

# Advocate

COLORADO PLATEAU

A PUBLICATION OF THE GRAND CANYON TRUST

WINTER 2002

2002  
Annual Report



Since the election, a number of people have asked me, “What will the Trust be doing differently now?” I’ve found myself answering that we aspire to do even better but that we won’t be changing our approach. We will continue to use a multifaceted strategy that may be unequalled in its diversity in the conservation world. We will continue to be a tough and unwavering advocate for the extraordinary landscape we serve: the canyon country of the Colorado Plateau, including the Grand Canyon itself.

We will use market mechanisms. Our purchase of grazing leases has advanced land health all across the wild Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. Our land acquisitions have protected rare places, including the stunning Calf Creek parcel in the heart of southern Utah and magical Dry Lake near Flagstaff.

We will employ science. The Greater Flagstaff Forests Partnership is an innovative effort to show how good thinning practices in the ponderosa pine forests of northern Arizona can in time correct the longstanding and ill-advised fire suppression policies that have altered the ecology of western forests and created conditions for catastrophic fires. The Partnership work serves as a model for forest restoration based upon ecology and shows that a well-considered thinning program need not be a ruse for logging large-diameter trees.

We will build alliances. Our brand of advocacy is premised on the staunch belief that conservation and restoration are concepts that resonate broadly across the Southwest. We need people from all sectors of society working for the land, regardless of political affiliation. How else could a Coconino County program to fund open space have passed with over 60 percent of the vote in the November election? How else can other core Trust projects—such as reform of the “forgotten lands,” the state lands of Utah and Arizona—become law?

We will litigate. The Colorado River through the Grand Canyon is in steep decline. Current river management deprives the natural system of sediment, needed to create sandbars and beaches, and kills off native species, including the endangered humpback chub, whose adult numbers have dropped from 9,000 to 2,000 in the past decade. In addition to river restoration, the Trust has been the main advocate for Grand Canyon quiet and for clean air in the Canyon and across the Plateau. We will continue our pathbreaking efforts in the courts on overflights and on cleanups at the Springerville and San Juan power plants. As always, our science and policy staff will be deeply involved in the lawsuits.

We will work for conservation with tribal governments. From the Zuni Pueblo in the south, to the Uintah and Ouray Ute Reservation in the north, Indian tribes own one-third of all land on the Colorado Plateau. The Navajo Nation is larger than West Virginia. The Hualapai Nation owns 108 river miles in the lower Grand Canyon. The Trust’s newly launched Native American program includes as its priorities cooperative efforts with tribes on Colorado River restoration, tribal park management, excessive groundwater pumping on Black Mesa, air quality, and protection of the Plateau’s world-class archaeological sites.

Yes, there are times to fight in the spirit of Edward Abbey. Yes, there are times to join hands in the spirit of Aldo Leopold. Both were true before November of 2002 and both remain true afterward. Modern conservation requires the fire of passion, the calm of patience and perseverance, and the winds of versatility. With them, we really can give this dry, rocky, and scratchy—but ever sacred—terrain the love and care it deserves. It will be hard and it will take time, but we can do it. The impossible just takes a little longer. 🌀

—Charles Wilkinson



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## Welcome David Conrad...

### the Trust's New Director of Tribal Governmental Affairs

**D**avid Conrad comes to Grand Canyon Trust having served as Special Assistant for Tribal and State Relations with the City of Seattle's Office of Intergovernmental Relations. In this executive department office he was responsible for designing and implementing tribal intergovernmental functions for the City of Seattle, including liaison work on behalf of the Mayor with the urban Native community. In his capacity as Director of the Environmental Program for the Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT), he helped research and develop policy recommendations regarding environmental needs of CERT member tribes. David also has experience as Policy Analyst for the Nez Percé Tribe's Department of Environment Restoration and Waste Management. The Nez Percé Tribe participated in the Department of Energy's national defense related nuclear waste cleanup, and he served the Tribe in developing advice regarding million dollar federal decisions in budget preparation and management. He has made numerous presentations in environmental and cultural resources issues at professional conferences and for various federal, state, and local advisory groups. David holds a B.S. in Political Science from Santa Clara University and a M.S. in Environmental Policy and Administration from the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay. David is an Osage tribal member and remains active in the cultural and political life of the Osage Nation.





## From the Old West to the New

*In this stage of the world's history, to be fearless, to be just, and to be efficient are the three great requirements of national life.*

President Theodore Roosevelt,  
Message to Congress, January 22, 1909

**S**eventeen years after our founding, the Grand Canyon Trust strives to meet Teddy Roosevelt's standard—to be fearless, just, and efficient—as we pursue protection of the Grand Canyon and the Colorado Plateau. We believe protection of the Colorado Plateau is “winnable.” Here it is still possible to preserve large intact, natural ecosystems. A few key, strategic land and policy initiatives can save enormous, intact ecosystems. This is still possible on the Colorado Plateau where 85 percent of the land is federal, state, or tribal. When President Clinton created 18 new national monuments, the three near the Grand Canyon—Grand Staircase-Escalante, Vermilion Cliffs and, Grand Canyon-Parashant—comprise over half the total acreage—more than 3 million acres. Nowhere else in the lower 48 are such vast landscapes *even available for conservation*. This means that on the Colorado Plateau there is a huge potential return for each conservation dollar invested—the “efficiency” that Teddy urged back in 1909!

At the Grand Canyon Trust we also believe the way we do conservation is just as important. We believe in factual, rational, solution-oriented approaches. We manage a huge array of professional relationships to achieve our mission. As we advocate tough protection for the Grand Canyon and Colorado Plateau, the Grand Canyon Trust respectfully “talks with anyone, anytime, about anything.” Throughout this issue of the *Advocate* you will see how the Trust operates as a key advocate and inside player when resource decisions are made, such as on defending quiet in national parks, restoring Grand Canyon beaches and natural resources, and negotiating with landowners to purchase Calf Creek, a private inholding in the heart of the Grand Staircase-Escalante Monument. (See pages 18 and 19).

The Grand Canyon Trust is trying to break down what we call the “jurisdictional” approach to natural resource management. Decisions on natural resource management in the West are currently made along political, jurisdictional boundaries—states, counties, and Indian reservations, as examples—rather than natural landscape boundaries. The “jurisdictional” model for managing natural resources in the West leads public agencies and interest groups to talk principally to Washington, D.C. But, unfortunately, neighbor doesn't talk to neighbor.

This has led to lack of communication among natural allies. For example, although the Navajo Nation Tribal Park system was founded in 1957, covers 3,000,000 acres, and abuts Grand Canyon National Park with 65 miles of a common boundary, the Navajo Tribal Parks staff and Grand Canyon staff had not formally met until March 2002. In March 2002, the Grand Canyon Trust hosted the first joint interchange between Navajo Tribal Parks and Grand Canyon National Park.

In 1878, John Wesley Powell envisioned an alternative—managing along watershed, not political boundaries. The Grand Canyon Trust is one of a handful of western regional organizations breathing life into Powell's vision. Our strategic plan, adopted by our Board in April 1998, organizes the Trust's work on the Colorado Plateau into nine landscapes, each based on watershed, ecological, and influence boundaries.

We strive to “see the land whole.” We view the landscape as an entire picture, not just pieces. Our programs in Arches/Canyonlands to help remove a uranium mine tailings pile from the banks of the Colorado River are connected to our overall effort to improve the health of the River. Looking out after the Virgin River



relates directly to our effort to protect the greater Zion ecosystem that surrounds Zion National Park.

We are also opening up new chapters this year in the story to protect the Grand Canyon and Colorado Plateau. This year the Grand Canyon Trust launched a new Native American Program with generous support from the Rodel Foundation. We are proud to welcome David Conrad as our first Director of Tribal Governmental Affairs. You will read in this *Advocate* about our growing commitment to working with Native America on conservation issues.

We are taking our Grand Canyon work to a new level, given the rapidly deteriorating Colorado River, the threat of water pipelines within the Canyon, and inade-

quate federal budget allocations protecting Grand Canyon National Park. Keeping the air clean around the Plateau and restoring natural quiet over the Grand Canyon remain priorities for us.

The Grand Canyon Trust is breaking old patterns and establishing new ways of doing business in the West. The transition from the Old West to the New West will not be easy or direct. But we are at a cusp. The old models no longer serve the land, the community, or the nation. Although forces on both sides will fight fiercely for their old advantage, the Grand Canyon Trust is developing a powerful model for creating change. That is fundamentally what our work is about. Thank you for joining us in the journey. 🌀

—Geoffrey S. Barnard

## Conservation Goals for 2003

The Trust's conservation goals for the year 2003 are centered around the Grand Canyon. We remain a consistent and faithful advocate for the Grand Canyon and Colorado Plateau. This year, we are committed to:

- Fighting for the return of natural quiet in the Grand Canyon National Park. Following up on our court victory this year, we will seek to restore solitude and silence to the park for its visitors.
- Restoring the Colorado River. Scientific research has demonstrated that the River is dying. The Trust has the tools to make the River a healthy place—it will take advocacy, possibly litigation, and hard work, but we believe we can accomplish this.
- Advocating for a healthy budget for Grand Canyon National Park itself. The Park needs public resources to manage its natural and cultural resources. The Trust intends to lead this charge.
- Collaborating with BLM to manage the new national monuments around the Grand Canyon. Both Grand Canyon-Parashant and Vermilion Cliffs National Monuments need a voice to make sure that they are managed with the best ecological practices, defended from energy development and other exploitive schemes.
- Working to adopt better land management practices in both Utah and Arizona to maintain our beautiful open space and sense of wildness on our public lands.
- Building our volunteer program for on the ground conservation while creating opportunities for local people to learn more about our natural world.
- Advocating for clean air across the Grand Canyon region and Colorado Plateau by tackling power plants one at a time.
- Establishing stronger relationships with Plateau Native American tribes to improve conservation opportunities.
- Facilitating stronger forest restoration practices in the 100,000 acres of ponderosa pine forests surrounding Flagstaff, Arizona.
- Creating the conditions for a stronger greater Zion program. The Trust plans to assist Zion National Park with managing their natural resources in southern Utah.
- Helping move the Atlas uranium mine tailings pile from the banks of the Colorado River just outside Moab, Utah.

These are our goals for 2003—more may be added as the year progresses but one thing we can guarantee: The Grand Canyon Trust remains the guardian and protector of the Grand Canyon and Colorado Plateau.



# Colorado River in Decline

## Time for Litigation

**C**ritical natural resources on the Colorado River in Grand Canyon are in decline. The humpback chub, a native fish of the Grand Canyon for the last 2 million years, is sliding toward extinction at the same time that Grand Canyon beaches are shrinking.

Dramatic habitat changes created by Glen Canyon dam and the proliferation of nonnative fish are the primary suspects in the loss of four native fish and the disturbing decline of the humpback chub in Grand Canyon. The chub evolved over eons in relatively warm, sediment-rich waters in a system prone to both flooding and drought. Releases of cold, clear water from the dam continue to create unfavorable habitat conditions for the humpback chub and favorable habitat conditions for the chub's nonnative predators.

The river is also suffering from significant sediment decline. Glen Canyon Dam blocks nearly all the sediment that once moved down the Colorado River. Sediment is a key river resource, necessary not only to building sandbars and beaches, but contributing also to a healthy aquatic food base, terrestrial plant communities, and stabilizing cultural resources located just above pre-dam high water levels.

To improve these resources, the Grand Canyon Trust has successfully advocated for a series of experiments in a two-year Experimental Actions package, designed to benefit sediment resources and native fish, especially the humpback chub. Approved by the Adaptive Management Work Group (an advisory group to the Secretary of the Interior) in April, this package includes several beneficial experiments, including a Beach Habitat Building Flow, designed to deposit sediment at higher bank levels. It also includes mechanical removal of nonnative fish (competing with and eating the humpback chub) within a 9.4-mile reach of the Little Colorado River confluence where the humpback chub are concentrated.

However, the Trust believes that more needs to be done and that it will take litigation to move the responsible agencies to restore to a healthy condition the Colorado River in Grand Canyon. To help us develop a detailed Colorado River litigation analysis, the Trust has retained three attorneys: Ty Cobb, managing attorney of Hogan & Hartson, Susan Daggett, managing attorney of

the Denver Earthjustice office, and Jay Tutchton, also with Earthjustice. We are analyzing several potential lawsuits, including Grand Canyon Protection Act, NEPA, and ESA actions, that will help us achieve resource recovery objectives on the Colorado River.



A Colorado River beach with a history of sediment loss.

The Trust believes that four “tools” need to be implemented to recover the resources on the Colorado River in Grand Canyon:

- more flexible flows from Glen Canyon Dam to benefit humpback chub and build up beaches;
- temperature control system to improve habitat conditions for the humpback chub;
- sediment augmentation device to increase sediment retention in the river system; and
- comprehensive nonnative fish control program to benefit native fish.

To succeed in implementing these tools, the Grand Canyon Trust intends to work on several fronts, including ongoing work within the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program (AMP) and the pursuit of legal and legislative options. Because of the gravity of the river's condition, we think that litigation is necessary in order to reverse resource declines and recover the health of our most treasured of places, the Grand Canyon. 🌀

—Nikolai Ramsey



## 2002 Election Brings Good News from Voters for Greater Grand Canyon



Michael Collier

Open space near Rogers Lake will be among lands protected since voters passed the Coconino Parks and Open Space program.

In the heart of the Greater Grand Canyon region on election day 2002, Coconino County voters approved \$33 million dollars to acquire environmentally-sensitive lands and enhance or build parks. The Coconino Parks and Open Space Program will protect lands with high conservation value that protect water sources, wildlife habitat, and wetlands, in places like Rogers Lake, Walnut Canyon and Pump House Wash.

The program will also establish an exciting new partnership between Coconino County and the Navajo Nation to develop interpretive and visitor facilities at three Navajo Nation Tribal Parks—Antelope Canyon, the Little Colorado River Gorge, and Grand Falls. The Trust has been and will continue to be a key broker in developing this partnership.

The Trust, along with the Nature Conservancy, the Trust for Public Land, and Friends of Flagstaff's Future led a "Yes" campaign that employed mail, radio, and tv, along with old fashioned door to door campaigning, phone banking and media coverage that resulted in a

comfortable margin of victory of nearly 2 to 1 on November 5th.

Work on the land protection element of the program will begin almost immediately, and the Trust will continue to be closely involved.

On another front, the Grand Canyon Trust participated in Arizona-wide efforts to defeat Proposition 101, a state land exchange measure that would have resulted in a net loss of 200,000 acres of public lands in Arizona. The primary reason the Trust worked so energetically to help defeat this measure was that in so doing we finally foreclosed the possibility of the state acquiring federal lands just north of Grand Canyon National Park—a signed deal that was simply awaiting the authorization this measure would have provided. The defeat of Prop 101 sends a clear signal to all interested in state lands that reform has to be comprehensive, not piecemeal, and there has to be a clear conservation element to that reform. This is another effort the Trust will continue to pursue over the coming year. ☺

—Brad Ack

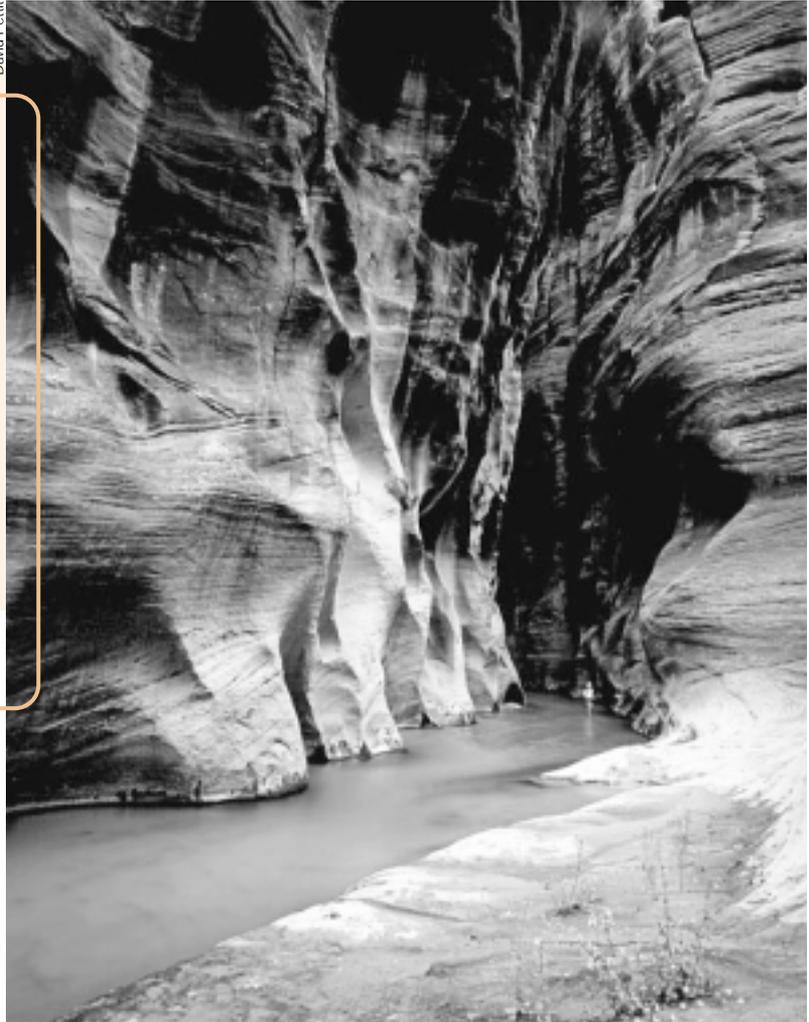


## Major Planning Effort Aimed at Protecting Zion



The narrows at Zion National Park at right.

David Pettit



**A** maze of deep canyons, striking sandstone towers, remnant coniferous forests, and verdant hanging gardens make Zion National Park and the surrounding wildlands one of the most impressive landscapes on the Colorado Plateau. It is home to 75 mammals, 271 birds, and 800 native plant species—the richest plant diversity in Utah.

Unfortunately, accelerating human population growth in the region is consuming open space and destroying wildlife habitat. Increased park visitation continues to put pressure on the health and integrity of Zion's ecosystems, and surrounding public lands are often managed in incompatible ways.

In an effort to protect this natural treasure, Trust staff members have completed a rapid conservation assessment of the Zion landscape to identify key conservation issues with an immediate need of conservation attention. This assessment will guide our program work priorities in the region over the next year, and form the basis for a long-term comprehensive program focused

directly on protecting the natural landscapes and scenic grandeur of the Zion area.

During the next year, we will undertake a major conservation analysis of the entire Greater Zion Bioregion. This area, defined by a conference of more than 30 scientists convened by the Trust in 2001, encompasses the southwest corner of Utah from roughly Nevada to Long Valley, and from the Arizona border to Cedar City. Using state-of-the-art conservation biology principles, the Zion Bioregion Project will identify and prioritize hot spots for protecting biodiversity and sustaining ecological processes throughout the bioregion.

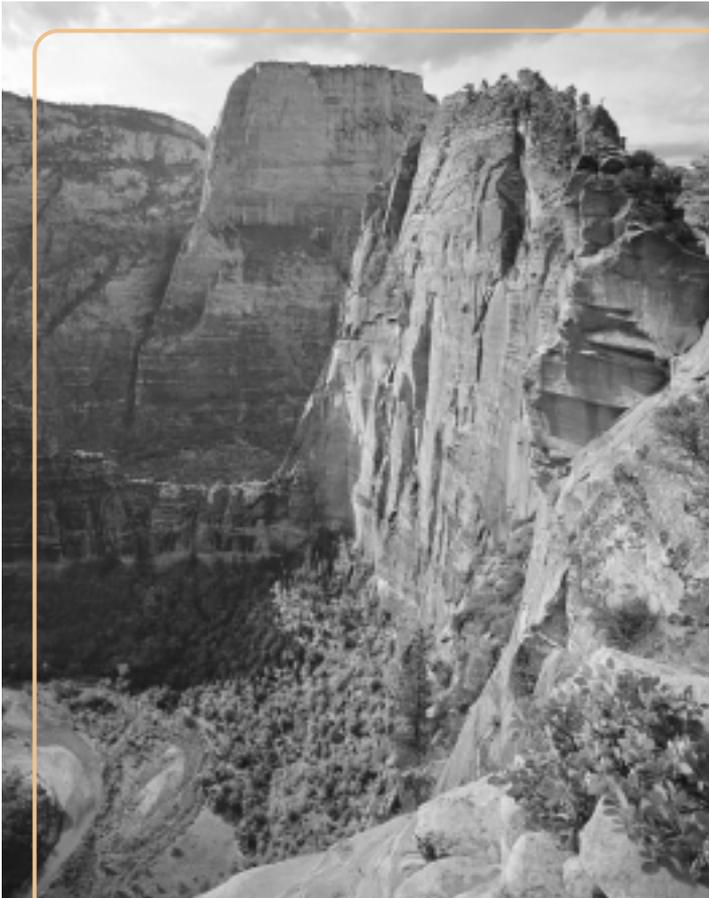
With this ecological road map in hand, the Grand Canyon Trust will engage local stakeholders to craft solutions and programs that balance the needs of the human community with those of this magnificent landscape. 🌀

—Bob Hoffa



## Zion National Park and St. George Airport

### Another Win for Natural Quiet



Glimpses of diverse grandeur: Zion National Park through the camera lens of David Pettit.

It is not enough to describe the world of nature; the point is to preserve it. It is not enough to paint, photograph, or even understand the American West; the point is to save it. It is not enough to admire or love the Colorado Plateau region; the point is to defend it from its enemies.... Somehow—now or never—we must draw the line... and announce, in plain language, “Enough is enough. Thus far and no farther. Think of your children. Of their children. Of the hawks, buzzards, lizards, bear. Save a little room and time for the free play of the human spirit and the wild play of the animal kingdom.” I can think of no better place to draw that line—in words of flame, in deeds of conviction—than around the red rock, the sunburnt canyons, the lonesome junipers and the solitary mountain lion of the Colorado Plateau.

Edward Abbey

*Blessed by Light Visions of the Colorado Plateau*  
Peregrine Smith Books, 1986

On January 30, 2001, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) issued a Record of Decision/ Finding of No Significant Impact document on the proposed replacement airport at St. George, Utah. Throughout the FAA’s preparation of its Environmental Assessment, the agency had completely ignored the comments of the National Park Service with regard to potential noise impacts on Zion National Park. With excellent representation by Robin Cooley then with the Western Environmental Law Center, the Trust filed suit against the FAA on December 22, 2001 in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. On May 24, 2002, the court issued its decision on the issues. In summary, the court found that “the FAA must

evaluate the cumulative impact of noise pollution on Zion National Park as a result of construction of the proposed replacement airport in light of air traffic near and over the park, from whatever airport, air tours near or in the park, and the acoustical data collected by the NPS in the Park in 1995 and 1998 mentioned in comments on the draft Environmental Assessment (EA).” The court remanded the case [to the FAA] “because the record is insufficient for the court to determine whether an EIS is required.”

The Northwest Mountain Region, Airports Division, of the FAA, acting as lead agency, intends to prepare Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statements for the construction of a replacement airport at St. George, Utah. 🌀

—Tom Robinson



## 2002 Year in Review

2002 brought more challenges and opportunities for conservation on the Colorado Plateau. Despite obstacles, the Trust made progress in protecting and restoring Grand Canyon and other special places in canyon country—progress measured by our work to see restoration of natural quiet in area national parks, by our efforts to help restore a 2-million-year-old endangered fish species in the Colorado River while advocating for better overall management for Grand Canyon natural resources, by the Trust's work in retiring grazing allotments in the heart of canyon country, and by our cutting-edge litigation forcing cleanup of dirty coal-fired power plants around the Plateau.

In January 2002, Grand Canyon Trust celebrated a last step in the long trek to protect Dry Lake: The Trust transferred 247 acres of the Dry Lake volcanic caldera near Flagstaff to the Coconino National Forest having completed the \$3.8 million in fund raising to purchase Dry Lake and save it from development.

**Natural Quiet in Grand Canyon and Zion National Parks** In 2002 the Trust scored significant legal victories in federal courts in defense of quiet and solitude in two national parks we are focused on protecting: Grand Canyon and Zion. A resounding victory in August in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upheld the Trust's arguments that aircraft noise over Grand Canyon should not be averaged over the entire year, that aircraft other than tourist flights must be included in defining noise, and the Court also soundly rejected arguments by the Air Tour Association intended to weaken natural quiet standards. (See the feature article on pages 6 and 7 for more details on the Court's decision).

For Zion National Park, the Trust also prevailed in a legal decision in May in the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals. The Court ruled in favor of the Trust and ordered the FAA back to the drawing board to assess the "cumulative impact" of increased noise in from all aircraft noise that might be related to Zion National Park. (Please see the story on page 21 for more details on this victory).

**Colorado River in Grand Canyon National Park** After many years of patience and frustration participating in the Adaptive Management Program for Glen Canyon Dam and 10 years after passage of the Grand

Canyon Protection Act, in 2002 the Trust has taken big strides forward in efforts to protect declining natural resources in Grand Canyon National Park. First, the Trust successfully advocated for a series of experimental flows designed to help essentially re-build beaches in the Canyon and to benefit native fish, particularly the endangered humpback chub. The Trust also built its case for litigation to move the responsible agencies to restore natural resources back to health in the Colorado River in Grand Canyon. (See the article on page 9 for more information about this dynamic, powerful work).

**Grazing Retirements** The Grand Canyon Trust retired three major grazing allotments in the Colorado Plateau's canyon country in 2002. In June, the Trust bought the 78,000-acre Drip Tanks pasture of the Headwaters allotment on the Kaiparowits Plateau.

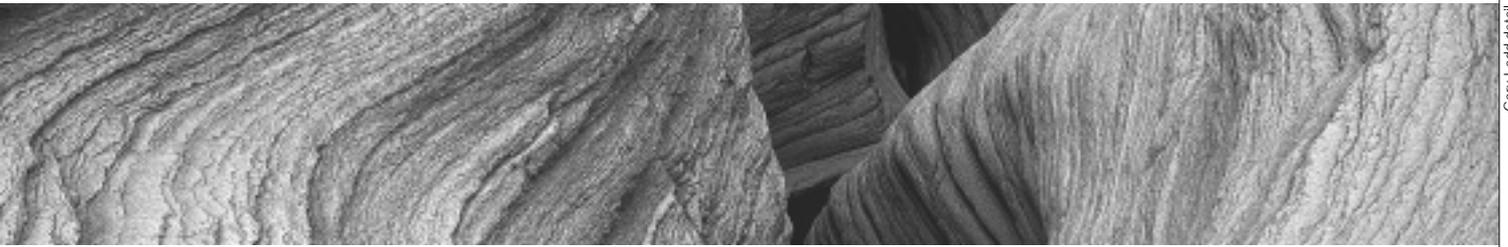
In August and September of 2002, the Trust acquired the 43,000-acre Moody allotment (in two separate deals) east of the Escalante River. This grazing retirement combines with an earlier Trust grazing deal to retire more cattle grazing—additional animal unit months (AUMs)—in this part of the Grand Staircase Monument.

The Trust partnered with the Conservation Fund to purchase the 38,353-acre Tuweep allotment within the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument; the allotment includes all of the Mt. Trumbull Wilderness Area. The Conservation Fund negotiated the deal and in July closed on the Bar 10 Ranch, a purchase that includes 400 acres of private inholdings, federal grazing privileges, private grazing leases, water rights, improvements, and more. Trust work to protect Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument is ongoing through our leadership in advocating for an ecologically sound management plan for the Monument.

**Air Quality** The Trust continued the struggle for clean the air on the Colorado Plateau. In January we teamed up with the Sierra Club and filed notice of a citizens enforcement lawsuit—under the Clean Air Act—to force the San Juan Power Plant to comply with key provisions of the Act: "opacity" [small particle emissions] limits that San Juan is exceeding and alleged failure to install new pollution controls. (See page 8 for updates on both the San Juan plant litigation and the Trust's litigation attempting to force cleanup of the Springerville power plant).



## Greater Grand Canyon Program Objectives — 2003



Gary Ladd detail

**Protect the Splendor of Grand Canyon and the Colorado River** The Trust will continue our work to restore natural quiet over Grand Canyon, to protect fragile seeps and springs in the Canyon, and be a forceful advocate for increased public support for protection of Grand Canyon National Park. In the coming year we will intensify work to restore the health of the Colorado River. This means ensuring that the new Colorado River Management Plan does not allow recreational use of the river to impact fragile resources, and it means ratcheting up our efforts on adaptive management of Glen Canyon Dam to prevent further decline in the health of the Colorado River below the dam. This will likely include major litigation to save the Colorado River.

**Safeguard the San Francisco Peaks Ecoregion** 2003 will see intense debate about whether to allow artificial snowmaking for skiing on the Peaks using reclaimed wastewater. Grand Canyon Trust will be a watchdog in this process to protect the fragile environment of these sky islands from any degradation. In the coming year we will also focus significant energy on maintaining the connectivity of wild lands between the Peaks and the Mogollon Rim country, key places that are so vital for wide-ranging species like black bear.

**Keep the Arizona Strip Remote** The Trust will continue to protect the integrity of the strip's two new national monuments—Grand Canyon-Parashant and Vermilion Cliffs—through completion of management plans that respect and maintain the remote nature of these places. We will work on restoring the Tuweep grazing allotment around Mount Trumbull and creating a native seed nursery for grassland restoration.

**Restore the Greater Grand Canyon's Magnificent Ponderosa Pine Forests** Our leading-edge work on forest ecosystem restoration will continue with a new, 10,000-acre landscape scale project between the com-

munity of Kachina Village, Oak Creek Canyon, and the Mogollon Rim. We will also continue our work to build a new, "right-sized" forest products sector based on restoration byproducts.

**Reform Management of State Trust Lands** In 2003 the Trust will intensify our efforts to build a political coalition for reforming management of 9.3 million acres of state trust lands in Arizona. The reform proposal will seek conservation on the most ecologically significant of these lands as well as immediate designation of some of these lands for permanent conservation.

**Managing Growth and Development** 2003 will see completion and adoption of a new, conservation-based comprehensive plan for Coconino County, covering a major portion of the Greater Grand Canyon. The Trust has been a leader in developing this plan and will work hard to implement key provisions that protect and safeguard the region's resources in the face of rapid growth. We will continue our work to change land subdivision policy in the state and to protect key private lands throughout the region.

**Air and Energy** The Trust expects 2003 will bring culmination of our litigation to cleanup the Springerville Generating Station in Arizona and the San Juan Generating Station in New Mexico, ultimately leading to significantly cleaner air on the Colorado Plateau. We will also grow our efforts on community-based climate change mitigation strategies and development of renewable energy production in Arizona.

**Building a Conservation Constituency** Grand Canyon Trust will continue strengthening our efforts to bring more people into the conservation tent, through an active volunteer program, public education and outreach, and improved communication tools such as our website.

# Annual Report 2002

## FY 2002 PROGRAM EXPENSES

|                             |                  |             |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| <b>Greater Grand Canyon</b> | <b>4,438,974</b> | <b>80%</b>  |
| <b>Arches/Canyonlands</b>   | <b>848,600</b>   | <b>15%</b>  |
| <b>Virgin River</b>         | <b>228,540</b>   | <b>5%</b>   |
|                             | <b>5,516,114</b> | <b>100%</b> |

## FY 2002 EXPENSES

|                                   |                  |             |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| <b>Program Services</b>           | <b>5,516,114</b> | <b>90%</b>  |
| <b>Education</b>                  | <b>86,459</b>    | <b>1%</b>   |
| <b>Development and membership</b> | <b>412,214</b>   | <b>7%</b>   |
| <b>General and administrative</b> | <b>138,167</b>   | <b>2%</b>   |
|                                   | <b>6,152,954</b> | <b>100%</b> |

## FY 2002 REVENUE

|                         |                  |             |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| <b>Grants</b>           | <b>2,362,262</b> | <b>77%</b>  |
| <b>Donation</b>         | <b>271,278</b>   | <b>9%</b>   |
| <b>Membership</b>       | <b>430,346</b>   | <b>14%</b>  |
| <b>Donated services</b> | <b>53,221</b>    | <b>2%</b>   |
| <b>Other</b>            | <b>-47,621</b>   | <b>-2%</b>  |
|                         | <b>3,069,486</b> | <b>100%</b> |



# Statements of Financial Position

Year Ended September 30, 2002 and 2001

| ASSETS  | 2002      | 2001       |
|---|-----------|------------|
| Current Assets:                               |           |            |
| Cash  | 1,111,528 | 1,163,276  |
| Account receivable                            | 20,223    | 107,483    |
| Prepaid insurance                             | 10,699    | 2,426      |
| Investment                                    |           | 247,887    |
| Deposits                                      | 24,795    | 12,575     |
| Total current assets                          | 1,167,245 | 1,533,647  |
| Property and Equipment:                       |           |            |
| Land  | 119,500   | 119,500    |
| Land - Program                                | 770,580   | 5,800,000  |
| Land improvements                             | 48,641    | 48,641     |
| Building                                      | 687,132   | 465,342    |
| Office equipment                              | 232,935   | 206,439    |
| Construction in progress                      |           | 120,000    |
|   | 1,858,788 | 6,759,922  |
| Less accumulated depreciation                 | -259,786  | -201,644   |
| Net property and equipment                    | 1,599,002 | 6,558,278  |
| Investment - PNC Bank                         |           |            |
| Permanent Sustainable Fund                    | 886,141   | 1,118,629  |
| Alice Wyss Fund                               | 354,381   | 402,002    |
| Total investment                              | 1,240,522 | 1,520,631  |
| Other Assets                                  |           |            |
| Conservation easement                         | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000  |
| Total other assets                            | 1,100,000 | 1,100,000  |
|   | 5,106,769 | 10,712,556 |
| <b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>             |           |            |
| Current Liabilities:                          |           |            |
| Account payable                               | 25,316    | 254,455    |
| Accrued expenses                              | 10,915    | 117,231    |
| Bank line of credit                           | 129,136   | 36,000     |
| Current portion of long-term debt             |           | 2,950,000  |
| Total current liabilities                     | 165,367   | 3,357,686  |
| Long-term debt, less current portion (Note 4) | 670,000   |            |
| Total liabilities                             | 835,367   | 3,357,686  |
| Net Assets:                                   |           |            |
| Unrestricted                                  | 1,956,389 | 4,940,583  |
| Temporarily restricted                        | 860,632   | 912,285    |
| Permanently restricted                        | 1,454,381 | 1,502,002  |
| Total net assets                              | 4,271,402 | 7,354,870  |
| Total liabilities and net assets              | 5,106,769 | 10,712,556 |



# Statements of Activity

Year Ended September 30, 2002 and 2001

| CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS                           | 2002       | 2001       |
|--|------------|------------|
| Revenues:  |            |            |
| Grants   | 47,065     | 487,310    |
| Contributions  | 271,278    | 3,334,762  |
| Membership income  | 430,346    | 427,137    |
| Donated materials and services                               | 53,221     | 38,132     |
| Investment income  | -117,225   | -380,752   |
| Other income   | 35,197     | 81,168     |
| Loss on disposition  |            | 300        |
| Net assets released from restrictions                        | 2,448,878  | 2,013,740  |
| Total unrestricted revenues                                  | 3,168,760  | 6,001,797  |
| Expenses:  |            |            |
| Program services   | 5,516,114  | 2,819,874  |
| Education  | 86,459     | 89,404     |
| Development and membership                                   | 412,214    | 505,803    |
| General and administrative                                   | 138,167    | 39,833     |
| Total expenses   | 6,152,954  | 3,454,914  |
| Net increase in unrestricted net assets                      | -2,984,194 | 2,546,883  |
| <b>CHANGES IN TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS</b>          |            |            |
| Grants and contributions                                     | 2,397,225  | 1,999,187  |
| Net assets released from restrictions                        | -2,448,878 | -2,013,740 |
| Net (decrease) increase in temporarily Restricted net assets | -51,653    | -14,553    |
| <b>CHANGES IN PERMANENTLY RESTRICTED NET ASSETS</b>          |            |            |
| Conservation easement  |            | 100,000    |
| Income on investments  | -47,621    | -117,045   |
| Increase in permanently restricted net assets                | -47,621    | -17,045    |
| Increase in net assets                                       | -3,083,468 | 2,515,285  |
| Net assets at beginning of year                              | 7,354,870  | 4,839,585  |
| Net assets at end of year                                    | 4,271,402  | 7,354,870  |

During the year ended September 30, 2001 the Trust purchased 247 acres of land encompassing the Dry Lake Caldera near Flagstaff, Arizona for a purchase price of \$3,000,000. This land was appraised at \$5,800,000 and thus the Trust recorded the land at its fair market value and recorded a non-cash contribution from the seller of the land in the amount of \$2,800,000. The purpose of the purchase is to preserve biologically significant habitat and valuable open space within the caldera. During the year ended September 30, 2002 the Trust sold the property to the United States Forest Service for \$2,500,000. The Trust recorded the difference between the acquisition value of \$5,800,000 and the sales price of \$2,500,000 (or \$3,300,000) as a non-cash contribution.