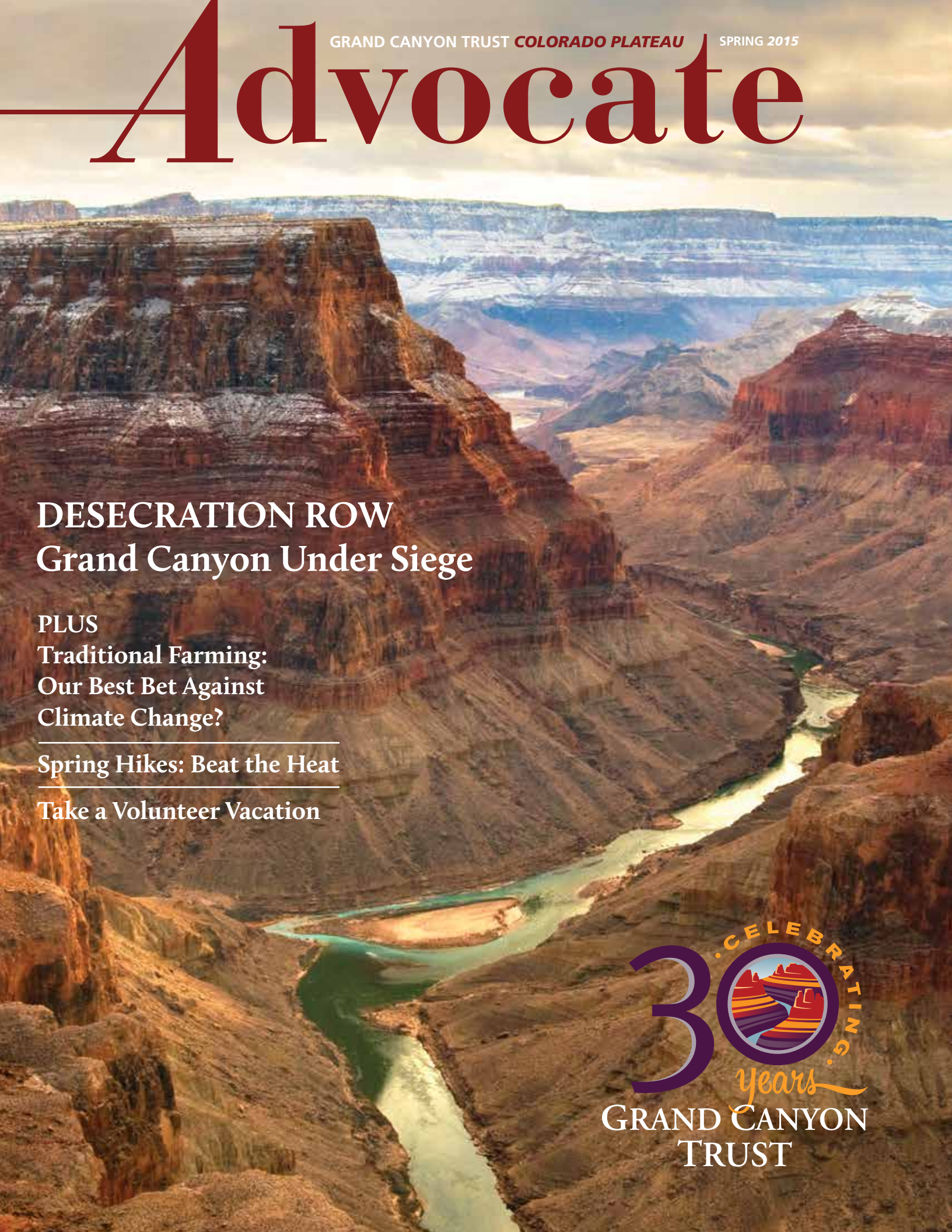
GRAND CANYON TRUST *COLORADO PLATEAU* | SPRING *2015*

# Advocate



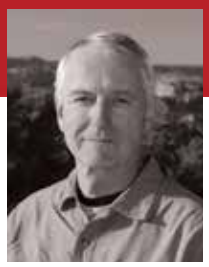
## DESECRATION ROW
## Grand Canyon Under Siege

PLUS
Traditional Farming:
Our Best Bet Against
Climate Change?

Spring Hikes: Beat the Heat

Take a Volunteer Vacation

CELEBRATING 30 Years
GRAND CANYON TRUST



## MESSAGE from the Executive Director
## BILL HEDDEN

This issue of the *Advocate* marks the start of the Grand Canyon Trust's 30th anniversary year. In these pages, our longest serving employee, Rick Moore, looks back at some of the moments that have shaped the Trust and an honor roll of guest writers and thinkers share their visions for the future.

Perhaps the most striking changes in our work over the last three decades are the speed and ubiquity of communications. People learn about issues instantly and form opinions nearly as fast. Forces who want to put all land to use today for their private benefit rush in to frame the story. If we want protecting and restoring our natural heritage to be part of the discussion, then we cannot afford to be even a little late to the party.

This new *urgency* of outreach has repercussions for all aspects of our work and we have responded by making major changes in our communications architecture. We have a beautiful new logo and responsive website rebuilt from the ground up (grandcanyontrust.org) that compellingly presents our current work no matter how you access it, and puts the Trust in the palm of your hand. Most importantly, it allows us to share news with you in real time. I hope you will take a look.

Last, we have launched a new trip-planning website, the Colorado Plateau Explorer, that uses interactive maps to present detailed hiking and camping opportunities on the Plateau, coupled with relevant conservation information (see "Spring Into Hiking Season" on page 7). It is a real resource for our members and we hope it will help us connect with like-minded people across the country.

GRAND CANYON TRUST

"The new logo distills the essence of the Grand Canyon and Colorado Plateau: canyons, mesas, and rivers. By taking a bird's eye view, it suggests what is not seen—plants, animals, and people—in a rich palette of Plateau reds, purples, and golds, capturing landscape and light."

– Joan Carstensen, Graphic Designer

*Protecting the wild heart of the West since 1985*

**ON THE COVER**
The confluence of the Colorado and Little Colorado Rivers inside Grand Canyon, the site of a proposed tourist gondola.

KRISTEN CALDON **kmcaldon.com**

**Editor's Note** The views expressed by the guest writers in this issue are solely their own and do not necessarily represent the views of the Grand Canyon Trust.



You can help the Grand Canyon Trust by taking action on the issues presented in this magazine by going to the "Take Action" section of our website.

**grandcanyontrust.org**

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# contents

## GUEST ESSAYS


STEVE WERBLOW




KURT MARKUS







The controversy over the proposed Escalade tramway and resort continues to make headlines. (See "Groundhog Day" page 12). KRISTEN CALDON

















# Sticking it Out

by William deBuys

Dead Horse State Park. TIM PETERSON

## "We aren't going anywhere."

You hear that statement, in various forms, at Hopi and Zuni, up on the Big Rez, and down at Cibecue and Ajo. You hear it over in Colorado's Ute country and among the New Mexico Pueblos and the Paiutes of Utah. It most often comes up when people have been rebuffed by some incarnation of Authority but refuse to give in. It expresses equal parts patience, resistance, and a long, deep view of time.

AMANDA VOISARD

TONY SKRELUNAS

Wallace Stegner never wrote much about Indian people. The omission is conspicuous in the brilliant, cumulative portrayal of the West that was his life's work. One of Stegner's most memorable formulations painted the white settlement of the West as moving forward on parallel tracks, one dominated by "boomers" and "busters" and the other by "stickers." Stegner viewed the first group, to which his father tragically belonged, with a mixture of compassion and contempt. It included hustlers and hucksters, promoters of get-rich-quick schemes in agriculture and commerce, speculators in mining, railroads, and real estate, bloviating politicians, drum-beating journalists, and legions of others committed to deceiving themselves and others about the possibilities of the West.

The second group, the stickers, consisted of people who came to the West to make a home, not a killing, and who were clear-eyed enough to see the limitations and fierce realities of the actual land. Stegner argued that the best thing for the stickers would have been adoption of John Wesley Powell's plan for western settlement. Major Powell, in whom Stegner found a kind of intellectualized, replacement father, advocated environmental restraint, using land only for the purposes to which it was best adapted and distributing it in ways that avoided great concentrations of wealth. Stegner thought that Powell and the stickers, had they been allowed, might have built a West more in harmony with the environment, and more democratic and broadly prosperous, too.

If Stegner, who died in 1993, were alive today, maybe he would finally include native people in his favored group. After all, they are the original stickers.

The problem of nativeness touches us all, and it touches the land, too. Outsiders, at least those who consciously try to connect to where they live, face the challenge of sinking roots in their chosen place, which means, to borrow a phrase from Wes Jackson, *becoming native* to it. Even natives sometimes have to work to *stay native*, not in the sense of birthright, but in the sense of feeding the connection that binds them to a particular patch of the planet. George Eliot wrote, "If we had a keen vision and feeling of all ordinary human life, it would be like hearing the grass grow and the squirrel's heart beat, and we should die of that roar which lies on the other side of silence." She's right, of course, but short of frying our minds, if we want to become native or stay native to our chosen places, we are pretty much obliged to live alertly in them, striving to absorb their beauty and complexity.

Making a commitment to the land, like any act of love, guarantees embattlement.

AMANDA VOISARD

These things matter because what Earth most needs today is people who are loyal to it. The boomers and busters haven't gone away. They've got tar sands, desert real estate, and bad politics to sell us, along with ten thousand new consumer products we don't need. If they haven't already, sooner or later they will train their crosshairs on every mesa, canyon, and creekbed in the region, as their brethren are doing all over the world. Under such an onslaught, every locality on Earth needs natives, whether by birth or adoption, who will rally to its defense.

I don't mean to set up a simple paradigm of good guys and bad guys. Although the world produces a few certifiable devils and saints, the rest of us, 99.99% of humanity, live among the gray shades of the moral universe: *imperfections*Я*us*. One thing we can probably count on, though, is that by aligning ourselves with the good of the land, we take a step in the right direction.

Unfortunately, climate change won't make things easier. As the Southwest gets hotter and drier, it will become

harder to live in. Some people will leave because they don't like the new conditions; others will leave because they can't make ends meet. Future realities are liable to be hard on everybody. The silver lining, however, is that those who manage to stay and *stick*, if only hanging on by their fingernails, will make excellent neighbors. Even as problems mount, however, the bloodless math of demographics guarantees that more people will continue to move to the region, swelling its population and burdening it more. Some will come in spite of the challenges (things might be worse where they hail from); others will come unconscious of them.

The stickers will learn (in the unlikely case that they have not already figured it out) that making a commitment to the land, like any act of love, guarantees embattlement, sorrow, and, if a person lives long enough, bereavement. Nothing stays the same forever, and climate change, even within the candle-flame span of a human life, will accelerate the general pace of transformation. *Advocate* readers, however, start with an advantage: they already love the desert. That's good. There is going to be a lot more of it.

On the other hand, we also love free-flowing water—who doesn't?—and, sadly, there will be considerably less of that. In the power game of regional economics, thirst consistently trumps love. No less powerful will be the desperation of cities and agricultural districts fighting to stay alive. Groundwater won't provide much relief. Most of the region's aquifers are already depleted; others soon will be. Competition for renewable rain-and-snow-fed surface water will ratchet upward. No river or stream, no matter how strong its protection under in-stream flow agreements, federal reserved rights, or other doctrines, will be safe from raiding, and the raids will be smart, well-financed, and unrelenting. It's often been said that, where conservation of land and water is concerned, every victory is temporary and every defeat permanent. Nowhere is this truer than along the waterways of the Southwest.

And the drying up of rivers and streams is hardly the only thing we have to worry about. The list of threats is nearly endless: energy development, urban sprawl, ATVs, habitat loss, forest mismanagement, strip mines, uranium tailings, vandalism, road building, pipelines and powerlines, overgrazing, pollution. Good grief! Sometimes all you want to do is get back in bed, pull up the covers, and bury your head in pillows. But that would be a bad choice. Ed Abbey got it right. He said, "Be as I am—a reluctant enthusiast... a part-time crusader, a half-hearted fanatic. Save the other half of yourselves and your lives for pleasure and adventure. It is not enough to fight for the land; it is even more important to enjoy it. While you can. While it's still here. So get out there and hunt and fish and mess around with your friends, ramble out yonder and explore the forests, climb the mountains, bag the peaks, run the rivers, breathe deep of that yet sweet and lucid air, sit quietly for a while and contemplate the precious stillness, the lovely, mysterious, and awesome space."

AMANDA VOISARD

It is not enough to fight for the land;
it is even more important to enjoy it.
While you can. While it's still here.

We who love the Colorado Plateau and the lands that surround it are among the most fortunate people on the planet. We live immersed in beauty. We get to drink it through all our senses whenever we reach out and touch the redrocks, even when we do so from far away through the miracle of imagination.

Nowhere else is the profligate grandeur of this blue planet more liberally and lavishly revealed.

*Walk in beauty*, you betcha. Walk in it all you can, as often as you can. And rally to defend it the same as you would if your kid or your mother were in danger.

Remember: we aren't going anywhere.

---

William deBuys is the author of eight books, most recently *The Last Unicorn: A Search for One of Earth's Rarest Creatures*. He lives in northern New Mexico.

# Spring into Hiking Season

by Ellen Heyn, Colorado Plateau Explorer

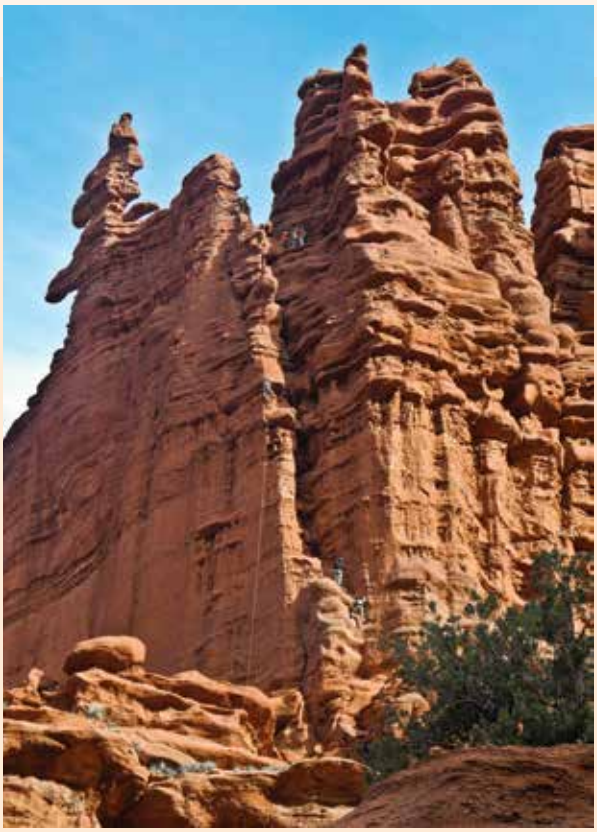
The snow is melting, temperatures rising, days lengthening—it's hiking season on the Colorado Plateau! Finish your spring cleaning, dust off your hiking shoes, and hit the Utah redrock trails before it's too hot. Try these three great canyon country hikes:

**CHESLER PARK:**
Bring a picnic—you're headed to the park. This classic Canyonlands hike crosses sandy benches, climbs slickrock domes, and traverses several canyons, arriving at the grassy expanse known as Chesler Park. The trail loops around the perimeter, dips underground along a narrow fissure on the Joint Trail, follows a jeep road, and connects back to the main trail.

TOM TILL

**DEAD HORSE POINT TRAILS:**
Escape the Moab crowds on this loop route at Dead Horse Point State Park. Combine several trails and loop around the peninsula counterclockwise, enjoying panoramic views of the Colorado River below. Several optional spur trails lead to scenic overlooks.

**FISHER TOWERS:**
This trail epitomizes the Moab adventure scene—red rock, adrenaline, climbing and hiking routes, and breathtaking views. You weave around the rock fins known as Fisher Towers, climb to the top of a ridge, and follow it to the edge of the Onion Creek drainage.



ELLEN HEYN

**TOTAL DISTANCE:**
4 miles
**DIFFICULTY:**
Moderate
**DIRECTIONS:**
From the visitor center in Moab, drive north on Highway 191/Main Street for about 2.5 miles. Turn right onto UT 128 and continue upcanyon for another 21 miles until you see a sign pointing east toward Fisher Towers. Turn right and follow the dirt road 2 miles to the trailhead.

Trail guides, GPS tracks, and more great hikes at **coloradoplateauexplorer.org**

# DESECRATION ROW

## Grand Canyon Under Siege

by Kevin Fedarko

Yaki Point sunset, Grand Canyon. TOM BEAN

LATE LAST YEAR, on the Sunday after Thanksgiving, Martin Litton died at his home in California at the age of 97. Although Litton wasn't especially well known to the general public, his passing drew more attention than those who knew him might have anticipated. The *Los Angeles Times* placed his obituary on their front page. *National Geographic* ran a eulogy that described him as "dogged, fiery, and impossibly effective." And the *New York Times* called him the Jeremiah of the environmental movement: an "unrelenting scout in the battle to preserve what was left of the wilderness in the American West."

All of those tributes made a point of highlighting Litton's signature achievement, which was his decision to partner with David Brower, the executive director of the Sierra Club, to engage in a toe-to-toe battle with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation against a pair of hydroelectric dams that were designed to drown the unearthly paradise at the bottom of the Grand Canyon, and to silence the river that runs through it.

The victory those two men spearheaded in the autumn of 1968 was a watershed moment in the history of landscape preservation. It signaled a coming-of-age for the environmental movement as a social and political force to be reckoned with, and the consequences of what they pulled off continue to shape our world today. The Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act all flowed directly from the firestorm that these men, along with dozens of their allies, created in the Grand Canyon.

That fight achieved something else, too. By the time it was over, most Americans were convinced that the canyon should not be spoiled or harmed in any way. People from places as diverse as New Jersey and Alabama and North Dakota, people who might never set foot in the Southwest, much less see the canyon with their own eyes, came to perceive the place as a kind of national cathedral. A living monument to the magnificence of geology and the pageantry of morning light. A wonder of nature that, foremost of all the country's treasures, was and should remain sacrosanct.

And yet, less than 72 hours after Litton's passing, the *New York Times* published a front-page piece by Adam Nagourney, their Los Angeles bureau chief, and shot a giant hole in the notion that the Grand Canyon is inviolable and cannot be messed with.

Nagourney's story focused primarily on two threats: the Tusayan development on the South Rim and the tramway that is proposed for Marble Canyon. But there are a host of others. In fact, from every direction, the canyon and the river are now under siege. And unlike in the past, the adversary is not a single, monolithic force like the Bureau of Reclamation. Instead, a host of separate outfits are launching smaller attacks that, in many ways, are more insidious and far-reaching.

*"The Grand Canyon is America's greatest scenic treasure—an experience made to order in wonder. Floating a boat down the Colorado? Why, it's simply the best thing one can do."*

– Martin Litton

**Martin Litton** (February 13, 1917 – November 30, 2014)
Devoted friend and fierce advocate, Martin set a passionate example for defending the West's wild places and was essential to the Grand Canyon Trust's founding 30 years ago.

Litton set the record for the oldest person to row the entire canyon at the age of 87. JOHN BLAUSTEIN

From the north and south, the uranium-mining industry has dramatically ramped up efforts to revive a series of "zombie" mines that irradiate the soil and pollute groundwater within the canyon's watershed. From the west, thousands of unregulated helicopter flights below the rim and the Skywalk development, a glass-floored observation platform that overlooks the canyon from the Hualapai reservation, have triggered a flood of new tourists

Kanab North uranium mine, on the north rim of the Grand Canyon. DON BILLS

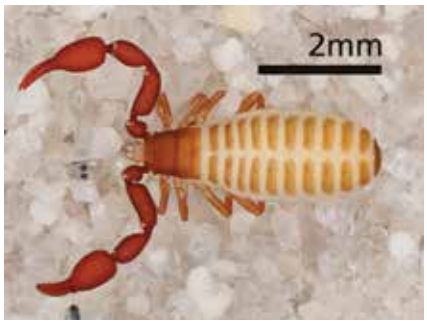
...the canyon offers up a kind of mirror. It casts back a reflection of our triumphs and our failures; what we have been willing to sacrifice and what we have chosen to preserve.

from Las Vegas and inspired talk of a second tramway. Off to the northeast, the Navajo Generating Station, one of the largest coal-fired power plants in the U.S., continues to foul the air and impair visibility. And from the sky above, swarms of air tours are systematically destroying one of the canyon's greatest treasures: its silence.

All of this gives rise to an odd and disturbing duality inside the crown jewel of America's national park system. A place that once served as a crucible and a key battleground for landmark advances in conservation now sits at a kind of ground zero for efforts to roll back many of those gains.

And make no mistake about the ramifications of what is unfolding. Although it is not the first, nor the largest, nor the most popular of the nation's parks, the Grand Canyon is regarded as the touchstone and the centerpiece of the entire system. What happens here—good or bad, wise or foolish, short-sighted or long-range—has the potential to trigger changes that will reverberate not only throughout the rest of the nation's parks, but across the entire landscape of this country.

In short, this place matters.



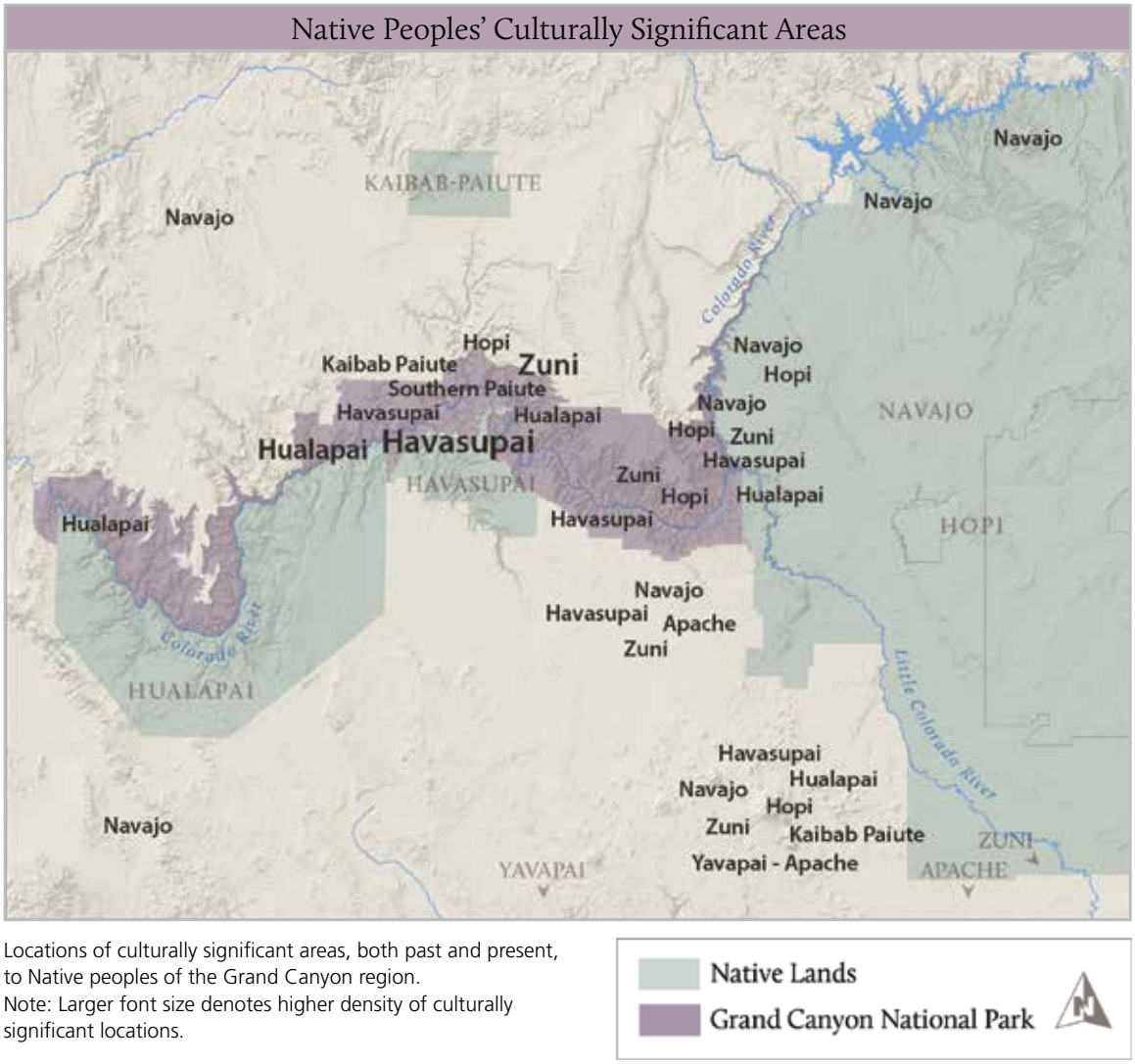

A new species of cave-adapted pseudoscorpion, *Hesperochernes bradybaughi*, was recently discovered in a cave on the north rim of the Grand Canyon.
J. JUDSON WYNNE, NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY

The Grand Canyon now stands at a unique juncture, a crossroads of competing interests and visions that merit special attention, if only because the essence of this place is so much more complex, provocative, and relevant to the larger world than most of us realize. An essence that is recognized by pretty much everyone, but truly understood by almost nobody—a mystery that hides in plain sight of us all.

If that last statement sounds farfetched, consider that the canyon's interior, which is roughly the size of Delaware, harbors so many untrammeled mesas and untouched buttes that, were they not buried below the horizon line, the topography would qualify as one of the world's most poorly explored mountain ranges. There are dozens of areas where human beings have never set foot, and many of these sectors shelter secrets that the outside world is just beginning to discover. Just a few months ago, the *Journal of Arachnology* confirmed that a pair of tiny creatures, each a separate species of pseudo-scorpion that was discovered in a cave on the canyon's north rim, fail to match anything in the arthropodal literature, and are therefore entirely new to science.

Moreover, the canyon's secrets extend far beyond a pair of arachnids no larger than a human fingernail. In fact, some of those mysteries involve the grandest and most sweeping questions one can possibly ask about this place. Odd as it may sound, after more than 150 years of research, we still don't fully understand how this landmark was originally formed, or when that process took place. At the moment, geologists cannot even agree on something as basic as which *direction* the ancestral Colorado River was flowing when it carved the canyon.

As one example (among many) of how misunderstood and how underreported




Locations of culturally significant areas, both past and present, to Native peoples of the Grand Canyon region.
Note: Larger font size denotes higher density of culturally significant locations.

this landscape is, consider the eleven Indian tribes whose ancestral lands lie either next to or inside the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park. Against great odds, many of these Native Americans have preserved a connection to the land that extends back to the Pleistocene. Indeed, when it comes to the land—what it reveals, what it conceals, what a delicate thing it is for humans to achieve a lasting balance and harmony with it—there is much that we can learn from tribal people. And yet, in a reflection of the larger mainstream society to which we all belong, some are simply keen to get rich, even if it means destroying the things that imbue their land with such inestimable beauty and value.

All of which, perhaps, underscores the larger truth that while the forces that have sculpted this landscape over countless millennia are primarily tectonics and river hydrology, the main forces that shape the canyon today are no less eternal for being so supremely human. Aesthetics and greed. Tradition and modernity. Celebrating individual freedom versus honoring a responsibility to the collective.

And so, in addition to being many other things, the canyon offers up a kind of mirror. It casts back a reflection of our triumphs and our failures; what we have been willing to sacrifice and what we have chosen to preserve; the price we have paid for progress, along with the lessons that have been levied by those transactions. Odd as it may sound, the Grand Canyon today has important things to say about who we are, who we are not, and the truths that we must embrace if we are to grapple successfully with the challenges of a changing climate, an endlessly expanding population, and the abiding allure of human avarice.

There is nothing, anywhere, even remotely like this place. Preserving its wonders—and defending them—is a covenant that we are called to keep with three constituencies. Those, like Martin Litton, who came before us and showed the way. The generations of Americans who will follow in our wake. And perhaps most importantly, with what may well be the finest parts of ourselves.

---

Kevin Fedarko is the author of *The Emerald Mile: The Epic Story of the Fastest Ride in History Through the Heart of the Grand Canyon.*

# SAVE THE CONFLUENCE UPDATE

## Groundhog Day, 2015

by Roger Clark, Grand Canyon Program Director

THE SUN RISES SLOWLY over a landscape of black brush and snow-crusted buttes, laughter filling the car as Save the Confluence family members take yet another bone-jarring trip out to the confluence and reflect upon one more spin of the seasons. This time last year, the proposed Grand Canyon Escalade tramway and tourist development seemed unstoppable.

So it's fitting that we meet a NBC News film crew on Groundhog Day, at a jewelry stand along Highway 89. We drive across twenty-five miles of rough terrain to the Grand Canyon's east rim—to a holy place overlooking where two rivers meet. We pass a few cattle belonging to Earlene Reid, one of the project's staunchest opponents. She and dozens of relatives and community members are at the heart of Save the Confluence's fight against Escalade.

Five days later, *NBC Nightly News* broadcasts its two-minute story: "The Great Divide." Outgoing Navajo Nation President Ben Shelly says he supports the project. However, NBC fails to mention that Shelly, seventh-runner-up in last year's primary election, has no authority to "give the developers the 'OK'" to build Grand Canyon Escalade.

Legislation has yet to be introduced. The Navajo Nation Council must authorize an agreement that Shelly's staff secretly negotiated with outside developers more than a year ago. Only recently have Navajo citizens had a chance to review its terms. Many don't like what they see. The Council is loath to appropriate $65 million for roads and utilities to service Escalade, and grazing permit holders have not granted permission for commercial use of their land.

Although Shelly proclaims to be his people's "guardian," his support of Escalade is a throwback to past practices—like when distant decision-makers imposed uranium projects on Navajo communities more than a half-century ago. This time, Renae Yellowhorse and many other citizens are demanding a say in their community's future.

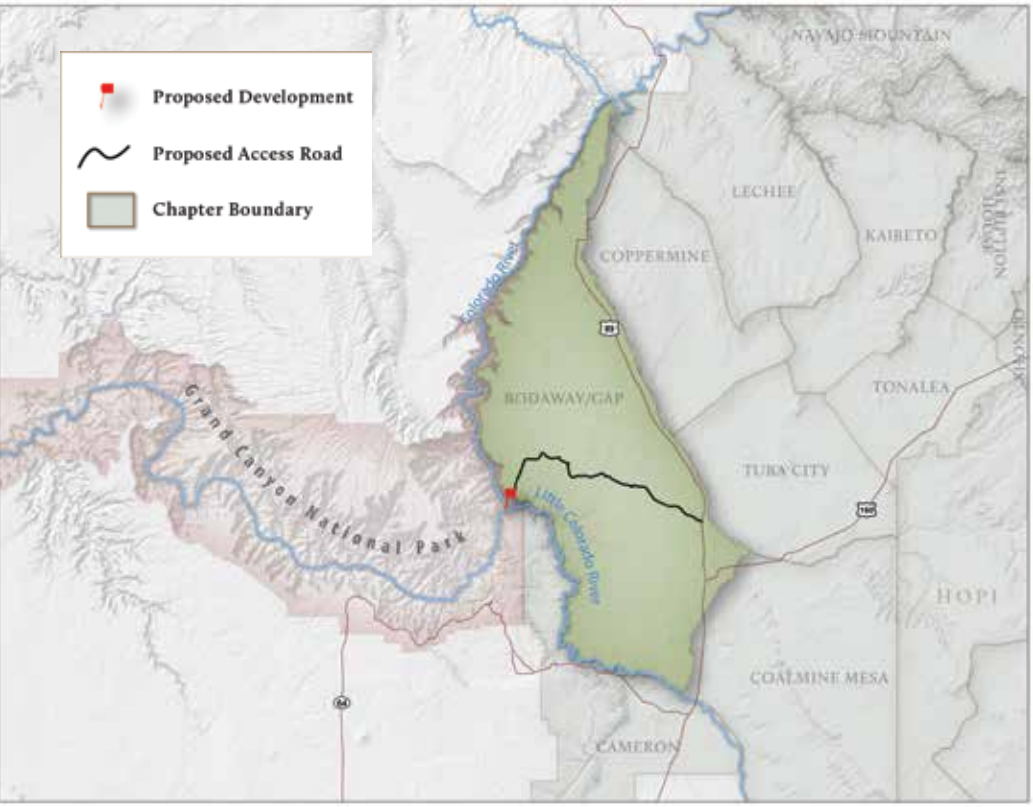
"We are for economic development," said Yellowhorse, whose family still lives and herds cattle on the remote land east of the canyon. "Just not here at this place…. It is my church, it is where I say my prayers. It is where I give my offerings. It's where I commune with the holy ones, the gods that walk along the canyon."

Leigh J. Kuwanwisiwma, director of the Hopi Tribe's Cultural Preservation Office, joined Yellowhorse at the confluence for the NBC interview. "These landscapes and the canyon and the confluence today are still very, very important to the Hopi people and we'll never let that go," said Kuwanwisiwma. "We're not going to give up on being good stewards of these lands. Never."

Shelly will soon leave office and, due to growing opposition, his successor is unlikely to support Escalade. Nor have developers secured sufficient votes for approval by the newly inaugurated Navajo Nation Council.

The Save the Confluence coalition continues to work effectively to defeat Escalade. The Grand Canyon Trust stands united with Navajo, Hopi, Zuni, and many other stakeholders to stop this most recent raid on sacred land.

OPPOSITE: Save the Confluence member Renae Yellowhorse. KRISTEN CALDON
ABOVE: Save the Confluence member Sarana Riggs with Roger Clark, overlooking the proposed tramway site. KRISTEN CALDON




## Escalade's Empty Promise:

**"A brighter future for the families and youth of Bodaway/Gap and the Western Navajo Agency."**

**BUT WHAT ARE THEY ACTUALLY OFFERING?**

**420 acres** — Land the developer would occupy, trampling the rights of Navajo grazing permit holders in the area.

**40 thousand** — Acres of Navajo lands along access roads developer Lamar Whitmer would close to competing businesses.

**10 thousand** — Tourists per day the tramway could shuttle to the sacred confluence at the bottom of the Grand Canyon.

**$65 million** — Initial offset infrastructure costs to the Navajo Nation, who would also be financially responsible for maintenance.

# CREATE AND ELEVATE

by Natasha K. Hale, Native America Program Manager

The Native American Business Incubator Network supports Native entrepreneurs building local, sustainable, and culturally cognizant businesses that serve communities.

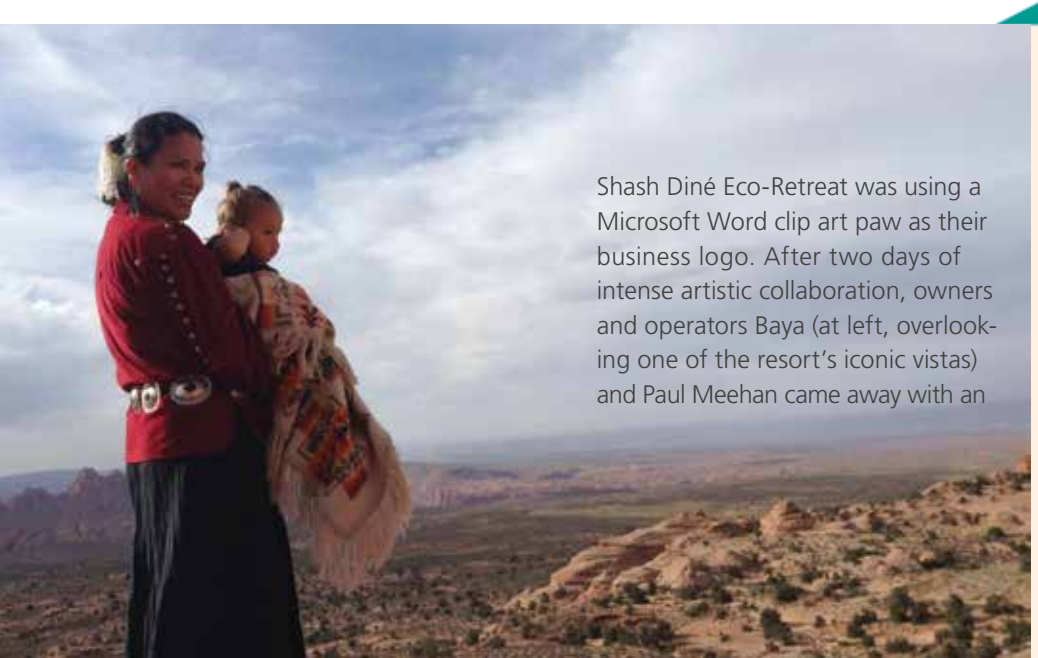

*Create and Elevate* brought entrepreneurs together with creative consultants, business counselors, writers and graphic designers. TIM PETERSON

Incubator entrepreneurs are working 24-7 to jumpstart their businesses. Not surprisingly, marketing and branding those businesses hasn't been at the top of their priority list. Most are just trying to cover their basic overhead costs and generate some income. But positioning themselves to be competitive in their respective industries can't just be a bullet point in their business plans. Our entrepreneurs need hands-on workshops that yield real results, such as creating effective marketing materials that help elevate their businesses.

In November, six entrepreneurs participated in the first annual *Create and Elevate* event in Flagstaff. Two days of intense workshops paired clients with creative consultants, business counselors, writers, and graphic designers to create new logo concepts, business cards, and websites. "We took people's grassroots businesses, their visions, their ideas, and we branded them," said Randy Barton, graphic design artist and mentor. The process encouraged entrepreneurs to think critically about their customer base and how to market to them. Participants left with several logo concepts, business card and brochure layouts, and web content and layout ideas.

Since the workshop, the finishing touches have been placed on logos for many of our client businesses and several websites launched. Inspired by the concrete outcomes of the workshop, our entrepreneurs are ready to begin launching marketing campaigns that will position them to be competitive in today's market.

## Shash Diné Eco-Retreat's NEW LOOK



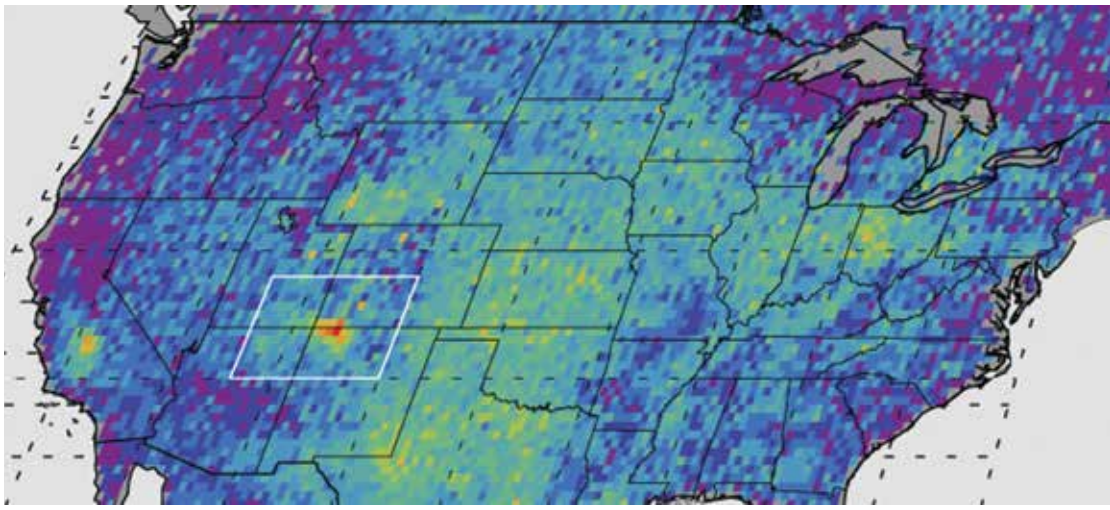
Shash Diné Eco-Retreat was using a Microsoft Word clip art paw as their business logo. After two days of intense artistic collaboration, owners and operators Baya (at left, overlooking one of the resort's iconic vistas) and Paul Meehan came away with an inviting new logo for their traditional hogan bed and breakfast south of Page, Arizona. The new logo, designed by Randy Barton, incorporates the beauty of the landscape, the warmth of a hogan, and a bear ("shash" in Diné), which gives the resort its name.

Shash Diné
ECO-RETREAT A GLAMPING B&B

KELLY FOWLER

# VISIBLE FROM SPACE

by Anne Mariah Tapp,
Energy Program Director



The Four Corners area (red) is a major U.S. hot spot for methane emissions. This map shows how much emissions varied from average background concentrations from 2003-2009 (dark colors are lower than average; lighter colors are higher). NASA/JPL-CALTECH/UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

In October, NASA released stunning infrared imagery of a methane cloud the size of Connecticut hovering over the Southwest, with the Four Corners in its crosshairs. Never has there been a more visceral visual depiction of the Colorado Plateau as a bull's-eye for the effects of climate change; this is a region uniquely vulnerable to the impacts of the changing climate, a hotspot transforming rapidly and unpredictably in all-too-real time.

Randy Udall once described climate work as "dozens, hundreds of people chipping away at the iron glacier." And while images like the NASA methane cloud and the unnerving environmental changes that we see on the Colorado Plateau can, occasionally, make us want to hide under the covers as William deBuys describes (see "Sticking It Out" on page 4), we're lucky to have the tools here at the Trust to chip away at some of the West's key climate problems.

Preventing methane waste from the oil and gas industry is at the top of our list. The oil and gas boom has resounded across the West, including in Utah's Uinta Basin—one of the epicenters of oil and gas development in the West. Proponents of natural gas tout it as a "bridge fuel" leading the way to a low-carbon energy future because electricity produced with gas has significantly less carbon dioxide emissions than coal power.

However, when natural gas isn't burned to produce power and instead is vented or flared into the atmosphere, it harms the climate. This is because the primary constituent of natural gas is methane—a powerful greenhouse gas that is 84 times as potent as $CO_2$ in the first two decades after its release. Methane also directly threatens human health by contributing to ground level ozone, which is associated with higher rates of asthma and birth defects. Recent improvements in camera technology have literally brought this issue to light by providing visual imagery of otherwise invisible methane clouds escaping from pipelines and storage tanks. Across the Colorado Plateau, recent scientific investigations reveal alarming amounts of methane emissions attributed to the energy industry. Indeed, a recent National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration study estimates that fugitive methane emissions in Utah's Uinta Basin are between 6 to 12% of total natural gas production in the area.

**Methane, a powerful greenhouse gas, is 84 times as potent as $CO_2$ in the first two decades after its release.**

Preventing methane waste by minimizing leaks and strictly limiting venting and flaring protects our climate future, improves air quality, and reduces the need for more drilling by keeping valuable fuel—and associated royalties—from going to waste. That is why industry and environmentalists came together in 2014 to enact a groundbreaking methane waste rule in Colorado. And it is why President Obama prioritized methane in his 2014 Climate Action Plan, prompting federal agencies to revise and update antiquated methane waste rules.

Methane waste is one of the low-hanging fruits of the West's climate struggle, a soft spot in the iron glacier. And the Trust will be chipping away at this issue in Utah in the coming years, building relationships across party lines and doing our part to curb greenhouse gas emissions on the Colorado Plateau.

# Coming Soon to a Theatre Near You

by Tim Peterson,
Utah Wildlands Program Director


BILL RAU

"The sacredness of this landscape resides in the humility that is had here—now; always. When I walk or sit here, a stillness inhabits me, and I am able to touch the highest and the deepest sense of what it means to be human."

– Terry Tempest Williams, from the film *Our Canyon Lands*

ABOVE: Filmmaker Justin Clifton spent months capturing the landscape of Greater Canyonlands on film, even renting a drone to secure key aerial footage. TIM PETERSON
BELOW: Bears Ears with Navajo Mountain in the distance. TIM PETERSON

Greater Canyonlands is a place of awe. Protecting the Greater Canyonlands Region as a national monument is something President Obama can do to secure a strong conservation legacy. As more Americans find out about the value of this place, they are moved to act on its behalf, and we're creating media to help spread the word.

We recently previewed a short documentary, *Our Canyon Lands*, at the 50th anniversary celebration of Canyonlands National Park in Moab. Filmmaker Justin Clifton makes the case to protect Greater Canyonlands by expanding Canyonlands National Park to include important and threatened lands just outside its borders. Highlighting the "*deepest sense of what it means to be human*," we premiered a new version of *Our Canyon Lands* at the DC Environmental Film Festival this spring, exploring the transcendent human relationship with Greater Canyonlands. We'll keep you updated on future screenings near you. Please visit the Greater Canyonlands Film section of our website to see the film's trailer and two shorts—*A Line in the Sand* and *The Story of Place*. While you're there, sign the petition urging President Obama to protect this exceptional place for future generations.

ourcanyonlands.org

# THE FUTURE OF CONSERVATION

## Younger, Savvier, and More Diverse

by Sarah Krakoff

**2 YEARS AGO** my daughter Lucy and I took a road trip from Phoenix, Arizona to Boulder, Colorado. I plotted an itinerary that combined hikes in some of the Southwest's most iconic places with visits to friends in Flagstaff, Tuba City, and Moab. I wanted to show Lucy the landscapes and people I had fallen in love with years ago, and impart some of that attachment to her.

At thirteen, she was still just young enough to tolerate my didactic approach to vacations, so equipped with satellite radio and smartphones, we left my brother's house in Scottsdale and climbed the Mogollon Rim in our Volkswagen Jetta, an all-female, pop-culture-inflected version of the many explorers who came before us. The places we visited offer a glimpse of the issues and challenges that Lucy's generation will face. They, their children and grandchildren are the future of conservation, whether they want to inherit our mixed legacies or not.

MARK AVERETTE

Krakoff and her daughter Lucy at the Grand Canyon.

We turned off Interstate 17 at the Sedona exit, headed for Oak Creek Canyon. At the Call of the Canyon trailhead, we changed into our hiking shoes. Climate change predictions for the Sedona area include rising temperatures and even less precipitation than the already skimpy eighteen inches a year. As we meandered with the streambed, taking artsy photos of rocks shimmering in clear water and goofy ones of ourselves, I mused…will there still be water in Oak Creek in twenty years, when Lucy brings her own daughter here?

From Oak Creek, we wound up the switchbacks to Flagstaff. As we passed the San Francisco Peaks in the early morning light en route to the South Rim, I wondered…will the Peaks have any snow by the time Lucy grows up? At the Grand Canyon, we hiked down to Horseshoe Mesa, my daughter's first time descending into heaven. The canyon will endure. That much I know.

In Tuba City, we met with staff from Eagle Energy, a non-profit that provides small solar systems to Navajo people living in an area known as the former Bennett Freeze. I had signed us up to help with installations at the western edge of the Navajo Nation. We drove to Highway 89 and headed north to Bodaway-Gap. The Echo Cliffs loomed to the east, concealing from view small San Juan Southern Paiute villages and Navajo orchards clustered around seeps and springs. "*Interviews with 73 traditional Navajo elders…[describe] declines in snowfall…and water availability…the disappearance of springs and the plants and animals found near water sources….*"[1] How will these centuries-old sustainable farming practices fare with even less moisture?

We turned west and drove for miles down washboard dirt roads until we arrived at the Yellowhorse homesite, a collection of dilapidated trailers, a corral, and a hogan with a clear view of the east rim of Marble Canyon. The Bennett Freeze, named after former Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Robert Bennett, was imposed in 1966 during the decades-long land dispute between the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe and forbid all improvements on 1.5 million acres of land. President Obama lifted the freeze in 2009, but it will take decades for the area and its residents to recover from the deliberate underdevelopment of their homelands. "*In the past, Native peoples in the Southwest adapted…through unique strategies guided by their cultural beliefs and practices…modern circumstances now make tribes especially vulnerable to climate extremes.*"[2] How will these families, whose cultural beliefs and practices have allowed them to adapt to natural and imposed scarcities, face the compounding effects of climate change? After a long day, we returned to Tuba City, ate fry bread tacos at the bright new Moenkopi Legacy Inn, and slept soundly.

The next day we were off to Utah by way of Monument Valley and Mexican Hat. Lucy was quiet, as she often is in the morning, until she asked:

"Mom, why did those families stay all that time? Couldn't they move somewhere else where they wouldn't be so poor?"

**Eventually, in the slow-witted way of adults, it came to me that what I learned on our road trip was more important than what I had aimed to teach my daughter.**

What she witnessed the day before had been gnawing at her. How could people in the U.S., so close to where we live, have so little? I tried to explain that this was their home, their land; they did not want to leave. They want improvements, amenities, good roads, and economic opportunities for their kids, but leaving would have meant giving up their culture, their livelihood, and their religion. I told my young daughter the complicated story of how the build-up of Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Las Vegas resulted in the strip-mining of Navajo and Hopi lands, the dislocation of thousands of Navajo and hundreds of Hopi, and the overuse of pristine aquifer water. She was quiet. We turned on Hits 1, a recurring loop of Bruno Mars, Macklemore, and Katy Perry.

Near Canyonlands National Park, we camped on BLM land and slept under a sparkling blanket of stars. The next day, we hiked in the Needles district. My daughter scrambled like the most seasoned desert rat. I did not lecture her about wilderness battles or how

## Take a Volunteer Vacation

by Emily Thompson, Volunteer Program Director

Top: Three bobcats drink from a Vermilion Cliffs spring, the site of ongoing restoration by Trust volunteers. Above: Kane Ranch.

We'll be taking volunteers of all ages out on the beautiful landscapes of the Colorado Plateau to install wildlife cameras to study habitat connectivity, build and plant gardens for climate change research, work on sustainable economic development projects in Navajo communities, restore springs on the North Rim Ranches and on Navajo lands, map beaver dams in southern Utah, and restore trails for the Hopi "Water is Life" annual run.

Sign up for a trip:

**grandcanyontrust.org/volunteer**

or email us:

**volunteernow@grandcanyontrust.org**

## Volunteer Power: Gisela Kluwin

**Over 1,100 hours donated!**

Gisela Kluwin began volunteering with the Trust in 2005 removing invasive tamarisk from the Grand Canyon. Gisela's a busy lady. You might find her coordinating field trips, collecting plant specimens, or conducting a botanical survey of the Truxton area in Mohave County or Hart Prairie Preserve near Flagstaff. Gisela also shares her talent for teaching plant identification with the Trust's Badass Botanist trainees in southern Utah, monitoring plant communities impacted by grazing in Utah forests. Without volunteers like Gisela, important conservation work like this simply wouldn't get done.

Join Gisela. Become a part of our volunteer community today!


## UPLIFT: Colorado Plateau Youth in Action

by Ana Miller-ter Kuile, Youth Engagement Volunteer Coordinator, AmeriCorps

Do you know a young person 16–30 who wants the conservation conversation to include young voices and encompass social, racial, and environmental justice? April 17–19, 2015 young leaders from across the West will convene in Flagstaff for *Uplift: Colorado Plateau Youth in Action*, a gathering of conservation-minded young people who want to connect and create change in communities across the Plateau. With workshops, speakers, "artivism", and music, the *Uplift* weekend is a chance to rub elbows with fellow movers-and-shakers, network, and get the tools to become a more effective advocate and leader in your community!

Register online: **grandcanyontrust.org/uplift**

*Uplift* is organized by the Grand Canyon Trust, in partnership with the Landscape Conservation Initiative of Northern Arizona University.

dust from the over-trammeled Utah range is exacerbating evaporation in Colorado. On our last night, we stayed in tiny Castle Valley. As we soaked in the B&B's hot tub, I resisted the urge to drone on about uranium mining in the area, and the enormous effort to clean up the Atlas tailings pile.

Back in Boulder, life went on. The road trip became a warm memory, though I wasn't sure I had accomplished any of my more heavy-handed goals. Would she love the landscape and the people of the Colorado Plateau as much as I did? Would she do what she could to make the world just, beautiful, and sustainable when she grew up?

Later that spring, Lucy had to choose a topic for a social science assignment. She wrote about the Bennett Freeze, describing, in a seventh grader's voice, its punishing effects on the Navajo community, and how renewable technologies might help them continue to live on and nurture the lands they love. Lucy was not the only one whose project interwove environmental concerns with issues of social justice. Her classmates, one third of whom are Latino, presented on climate change, fair trade, sustainability, and other weighty matters. *"Hispanics are more likely than non-Hispanic whites to view global warming as a problem that affects them personally…[and] more likely to support policies…aimed at curbing it."*[3]

Eventually, in the slow-witted way of adults, it came to me that what I learned on our road trip was more important than what I had aimed to teach my daughter. I realized that if Lucy and her peers—more racially and ethnically diverse, more concerned with justice, more likely to accept climate science, and technologically far savvier than the generations before—are the future of conservation, then the future is bright indeed. To their soundtrack of pop and hip-hop, with their smartphones close at hand, they will protect the Colorado Plateau and its inhabitants with flare and passion. We can't know exactly how their story will go, but I am confident it will be as wild and enduring as the beautiful and damaged landscape they inherit.

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Sarah Krakoff is a professor and Schaden Chair at University of Colorado Law School and a member of the Grand Canyon Trust's Board of Trustees. She lives in Boulder, CO with her husband John and daughter Lucy.

[1] Redsteer, M.H., et al., "Unique Challenges Facing Southwestern Tribes," *Assessment of Climate Change in the Southwest United States: A Report Prepared for the National Climate Assessment*, 2013.
[2] *Id.*
[3] Coral Davenport, "Climate is Big Issue for Hispanics, and Personal," *New York Times*, Feb. 9, 2015.

COLORADO PLATEAU INTER TRIBAL FARMER KNOWLEDGE EXHIBIT

Sponsored by...

## Visit the Exhibit

**Intertribal Learning Center**

Moenkopi Legacy Inn, 1 Legacy Lane,
Tuba City, AZ 86045, 928-283-4500

# PRESERVING OUR SEEDS AND FARMER KNOWLEDGE

by Tony Skrelunas, Native America Program Director

Rosemary Williams looks out on her family's cornfields with a shy smile, reciting her family's farming story to an esteemed group of intertribal elders. She explains how her grandfather used to wake her and her siblings early, insisting they follow tribal teachings and run amongst Haasch'eelti'I, the morning gods. She tells of the grueling discipline required to lay out each field correctly, to capture every drop of water and withstand the winds and sandstorms, to bank the strongest seeds, and apply natural pesticides. She shares traditional teachings: how to pray using the field's bounty of sacred corn pollen, the prayers and songs that the souls of the seeds long to hear in order to grow. She tells of her youthful struggles to follow this path, her wanderings, the allure of leisurely city life.

Rosemary's traditional methods yield a harvest sought after at the local farmers' market. She has also played a pivotal role in countering the trend of Native youth being acculturated into "easier" western life, instilling her passion and work ethic in her grandson Richard, a handsome and poised young man who is quietly following in her footsteps.

Hopi, Zuni, and Diné master farmers like Rosemary are all concerned about climate change. Yet, it is their methods and understandings of water, wind, soil, plants, insects, and ancient songs and prayers, that offer the area tribes, and humanity, the best chance for survival.

Over the past two years, the Intertribal Gatherings process has supported farmers from twelve tribes, encouraging them to share their traditional farming methods as a hedge against the forecasted impacts of climate change. Their stories and methods are now featured in an exhibit, "Preserving Our Seeds and Farmer Knowledge," at the newly opened Intertribal Learning Center at Moenkopi Legacy Inn across from Tonaneesdizí ("web of springs spreading out amongst the fields"). Moenkopi Village, near present day Tuba City, where the new learning center is located, was a historical transit point for those traveling from the eastern Hopi Mesas to the Grand Canyon.

Diné master farmer Rosemary Williams overlooking her fields in Kerley Valley, where her family has farmed for generations.

# Sacred Landscape

## Indigenous Peoples and Climate Change in the Southwest

by Rebecca Tsosie

**Knowledge is deeply embedded within the landscape of the Colorado Plateau.**[1]

*This place encompasses both a material record of human history, carved in petroglyphs on the sandstone cliffs, and an intangible one which exists at the level of memory.*

These sacred lands hold multiple values for the Indigenous peoples who have for generations lived upon, honored, and cared for them. The Navajo Nation, Hopi Tribe, Zuni Pueblo, Havasupai Tribe, San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe, Hualapai Tribe, and others still maintain cultural ties to this landscape, although the lands are now largely in public and private hands.

Indigenous peoples have long histories of resilience and adaptation to environmental changes caused by natural forces, as well as settlement by Europeans. Powerful lessons in this cultural memory may prove instructive in the years to come. Tribal stories, ceremonies and narratives illustrate the powerful linkage between place and memory, as my colleague, Jim Enote, Director of the Zuni Pueblo's A:shiwi A:wan Museum, has shown. In 2013, Jim curated a beautiful exhibit of Zuni map art, in which contemporary Zuni artists depicted the relationship of the Zuni people to the sacred lands within the Grand Canyon and associated places across several centuries and multiple generations.[2] Cultural leaders from twelve Plateau tribes, along with Tony Skrelunas and other staff of the Trust's Native America Program, have made the cultural landscape of the Colorado Plateau a priority, organizing Intertribal Indigenous Gatherings that bring together cultural leaders and elders around issues such as mitigating climate change impacts on traditional farming methods, water resources, and cultures. Through the Gatherings, Indigenous people of the Plateau come together to discuss the values of this

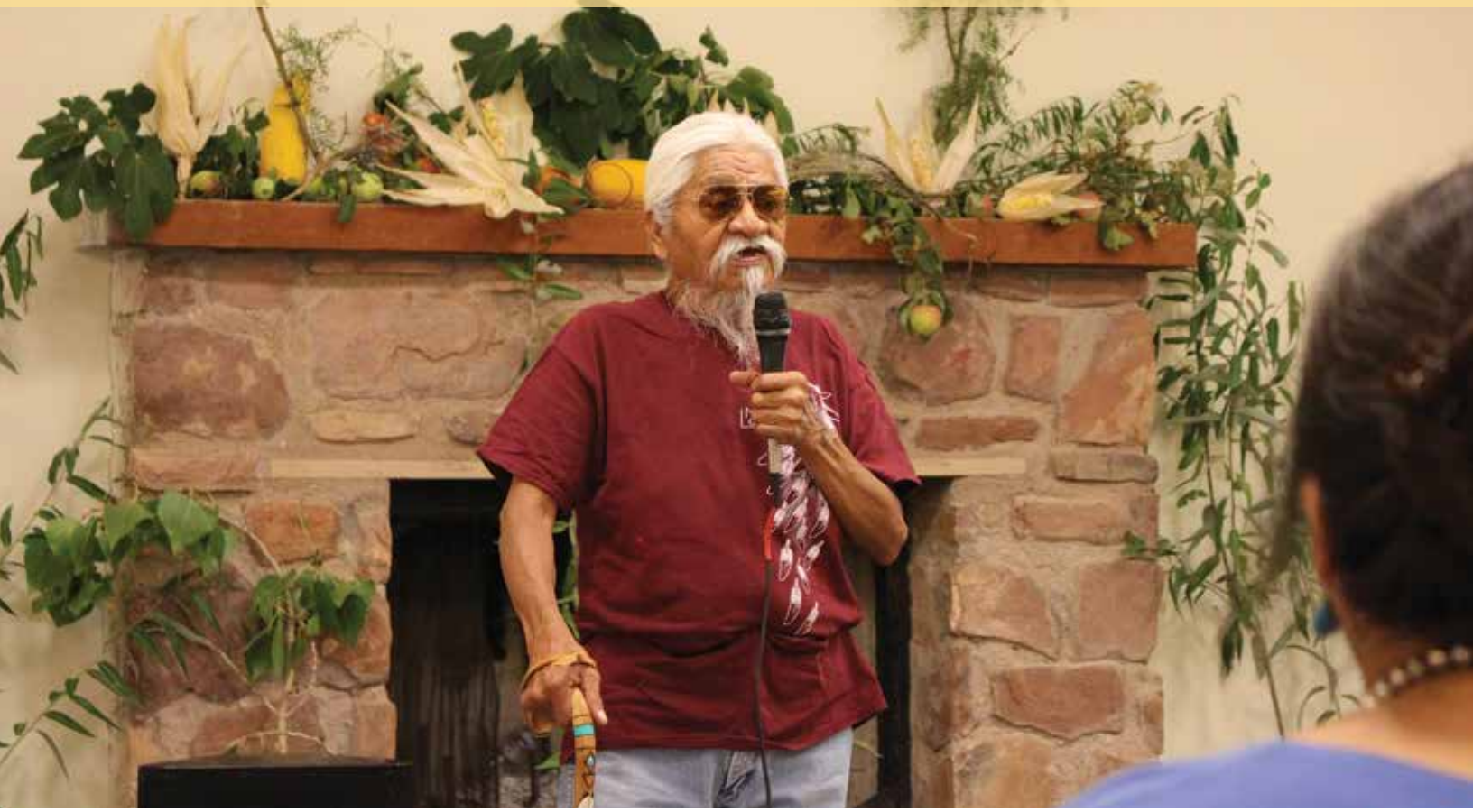
Opposite: Deon Ben harvests corn at North Leupp Family Farm, a Navajo-owned and operated community farm and Native American Business Incubator client (see "Create and Elevate" on page 14).

sacred landscape, furthering an ethic of conservation that is inclusive of Indigenous peoples and traditional cultural values.

Of course, these cultural values are often eclipsed by the politics of "sustainability" and "development" in an era of climate change. Climate policy in the Southwest centers upon energy, water, and the environment, and economic development is a significant driver for policy discussions. Most tribal governments in the Southwest are affected by the regional politics of energy development and water resources management, although the conversation is dominated by states like Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah, whose water-intensive energy economies have long been heavily dependent upon mining.

Tribal governments are also affected by national energy politics, including the development of domestic reserves of oil and gas. For generations, tribal lands in the Southwest have been exploited for coal, oil, and gas. The resulting economic dependence of tribal governments on fossil fuel exploitation continues to inform energy development politics in the Southwest as well as discussion about how to manage scarce water resources. And when it comes to water rights, tribal governments may be "equal," but they are not equally situated with respect to water rights. Tribes such as the Gila River Indian Community have final settlements, which means that their water rights are quantified and secured by law. The Navajo Nation has reserved rights due to its Treaty, which carries

Native Communities have much to offer the climate science community.



Havasupai Tribe Chairman Rex Tilousi addresses members of the Intertribal Gatherings.

an early priority date, but these rights are not secured by a final settlement so the Nation is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change given future drought predictions.

The 2013 *Climate Change Assessment Report for the Southwest Region* found that "Native American lands, communities, cultures, and traditions" are at risk of significant negative impacts from climate change.[3] According to the report, the vulnerability of tribal communities is "closely linked to external land use policies, political marginalization, water rights, and poor socio-economic conditions." Tribal communities in the Southwest are largely poor and rural. Tribal governments do not have the resources to adequately monitor climatic conditions or engage in effective adaptation planning. At this point, no adequate infrastructure exists to enable tribal governments to participate in landscape-scale adaptation planning efforts to deal with climate change across jurisdictional boundaries. Because of this, ecosystem change may jeopardize traditional foods and medicines of Southwest tribes, as well as the water resources promised to tribal governments by federal law. In addition, tribal members often lack access to basic services, including adequate electricity, clean water, and health clinics that can treat climate-related ailments, such as heat exposure and respiratory illness caused by windy conditions and dry soil, which releases high levels of dust and particulates into the air.

Despite these challenges, the report notes that "Native communities have much to offer the climate science community" because of their long histories of successful adaptation in a region where there has been wide-ranging natural variability.[4] Indigenous traditional knowledge can enhance our understanding of ecosystem change and promote successful adaptation (e.g. traditional drought and pest-resistant crops). Oral and traditional knowledge provide a "map" of the cultural landscape that is often unseen, but vitally integrated with the physical landscape. As David Getches wrote, Indigenous land ethics are the only ethical system founded upon a "philosophy of permanence." David's life and his work for the Grand Canyon Trust revolved around the central idea that we share a common existence as living beings attached to a landscape that must nurture all of us into the future. His 1990 essay, "A

Tribal members often lack access to basic services, including adequate electricity, clean water, and health clinics that can treat climate-related ailments, such as heat exposure and respiratory illness caused by windy conditions and dry soil, which releases high levels of dust and particulates into the air.

Elders and community leaders from twelve tribes are working to preserve and pass on traditional cultural and ecological knowledge.

Philosophy of Permanence: The Indians' Legacy for the West," opens with a quote attributed to Chief Sealth: "This we do know: the earth does not belong to man, man belongs to the earth. All things are connected like the blood that unites us all." That is the lesson of climate change: the biosphere is intricately connected across regions and jurisdictional boundaries, and the forests, oceans, and deserts of the world are held together in an intricate balance that enables our collective survival.

David Getches integrated respect between Nations and responsibility for the land and future generations into the ethic of modern land management practice. Today, the lesson of this work is equally applicable to dealing with the challenge of climate change in the Southwest. The Grand Canyon Trust's Native America Program is working with cultural leaders from twelve tribes across the Colorado Plateau on community-based conservation projects. This commitment to work in partnership with the Indigenous peoples of this land is important and distinctive. Tribally-driven conservation projects are key to effective management of the lands within the Colorado Plateau in an era of climate change. These projects inspire a robust and collaborative approach to sustainability, instead of the short-term "ethic of opportunity" that has incentivized development in the Southwest since the nineteenth century. The challenges of the future require us to transcend our limited notions of value and acknowledge the vibrant and spiritual essence of a sacred landscape.

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Rebecca Tsosie is Regents' Professor at the Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law and the Associate Vice Provost for Academic Excellence and Inclusion at Arizona State University. She is also a member of the Grand Canyon Trust's Board of Trustees.

[1] Portions of this essay have been abstracted from an article I wrote in memory of the late David Getches, Dean of the University of Colorado Law School, a dear friend, luminary colleague, and longtime member of the Grand Canyon Trust's Board of Trustees. See Rebecca Tsosie, "A Philosophy of Hope and a Landscape of Principle: the Legacy of David Getches's Federal Indian Law Scholarship," 84 *University of Colorado Law Review.* 155, 156, 2013.

[2] Jim Enote and Jennifer McLerran (eds), A:shiwi A:Wan Ulohnanne: The Zuni World, 2011.

[3] Gregg Garfin et al., *Assessment of Climate Change in the Southwest United States: A Report Prepared for the National Climate Assessment,* page 399, 2013. Chapter 17 of the Report, pages 385-404, deals with "Unique Challenges Facing Southwestern Tribes". Rebecca Tsosie served as one of the lead authors in the collaborative project headed by Margaret Hiza Redsteer.

[4] Id. at 400.

# A LOOK BACK

## From one-man show to pioneering conservation organization, we've come a long way, packrats and all

by Rick Moore, Recreation Outreach Director

Thirty-four years ago on a beach in the Grand Canyon, a group of river-runners sitting in the sand around a crackling fire discussed the need for an organization devoted to protecting the canyon. Long-time conservationist Huey Johnson proposed a name: the Grand Canyon Trust. Four years later, the first public event to launch the Trust was held in a remarkably different locale: the Museum of Natural History in New York City. NBC news anchor Tom Brokaw served as master of ceremonies, with Governor Bruce Babbitt as the keynote speaker. The event was a success; all that remained to be done was secure funding, hire a staff, and define the scope of the Trust's work.

Enter the indefatigable and assiduous Ed Norton who became the Trust's CEO and president. The first order of business: rein in the fleet of noisy planes buzzing over the Grand Canyon. Within a year, the National Parks Overflights Act was passed and the Trust was established as an organization that could get things done.

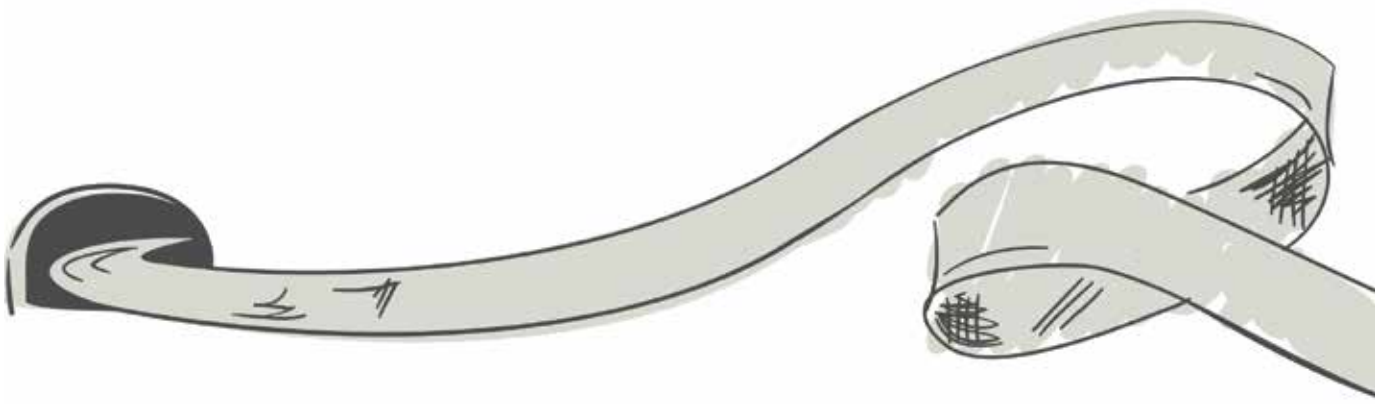
Jim Ruch—and his dog Rowdy—opened the Flagstaff office in 1989. Location? A quirky two-story homestead built in 1886 by Thomas McMillan, a prominent local doctor. Jim loaned the Trust some furniture, hired Fran Joseph to handle administrative needs, and got to work. By 1992, there were ten staff members, two computers, a fax machine, and a phone line, but no internet or cell phones. To see what Congress was up to meant a trek to the library at Northern Arizona University to pore over onion-skin paper booklets of the Congressional Record or scan earlier records on a microfiche machine.

**One day we came to work to find that a packrat had grabbed one end of a roll of toilet paper, dragged it out of the bathroom, down the hall, into an office, and behind a desk, where it disappeared into a hole in the wall.**

When Ed Norton visited from Washington, he tooled around Flagstaff in a beat-up Squareback VW with a bent coat hanger for a radio antenna. During the winter months he drove with the window open (the defroster was broken). But things like that didn't faze Ed. He was too busy negotiating an agreement to cut sulfur dioxide pollution from the Navajo Generating Station by 90 percent, getting the Grand Canyon Protection Act passed, and successfully suing the Western Area Power Administration to require an assessment of the environmental impacts on the Colorado River of selling power from Glen Canyon Dam.

The McMillan Homestead served the Trust well, despite its quirks. The floors in a few of the upstairs rooms had settled over the years and sloped enough that a rolling chair would slide away from the desk unless it was either tethered or on a thick rug. One day we came to work to find that a packrat had grabbed one end of a roll of toilet paper, dragged it out of the bathroom, down the hall, into an office, and behind a desk, where it disappeared into a hole in the wall.

Geoff Barnard became president of the Trust in 1995 near the end of the McMillan Homestead era. The last office to be jammed into the building was a tiny unfinished room with exposed rough-sawn lumber tucked under the eaves. In 1997, the Trust moved to another pioneer family home a half-mile down the road: the Lockett Homestead. Lockett Meadow, a popular picnic,



The McMillan Homestead.

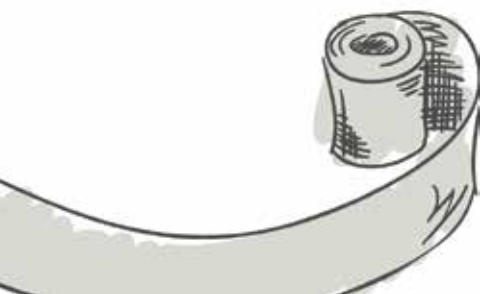
hiking, and camping spot high on the east side of the San Francisco Peaks near Flagstaff, is named for the family patriarch, sheepman Henry Lockett.

Trust work continued unabated. President Bill Clinton announced the designation of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument at an event the Trust helped host on the south rim of the Grand Canyon. A bill the Trust had been pushing to expand Arches National Park was signed; the Grand Canyon Forests Partnership was created; and the Trust sued the owners of the coal-fired Mohave Generating Station, alleging tens of thousands of Clean Air Act violations.

After retiring livestock grazing on 449,000 acres in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and getting a bill passed to move the radioactive Atlas Mill tailings pile, Bill Hedden became Executive Director in 2003. The two-computers-and-a-fax-machine days were over; the digital age allowed easy instantaneous communication and Bill decided to operate from his hand-built home shaded by cottonwoods in Castle Valley, near Moab, Utah. Traversing the spectacular country between Moab and Flagstaff more than 600 times and counting, Bill's treks to ensure critical face-time embody one of the basic tenants of the Trust's work: the pace may be grueling, but the landscape makes it worth it.

The Trust continued to grow and succeed over the next eleven years: we purchased Kane and Two Mile Ranches (now known collectively as North Rim Ranches), which hold grazing permits on 850,000 acres of public lands, and established the most effective Native America program in the country. We led the effort to launch the Four Forests Restoration Initiative, the largest restoration project ever undertaken in the United States; created a stellar volunteer program to engage people in hands-on conservation, and tackled intransigent issues in southern Utah, focusing on livestock grazing and protecting wildlands.

It's hard to imagine what the Trust will achieve over the next thirty years—from helping to preserve traditional ecological knowledge as a hedge against climate change to protecting Greater Canyonlands and the Grand Canyon from destructive energy development and other threats, but I hope that toilet paper strung down the office hallway in the McMillan Homestead, like the Lockett Homestead's ghosts and resident skunk, remain a part of our story.



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## Members Make Our Work Possible!

### Meet Roger and Jackie Palmenberg

**FROM:** Phoenix, Arizona
**MEMBERS SINCE:** 1993

**FAVORITE PLACES ON THE COLORADO PLATEAU:**
The Grand Canyon's Inner Gorge; hanging out with the grandkids listening to the rustling of ravens' wings off the rim at Hermit's Rest; Wupatki National Monument, Kiet Seel, Buckskin Gulch, and, of course, Kane Ranch!

**WHY WE GIVE:**
This is a tangible means to help assure the Colorado Plateau and its natural wonders remain for the enjoyment of future generations. Our investment reflects confidence in the Trust—its mission, its programs, and its staff.

**GETTING OUT ON THE LAND:**
Attended a Trust watercolor workshop at North Rim Ranches in 2014.

*Thank you, Roger and Jackie!*