the issues and ask you to engage with us at the appropriate time in the "Take Action" section of our new website at [www.grandcanyontrust.org](http://www.grandcanyontrust.org).



ional Forest, Manti-LaSal National Forest, Kaibab National Forest,



# Major Successes in Plateau Air Quality Battles

The Grand Canyon Trust is becoming ever more successful in causing utility companies to stop pollution from coal-fired power plants. Earlier this year, the owners of the San Juan Generating Station agreed to clean up its emissions. Significantly, they volunteered to control mercury pollution, a first for any western power plant.

Governor Bill Richardson convened a press conference on March 10th to announce the historic agreement with the Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM). Its 1,600-megawatt, coal-fired power plant, located near Farmington, NM, spews more than 14,500 tons of sulfur dioxide, 25,000 tons of nitrogen oxide, and 750 pounds of highly toxic mercury into the region's air each year.



Hugh Smith, PNM Senior Vice President, Energy Resources.

The agreement resolves a lawsuit brought against the San Juan plant three years ago by the Trust and Sierra Club. It requires installing new equipment to control sulfur dioxide, state-of-the-art burners to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions by more than 10,000 tons, and “baghouses” (giant vacuum bags) with activated carbon injectors to reduce mercury by as much as 80 percent.

PNM President/CEO Jeff Sturba praised the agreement as “a smart investment for rate payers and insurance against future litigation.” A week later, the Environmental Protection Agency issued new rules for controlling mercury pollution from power plants that fail to define mercury as a toxic substance; rather, they propose a voluntary trading program to achieve reductions. New Mexico soon joined ten other states in filing a lawsuit charging that EPA’s plan weakens the Clean Air Act and creates dangerous “hot spots” around power plants.

This spring, the Trust also successfully negotiated an agreement with the owners of the Springerville Generating Station, located in eastern Arizona. They agreed to reduce sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions, making it one of the lowest emitters of nitrogen on the Colorado Plateau. They will provide \$5 million dollars in funding for renewable energy and efficiency projects to offset some of the plant’s greenhouse gas emissions.



When Grand Canyon Trust began its clean air crusade on the plateau, we focused on sulfur dioxide emissions. Like carbon dioxide, they leave smokestacks as an invisible gas. However, sulfur dioxide soon mixes with water vapor and creates fine sulfate particles that scatter light. We argued that the resulting white haze impaired visibility and cast a shroud across the Grand Canyon, in violation of the Clean Air Act.

The most obvious culprit was Navajo Generating Station, a large coal-fired power plant located just upriver from the Grand Canyon. For years, park rangers at Bryce Canyon National Park photographed its pollution plume as seen from a spectacular, southeastern-facing overlook of the Kaiparowits Plateau. Rangers collected more photographic evidence from Desert View Watchtower, located nearly 100 miles to the south. The photos showed that the power plant’s plume frequently flowed downriver with cold air that drained from the higher elevations. They documented how the plant’s emissions filled the Grand Canyon with a milky haze.







In 1991, we reached an historic agreement with the plant's owners. Signed on the South Rim by President George H.W. Bush, the agreement committed to remove 90 percent of sulfur dioxide emissions by 1999. The cost to install "wet scrubbers" was nearly \$400 million. It was the first, precedent-setting agreement that empowered us to press other power plants to control their pollution.

It proved nearly impossible, however, to demonstrate that more distant power plants were violating the Clean Air Act's commitment to protect visibility in national parks. Regional haze from Los Angeles and other cities often overwhelms pollutant plumes from single sources. But based on reports from residents living near several power plants, we suspected violations of other Clean Air Act provisions.

In early 1998, the Trust, Sierra Club, and National Parks and Conservation Association filed a lawsuit against co-owners of the Mohave Generating Station located in Laughlin, Nevada. We alleged that between 1993 and 1998 the power plant had violated opacity limits (a measure of pollution density) more than 400,000 times and sulfur dioxide limits more than 40,000 times. We also showed that these violations were taking place on a continual basis, potentially risking the health of those living nearby.

Before the case went to trial the owners agreed to settle. Six months of intensive discussions ensued. The final settlement required the defendants to stop their violations by no later than December 31, 2005, allowing time to renegotiate coal and water contracts with Navajos and Hopis. Unlike the owners of the Navajo Generating Station, the utilities owning Mohave have squandered the generous six year window provided in the settlement. They have made no effort to install pollution controls, nor have they resolved issues with the tribes over water and coal supplies. This leads us to believe that they have decided to shut down the plant at the end of this year in disregard of the economic consequences for the Navajo and Hopi Tribes.



The Colorado Plateau supplies much of the West with electricity that we produce from coal. Our arid region is also critically vulnerable to damage from climate change caused by carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses released while burning fossil fuels. Both are good reasons to begin to address the pending climate crisis at home.

Many species are barely able to survive in the Southwest's harsh deserts, canyons, and mountaintops. Consequently, radical swings in temperature and precipitation will continue to dislocate and decimate entire communities of life on the Colorado Plateau.

Our region is already experiencing the effects of severe drought, lower soil moisture, wildfires, and widespread die offs of piñon and ponderosa pine. Early effects of climate change also include reduced snow pack, causing owners of ski resorts to challenge our nation's energy policy. The president of the Aspen Skiing Company recently wrote "Protecting the Arctic Refuge isn't just about the Arctic Refuge; it's about skiing."

*Many species are barely able to survive in the Southwest's harsh deserts, canyons, and mountaintops. Consequently, radical swings in temperature and precipitation will continue to dislocate and decimate entire communities of life on the Colorado Plateau.*

Eighteen coal-fired power plants in and around the Colorado Plateau dump 142 million tons of carbon dioxide into the earth's atmosphere each year. That is more than all of the greenhouse gasses produced by six countries in Europe.

Grand Canyon Trust has increased its efforts to promote efficiency and renewable energy and to educate people about the causes and consequences of global climate change. We are supporting what will be Arizona's first utility-sized, wind generating park located 30 miles east of Flagstaff, partly on Hopi lands. We have joined others in advocating new standards to produce an ever-increasing amount of energy from solar, wind, and other renewable forms of energy, and will serve on a newly created group advising Arizona's governor on climate change. Our work on the Colorado Plateau has grown from protecting visibility at the Grand Canyon to controlling mercury and greenhouse gasses that threaten life on the plateau and our planet.

Please join us at our fourth annual Southwest Renewable Energy Conference in Santa Fe on August 1-2 and our October 7-9 workshop with the Green House Network at Mormon Lake's Montezuma Lodge (see *announcements*). 🌱

—Roger Clark

# New Faces, New Projects Highlight Volunteer Season

The Trust's seventh volunteer season is sure to be an exciting one with large-scale projects associated with the acquisition of the Kane and Two Mile Ranches on tap, a new Volunteer Coordinator, and an astoundingly enthusiastic pool of volunteers.

Not only am I a new hire, the position itself has taken a fresh direction. This year the Grand Canyon Trust and the Grand Canyon National Park Foundation have joined forces in a collaborative program in which my time will be divided between the two organizations, a change which will hopefully enhance the effectiveness of both organizations' volunteer conservation efforts. Maria Clementi, who will work with the Trust until the end of October, assists me in the office with recruitment and logistics planning and she will be in the field leading volunteer field projects.

*For more information on the activities and schedules for the Volunteer Program please visit our website at: [www.grandcanyontrust.org](http://www.grandcanyontrust.org) and press the volunteer button on the homepage.*

There are a variety of projects available for various physical abilities, time commitments, and conservation interests. We began the season with the renovation of Kane Ranch headquarters, which now allows some volunteer teams to utilize the rustic ranch facilities as a base camp for showers and a real kitchen out in the remoteness above Marble Canyon.

Most of this year's projects are new, including the Forest Canopy Assessment project. This assessment takes place across the ranch properties and utilizes volunteers to characterize forest conditions on the Kaibab Plateau. The information being collected includes tree type, tree diameters, height, density, etc. and will eventually be used to create satellite image based maps spanning the Plateau, critical to landscape-scale forest restoration planning.

The volunteers will also help fence natural lakes that exist on the ranch lands. These water sources have limited distribution across the Plateau and are fragile systems with unique flora and fauna. Cattle tend to congregate around these sites, often trampling the riparian vegetation

and generally disturbing these sensitive communities. Tanks are available for cattle to obtain water and, as a result, fencing these natural waters to keep cattle out while allowing wildlife in is a top conservation priority.

Another priority project involves the reconstruction of fencing in House Rock Valley, making it friendlier for pronghorn antelope. Many of the fences in these areas were originally established for managing cattle herds without thought to pronghorn movement. Pronghorn traverse meadows and fields and can pass under fences constructed to allow them to do so. Our volunteer crews will redesign fence lines so the antelope can move at will.

Invasive species have become a global problem. Grazing has heavily impacted many areas within the Kane and Two Mile Ranches, allowing exotic plant species to become established. Replacement of native species by exotics disrupts nutrient and fire cycles and also alters plant succession regimes. The volunteer program is teaming up with the North Kaibab Ranger District to eradicate non-native plants, primarily musk and scotch thistle, on areas that have been identified as priorities.

Locally, the Trust, in collaboration with the Arizona Game and Fish Department, is helping to restore pronghorn antelope habitat at Lake Kinnickinick. The project's goal is to continue the effort to restore meadows inhabited by pronghorn. These meadows are shrinking as junipers encroach due to manipulation of fire regimes. The projects occur one Saturday each month and enable volunteers with limited time to engage in meaningful conservation efforts.

Many other projects are underway including a collaborative effort with the Peregrine Fund to monitor California Condors in the Vermilion Cliffs, continued eradication of invasive plants in Grand Canyon National Park with the Inner Canyon Vegetation Program, and possible archaeological research with the North Kaibab Ranger District.

Several exciting opportunities are unfolding and the commitment and interest from the team of previous volunteers, as well as new recruits, has been overwhelming. Numerous citizens took the initiative and contacted the volunteer program inquiring about what projects were planned for this year and how they could sign up. Previous volunteer coordinators, Bob Hoffa and Karen Murray, created a strong web of concerned, motivated, proactive volunteers and deserve praise for their efforts and performance. It will be a challenge to fill their shoes and it is an honor to be given this opportunity. 🍷

—Kari Malen





## *Volunteers at Work*





**MARTHA HAHN**  
*Conservation Director*

After a thirteen year absence, Martha returned to the Trust in February 2005 as the Conservation Director. Since leaving her position as the Trust's Vice-President for Conservation in 1992, she has been engaged in high-level, national public lands management as Associate Director, Colorado Bureau of Land Management; acting National BLM Deputy Director in Washington D.C.; Director, Idaho Bureau of Land Management; and as Program Coordinator and Manager at Argonne National Laboratory in Illinois. In 2002, Martha founded The Sage Project LLC, a certified executive coach and leadership training business, which she continues to operate.

She offers highly-relevant experience in many of the landscapes in which the Trust is involved including the red-rock canyon lands surrounding Moab, the San Rafael Swell in southern Utah, Glen Canyon, and Grand Canyon National Park.

Martha provides strategic direction for our conservation programs and day-to-day management of conservation programs and program staff where her leadership skills are much appreciated. She holds a B.S. in Forestry and Outdoor Recreation and a M.S. in Outdoor Recreation Behavior from Utah State University.



**ROGER CLARK**  
*Director of Air and Energy*

Roger Clark rejoined the Trust in January 2005 to run our Air and Energy Program. Since 1978, he has been a conservation advocate, educator and guide throughout the United States and Mexico. His first stint with the Trust began in 1989 when he worked on Navajo Generating Station air pollution issues, Grand Canyon over-flight noise reductions, and wildlife habitat modifications downstream from Glen Canyon Dam.

Roger left the Trust in 1994 to serve as Director of Public Programs and Exhibits at the Museum of Northern Arizona and Project Manager for NAU's Center for a Sustainable Environment. In 1995 he was the recipient of the prestigious *Ben Avery Award* from Arizona's Governor for "outstanding contributions to Arizona's environment." He has written several articles on the natural and human history of the Colorado Plateau and was a contributing author to *A New Plateau: Sustaining the Lands and Peoples of Canyon Country*, published in 2004.

Roger is a lifetime member of the Colorado River Guides Association and holds a B.S. in Forestry from Northern Arizona University, and two graduate degrees from Yale University in natural resource policy and philosophy. Roger's in-depth knowledge of the region and its issues will be invaluable to the Trust in coming years.



**KARI MALEN**  
*Volunteer Coordinator*

Kari Malen was welcomed to the Trust team in April 2005 as Volunteer Coordinator. This year's program—a collaborative effort involving Grand Canyon Trust and Grand Canyon National Park Foundation—will have Kari splitting her time and activities between the two organizations. She earned an M.S. in Biology with a specialty in Physiological Plant Ecology from Texas Tech University, and a B.S. in Natural Resource Management from the University of Florida.

Kari brings a wide range of experience to the Trust. Prior to joining us, she was Inner Canyon Vegetation Volunteer Coordinator and Field Crew Leader for the Grand Canyon National Park Foundation. In that position she coordinated back-packing and river trips where volunteers eradicated invasive plant species, mapped native vegetation, camouflaged social trails, and compiled surveys for future restoration work. She was also a Trip Leader at Texas Tech's Outdoor Pursuits Center where she led challenge and experiential education trips.

Kari is an avid outdoors person, dog lover and water sports enthusiast as well as a dedicated volunteer for such programs as *Meals on Wheels* and *Habitat for Humanity*.

The Trust values her expertise and people skills and looks forward to an exciting and productive volunteer season guided by Kari's leadership.





## ANNOUNCEMENTS & EVENTS

*continued from page 3*

Vice President and unidentified industry representatives. Last month, the House of Representatives approved an Energy Bill that would exempt most oil and gas drilling projects on federal land from the National Environmental Policy Act. No more alternatives developed and no more public comment considered.

In the National Forests, the anti-public-participation coalition used legitimate fears about the state of our fire-suppressed, overgrazed woodlands to pass the 2003 Healthy Forests Restoration Act. The Act exempts fire treatment projects from NEPA, deeming the process too slow in a time of “crisis,” and then includes the logging of old growth trees in remote, roadless areas among the actions that cannot suffer the indignity of public comment. Then, still not content, the administration wrote new Forest Service regulations, passed late in 2004, entirely eliminating consideration of alternatives, public comment, and analysis of impacts from National Forest planning. Among the casualties was the requirement that the Forest Service maintain viable populations of wildlife on our forests and grasslands.

Today, Congressman Richard Pombo, who chairs the House of Representatives Resources Committee, is holding nationwide hearings to gather input about “fixing” and “streamlining” the National Environmental Policy Act. Predictably, most invited to testify represent industries that want expedited decisions, assuming the decisions favor them. What they would say to fast, quiet decisions denying their plans is less clear. That is why NEPA calls for public discourse about a full range of alternatives. It is interesting to note, though, that Mr. Pombo scheduled public hearings as the best way to learn about the issues involved in eliminating the public’s rights to comment. He should learn from his own instinct. The Atlas tailings decision was far from unique—the best outcomes tend to arise when the government enlists the knowledge and experience of all the people. 🌱

—Bill Hedden

On August 1-2, 2005 the Southwest Renewable Energy Conference will be held in Santa Fe, New Mexico. It will provide a forum for discussion of renewable energy projects, policies, and technologies on tribal, federal, state and private lands. Experts on critical issues affecting development of wind, solar, biomass and geothermal energy in the Southwest will be attending. For more information please visit: [www.swrec.org](http://www.swrec.org)



On October 7-9, 2005 a Global Warming Workshop sponsored by Grand Canyon Trust, Green House Network, and Center for Sustainable Environments will be held at Montezuma Lodge at Mormon Lake, 25 miles southeast of Flagstaff. It is designed to prepare participants for organizing and communicating clean energy solutions to stop global warming by providing them with the latest in peer-reviewed scientific, political, and economic climate information. For registration information call Adrienne Sanchez at 928-774-7488 or email her at: [asanchez@grandcanyontrust.org](mailto:asanchez@grandcanyontrust.org).



### John Wesley Powell \$1,000 and up

Philip and Barbara Albright  
Jonathan and Kathleen  
Altman Foundation  
Judith and Alan Appelbaum  
Dr. John H. Austin  
Jim and Helene Babbitt  
Peter and Nancy Benedict  
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David and Katherin Chase  
Liz Claiborne and  
Art Ortenberg Foundation  
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J. Taylor Crandall  
Bill and Dale Crisp  
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Willard and Betty Hedden  
John and Rebecca Hildebrand  
Thomas and Caroline Hoyt  
Dr. Richard Lane  
Deb and John Ledington  
John Leshy

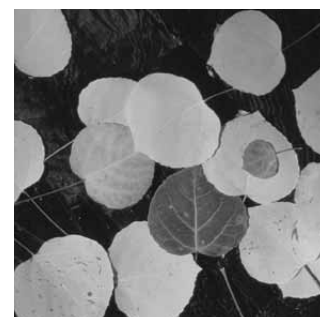
Therett Lewis  
Lili Lynton and  
Michael Ryan  
Katherine Maxwell  
John and Laurie McBride  
John McQuade  
Henry Miller  
Meridee Moore and  
Kevin King  
Frank and Susan Morgart  
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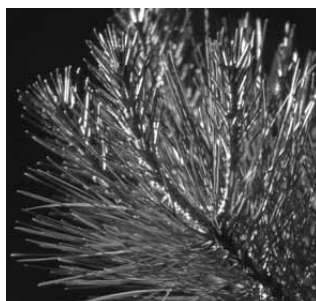
### Guardians \$250-\$499

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Homer and Catherine Anderson  
Russell Atha, III  
Henry and Anne Beer  
Peter Belmont  
William and Cheryl Bennett  
Sat Sansar Kaur  
and Sat Sansar Singh Best  
Tyke Borwick  
Wes and Julie Clelland  
Steve and Karen Conway  
Andrew and Wendy Cookler  
Jeanne Cooper



Warren and Patricia Corning  
 Stasia Davison  
 Robert Dawson  
 Geri and Mike Demuro  
 Allen Edgar  
 Dwayne and Liz Elrod  
 Charles Erhart  
 Herb Fenster  
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 Colin Fryer  
 Bob and Jane Gallagher  
 Henry and Sandra Gentry  
 Nicholas and Patricia  
 Giordano  
 John and Ginger Giovale  
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 Mary Goodman  
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 Jana Gunnell  
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 Richard Ruh and  
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 Allen and Mary Anne Sanborn  
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 Foundation  
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 Jerry and Elizabeth Starkey  
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 Edwin Sweeney  
 Amy and Steve Unfried  
 Stephen Verkamp  
 Carol Walters  
 Dave and Katie Whiteside  
 Tom and Kay Whitham  
 Charles Wilkinson and  
 Ann Amundson  
 Alan and Dayna Williams  
 Dock Williams  
 Anne Wilson  
 Steve and Deborah Wilson  
 Wren and Tim Wirth



## Foundations

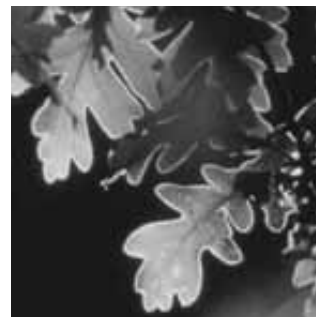
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 Arizona Community  
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 CNA Insurance Companies  
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 EBSCO Industries, Inc.  
 Earth Share of California  
 Environmental Federation

Environmental Fund For  
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 General Mills Foundation  
 Grand Canyon Railway  
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 Unilever United States  
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 Verizon  
 Verkamps  
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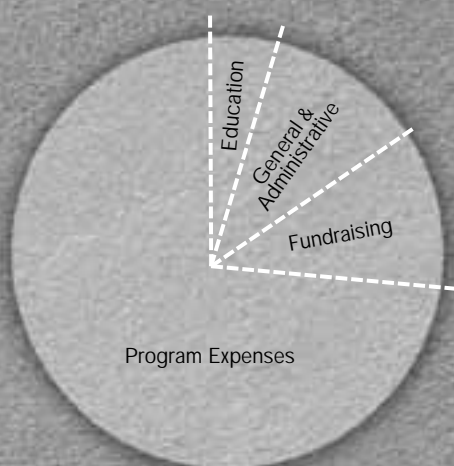
## In-Kind Services

America West  
 Cullen Battle (Fabian  
 and Clendenin)  
 Business Consultants  
 Associates  
 Joan Carstensen Design  
 Ty Cobb (Hogan and Hartson)  
 EarthJustice  
 Grand Canyon Trust  
 Volunteer Program  
 Jean Hockman  
 Hogan and Hartson  
 Lynn Kasai  
 Marion Lopez  
 Wilmer, Cutler, Pickering,  
 Hale, and Dorr  
 Reed Zars

## Memorials

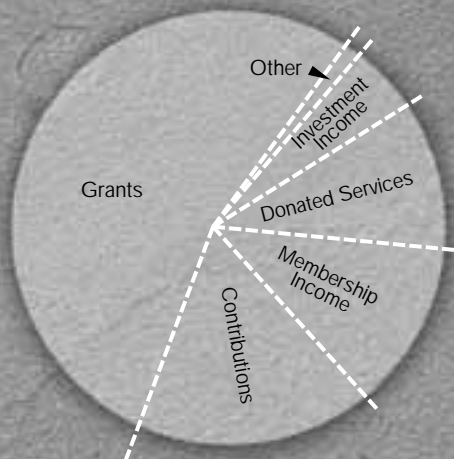
John Andrewjeski  
 Martin B. Fink  
 Paula Schiewe

Fifteen Months Ended December 2004  
Expenses Chart



Program Expenses	73%
Education	5%
Fundraising	12%
General & Administrative	10%

Fifteen Months Ended December 2004  
Revenue Chart



Grants	56%
Contributions	18%
Membership Income	11%
Donated Services	10%
Investment Income	4%
Other Income	1%

## Statements of Financial Position

for the fifteen months ended December 31, 2004

ASSETS	2004
Current Assets:	
Cash	748,139
Contributions receivable	283,356
Prepaid expenses	13,020
Deposits	1,130,503
Total current assets	<u>2,175,018</u>
Property and Equipment:	
Land-Office	119,500
Land - Program	770,580
Land improvements	74,652
Building	702,761
Office equipment	235,541
Vehicle	30,223
	<u>1,933,257</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>-366,183</u>
Net property and equipment	<u>1,567,074</u>
Investment - PNC Bank	
Permanent Sustainable Fund	1,230,606
Alice Wyss Fund	492,208
	<u>1,722,814</u>
Other Assets	
Beneficial interest in remainder trust	61,094
Conservation easement	1,295,000
	<u>1,356,094</u>
Total other assets	<u>1,356,094</u>
	<u>6,821,000</u>
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	
Current Liabilities:	
Account payable	48,305
Accrued expenses	24,521
	<u>72,826</u>
Total current liabilities	72,826
Net Assets:	
Unrestricted	3,364,612
Temporarily restricted	1,596,354
Permanently restricted	1,787,208
	<u>6,748,174</u>
Total net assets	<u>6,748,174</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>6,821,000</u>

# Statements of Activity

for the fifteen months ended December 31, 2004

## CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS 2004

Revenues:	
Grants	247,772
Contributions	896,989
Membership income	518,549
Donated materials and services	489,371
Investment income	188,600
Other income	68,036
Net assets released from restrictions	1,553,148
Total unrestricted revenues	3,962,465
Expenses:	
Program services	2,064,081
Education	127,581
Development and membership	329,963
General and administrative	283,898
Total expenses	2,805,523
Net increase in unrestricted net assets	1,156,942

## CHANGES IN TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

Grants and contributions	2,385,029
Net assets released from restrictions	-1,553,148
Net (decrease) increase in temporarily restricted net assets	831,881

## CHANGES IN PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

Gain on investments	72,593
Increase in permanently restricted net assets	72,593
Increase in net assets	2,061,416
Net assets at September 30, 2003	4,686,758
Net assets at December 31, 2004	6,748,174

## Staff Members

### Headquarters Office

Bill Hedden  
*Executive Director*

---

Darcy Allen  
*Director of Administration*

Ethan Aumack  
*Director of Restoration Programs*

Roger Clark  
*Director of Air and Energy*

Steve Fluck  
*GIS Analyst*

Martha Hahn  
*Conservation Director*

Greg Ireland  
*Grants and Membership Manager*

Kari Malen  
*Volunteer Coordinator*

Richard Mayol  
*Director of Communications*

Taylor McKinnon  
*Director of Forest Conservation*

Rick Moore  
*Associate Director*

Kim Phelps  
*Development Assistant*

Nikolai Ramsey  
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# The Colorado Plateau Advocate

... is a publication of the Grand Canyon Trust, a non-profit organization dedicated to protecting and restoring the Colorado Plateau

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Well known for his fine aerial landscape photography, Michael is seen here in the cockpit of his plane.

The cover photo of this issue of the *Advocate* is Fry Canyon in Coconino National Forest. It is the work of Michael Collier, nationally recognized landscape photographer and longtime friend of the Grand Canyon Trust. Michael earned a B.S. in geology at Northern Arizona University, an M.S. in structural geology at Stanford and an M.D. from University of Arizona. He lives in Flagstaff and practices family medicine in Williams. Collier has published books about the geology of Grand Canyon, Death Valley, Denali and Capitol Reef National Parks, and more recently, about the Colorado River Basin and the glaciers of Alaska. Michael was the recipient of the USGS Shoemaker Communication Award in 1997 and the National Park Service Director's Award in 2000.

## Mission

The mission of the Grand Canyon Trust is to protect and restore the Colorado Plateau—its spectacular landscapes, flowing rivers, clean air, diversity of plants and animals, and areas of beauty and solitude.

## Vision

We work toward a region where generations of people and all of nature can thrive in harmony. Our vision for the Colorado Plateau one hundred years from now is:

- A region still characterized by vast open spaces with restored, healthy ecosystems and habitat for all native plants and animals.
- A sustaining relationship between human communities and the natural environment.
- People living and visiting here who are willing and enthusiastic stewards of the region's natural resources and beauty.

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