Colorado Plateau Advocate

A PUBLICATION OF THE GRAND CANYON TRUST

WINTER 2001

WHAT'S INSIDE

A Word of Thanks

As I step aside as Board Chair of the Grand Canyon Trust, the work of the Trust seems more important than ever. This became clearer when terror ripped at the traditions of freedom in America. Like most people, I have thought more about what is truly valuable. The love of family and friends, the solidarity of communities working together, and a feeling of freedom are at the core of what I value. Yet individuals, families, and communities are now beset with uncertainty and burdened with complexity. At airports and public buildings security measures themselves create a sense of insecurity. In our need to be more careful and alert, we are, sadly, less free and relaxation and joy are harder to find.

For me, the antidote has been going to a quiet place, away from roads, where even the birds and coyotes are not wary. How precious it is to feel free, unburdened, peaceful, unthreatened, renewed. And even when I must plod through the airport, worry about the fate of America at war, or read about the next anthrax scare, my mind finds refuge in the quiet places—places like Tapeats Creek, the Kaiparowits Plateau, and Soda Springs Basin.

For this, I have an enormous debt of gratitude. My debt began accumulating 50 years ago when I first gazed into the Grand Canyon. Later, I spent countless days and nights in Bryce and Zion, and in the high Sierras and other magical places of the West. As an adult, I lived for many years in the Rocky Mountains with my young family, surrounded by national forest, and built memories on too-rare trips with them to Canyonlands and Arches and Grand Canyon.

Today, I relish more than ever the times that I spend on the land, in the rivers, under the stars. I need this for spiritual renewal. It has never been more valuable, more urgent, to have connections with the places where serenity is possible.

So I am grateful to those visionaries who, a century ago, recognized that future generations would value the special places of the country. They could not have imagined the numbers of people who would eventually populate the country and seek recreation and peace in the great parks, forests, and open lands of the West. But they knew that to endure, the character of these lands depended on securing their vastness and wildness.

Since then, national leaders, land managers, and local people have cared for and defended these lands, even as there were pressures to develop, to mine, to dam. Though they lost some ground, they gained protection for some spectacular lands.

The great protected public lands of America are a unique patrimony. They swell American pride and draw visitors from every part of the globe, from countries that did not or could not preserve unspoiled landscapes for the health of people and other living things. Thanks to the people who stood up for these places.

The Grand Canyon Trust is a committed steward of some of the most treasured places in the world. The people of the Trust along with friends and allies have helped clean the air, keep water in the rivers, and springs and seeps, curb the excesses of growth, remove livestock from lands that could not sustain grazing, and restore forests. Thanks to the Grand Canyon Trust for this—and for the work that lies ahead.

Retiring as Chair, I know that the Trust is well equipped to pursue its mission. Geoff Barnard is a gifted president. He leads a talented staff whose work is inspired by personal dedication. I hand over the chairmanship to my best friend and colleague of 30 years, Charles Wilkinson, whose spirit is solidly anchored in the Colorado Plateau. The Board of Trustees is stronger and more diverse than ever. And the loyalty and generosity of our members has never been stronger.

To all, I am deeply grateful.

—David H. Getches

Protecting the Core

Grand Canyon Trust Programs in Grand Canyon National Park

Every so often one has to go back to the basics and for the Trust that always means coming back to the Grand Canyon. The following set of articles goes back to the basics of our program—efforts to protect the Grand Canyon.

The Grand Canyon Trust was born out of a deep concern for Grand Canyon and we have long been engaged in conservation issues at Grand Canyon National Park. Grand Canyon is the heart of the Greater Grand Canyon region, and so is also critical to the long term health of the larger whole.

We build our program in Grand Canyon National Park directly around the goals in the Act that created the National Park System: *to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein…in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired…*

The second part of the Act's mandate refers to the enjoyment of park resources by current and future generations—what many refer to as the 'visitor experience.' We believe that our program is about protecting the *core* of the visitor experience at Grand Canyon—the clean air, solitude, flowing rivers and springs, healthy forests, wildlife, and the canyon's world renowned vistas. However, we are generally much less involved with the *infrastructure* of visitor management, a topic which dominates much of the Park's agenda, time and resources. We tend to focus on these issues only when they have the potential to significantly impact the Park's natural resources.

WHAT WE DO AND WILL FOCUS ON INTENTLY IS THE FOLLOWING:

Preserving the Natural Quiet of the Park

Since 1985, the Trust has been a consistent and successful advocate for limiting noisy sightseeing flights. We have been successful in securing flight free zones, particularly in the western portion of Grand Canyon. However, with close to 100,000 annual sightseeing flights, there is still a great deal of work to do. The FAA has consistently been the stumbling block to achieving the Congressionally-mandated goal of substantial restoration of natural quiet. In the near future, the Trust will challenge the FAA in front of the Federal Appeals Court of the District of Columbia (more on this on page 7).

Jay Showers

Grand Canyon National Park.

Protecting and Restoring the Colorado River

The Trust was a leader in passage of the Grand Canyon Protection Act in 1992 which required changing management of Glen Canyon Dam to protect the Colorado River within Grand Canyon. The first ever flood simulation in 1996 was followed by a series of additional experiments and management agreements. The Trust sits on the 25-member Adaptive Management Work Group on the operation of Glen Canyon Dam, one of only two environmental representatives (more on this on page 8). We will also be involved over the coming years in a planning process for the Colorado River to be led by the Park, dealing with use and resource management along the river corridor through the Park.

Colorado River, Grand Canyon National Park.

Restoring the Canyon's Pristine Air

With victories resulting in the cleanup of both Navajo and Mohave generating plants, the two largest sources of air pollution located near the Grand Canyon, the Trust is focusing on new efforts to restore the Canyon's historic 140-mile vistas, now often cut in half by haze. We are using legal tools to tackle pollution from other coal-fired power plants on the Colorado Plateau (see page 10); promoting the development and installation of renewable energy sources such as photovoltaics and wind in the region; and aggressively working to improve the way Arizona consumes electricity through energy efficiency programs.

Protecting the Canyon's Biodiversity Hotspots–The Fragile Seeps and Springs

Two thousand-foot deep wells in Tusayan, pumping ancient groundwater to wash sheets and towels, are putting at risk the hundreds of fragile seeps and springs which harbor most of the biodiversity within the Grand Canyon. The Trust, in partnership with the Museum of Northern Arizona, recently produced a stunning photo essay which educates about the springs and their protection. The essay is the lead article in the winter 2001 issue of the *Plateau Journal*. We are also working with the National Park Service and others to find alternate sources of water and to develop new legal and policy tools to protect the Canyon springs (more on page 12).

Ensuring Compatible Use on Surrounding Lands

Many studies on the country's national parks show that the greatest threats to their integrity and longevity come from outside their boundaries. The Trust has long recognized this to be true for Grand Canyon. We have been and remain very involved in the issue of development and land use around the canyon, with activities ranging from finding alternatives to a regional water pipeline that could bring 100,000 new people to the region, to creating a new county comprehensive plan that will protect the connectivity between the park and surrounding wildlands. We are active in the planning of the 1.3 million acres of new national monuments around Grand Canyon and are committed to ensuring that needed visitor infrastructure is designed for environmental sustainability.

In addition to these efforts, we have identified some new areas that we want to expand our role in order to more fully protect the all of the Park's resources. These include:

- Preserving the wildlife and plant life of Grand Canyon, and;
- Ensuring adequate funding for conservation management activities.

You will be hearing more about these issues in the coming months and years.

—Brad Ack

Natural Quiet

Since its inception in 1985, the Grand Canyon Trust has worked to protect the solitude and quiet afforded visitors to Grand Canyon. The Trust was instrumental in passage of the 1987 National Parks Overflights Act, the goal of which was to restore natural quiet to Grand Canyon by placing curbs on the expanding air tour industry. ***Yet since this important legislation was passed, air tours over the park have increased by 100 percent.***

Although natural quiet in the Park can still be found, substantial restoration defined by the National Park Service as "50 percent of the Park being quiet 75 percent or more of the time," has not been achieved. In fact, the latest data—from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)—show that ***during peak summer days, only 19 percent of the 1.1 million acre Park is quiet!***

In 1997, the Trust filed suit against the FAA for failing to substantially restore natural quiet to the Park. At the same time, the air tour industry challenged the government's efforts as being too stringent.

In June 1998, the Federal Appeals Court for the District of Columbia upheld the government's efforts. The Appeals Court rejected all of the air tour industry arguments. The court agreed with the Trust's complaint and found that the FAA was "slow and faltering" and "tardy" but not yet unreasonable. The Grand Canyon Trust asked the court to order the immediate restoration of natural quiet, to meet the letter and the spirit of the 1987 National Parks Overflights Act. The court did not provide this relief but did leave the door open for the Trust to return if the FAA continued to drag its feet.

In an Earth Day speech in 1996 on the state of our national parks, President Clinton directed the FAA to complete a plan within five years that would meet the National Park Service's goal of substantial restoration of natural quiet. Five years have passed and the most recent set of rules released by the FAA show that the 50 percent target is still not being met.

In addition, the FAA has chosen to average noise levels over all 365 days of the year even though most of the flying occurs during the busy summer months. Thus, throughout most of the summer, hikers and boaters will experience a great amount of noise—*with only 19 percent of the Park quiet*—while being told that the goal of substantial restoration of natural quiet has nearly been achieved! This is completely absurd and we will continue to fight to change this mathematical sleight of hand through upcoming administrative processes and further legal battles.

There are a number of other aspects of the current rule making that are extremely weak. These include inadequate sunset flight curfews during the non-summer months. Sunset is a cherished time in Grand Canyon and yet, for most of the fall, winter, and spring, the no-fly sunset curfew begins as little as 15 minutes prior to sunset. In addition, one third of the Park has been arbitrarily given a weaker standard for measuring and modeling noise. This might make sense for the developed portions of the South Rim but it also includes the entire Sanup Plateau and Marble Canyon. These are wild and sensitive areas that should receive the highest level of noise protection.

In May of 2000, the Grand Canyon Trust and a coalition of environmental organizations took advantage of the court's open door. We filed a Petition for Review in the U.S. Court of Appeals that initiated a new lawsuit against the FAA regarding the most recent final rule concerning Grand Canyon overflights. We believe the FAA has been "unreasonable" in terms of their lack of progress since this court last ruled.

The Grand Canyon Trust remains dogged in its determination to bring back the sense of magic, awe, and deep time that early visitors experienced and so eloquently wrote about before the introduction of noisy air tours over the Grand Canyon. We will not go away!

—Tom Robinson

Restoring the Colorado River

Can Glen Canyon Dam Help In the Process?

Once mighty, the Colorado River through Grand Canyon is now a largely regulated ecosystem with flows dependent not upon storms and spring run off but upon decisions of electric power brokers in offices hundreds of miles away. While a return to a free-flowing river may not yet be feasible, we are convinced that much more can be done within the current constraints to take care of the river.

For this reason, Grand Canyon Trust put enormous effort into passing the Grand Canyon Protection Act in 1992, which required changing the management of Glen Canyon Dam to protect the Colorado River within Grand Canyon. Section 1802 requires that the Secretary of Interior operate Glen Canyon Dam,

> ***in such manner as to protect, mitigate adverse impacts to, and improve the values for which Grand Canyon National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area were established. . . .*** (emphasis added.)

The Secretary was also directed to establish and implement long-term monitoring programs to ensure the dam is operated consistent with the intent of the Act. These programs include necessary research and studies to determine the effect of management of the dam on the natural downstream resources. To accomplish all these requirements, the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program (AMP) was established.

Grand Canyon Trust has been part of the AMP from its inception, along with 26 other stakeholders. These stakeholders include federal agencies, Native American tribes, the seven Colorado River basin states, two environmental organizations, recreation organizations, electrical power producers, and scientists. The AMP was designed to be the framework for improving the ecological health of the Colorado River through Grand Canyon using adaptive management—certain management actions are performed, their consequences are scientifically analyzed, and the management actions are then adjusted to continue to pursue maximum ecological benefit.

The AMP process is an enormously complex social and natural science experiment, seeking to weave together the interests of very diverse parties while developing scientific knowledge on a system with a multitude of variables. Whether the process can work to improve the ecological health of the river remains to be seen but we are committed to pushing the process to its limits.

We are currently working through the AMP to complete a comprehensive strategic plan, focused on protecting the natural and cultural resources downstream of the dam. The plan should be approved early next year. Our efforts center on articulating and emphasizing the 1992 Grand Canyon Protection Act's preference for natural resources protection over electric power generation revenues. The current energy "crisis" presents the danger of dramatically shifting this balance, at least politically if not legally. The Trust has been working with other environmental groups to make sure that the existing laws protecting the Colorado River's ecological resources are not in any way diminished.

The strategic plan contains many resource protection objectives the Trust is an advocate of, including:

- an experimental flow regime that will confirm or reject the leading hypotheses about what is needed to build up sand bars along the river (important for both ecological and recreational reasons);
- protection of all four types of riparian communities that exist along the river corridor—all four types being needed for maintaining the diversity of wildlife and cultural resources; and
- implementing a flow regime that will aid in attaining viable populations of ESA-listed species, including the Kanab ambersnail, humpback chub, and Southwest willow flycatcher.

In its vision statement, the AMP's strategic plan states:

> *The Grand Canyon is a homeland for some, sacred to many, and a national treasure for all. In honor of past generations, and on behalf of those of the present and future, we envision an ecosystem where the resources and natural processes are in harmony under a stewardship worthy of the Grand Canyon.*

This noble, inspiring statement sets a high bar for all of the 26 stakeholders working in the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program. The Trust will be at the table to hold the AMP's feet to the beautiful fire of this vision.

—Nikolai Ramsey

The Continuing Quest to Clean the Air of the Colorado Plateau

Challenging a Dirty Power Plant

The southeastern Colorado Plateau is defined by the upper basin of the Little Colorado River, bounded on the south by the White Mountains, on the east by the Zuni Mountains and the continental divide, and on the north by the Chuska Mountains and Black Mesa. This spectacular region is also home to three large and quite dirty coal-fired power plants: Cholla, Coronado, and Springerville, owned by Arizona Public Service, Salt River Project, and Tucson Electric Power, respectively.

A power plant consuming fossil fuels will have climate impacts that last well in excess of a century. A unit approved today can be expected to operate for at least 40 years. For each million tons of CO_2 emitted in 2040, 400,000 tons will still be in the atmosphere in 2140.

If we all ignore the consequences of climate change because our individual decisions have a tiny impact on it, then the problem will not get solved.

—Joel Smith, climate change expert, based on information from Dan Lashof, NRDC

In the year 2000, these three plants together dumped more than 21 million tons of carbon dioxide (CO_2), 56,000 tons of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and 39,000 tons of nitrogen oxides (NO_X) into the Little Colorado River airshed!

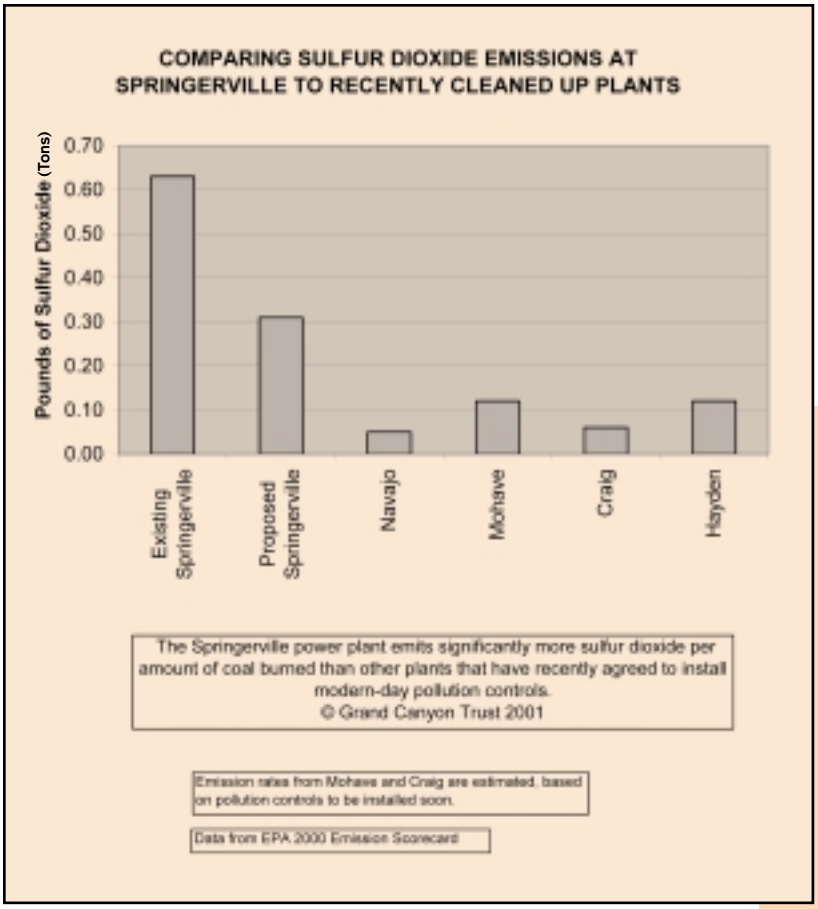
Earlier this year, Tucson Electric Power (TEP) announced plans to add two additional 400-megawatt coal-fired units to its Springerville Generating Station (enough power for over 500,000 new homes). Currently, Springerville has two 380-megawatt units. In 2000 the facility emitted more than 19,000 tons of sulfur dioxide, a major contributor to the haze that obscures the "bright edges" of the Colorado Plateau's world-renowned vistas.

To put that number in perspective, compare Springerville to the Navajo Generating Station located near Page, Arizona, where the owners recently installed scrubbers to reduce SO_2 as part of an agreement with the EPA, the Trust, and other environmental organizations. Springerville is remarkably dirty compared to Navajo. At 2,250 megawatts, Navajo is three times the size of the current 760-megawatt Springerville plant, yet Navajo emitted about one-fourth the pollution in 2000 (4,837 tons vs. 19,000 tons SO_2).

Why is it so dirty? The original permit for the Springerville station was issued in 1977, just months before federal Clean Air Act regulations came into effect that required tighter emission limits for SO_2 and NO_X, among other things. The new regulations required that construction commence within 18 months and that construction be completed within a reasonable time. The reason for these requirements was to keep companies from banking a permit obtained under the old, expiring standards, and then much later building a plant—avoiding the new, more stringent limits altogether.

Springerville's Unit 1 began producing power over *seven years* after the permit was issued and Unit 2 produced no power until 1990, over *12 years* after the permit was issued. If Springerville had been required to meet the more strict Clean Air Act limits, the plant would likely be emitting 20,000 tons less pollution (SO_2 and NO_X) every year. So, in early November, Trust attorney Reed Zars filed a lawsuit in federal court alleging that TEP is operating Springerville without a valid permit because TEP failed to commence construction within 18 months of permit issuance, and failed to complete construction within a reasonable period of time. According to our lawsuit, the plant should be meeting current, more strict emission limits because it did not meet the requirements of its 1977 permit. Relief in this case would mean a cleanup of the existing Springerville units.

On another front, Trust staff and several expert witnesses testified in front of the Arizona Corporation Commission that the "need" for the two new proposed units at Springerville did not outweigh their adverse impacts on Arizona's environment. The Commission is charged with balancing the need for new power plants with the "environment and ecology of the state."



The Trust testified that the electricity that the new units will provide could easily and more inexpensively be met through energy efficiency programs; that the additional 7.6 million tons of CO_2 produced by the new units will contribute to global warming, which is projected to have a devastating impact on Arizona's native plants and animals; that the new units' SO_2 and NO_X emissions will contribute to acid deposition, which disrupts sensitive ecological processes. And, further that the new units will emit an additional 10,640 pounds of cyanide, 1,720 pounds of arsenic, and 340 pounds of mercury, all of which are highly toxic.

Our two actions that challenge TEP's current and future management of the Springerville Generating Station raise the same issues facing the nation: Will we continue to use twentieth century technology and fossil fuels as the foundation of our energy supply, or can we evolve our energy mix to a higher reliance on renewables, conservation, and the cleanest possible fossil fuel technologies? On the Colorado Plateau the Trust is committed to pursuing the second, softer path.

—Rick Moore

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The environmental benefits of providing the power that Units 3 and 4 would provide through energy efficiency are enormous; including that there would be no emissions of CO_2, SO_2, NO_X, or hazardous air pollutants such as mercury, cyanide, and arsenic. There would be no need to pump thousands of acre-feet of groundwater, no additional ash to be disposed of, no increased coal mining impacts, or pollution from trains hauling coal to the plant. And finally, energy efficiency costs less than building new power plants, it does not require constructing new transmission and distribution lines, or gas pipelines, is not subject to market or fuel price volatility, yet it creates jobs and improves the economy.

—Jeff Schlegel, energy efficiency expert

Protecting Grand Canyon's Ecological Crown Jewels

The Seeps and Springs of the Canyon Walls

What will become of the fragile seeps and springs that are the ecological crown jewels of Grand Canyon? Will they continue to endure as they have for thousands of years or will short-term water demand extinguish some of these incredible places?

While covering only a tenth of one percent of the Canyon's land area, the riparian zones fed by seeps and springs are the hotspots of biodiversity in the Canyon—and they are crucial to survival of the Canyon's diverse plant and animal life. Scientists confirm that these habitats hold the highest density of biological diversity anywhere in the Canyon.

Grand Canyon's South Rim springs are fed largely by outflows from the Redwall-Muav aquifer, a sea of ancient water over 2,000 feet below the surface. Small springs are extremely sensitive to changes in the aquifer's equilibrium. Unfortunately, water levels in the aquifer are projected to decline due to deep-well groundwater pumping prompted by growth at the Park's gateway. Presently, six wells south of Grand Canyon pump water from the aquifer at a collective rate totaling *over 150 million gallons a year.* A recent paper by hydrologists Errol L. Montgomery & Associates, Inc., concluded that ". . . groundwater pumping from the R-aquifer [the Redwall-Muav] . . . will eventually result in less discharge at the principal springs . . . along the South Rim of Grand Canyon."

Protecting the seeps and springs from the threat of groundwater depletion is almost certain to require new legal or policy frameworks. One potential approach is the declaration of a federal reserved water right for the Park. Federal reserved water rights, stemming from the time a park is created, trump existing water uses that have followed in time. Legally establishing this federal reserved water right would give the Park and the federal government legal tools to control the exercise of subordinate water rights, such as the wells outside the Park, if they were found to have a negative impact on Park waters. All of the existing groundwater pumping south of the Canyon potentially violates the reserved water rights of the Park.

Deciding to take legal action is linked at some level to public awareness and interest and to that end the Grand Canyon Trust has recently helped create a beautiful photo essay about Grand Canyon's seeps and springs. The author is the "Grand Canyon's Poet Laureate," Ann Walka; the piece is embellished with stunning photos from several regional photographers. It is the lead article in the winter 2001 issue of the *Plateau Journal* and will be printed separately for distribution to Grand Canyon Trust members and the public.

Grand Canyon Trust also believes that without alternative water supplies, shutting down the wells on the South Rim will be very difficult. Therefore, water conservation, demand management, and alternative supplies are an important piece of the policy dialogue on how to provide sufficient water for both the Park and the Greater Grand Canyon region. Preliminary estimates show that water conservation technologies could reduce the Park and region's current water use by as much as 40 to 50 percent, reducing current impacts and eliminating the need for additional groundwater pumping for decades. The Trust this year initiated a regional water demand/water conservation study through the Rocky Mountain Institute that will provide information necessary to manage regional water use and protect Grand Canyon springs. We're expecting fieldwork to be completed soon and a final report issued in February 2002.

We also need to know a great deal more about the dynamics of groundwater systems in this region, about the capacities of aquifers in the Greater Grand Canyon and their relationships to springs and other surface water systems. There may be areas in the Coconino Plateau where water can be pumped without harming Canyon springs. This past year we have spearheaded efforts to better understand the region's groundwater systems, including sponsoring the Greater Grand Canyon Hydrology Symposium last fall at Northern Arizona University. A proceedings volume from that symposium has just been published and contains the most up-to-date information available on the region's aquifer systems.

The blue-green jewels of Grand Canyon and the delicate web of life they sustain must be permanently protected. Achieving this protection is going to require concerted action on many fronts simultaneously. The Trust is working hard to create new water policy, law, and social momentum to protect Grand Canyon's seeps and springs for generations to come.

—Nikolai Ramsey

Annual REPORT

FY 2001 PROGRAM EXPENSES

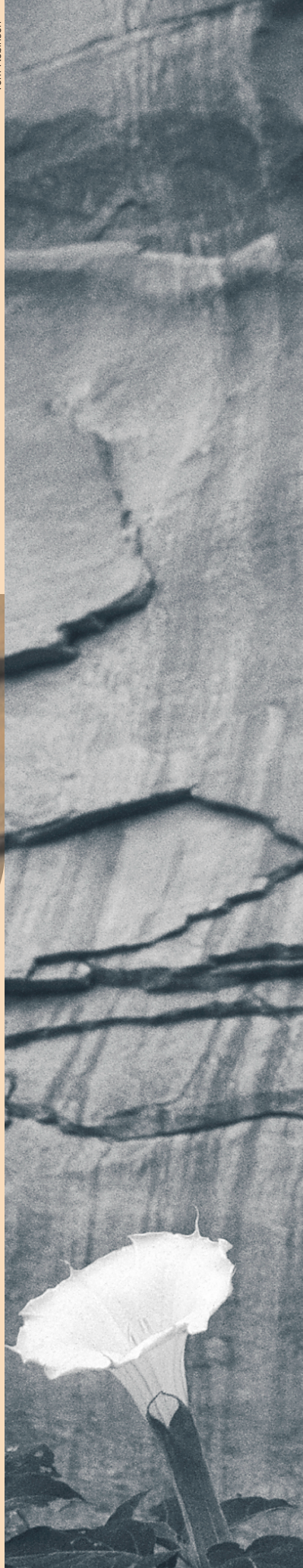
Greater Grand Canyon	1,406,063	50%
Arches/Canyonlands	601,958	21%
Virgin River	811,853	29%

FY 2001 EXPENSES

Program Services	2,819,874	81%
Education	89,404	3%
Development and membership	505,803	15%
General and administrative	39,833	1%

FY 2001 REVENUE

Grants	2,469,452	41%
Donation	3,334,762	56%
Membership	427,137	7%
Donated services	38,132	1%
Other	-299,284	-5%



Tom Robinson

Statements of Financial Position

Year Ended September 30, 2001 and 2000

ASSETS	2001	2000
Current Assets:		
Cash	1,163,276	827,799
Account receivable	107,483	268,079
Prepaid insurance	2,426	2,202
Investment	247,887	
Deposits	12,575	139,851
Total current assets	1,533,647	1,237,931
Property and Equipment:		
Land	119,500	120,000
Land - Dry Lake Caldera	5,800,000	
Land improvements	48,641	48,641
Building	465,342	465,342
Office equipment	206,439	174,547
Construction in progress	120,000	0
	6,759,922	808,530
Less accumulated depreciation	(201,644)	(147,703)
Net property and equipment	6,558,278	660,827
Investment - PNC Bank		
Permanent Sustainable Fund	1,118,629	1,444,265
Alice Wyss Fund	402,002	519,047
Total investment	1,520,631	1,963,312
Other Assets		
Conservation easement	1,100,000	1,000,000
Total assets	10,712,556	4,862,070

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Current Liabilities:		
Account payable	254,455	19,373
Accrued expenses	117,231	3,112
Bank line of credit	36,000	
Current portion of long-term debt	2,950,000	
Total current liabilities	3,357,686	22,485
Total liabilities	3,357,686	22,485
Net Assets:		
Unrestricted	4,940,583	2,393,700
Temporarily restricted	912,285	926,838
Permanently restricted	1,502,002	1,519,047
Total net assets	7,354,870	4,839,585
Total liabilities and net assets	10,712,556	4,862,070

AUDITED

Statements of Activity

Year Ended September 30, 2001 and 2000

CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS	2001	2000
Revenues:		
Grants	487,310	277,767
Contributions	3,334,762	368,543
Membership income	427,137	332,712
Donated materials and services	38,132	180,906
Investment income	(380,752)	109,732
Other income	81,168	107,803
Loss on disposition	300	(676)
Net assets released from restrictions	2,013,740	1,294,654
Total unrestricted revenues	6,001,797	2,671,441
Expenses:		
Program services	2,819,874	2,019,587
Education	89,404	91,261
Development and membership	505,803	319,208
General and administrative	39,833	99,187
Total expenses	3,454,914	2,529,243
Net increase in unrestricted net assets	2,546,883	142,198
CHANGES IN TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS		
Grants and contributions	1,999,187	1,672,937
Net assets released from restrictions	2,013,740	(1,294,654)
Net (decrease) increase in temporarily Restricted net assets	(14,553)	378,283
CHANGES IN PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS		
Conservation easement	100,000	1,000,000
Income on investments	(117,045)	23,907
Increase in permanently restricted net assets	(17,045)	1,023,907
Increase in net assets	2,515,285	1,544,388
Net assets at beginning of year	4,839,585	3,295,197
Net assets at end of year	7,354,870	4,839,585

AUDITED