

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR

2022



TRUSTEES FOR ALASKA

SUSTAIN | PROTECT | REPRESENT

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DEAR SUPPORTERS:

Legal work requires doggedness and patience, because administrative processes and litigation take time, with pauses, rapid actions and media cycles mixed in for good measure. This year lived up to that expectation as we engaged in public processes, carried forward litigation, and intervened in court to advocate for climate action and the health of land, water, air, animals, and Alaskans now and for generations to come.

We once again held the line on new oil and gas drilling in the Arctic while pushing for enduring protections for clean water, abundant fish, and healthy wildlife across the state. In Bristol Bay, a record number of sockeye salmon returned to spawn as evidence of a thriving and essential watershed. These fisheries continue to nourish Alaska's human communities—and robust ecosystems of all living communities—even as other salmon runs struggle due to warming waters, being significant bycatch in other fisheries, pollution, and destroyed, disrupted, and degraded waterways.

Our decades-long effort to ensure the health of salmon continued this year as we joined partners and clients in making meaningful headway through agency processes to stop the proposed Pebble mine and any project like it, and to protect the Bristol Bay region's waterways, fisheries, and communities.



The importance of salmon to Alaskans and their cultures, traditions, food caches, and livelihoods requires endless attention and advocacy. Political and corporate pressure continues to threaten the rivers, streams, wetlands, and fish that Alaskans rely on and cherish. This year, Alaska's governor sought state funding to takeover Clean Water Act wetlands permitting from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Environmental Protection Agency—a dangerous proposition from a state without the capacity, knowledge, or ability to carry out that work and with a governor who supports the proposed Pebble mine and industrialization of any kind, no matter the cost to the animals and local people. We will stay vigilant in watching what happens with Clean Water Act permitting so we can take action that safeguards clean water, and healthy and abundant fish and wildlife.

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

We got good news this year, too, when several courts upheld prohibitions on brown bear baiting in national park lands in Alaska. The U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service rule that prohibits hunting practices like brown bear baiting in Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. The U.S. District Court also ruled that a 2020 National Park Service rule that allowed destructive and dangerous hunting practices on national preserves was poorly reasoned and arbitrary. The court sent that rule back to the Park Service to revise. We will resolutely defend wildlife diversity and biodiversity on public lands, and advocate for the many ways in which people engage in national parks and refuges, including by hiking, boating, learning about land and animals, and seeing wildlife.

The health of animals like these brown bears matters deeply throughout the state and world as the climate crisis makes many species more vulnerable than ever. Climate impacts caused by the oil and gas industry already imperil Beaufort Sea polar bears. It's alarming and disheartening that the Biden administration finalized a rule in 2021 that preemptively allows the very oil and gas industry that caused climate change to harass and even kill polar bears during oil and gas operations. We challenged this rule at the end of the last fiscal year and carried that litigation forward this year.

We also successfully stopped the proposed ConocoPhillips' Willow oil and gas project in court this year, preventing winter work and voiding the project's authorization while the U.S. Bureau of Land Management revisits its analysis and environmental review. Court wins like this give us time to work with clients, partners and others to build strategies for influencing policy and legislation

that can protect the health of the region and effectively address climate change over the long haul.

These efforts happen within dynamic and contentious spaces, of course, where political calculus and ideological division get in the way of problem-solving and decision-making that addresses the climate crisis and heads off disasters. The Biden administration released climate policies and set climate goals this year, for example, but decided to do a supplemental review of its Willow analysis rather than a new and thorough evaluation that includes the latest science on climate impacts. Needless to say, we will need to continue giving input during the agency processes and take potential legal actions around Willow for years to come, just as we do when working to protect the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, the region and issue that inspired our founding in 1974.

Like last year, our 2020 lawsuit challenging Trump-era approvals of the oil and gas leasing program in the Arctic Refuge took a pause this year while the current administration addresses legal problems with the leasing program. But we joined another lawsuit this year. We intervened on behalf of the Gwich'in Steering Committee and allies in a lawsuit filed by the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, the North Slope Borough, and the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation challenging the Biden administration's suspension of oil and gas activities in the Arctic Refuge.

We will defend that suspension, challenge the unlawful leasing program, and stand with the Gwich'in for as long as it takes to protect the coastal plain of the Arctic Refuge.

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Elsewhere in our Arctic work, the Biden administration acknowledged legal problems with the Trump-era approval of the proposed Ambler road in the southern Brooks Range, which would put a roughly 211-mile gravel transportation corridor across lands important to communities and animals like caribou and fish. The Bureau of Land Management began the process of requesting comments on the scope of that environmental review, and we submitted input on behalf of clients and partners.

Engaging in public processes like this is often where our work first becomes visible, while the courtroom is where it becomes front-and-center. We were in the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals to protect Izembek National Wildlife Refuge in multiple ways this year, and it certainly made the news. In March, a small panel of the court upheld a land swap that would allow a commercial road on the narrow and ecologically important Izembek Isthmus; in April, we filed a petition requesting that the full Ninth Circuit Court review that small-panel ruling.

The case is extremely important because a gravel road would do on-the-ground harm to the refuge and all the animals and people who rely on it. More troubling, if the court upholds the 2020 land exchange, it will give the okay for agency appointees to allow commercial infrastructure in national parks and refuges without Congressional oversight.

Our legal work can clearly have national and global influence. Whether plodding along outside the news cycles or exploding in social media, what we do in coalitions and the courtroom has profound impacts on land and water, wildlife and ecosystems, climate and food access, and ways of life and livelihoods now and in the decades to come.

We do this work knowing what's at stake. We do it with pride and gratitude to those we work alongside—our clients, partners, and supporters—indeed, to all of you who stand up with and speak out for all living beings and the planet we share, and who join us in doing the dogged work of calling those in power to account in court and ensuring that the people impacted by decisions have a say in them.

Thank you for tirelessly committing to protecting land, water, and communities in Alaska. Because of you, we can bring our tenacity, patience, and experience to the legal work ahead.

With respect and gratitude,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Vicki Clark". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping "V" and a stylized "C".

Vicki Clark, Executive Director

A photograph of two brown bears on a rocky shore. One bear is in the foreground, its mouth open, looking at a salmon that is jumping out of the water. Another bear is behind it, looking down. The water is splashing around the bears.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

CLEAN WATER & AIR

Protecting Bristol Bay salmon and ways of life

Sockeye salmon returned to Bristol Bay in record numbers during the summer of 2022. The quantity of fish surpassed the record returns from the prior year, with more than 78.3 million salmon counted. Many salmon runs and fisheries in Alaska have declined in recent years, yet Bristol Bay's fisheries thrive.

The proposed Pebble mine has threatened salmon and surrounding communities for decades. Trustees has, in turn, joined an array of groups working for enduring protections for Bristol Bay's waterways, fisheries, and communities. Together, we've made great inroads.

At the end of fiscal year 2021, for example, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers denied a Clean Water Act permit for the proposed Pebble mine, aided by Trustees' comments on the draft environmental impact statement. Of course, Pebble Limited Partnership (PLP) administratively appealed that decision this fiscal year, which means we will continue using our expertise with administrative processes to protect Bristol Bay for generations to come.

Also this fiscal year, the U.S. District Court granted the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's motion for remand in litigation that challenged the Trump administration's withdrawal of the Proposed Determination to protect the Pebble area under the Clean Water Act. This means the agency's process to protect the

CLEAN WATER & AIR (cont'd)

area can continue. As part of our work giving voice to issues, Trustees joined over 50 organizations in signing a letter to the agency requesting that it protect Bristol Bay's ecosystems, fisheries, communities, and ways of life.

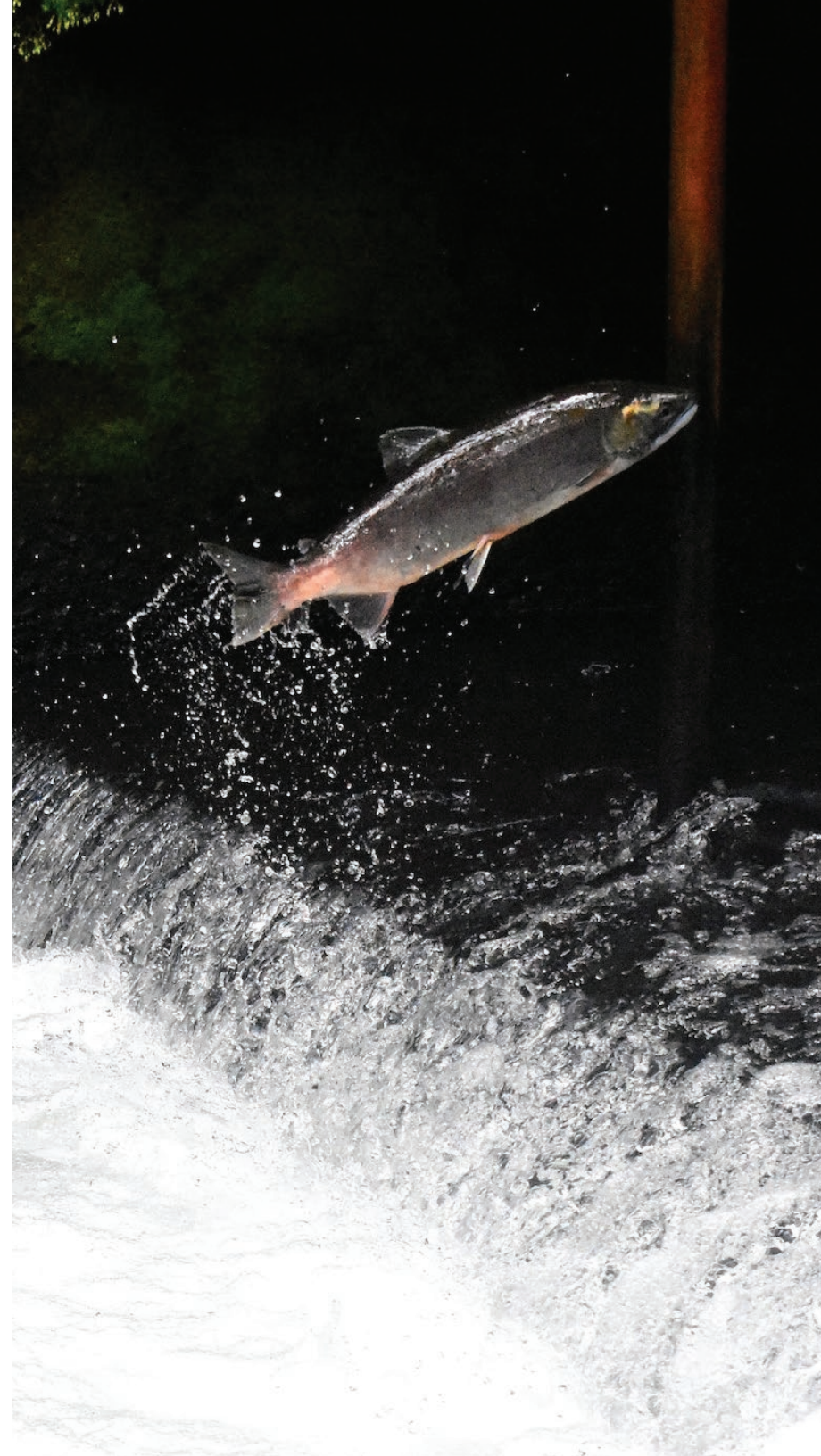
Then in May of 2022, the EPA released a proposal to prohibit the disposal and discharge of mining waste in certain areas of Bristol Bay. If finalized, this decision could help halt the Pebble mine proposal over the long run. Trustees submitted comments urging the agency to finalize these protections in a timely manner.

Abundant salmon bring food, culture, and nourishment to local Yup'ik, Dena'ina and Alutiiq Peoples and healthy food to people around the country and world. Bristol Bay fisheries have supported the health and culture of people for millennia and we will steadfastly work with our clients and partners to ensure that the region's waterways and salmon can continue to give and sustain life for generations to come.

More on clean water permitting

Early in 2022, Governor Dunleavy requested funding from the Alaska State Legislature to enable the state of Alaska to request responsibility for handling permitting processes for project proposals on wetlands covered by the Clean Water Act. The request would mean that the state would take control of permitting decisions currently handled by the more experienced and better-resourced U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Environmental Protection Agency.

At present, the budget and fate of state control of 404 permitting sits in limbo with the state legislature. We're watching this issue closely because of deep concerns about how the state would permit projects and protect waterways in Alaska.





MARINE ECOSYSTEMS

Ensuring the health of Cook Inlet and beluga whale habitat

Trustees remains vigilant on issues concerning the endangered population of Cook Inlet beluga whales. This fiscal year, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration completed its 5-year review as part of the Endangered Species Act, and determined that Cook Inlet beluga populations were not recovering at a rapid rate, and thus retain their status as endangered.

Despite the population's status and sensitivity, oil and gas facilities continue to discharge waste like drill cuttings and fluids into Cook Inlet. All other coastal oil and gas facilities in the country are required to meet zero-discharge. We will continue to defend and protect the unique population of belugas living in Cook Inlet.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

AMERICA'S ARCTIC/CLIMATE CHANGE

Protecting sacred lands in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge from oil and gas

When Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act, the largest single investment into climate and energy in history, it set a goal for a net-zero economy in the U.S. by 2050. The bill signed into law in 2022 didn't restore protections for the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, however.

The coastal plan is called "Iizhik Gwats'an Gwandaii Goodlit," or the "sacred place where life begins" by the Gwich'in of Alaska and Canada because of its importance to the Porcupine caribou herd and Gwich'in culture. The region faces many threats.

Oil and gas projects destroy and pollute land and water, disrupt animal life, and drive the climate crisis. The Arctic is experiencing warming four times faster than other parts of the world due to anthropogenic fossil fuel emissions that cause climate change. This warming has both direct and indirect repercussions for biodiversity in the Arctic Refuge, including impacts to caribou, migratory birds, musk oxen, polar bears, and countless other species of plants and animals. These impacts in turn affect Gwich'in communities who hold enduring relationships with the Refuge and the Porcupine caribou herd. More drilling perpetuates oil dependence, and furthers warming trends. The Arctic can't afford more oil and gas projects.

AMERICA'S ARCTIC/CLIMATE CHANGE (cont'd)

In 2020, Trustees filed a lawsuit on behalf of the Gwich'in Steering Committee and 12 other allied groups challenging the Trump administration approvals for the oil and gas leasing program in the Arctic Refuge. President Biden signed an executive order temporarily calling for a review of the oil and gas leasing program after his inauguration in 2021 because of the legal problems with the Trump-approved program. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management began preparing a supplemental environmental impact statement to address the numerous legal problems with the program. Trustees paused its litigation while the administration began that process.

Meanwhile, the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, the North Slope Borough, and Arctic Slope Regional Corporation filed a lawsuit challenging the Biden administration's suspension of oil and gas activities in the Arctic Refuge. The State of Alaska also intervened in the lawsuit.

In March 2022, Trustees filed a motion on behalf of the Gwich'in Steering Committee and 12 allied groups to intervene in *AIDEA v. Biden* and defend the administration's suspension of oil and gas activities on the coastal plain. Three Gwich'in Tribes also intervened separately in the lawsuit.

Throughout FY22, Trustees continued to stand with the Gwich'in to protect the Arctic Refuge and lands sacred to the Gwich'in. Working together, we have held the line and kept the Arctic Refuge free of drilling rigs and industrial activity.



Preventing more fossil fuel projects in the Western Arctic–Willow and Management of the National Petroleum Reserve–Alaska

Trustees got a big win in court this fiscal year and effectively stopped the Willow project from doing on-the-ground harm in the western Arctic, or National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, while the agency revisits its environmental review.

The win stems from a November 2020 lawsuit filed on behalf of Sovereign Inupiat for a Living Arctic and five allied organizations challenging the Trump administration's approval of ConocoPhillips' Willow Master Development Plan. When the Biden administration took office, it vigorously defended that approval.

We took it to the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, which granted an emergency order stopping blasting, mining, and road construction for the 2021 winter construction season. This ruling prohibited ConocoPhillips from beginning construction in February 2021, as it had originally planned.

Then in August 2021, Trustees—supporting our allies—won the case when the court sent the project approvals and environmental analysis back to agencies to fix because of serious legal issues. As of this fiscal year, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management had not yet completed a final supplemental environmental review or issued any approvals.





AMERICA'S ARCTIC/CLIMATE CHANGE (cont'd)

Willow would be an industrialization hub for ConocoPhillips and future oil and gas expansion in the Reserve. The proposal would include a new oil and gas processing facility, drill pads and wells, an extensive road network, pipelines, and gravel mines. This industrialization would destroy and pollute the traditional lands of the Iñupiat and directly impact the nearby community of Nuiqsut.

Willow would cause public health harms to local communities and impact access to foods like caribou and fish. Trustees considers environmental justice essential to its work and works to protect the right to clean air and water, and the ability of people to carry on their traditional cultural practices.

After winning in court, Trustees continued working in partnership with numerous other groups to engage in the supplemental environmental review process by submitting comments on the draft environmental impact statement.

Meanwhile, we kept focus on other administrative decisions and regulatory processes. At the end of 2020, for example, the Trump administration approved a new management plan for the Reserve, called the Integrated Activity Plan. This plan had opened nearly the entire Reserve to oil and gas leasing while dramatically reducing protections for sensitive species and habitats throughout the Reserve. Trustees filed a lawsuit challenging this new management plan on behalf of six organizations. The Biden administration subsequently revisited the plan and ultimately decided to reinstate the protections that were in place under a 2013 Obama-era management plan.

That new decision, however, left in place numerous assertions from the Trump plan that claimed the agency would not do any additional environmental analyses prior to holding lease sales, contrary to the National Environmental Policy Act. Trustees was ultimately able to get the administration to remove that language and was able to settle the lawsuit with reinstated protection for the Reserve.

Stopping a destructive industrial road that would devastate the Brooks Range and Arctic region

The Trump administration approved construction of the Ambler Mining District road, which was eventually challenged by two lawsuits, including one filed by Trustees in 2020 on behalf of 11 clients.

The Ambler mining road proposal would put a roughly 211-mile gravel transportation corridor through traditional hunting and fishing lands and fragment caribou habitat, destroy wetlands, and release toxic asbestos into the air and water drainages. The road would also cut through public lands, including Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve.

In February 2022, the Biden administration filed a motion that acknowledged legal problems with the Interior Department's prior approval of the Ambler road and asked the court to allow it to prepare a supplemental environmental impact statement. The court granted the government's motion and allowed Interior to begin that process to address the legal errors. Toward the end of the fiscal year, the Bureau of Land Management requested public comments on the scope of what that environmental review should address.

We expect Interior to release the draft statement for public comment in the near future. Trustees will protect the Brooks Range and Gates of the Arctic alongside clients, partners, and local communities for as long as it takes to protect this Arctic region and all who live there.



Preventing harm to Beaufort Sea polar bears

Trustees filed a lawsuit in the fall of 2021 that challenged the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's five-year incidental take regulation, which allows oil and gas activities in the Beaufort Sea and along the North Slope to take, or harm, polar bears. Trustees and their co-counsel argued the regulation violates the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Endangered Species Act, and asserted the need to protect polar bears already threatened by climate change. Trustees represents the Alaska Wildlife Alliance, Alaska Wilderness League, Defenders of Wildlife, Environment America, and the Sierra Club in this litigation.

Fish and Wildlife's report concluded that there would be a high chance of polar bear fatality resulting from oil and gas activities on the North Slope, with cubs at the highest risk.

Polar bears are an indicator species in the rapidly changing Arctic. During fiscal year 2022, Arctic air temperatures hit record highs, continuing a ten-year trend. The seven warmest years in the Arctic since 1900 have been the last seven, causing a rapid loss of sea ice during the summers. Polar bears rely on sea ice when hunting, mating, occasional denning, and for rest while traveling. The bears also consume ice-dependent prey like ringed and bearded seals—animals that are also threatened by a reduction of Arctic sea ice.

Polar bears are protected by multiple laws, and Trustees will continue to defend those federal protections. Oil and gas activities in the Arctic will only have cascading negative impacts for polar bears and their habitat, furthering their species' decline. We oppose actions and decisions that continue oil dependence and threaten the health of polar bears, people, and biodiversity as a whole.



PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

WILD LANDS AND WILDLIFE

Protecting Izembek Refuge and national refuges and parks throughout Alaska

The Izembek Isthmus is a narrow stretch of land between the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska, and those near shore waters are covered in huge eelgrass beds that offer spawning habitat for herring, a nursery for sea otters, and a food source for entire populations of Brant and Emperor geese. These eelgrass beds provide countless benefits to a diversity of organisms and act as an indicator of ecosystem health. The ecosystem, in turn, provides food to local communities.

We took legal action in the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals this year to protect Izembek Refuge from ongoing attempts to put a road on the Izembek Isthmus. Economic interests in this road have

been evident for decades, and in 2018 two land swaps arranged to make way for the road. We went to District Court to challenge both land swaps and won.

The Interior Department appealed the second District Court ruling, and a small panel of the Ninth Circuit Court issued a 2-1 ruling in March 2022 that upheld the land swap between the Interior Department and King Cove Corporation. We filed an *en banc* petition requesting a full Ninth Circuit Court review of that ruling in April 2022. We acted swiftly because of the dangerous legal and on-the-ground consequences of that small panel's ruling, which

WILD LANDS AND WILDLIFE (cont'd)

would allow an Interior secretary to reverse decades of agency policies without explanation or congressional oversight.

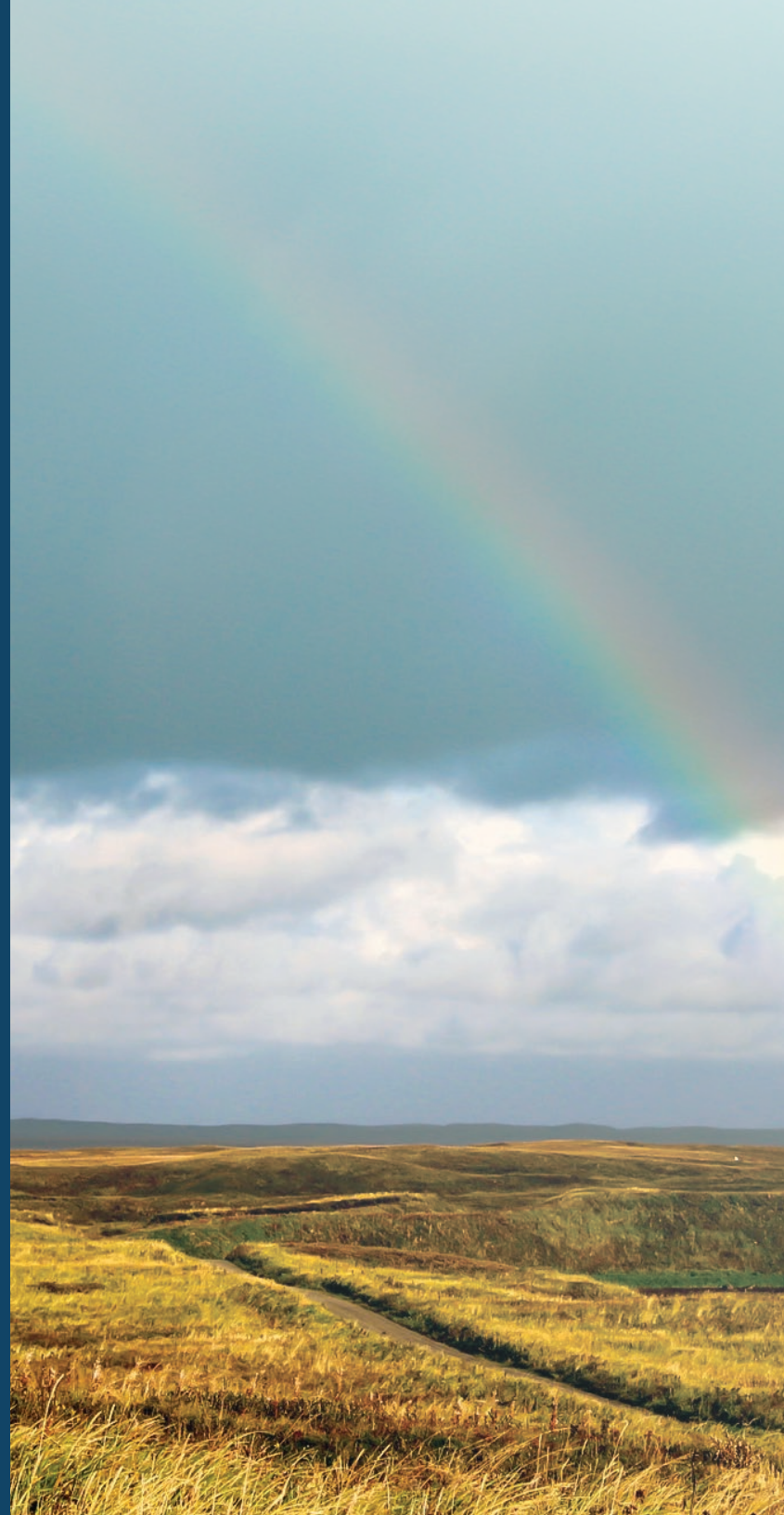
A commercial road on the Izembek Isthmus would do real harm to the refuge, but the impact would be profoundly more expansive—it would mean an agency appointee could approve the commercialization of any wildlife refuge or national park, despite Congress having set aside these places to conserve for future generations.

Proponents of the land exchange say it would allow construction of a road that would give King Cove residents access to emergency medical care by connecting the community with Cold Bay 20 miles away where there's a large airport. Most remote communities in Alaska rely on small air strips for emergency medical care. The proposed road would present weather and safety challenges of its own, and studies have shown that other transportation options would be more reliable for King Cove residents.

The fact remains that the corporate beneficiaries of a road include large fish processing operations and related industries, and those economic interests have been at the core of efforts behind the road for a long time.

Our legal argument centers again on how this land swap violated the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) and the purposes of Wilderness areas established by ANILCA. We're grateful and honored that former President Jimmy Carter, who pushed for and signed ANILCA into law in 1980, submitted an amicus brief in May 2022 to support our *en banc* petition. Others also filed amicus briefs.

We continue to go to court to uphold protections of wildlife refuges, national parks, and lands designated as protected Wilderness set aside by ANILCA for subsistence and conservation purposes.



Protecting brown bears, wolves, and other animals in wildlife refuges and parks in Alaska

This fiscal year, we continued work on two active lawsuits aimed at protecting animals like bears and wolves on federal public lands by prohibiting practices like baiting brown bears or killing wolves during the denning season.

One of our cases concerns the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, an area vital to the health of the genetically unique population of Kenai Peninsula brown bears. We argued in the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in February 2022 to defend a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service rule that prohibits the aggressive targeting of brown bears in the Kenai Refuge. We won that case when the Ninth Circuit Court upheld Fish and Wildlife Service's authority to preclude hunting practices that result in the overharvest of bears and create public safety risks related to baiting practices.



WILD LANDS AND WILDLIFE (cont'd)

We intervened in the case on behalf of 15 groups in 2017 after the Safari Club and the state of Alaska challenged Fish and Wildlife Service's 2016 rule formalizing a long-standing prohibition on brown bear baiting and codifying the management of the Skilak Wildlife Recreation Area for education and wildlife viewing purposes.

While we continue to litigate in defense of that 2016 rule, we're also urging the Biden administration to act on a proposed 2020 Fish and Wildlife Service rule that seeks to override the 2016 rule by allowing brown bear baiting. This proposed 2020 rule would also remove the permit requirement for trapping on the refuge, which would harm wildlife and public safety. The Trump administration never finalized this 2020 rule, and the Interior Department should withdraw it.

It's important to understand that the state of Alaska generally manages sport hunting on federal lands in Alaska, but that management must be consistent with federal mandates. The state, in alliance with the Safari Club and Alaska Professional Hunters Association, consistently argues in support of increased predator control in Alaska and pushes to legalize practices like bear baiting. This effort extends to national parks and preserves.

Our work this year continued to push back against liberalizing hunting regulations on federal public lands to allow aggressive practices that threaten wildlife in national park lands.

Back in 2020, we sued the Interior Department and National Park Service for unlawfully adopting a rule that would allow brown bear baiting, killing wolves during denning season, and other destructive hunting practices on national preserves. This fiscal year, the U.S. District Court ruled that the 2020 Park Service rule was poorly reasoned and arbitrary, and sent it back to the Park Service to fix. This court win bodes well for national preserves, though the court allowed the poorly reasoned rule to remain in place while the agencies revise Park Service regulations.

Trustees steadfastly engages with agency processes and goes to court to protect wildlife populations in national parks, preserves, and refuges across Alaska for the health of these lands and animals, and for the benefit of all human users, from hikers and photographers to families learning about wildlife and wildlife habitat.

POST-GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP

Trustees for Alaska has a Legal Fellowship program that allows lawyers to expand their knowledge and skills as they work alongside the legal team for two years. The fellowship experience allows them to dive deeply into all aspects of working in environmental law, from coalition work and client representation to litigation, equity and justice work, and communications.

The perspectives and contributions of legal fellows are invaluable to Trustees, and we're grateful to all who have started or shifted their careers with us. Here are some thoughts from our 2022 fellows.



GEOFF TOY

Joining Trustees has been a great opportunity to dive into new issues in environmental law while learning from Trustees' team of incredible attorneys. Coming from a position as an environmental law fellow in the Southeastern United States, I had experience in a range of environmental issues, but was unfamiliar with the unique combination of laws and issues in Alaska.

On the east coast in the Lower 48 a lot of environmental work deals with remediation and cleanup of contaminated environments. In Alaska, we can protect places like Bristol Bay from contamination before it occurs. Working to protect Alaska's unparalleled environmental and cultural resources with Trustees is challenging, fulfilling, and exciting.

FELLOWSHIP (cont'd)

LYDIA HEYE

When thinking about post-graduate fellowship opportunities during my last year of law school, I did not initially picture myself working in Alaska. However, I now realize how fortunate I am to have the opportunity to begin my legal career protecting such a beautiful place. I work primarily with our Arctic team, I have had the opportunity to learn about and work on projects on the proposed Ambler road, the Willow project, and the Arctic Refuge. As someone who is passionate about environmental justice, I am eager to continue working on these projects throughout my fellowship.

I have been overwhelmed by the support and mentorship I have received since joining Trustees. Each of the staff members I have worked with have been intentional about my professional development as a new attorney. The depth of experience and knowledge the staff have on the issues we work on are inspiring as well. I look forward to my two years here, and my growth both professionally and personally.



DONOR SPOTLIGHT

RIKA AND JOHN MOUW



With the support of many donors like Rika and John Mouw, Trustees for Alaska can provide the legal expertise and representation that we are known for to achieve conservation victories that protect and defend Alaska's lands, water, animals and communities. Thank you, Rika and John for your commitment to Trustees for Alaska!

Rika and John Mouw settled in Alaska from the mountains of Colorado almost 30 years ago. Residing in Homer, the Mouws enjoy the beauty of both the mountains and the sea. Lifelong environmentalists, they are passionate about supporting the work of Trustees for Alaska.

“Supporting environmental efforts in any way is important. By supporting Trustees, you are helping an organization that has the specific skillset and expertise to use the law and strategic thinking to protect Alaska's lands, waters, wildlife, and communities. They are Alaska-focused and have been effectively using the law to protect and defend Alaska since 1974—a skill that is unique to Trustees.

The fact that they are still battling Pebble mine after all these years shows their staying power and commitment. Maintaining our precious ecosystems and landscapes matters deeply to us. These natural places should have a legal voice. Trustees provides that.

It's hard to imagine the state of things without Trustees for Alaska. We would feel completely muted, stifled, and a little less hopeful. Trustees is fighting for our own habitat—human habitat.”

RIKA AND JOHN MOUW, TRUSTEES' DONORS FOR 18 YEARS

2022 FINANCIALS

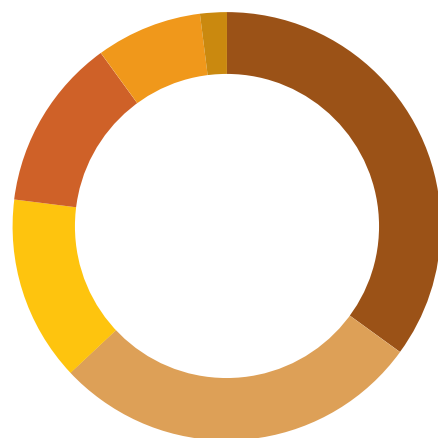
REVENUE



Grants 57.1%	985,000
Contributions 28.7%	495,144
Program service revenue 12.4%	213,340
Other 1.3%	22,113
In-kind revenue 0.5%	8,100
Investment Income 0.12%	2,095

Total **\$1,725,792**

EXPENSES



Arctic & Climate Change 35%	603,619
Wild Lands & Wildlife 28%	483,218
Administration 14%	243,370
Fundraising 13%	216,852
Clean Air & Water 8%	140,569
Marine Ecosystems 2%	34,644

Total **\$1,722,272**

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

September 30	2022	2021
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 727,294	\$ 896,227
Receivables:		
Foundation grants	50,000	-
Other receivables	4,236	6,818
Investments	101,554	-
Prepaid expenses	20,514	19,501
Total Current Assets	\$ 903,598	\$ 922,546
Property and equipment	-	89,736
Less accumulated depreciation	-	(62,324)
Property and Equipment, Net	137,670	27,412
Total Assets	\$ 1,041,268	\$ 949,958
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 20,835	\$ 2,624
Accrued payroll liabilities and leave	92,768	69,343
Capital lease payable	9,720	12,958
Total Liabilities	\$ 123,323	\$ 84,925
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted:		
Designated by the board for operations	150,000	150,000
Undesignated	438,036	581,099
Net investment in property and equip.	127,950	-
With donor restrictions	201,959	133,934
Total Net Assets	\$ 917,945	\$ 865,033
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ 1,041,268	\$ 949,958

IN GRATITUDE

THANK YOU

Thank you to the many generous individuals and foundations who make our work to protect the health of Alaska's land, water, people and wildlife possible. We are incredibly grateful.

FY22 FOUNDATIONS

444S Foundation
Alaska Conservation Foundation
Campion Foundation
Charlotte Martin Foundation
Eaglemere Foundation
George H. and Jane A. Mifflin Memorial Fund
Harder Foundation
Leighty Foundation
New-Land Foundation
NorthLight Foundation
Patagonia, Inc.
Tortuga Foundation
True North Foundation
Volgenau Foundation
WestWind Foundation
Wilburforce Foundation
William C. Bannerman Foundation

INDIVIDUAL GIVING

We are honored by all of the people who contributed to Trustees this year through direct contributions, legacy gifts, monthly giving, Alaska's Pick.Click.Give., and workplace giving programs. Though we do not list the names of donors to protect their privacy, we recognize our ongoing supporters as essential to our work, and we are extremely grateful to partner with so many generous people.



CLIENTS & CONSERVATION PARTNERS

Represented by Trustees in court or in formal/informal adjudicative proceedings

FY22 CLIENTS

The Alaska Center
Alaska Community Action on Toxics
Alaska Wilderness League
Alaska Wildlife Alliance
Alaskans FOR Wildlife
Animal Legal Defense Fund
Arctic Audubon Society
Audubon Alaska
Braided River
Canadian Parks & Wilderness Society–Yukon Chapter
Center for Biological Diversity
Coalition to Protect America's National Parks
Conservation Lands Foundation
Cook Inletkeeper
Copper Country Alliance
Defenders of Wildlife
Denali Citizens Council
Earthworks
Environment America, Inc.

Eyak Preservation Council
Friends of Alaska National Wildlife Refuges
Friends of McNeil River
Great Old Broads for Wilderness – Alaska SOLES
Gwich'in Steering Committee
Humane Society of the United States
Kachemak Bay Conservation Society
McNeil River Alliance
National Audubon Society
National Parks Conservation Association
National Wildlife Federation
National Wildlife Refuge Association
Natural Resources Defense Council
Native Movement
Northern Alaska Environmental Center
Patagonia
Seeding Sovereignty

Salmon Beyond Borders
SalmonState
Sierra Club
Sovereign Iñupiat for a Living Arctic
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council
The Nature Conservancy
The Wilderness Society
Water Protector Legal Collective
Wilderness Watch
Wild Salmon Center
Winter Wildlands Alliance

FY22 COALITION PARTNERS

Alaska Marine Conservation Council
Alaska Quiet Rights Coalition
Bristol Bay Native Association
Bristol Bay Native Corporation

Brooks Range Council
Center for Science and Public Participation
Center for American Progress
Earthjustice
Environmental Investigation Agency
Fairbanks Climate Action Coalition
First Peoples Worldwide
Food and Water Watch
Friends of the Earth
Greenpeace
League of Conservation Voters
The Pew Charitable Trusts
Prince William Sound Stewardship Foundation
Susitna River Coalition
Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership
Trout Unlimited
United Tribes of Bristol Bay

FY22 STAFF



(Left) Geoff Toy
(Right) Lydia Heye



From left to right: Bridget Psarianos, Mackenzie Pope with Yuki, Dawnell Smith, Lauren Sherman with Pepper, Suzanne Bostrom, Rachel Briggs, Brook Brisson with Della, Ashley Boyd, Vicki Clark with Loki, Brian Litmans, Tracy Lohman, Lang Van Dommelen with Hattie, Katie Strong, Fannie Dock, and Joanna Cahoon. (Photo by O'Hara Shipe)



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Page 13 – “Moonrise at Izembek Refuge” by USFWS Headquarters

Page 14 – “Izembek Rainbow” by USFWS Alaska

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