



Western Watersheds MESSENGER

Vol. XX, No. 1

Spring 2013



Jon Marvel
photo ©Dan Dry

A Look Back After Twenty Years

by Jon Marvel

Over twenty years Western Watersheds Project's remarkable accomplishments have changed archaic public land management across the west. Considering that WWP is a small organization with a staff of only fourteen people, our steadfast efforts have had an outside impact on the management and health of our public lands.

From the kipukas of Idaho to the Sonoran Desert in Arizona to the banks of the upper Missouri River in Montana and from the Black Hills of South Dakota to the Carrizo Plain in California, the watersheds and wildlife of these iconic landscapes survive because of Western Watersheds Project.

As many readers will remember, Idaho Watersheds Project (changed to Western Watersheds Project in 2001) was founded in 1993 by Linn Kincannon, Lynne Stone and myself to create a nonprofit entity that would apply and bid for expiring grazing leases on Idaho's school endowment lands. IWP endeavored to raise more money for Idaho's public schools and to better protect and restore the riparian areas on leased endowment lands damaged by unmanaged livestock grazing.

The lengthy and contentious fight over the management of Idaho's school endowment lands led to a historic series of precedent-setting court wins in 1999 with the help of our supporters and our terrific attorneys at Advocates For The West in Boise. IWP prevailed in three separate unanimous

Continued on Next Page

Western Watersheds Project: Working to protect and restore western watersheds and wildlife through education, public policy initiatives and litigation.

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decisions at the Idaho Supreme Court all issued on the same day.

Those court wins dramatically improved the management of the 1,800,000 acres of Idaho's school endowment lands leased for livestock grazing through restoration of streams and uplands and in monetary returns to the school children of Idaho.

To this day WWP still holds the lease for the 640 acres of Idaho public school endowment land located on Lake Creek in Custer County that was the original grazing lease application of IWP in 1993. The riparian and watershed health of Lake Creek has dramatically improved in the succeeding twenty years because of WWP.

WWP's Idaho school endowment land effort continues today along with expanded efforts challenging and reforming both state and federal public land management in eleven states across the west to protect and restore western watersheds and wildlife.

Since the public school endowment lands are just a modest part of the public lands across the west and because Nevada has almost no public school endowment lands, in the late 1990s WWP began to expand our work to influence and improve management of all western public lands including those managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, various State Departments of Wildlife and especially the two largest, the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service. These agencies are responsible for the management of more than 300,000,000 acres of public land in eleven western states.

Western Watersheds Project staff members are experts in delving into the details of agency operations. WWP has become one of the most



(Left to Right) Jon, Xuma and Stefanie Marvel

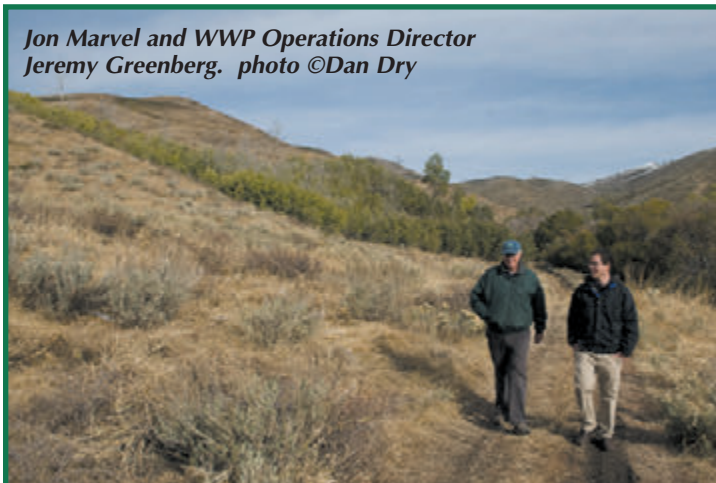
capable organizations keeping federal and state agencies in compliance with the law.

A good example of WWP's ability to find weaknesses with agency decisions is the ongoing story of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's (WDFW) management of Wildlife Areas. Scattered across the state, these Wildlife Areas are often highly important habitat and were typically acquired from private owners by the WDFW solely to benefit wildlife and fish. Unfortunately Washington State has routinely allowed, sometimes at no cost at all to ranchers, Wildlife Areas to be grazed by cattle and sheep without regard for negative impacts on the native animals and fish for which the Areas were acquired in the first place.

At the request of Washington State supporters and WWP Advisory Board members Dr. Don Johnson and Dr. Steven Herman, WWP embarked on an effort to change abuse of Wildlife Areas in 2002. The result was an important Washington State Court victory which overturned WDFW management of the Pintler Creek watershed in the Asotin Wildlife Area in eastern Washington. That victory was expanded through negotiations to permanently remove livestock grazing from most of the Whiskey Dick Wildlife Area near Ellensburg, Washington protecting 25,000 acres!

For its entire existence WWP has had a focus on the public lands in our home state of Idaho where we have won many protests, appeals and court decisions that have greatly improved public lands management for a host of native wildlife and fish species. Just this winter the BLM proposed significant reductions in livestock grazing on over 300,000 acres in Owyhee County, Idaho to better

*Jon Marvel and WWP Operations Director
Jeremy Greenberg. photo ©Dan Dry*



protect Sage-grouse habitat. Because of successful WWP litigation, it is likely upcoming BLM grazing decisions in Owyhee County will significantly reduce livestock grazing to benefit native wildlife and fish.

A truly uplifting highlight of WWP's work has been our efforts to protect and restore Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep on the Payette National Forest in Idaho. Thanks to litigation brought over the last several years by WWP, two partner organizations and Advocates for the West, the Forest Service was able to withstand extraordinary political pressure and closed 70% of all domestic sheep allotments on the Payette National Forest to protect Bighorns from the risks of transmission of pulmonary diseases from domestic sheep.

In 2010 WWP innovatively accomplished a precedent-setting agreement with El Paso Corporation, a Houston-based natural gas transmission company. In return for agreeing not to litigate El Paso's proposed 650 mile Ruby Pipeline from Opal, Wyoming to Malin, Oregon, El Paso agreed to contribute \$15,000,000 over ten years to the newly created Sagebrush Habitat Conservation Fund. The Fund's mission is dedicated to buying voluntarily offered federal grazing permits wherever they can be permanently retired. Within the next six months, WWP and the Sagebrush Fund

expect to accomplish the retirement of 140,000 acres of public land from livestock grazing!

On the broader landscape of the entire public land area managed by the Bureau of Land Management in eleven western states, WWP showed its moxie in 2006 by challenging and winning Idaho federal district court and 9th Circuit Court of Appeals rejections of new grazing regulations for the BLM affecting over 150,000,000 acres that were illegally promulgated by the George W. Bush administration. Winning such a comprehensive court victory was an unprecedented event.

These notable accomplishments and all others too numerous to include here underline Western Watersheds Project's commitment, capability and perseverance in what is often a very adverse political climate of the American West.

While Western Watersheds Project was created twenty years ago with the intention that it would be a "project" with a finite existence and not institutionalized in perpetuity, it seems clear that WWP's qualities of steadfastness, pluck, dedication and tenacity are still needed for a few more years or at least until the cows come home!

***Jon Marvel is Executive Director of WWP.
He lives in Hailey, Idaho.***



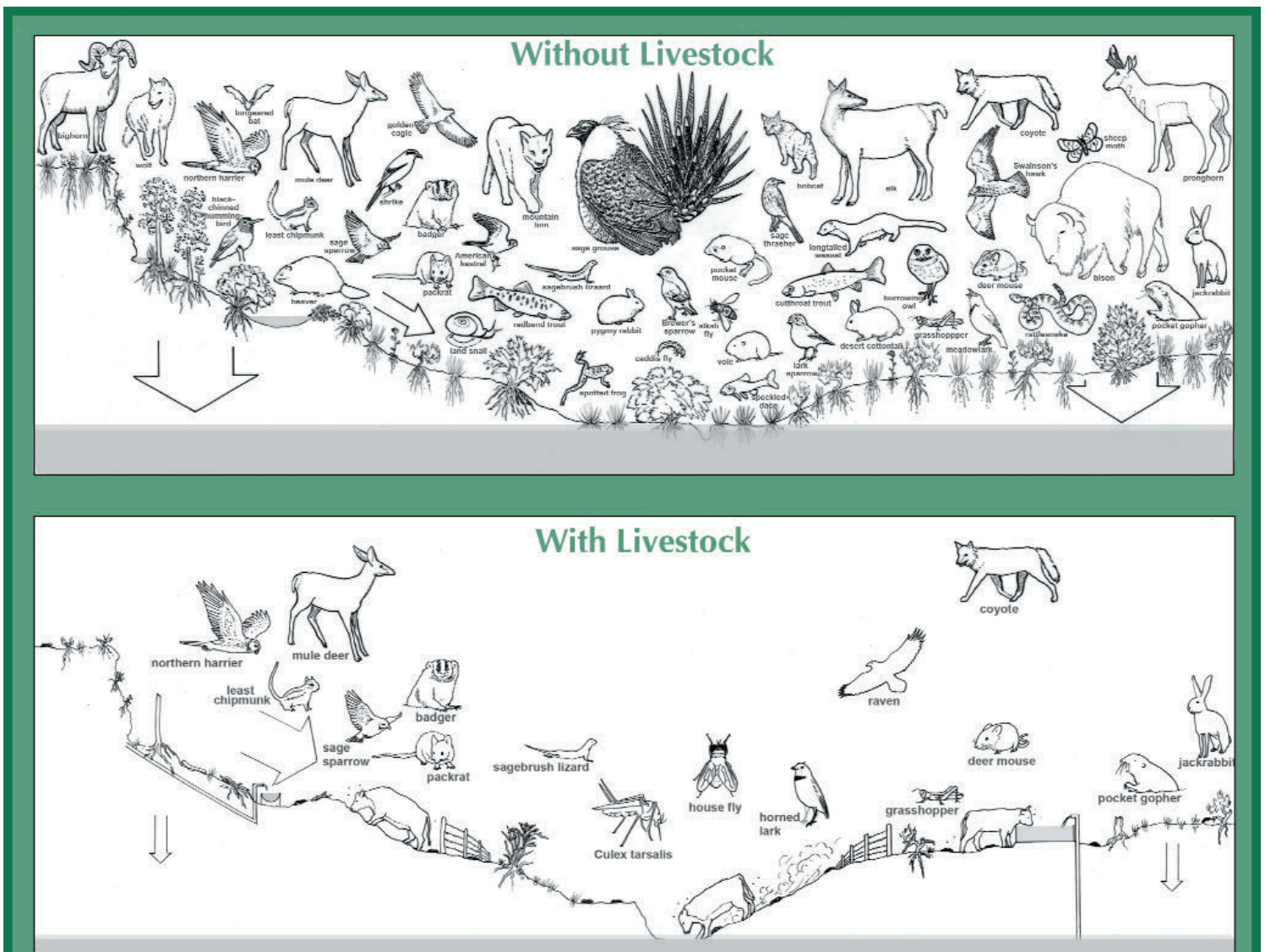
*Lake Creek in 1994 and today.
Inset photo ©Lynne Stone
photo ©Heath Hancock, Idaho Department of Lands*

Grazing's Impact on Sagebrush Steppe

Cattle and sheep have occupied the sagebrush steppe for more than 100 years. It is difficult to find any place in the rural west that has never had livestock grazing on it unless it is inaccessible for reasons of topography or distance from surface water.

The rich community of plants and animals in the upper diagram represent the typical spectrum found in the sage steppe and its riparian partner before livestock were introduced. Species shown are intended to represent a sample of wildlife then present; it does not include all species that are found in sagebrush steppe. Arrows show relative soil percolation and runoff from precipitation.

Cumulative impacts from livestock are shown in the bottom diagram: loss of vegetation, erosion and increased runoff, down-cut stream channel and lowering of water table. The original native bunchgrasses with their deep roots have been replaced by exotic weedy species such as cheatgrass, facilitated by livestock and the accompanying management activities of fences and water developments for them. There are additional losses that are not depicted in this diagram, such as loss of soil structure and loss of soil crusts.



Western Watersheds Project thanks Board Member Karen Klitz for her talented rendering of the impacts of livestock in the sage steppe! This visual aide clearly shows that public lands livestock operations lead to depauperate ecosystems. For a high-resolution image visit wildwolves.homeip.net/sagesteppe.jpg



Protecting an Ancient Heritage from Grazing by Erik Ryberg

When we look at the effects of livestock grazing on public lands we usually focus on the effects to fish and wildlife, soil productivity, vegetation and of course the raw monetary costs of operating this expensive program. But, where I live in the American Southwest, cultural and archaeological resources are often another consideration.

Western Watersheds Project recently obtained a court order against the Coconino Forest in Arizona over a grazing plan that failed to consider impacts to archaeological resources.

The facts were compelling. The Forest Service planned to graze a 52,000 acre area that the court described as featuring “a striking array and density of archaeological sites” dating from 8000 B.C. Although only four percent of the area has been surveyed, nearly 800 archaeological sites have already been found in this grazing allotment including a 34-room pueblo, numerous pit houses, artifact scatters, ceremonial sites, ball courts and even a cliff dwelling. The area also features a pit house from around 1100 A.D. with an intact roof.

It is pretty unlikely that livestock are going to do much damage to a cliff dwelling, but anyone who has witnessed an archaeological dig knows how much care goes into locating and preserving what is found. In Arizona people are still finding intact or largely-intact pottery just lying on the ground. In fact, just this past October, the U.S. Border Patrol found a beautiful 1,000 year old pot resting on a rock, intact, not far from Tucson.

Despite the high density of these sites and despite their obvious cultural value, the Forest Service’s cultural analysis didn’t even merit the term “ cursory.” The Service simply stated that livestock and wildlife affected these resources in the past and could be expected to continue do so in the future. For this reason, they said no further analysis was needed. They also noted there are academics who know about the area and who could be presumed to alert the authorities if livestock harmed anything.

I was astonished and even a bit personally offended when I first read this alleged “analysis” (it was only one paragraph long) justifying future livestock grazing in the area. I have always admired and been fascinated by the skills and cultures of people who occupied this area before Westerners arrived. Such callous and dismissive analysis justifying this cattle grazing struck me as a sharp betrayal of and disrespect for the past and other cultures.

Fortunately, the court agreed and pointedly rejected the Forest Service’s arguments that these archaeological resources were not “extraordinary” and also rejected their (worse) argument that the record only showed that “wild” ungulates, not “domestic” ones, might do damage to pottery and other cultural artifacts.

I was particularly pleased that the judge also reminded the Forest Service that unless it can be “certain” that there will not be impacts to cultural resources, a much more thorough job of analyzing livestock impacts to cultural resources is needed.

***Erik Ryberg is WWP's Arizona Legal Counsel.
He lives in Tucson, Arizona***



*An example of the outstanding archeological resources
on the Coconino National Forest.*

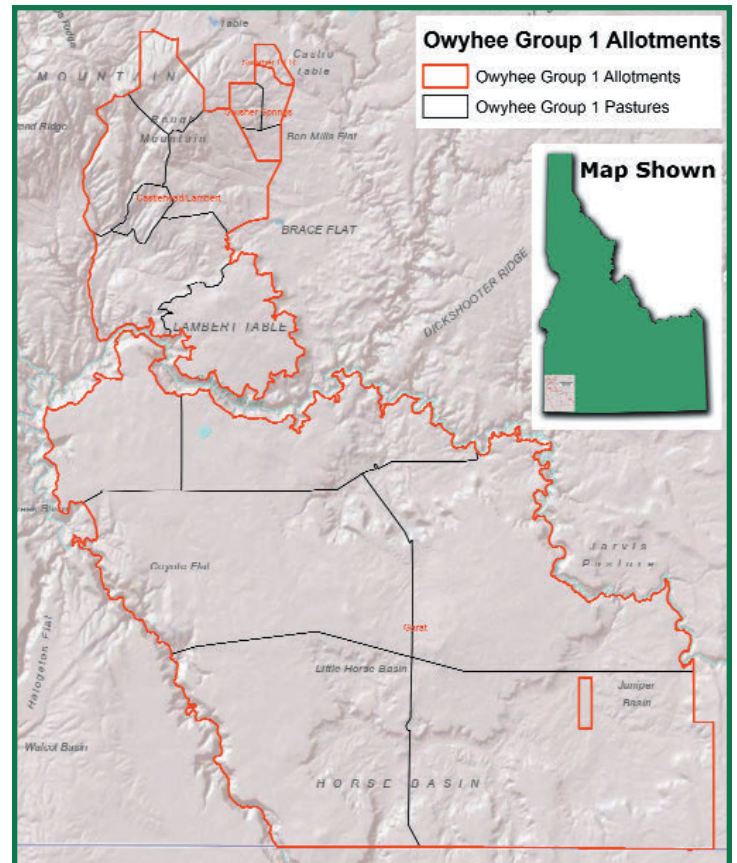


One Step Forward in the Owyhee Canyonlands! by Katie Fite

After decades of fighting to protect Greater sage-grouse habitat in the Owyhee Canyonlands of Idaho, Western Watersheds Project was pleased this winter when the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) released proposed grazing decisions that significantly reduce grazing on three Owyhee County, Idaho allotments of about 250,000 acres, the Garat, Castlehead-Lambert and Swisher Springs allotments. Although the BLM decisions don't go far enough, WWP is pleased to see the agency taking a step in the right direction in response to WWP's long-term efforts.

Western Watersheds Project has litigated cattle and sheep production on public lands in Owyhee County since the late 1990s when one of our lawsuits forced the BLM to move forward on new livestock management plans stalled by political interference. WWP's court victory was appealed but in 2002 the Ninth Circuit Court of appeals ruled in WWP's favor and stated, "Water is life, and the health of the Owyhee depends on the health of its streams. Unfortunately, cattle grazing now threatens the life of the Owyhee." Because of that decision the BLM had to start evaluating the impact of cattle and sheep on 68 grazing allotments that were subject to WWP's victory.

In 2003 new BLM managers pushed back the positive changes that were underway. WWP fought to keep the allotment evaluations on track and to keep the positive changes implemented to help



heal redband trout streams and sage-grouse habitat in place. This pressure has finally resulted in the first BLM proposed decisions to reduce grazing on these Owyhee County allotments.

Even though the BLM's livestock reductions are welcome, there are still needed improvements for these proposed grazing decisions that fail to make many needed changes to protect these lands. For example, the BLM largely abandons any accountability for the severely degraded streams and springs on Juniper Mountain on the Castlehead-Lambert allotment and claims junipers are "encroaching" even though historic land



Owyhee River Canyonlands
photo ©orsierraclub.wordpress.com/2010/08/

surveys from 1914 document their long-term presence. Some of the streams have no standards for livestock use at all and trampling damage goes unchecked. Unfortunately, on all of these allotments, the BLM continues very harmful spring grazing on nesting and brood-rearing habitat for sage-grouse. The BLM also proposes harmful levels of cattle grazing across the uplands leaving watersheds vulnerable. Nesting sage-grouse will be exposed from reduced hiding cover and will suffer from increased predation. Perhaps startlingly even these shortcomings are a big improvement over the mismanagement of past decades.

The Owyhee ranchers and their political allies have complained that the BLM cutbacks are going to put them out of business; a business that imperils sage-grouse and Redband trout. Ironically the BLM's analysis in the Owyhee Resource Management Plan found that only a very few jobs would be affected by implementing reductions in



*Wetlands destroyed by grazing.
photo ©Katie Fite*

livestock grazing. Farming, the dairy industry and jobs in Ada and Canyon counties are what really drive the economy of Owyhee County.

In order to encourage the BLM to do even better, Western Watersheds Project will be protesting the three proposed decisions. In keeping with Judge B. Lynn Winmill's ruling in a WWP federal district court decision about Owyhee County public land grazing last year, "To the extent livestock and sage grouse conflict, it is grazing that must yield."

Western Watersheds Project will make sure that it does.

***Katie Fite is WWP's Biodiversity Director.
She lives in Boise, Idaho.***

Help Western Watersheds Project with a Bequest

The mission of Western Watersheds Project is to protect and restore western watersheds and wildlife through education, public policy and litigation. Everything WWP does to influence the restoration of western public lands is based on a vision that western North America may be the only place on earth where enough of the native landscape and wildlife still exists to make possible the restoration of a wild natural world.

We are doing important work and your gift through careful estate planning can make a lasting difference for WWP.

There are several methods in which planned giving may be set up. A bequest is an arrangement made in a donor's will that is a simple and uncomplicated approach to planned giving. A gift of stock is another easy way to support Western Watersheds Project. Other methods to facilitate a planned giving donation include a charitable remainder trust, a charitable lead trust or a gift annuity. Please talk to your accountant or financial planner to fully understand the potential tax benefits of different giving options.

Western Watersheds Project's accomplishments have been possible through the generosity of our dedicated members and we appreciate your support!

If you have questions, please contact Carter Hedberg, Chief Development Officer for Western Watersheds Project, at 208.720.4366 or carterhedberg@westernwatersheds.org



Olympic Range, Washington State

Voices Of Supp



When you do a full accounting of the myriad costs of livestock production, including effects on water quality, predators, the spread of weeds, destruction of riparian areas, spread of disease to wildlife, damage to plant communities and so on, I feel there is no single human activity that has more environmental impact across the West. Fortunately WWP recognizes this fact, and is the most effective organization in the West dealing with the tragic and nearly ubiquitous destruction caused by livestock production.

-George Wuerthner, Board Member



Thanks to the organizational vision of Jon Marvel and the membership of WWP, Asotin Creek "Wild Steelhead Refuge" was protected from livestock industry abuse. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife was ordered to remove cattle from those Public Lands using litigation as a conservation tool. Thank you Western Watersheds Project for your efforts to protect and restore watersheds on all Public Lands in the Western United States.

-Dr. Don Johnson, Advisory Board, past Board of Directors



Why do I love WWP? I love it for its inexorable approach to protecting public land. Plus, the people in the organization are warm, intelligent, and dedicated.

-Dr. Erin Anchustegui, Board Member

The Western Watersheds revolutionized the way A managed by the governm protecting them. Agencies Management and Forest ranchers to abuse public oversight. Decisions were the environment continu changed when the WWP forced the agencies to ac start protecting and resto

-Richard Curti

ort...



WWP is the ONLY organization in the west standing up for our wildlife and watersheds against the overpowering forces of the livestock industry, a biased media, and captive agencies – not to mention environmental organizations that pander to these interests and make our job more difficult by lending credibility to corruption in order to satisfy naïve funders.

-Dr. John Carter, Former Utah Director, Advisory Board Member



I have held positions in a lot of environmental groups, but Western Watersheds from the start made me feel that I was truly being effective in changing the West.

-Dr. Ralph Maughan, Vice President, Board of Directors

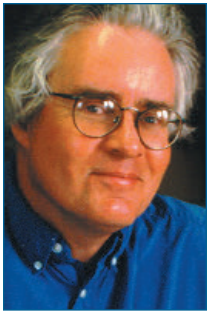


Project has single handedly America's public lands are being mental agencies responsible for es like the Bureau of Land Service have traditionally allowed lands with little if any real e routinely rubber stamped while ed on a downward spiral. This all challenged the status quo and ctually take steps to monitor and oring abused lands and watersheds.

s, WWP Member Ethel, Washington

Why Western Watersheds? Well, I was getting pretty fed up trying to enjoy my public land — it's not multiple use at all, just cow use. Because it wasn't feasible to change the entrenched system as an individual, I looked around for a law-and-order group that would cowboy up to the job that needed to be done, and rein in the abuses. And over the years WWP has been highly successful in doing just that, changing the face of the West.

-Dr. Tom Pringle, Advisory Board



Small allotment = Big win! Allotment closure in the Sawtooth National Recreation Area

by Jon Marvel

In early March, WWP received some unexpected good news from the Sawtooth National Forest announcing its intention to close the Obsidian Cattle and Horse allotment!

WWP has a long-standing interest in the Obsidian allotment. It was private land until 1974 when it was condemned and acquired by the Forest Service in order to protect the scenic purposes of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. Since that time the land were designated the Obsidian grazing allotment and permitted for cattle. Valley Sun L.L.C. had acquired the permit in 2000 as part of the purchase of the Abatti Ranch, now the Greenfire Preserve. For five years WWP managed to have an agreement for non-use on the allotment as preferred applicant for the grazing permit, but about 6 years ago the Forest Service refused to renew the permit and the allotment has been vacant from livestock grazing since.

In 2012, the Forest Service initiated a NEPA analysis to reopen the allotment as a forage reserve. Challis area ranchers had been pressuring

the agency to let them use the recovering lands. WWP toured the allotment with the agency in July 2012 and strongly recommended closure, but the subsequent scoping documents proposed that it be designated a forage reserve with just the riparian lands along the Salmon River closed to livestock use. WWP weighed in with comments once again.

It was it with great surprise and delight when WWP learned of the revised final decision to close the entire allotment, remove wildlife-unfriendly fencing, and promote education and visitation opportunities in the allotment instead. This action will protect 482 acres (including 115 acres of riparian vegetation and 367 acres of upland sagebrush habitat) in the Sawtooth Valley from cows for the foreseeable future.

This is an important change, because this small allotment provides habitat for pronghorn, elk, moose, osprey, bald eagle, mule deer, and wolves, and the stretch of the Salmon River that passes through the allotment is "critical habitat" for the Snake River sockeye, Chinook salmon, Snake River steelhead, and Columbia River bull trout. Native wildlife, listed fish, and plants will now be free of the threats of livestock trampling and herbivory. Success indeed!

*Jon Marvel is WWP's Executive Director.
He lives in Hailey, Idaho.*



*Fencing Protects Valley Creek near Stanley, Idaho.
photo ©www.flickr.com/rangewriter/*

Remembering John J. King

Western Watersheds Project was saddened to learn of the sudden passing of longtime supporter John Jay King of Idaho Falls. John died in January of 2013 shortly after being diagnosed with cancer. He was 62.

John was an avid explorer hiking many high, unnamed peaks in Idaho and Montana creating his own personal hiking maps and considered his time in the mountains to be "his kind of spirituality." He enjoyed skiing, bicycling and gardening, and shared vegetables from his garden with neighbors and friends. His career at the Idaho National Laboratory included work in nuclear physics, nuclear cleanup and meteorology.

He is survived by his brother Rufus (Rebecca) King of Friendsville, TN, brother Daryl (Diana) King of Wheatfield, IN and his sister Karen (Curtis) Kelm of Green Valley, Arizona.

John's family contacted WWP after his death to convey his wish to leave a generous bequest to the organization. WWP extends our condolences to his friends and family and our gratitude to John for helping sustain our work to protect the places he loved.



Please join us to learn the latest news about WWP and our plans for the coming year!

You Are Cordially Invited To The WWP Annual Members and Board Meeting May 11, 2013 at 11:00 A.M. M.D.T. at the Greenfire Preserve, Clayton, Idaho.

The Greenfire Preserve is located 7/10 of a mile south of the intersection of State Highway 75 and the East Fork Salmon River Road about 4 miles east of Clayton, Idaho. You will see the gateway to the Greenfire House on your Left (east) on the County road.

The area is very scenic with opportunities for hiking, photography and wildlife viewing.

Lunch will be provided by WWP. The Board and Members Meetings will be over around 4:00 P.M.

Please RSVP to the WWP Hailey Office: 208-788-2290

wwp@westernwatersheds.org



Protection is Proposed for Gunnison Sage-grouse. Is There Hope for Greater Sage-grouse too?

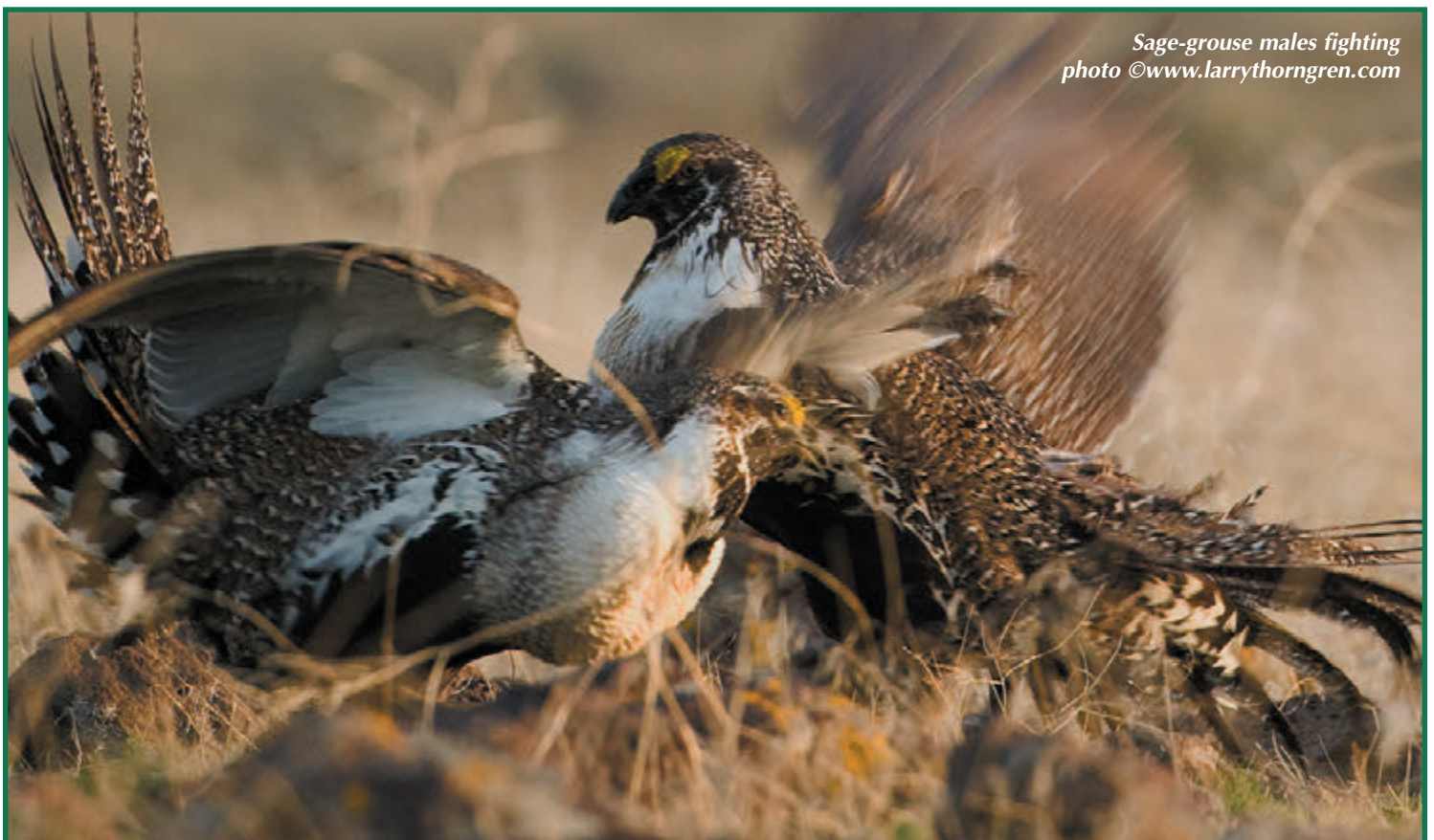
by Greta Anderson

Western Watersheds Project has been working for years to get the Greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) Endangered Species Act (ESA) protection. WWP joined the original listing petition in 2003 and continues to work on the ground allotment by allotment to ensure that sage-grouse habitat is protected. We've been to court numerous times and challenged management plans on 30 million acres of western public lands for failure to consider impact to this species. The federal agencies have thus far turned a blind eye to the effects of livestock grazing on the ground-dwelling bird.

However, in January of 2013, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced its proposal to list the Gunnison sage-grouse (*C. minimus*) as an

Endangered Species under the ESA and to provide 1.7 million acres of critical habitat in Colorado and Utah. Gunnison sage-grouse have a much more restricted range than the closely-related Greater sage-grouse but both birds face the same threats from livestock grazing: livestock permanently alter sage-grouse habitat and eat plants integral for sage-grouse survival. Damaging effects from livestock grazing on Gunnison sage-grouse described in the proposed ESA listing include invasive species infestations, fences and other destructive infrastructure, trampled nests causing nest abandonment, increased predation and decreased successful reproduction.

The proposed listing rule also describes the process by which the federal land management agencies evaluate livestock impacts or not. As WWP well knows, insufficient and ineffective agency oversight is dooming these birds on the public lands that compose most of the species' habitat. By relying on the agencies to do the right thing, we fear the FWS is placing a losing bet on



Sage-grouse males fighting
photo ©www.larrythorngren.com

the future of the sage-grouse and the sagebrush ecosystem.

Under a settlement agreement with conservation groups, the FWS has until October 2013 to finalize its protection for the Gunnison sage-grouse and to review the status of the Bi-State sage-grouse population, an isolated, genetically distinct sage-grouse population located on the California-Nevada border. Unfortunately, that same agreement specifies that FWS can stall until 2015 to protect the Greater sage-grouse. It's an unnecessary delay, but the Gunnison's proposed listing shows that the agency already knows how all sage-grouse are harmed by actions in their habitats.

WWP hopes that the federal agencies will apply science consistently across sage-grouse range and find in favor of protecting the sage steppe west-wide.

***Greta Anderson is WWP Deputy Director.
She lives in Arizona.***

Two trips in mid-March to a Greater sage-grouse lek near Hailey provided a spectacular view of the birds in full strut! Because of the early snowmelt this year, the grouse were active at least two weeks earlier in March than most years. Some of the lek area was burned last year by a lightning-caused fire. Even with these changes, there were up to 50 male grouse showing off for the females, who were discreetly watching from nearby sagebrush. The popping sounds, the fanning tails, and the dancing birds all made a lasting – and inspiring– impression.

It is a great experience to witness brilliant dawn sunlight on dozens of strutting grouse.



WWP is pleased to introduce our new chief development officer, Carter Hedberg

Carter, a Minnesota native, discovered the Wood River Valley of Idaho over 20 years ago while visiting friends in the area. He fell in love with the natural beauty of the mountains and knew that when the timing was right he would move to the Sun Valley area.

Carter learned the importance of proper environmental stewardship while growing up in rural southern Minnesota. His family raised most of their own produce and what they couldn't raise they would purchase from local family farmers. From an early age Carter learned that our earth needed to be treated with love and respect.

After receiving a B.A. in International Relations at Hamline University in St. Paul, Minnesota, Carter began work in the Twin Cities business community. Eventually he held leadership positions with progressive and innovative companies like Room & Board and Target. 2009 brought the long sought change that Carter desired when he permanently relocated to the Wood River Valley.

Recently, as Executive Director, Carter led the Sawtooth Botanical Garden, an environmentally focused Idaho nonprofit, through an unprecedented period of growth in garden development, donor partnership and membership. He believes in community involvement and is a frequent volunteer with many of the local nonprofit organizations.

WWP is excited to welcome Carter as it's newest team member. We're confident his deep-rooted commitment to the environment, skill-set and professional experience will make a difference to our organization.

WWP extends special thanks to the following supporters, each of whom contributed \$100 or more to our efforts since the last newsletter. This generous assistance helps to preserve and restore habitat for many species.

Marilu & Charles Adams
 Susan Allison
 Erin Anchustequi
 Karl Anderson
 Greta Anderson
 John Andrick
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 Susan Gilliland
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 Howard Siegel
 Sky Island Alliance
 Richard & Judith Smooke
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 Al Trearse
 Todd Tucci
 Robert Tucker
 Turtle & Tortoise Care Society
 The von der Heyden Family Foundation
 Ted Walczak
 Charles Walter
 Dean & Susan Warren
 Jenny Weidensee
 Susan & Richard Wensell
 Catherine Williams
 John Willisch
 Laura Wright
 Yellowstone Buffalo Foundation
 Theresa Zmola
 Ben Zuckerman

Western Watersheds Project 2012 Annual Financial Report

(All Figures Rounded)

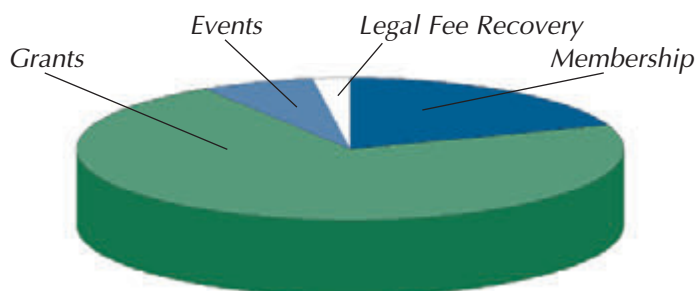
Income

Memberships and Contributions	\$87,400.00
Grants	\$322,000.00
Events and Earned Income.....	\$30,300.00
Legal Fee Recovery	\$10,100.00
Total Income	\$449,900.00

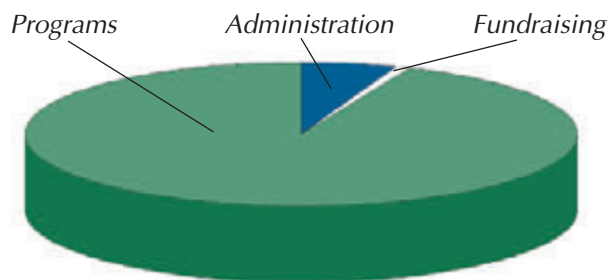
Expense

Accounting	\$2,500.00
Portfolio Management	\$4,400.00
Donation Processing	\$2,300.00
Conferences & Meetings	\$1,900.00
Contract Services.....	\$35,400.00
Equipment Rental & Maintenance	\$1,400.00
Insurance.....	\$20,000.00
Legal	\$40,200.00
Occupancy	\$22,500.00
Payroll	\$425,100.00
Payroll Expenses	\$32,700.00
Postage & Shipping	\$5,600.00
Printing & Publications	\$96,700.00
Grazing Leases	\$600.00
Program Expense	\$200.00
Supplies	\$6,100.00
Telephone	\$8,300.00
Travel.....	\$32,800.00
Website	\$5,500.00
Total Expense	\$744,200.00
Net Income	-\$294,300.00
Transfers from Capital Assets.....	\$300,000.00
Year End Balance.....	\$5,700.00

Income:



Expenses:



Western Watersheds Project Staff

Jon Marvel	Executive Director
Greta Anderson	Deputy Director
Ken Cole	NEPA Coordinator
Dr. Michael J. Connor.....	California Director
Katie Fite	Biodiversity Director
Jeremy Greenberg	Operations Director
Carter Hedberg	Chief Development Officer
Rick Hobson	Newsletter Production
Summer Nelson	Montana Director
Josh Osher	Public Policy Consultant
Jonathan Ratner	Colorado, Wyoming & Utah Director
Erik Ryberg	Arizona Legal Counsel
Larry Walker	RangeNet Director
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^ "While Western Watersheds Project was created twenty years ago with the intention that it would be a "project" with a finite existence and not institutionalized in perpetuity, it seems clear that WWP's qualities of steadfastness, pluck, dedication and tenacity are still needed for a few more years or at least until the cows come home!" - **Page One**