

Annotated Bibliography for Arizona National Forest Socio- Economic Assessments

Prepared for the Southwest Region
USDA Forest Service



The University of Arizona
School of Natural Resources

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Annotated Bibliography for Arizona National Forest Socioeconomic Assessments

Prepared for:

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The cover photo, also featured in "Stone Chisel and Yucca Brush: Colorado Plateau Rock Art" by Ekkehart Malotki and Donald E. Weaver, Jr., represents ancient Native American rock art from an area north of Sitgreaves N.F. The exact location is not specified in order to protect the art. Photo courtesy of Prof. Ekkehart Malotki of Flagstaff, AZ.

1. Introduction and Purpose

This document contains an annotated bibliography of the many documents used in the preparation of six separate socio-economic assessment reports for each the Arizona national forests. These assessment reports were prepared for the Southwest Region of the USDA Forest Service during the period from August 2004 to December 2005. The Arizona national forests are: Coronado National Forest, Coconino National Forest, Kaibab National Forest, Tonto National Forest, Prescott National Forest and Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests.

The purpose of the socio-economic assessment reports was to profile the social and economic environment surrounding each of the Arizona national forests. The reports are intended to facilitate a better understanding of the relationship between public lands and the surrounding communities, aid in the identification of specific forest plan elements affected by socioeconomic trends and assemble an array of information needed to evaluate trade-offs among forest management alternatives.

There are approximately 550 works listed in this bibliography. Many of these were cited in the six assessment reports. There are other works contained in this bibliography that, while not specifically cited in any of the six assessment reports, served the assessment authors as useful background reading. Also, in addition to the annotated bibliography itself, there is a section of this publication categorizing the works by topic.

2. Organization and Citation Notes

The next section of this bibliography (i.e., Section 3) is References by Topic. These topic headings are similar to the chapters of the assessment reports: demographics, economics, access/travel, land use, forest users/uses, special places, community relations and forest health. The relevant works are alphabetized under each topic heading according to author and publication year. In the electronic version of this bibliography, the works in References by Topic are hyperlinked to their citation in the annotated bibliography.

Section 4 is the Annotated Bibliography. The works have been organized alphabetically according to author and year. Letters have been used as necessary differentiate among publications with the same author and year.

Most of these works, when viewed in electronic format, are hyperlinked to the complete text on the World Wide Web. Sometimes, however, the reader may find that these links are no longer valid and, thus, the works are not accessible on-line.

Citations for personnel communications made during the writing of the six assessments are not listed herein.

3. References by Topic

3.1 Demographic

Adams-Russell 2004
Apache County 2003
AZOT 2004a
AZOT 2004b
Baker et al. 1988
Beaver 2003
Bodio 1997
Booth 2002
Case and Alward 1997
Catron County 1992
Cochise County 2002
Coconino County 2003
Colorado College 2003
Dietmar, Blinn, and Brand
1988
English et al. 1995
Gila County 2003
Gober 2002
GDTF 2004

Graham County 1996
Grahame and Sisk 2002
Flora 2003
Forstall 1995
Frentz et al. 1999
Fuchs 1952
Hobbs and Stoops 2002
Houston Institute 2005
Ibarra 1997
Leefers, Potter-Witter, and
Martin 1985
Maricopa County 2002
MAG 2003
McCool and Kruger 2003
McHugh and Mings 1996
Mohave County 1995
Morton 2003
NASS 2003
Navajo County 2004

Otterstrom and Shumway 2003
Pima County 2001
PAG 2003b
Pinal County 2001
Pinetop-Lakeside 2004
Putt 1995
Santa Cruz County 2004
Sheridan 1995
Sztompka 1992
U.S. Census Bureau 2005
USDHHS 2002
USFS 1999b
USFS 1999c
USFS 2004f
Washington County 1994
Wilkinson 1992
Yavapai County 2003

3.2 Economic

Adams-Russell 2004
Alward 2003
Apache County 2003
ADOC 2002a
Baden and Snow 1997
Baker et al. 2000
Booth 2002
BEA 2002
Canamex 2001
Case and Alward 1997
Catron County 1992
Cochise County 2002
Coconino County 2002
Coconino County 2003
Gila County 2003

Gibson 1997
Gibson and Evans 2002a
Gibson and Evans 2002b
Gibson and Evans 2001
Gibson, Evans, and
Grogan 2001
Gibson et al. 1999
Graham County 1996
Hopper 2003
INEGI 2005
Maricopa County 2002
Mohave County 1995
Morton 2003
Navajo County 2004
Office of the Governor of

Utah 2001
Pima County 2001
Pinal County 2001
Pinetop-Lakeside 2004
Rasker 2000
Santa Cruz County 2004
SEDOSOL 2002
Seesholtz, Wickwar, and
Russell. 2004
Sheridan 1995
U.S. Census Bureau 2005
USFS 2005g
Washington County 1994
Yavapai County 2003

3.3 Access/Travel

Apache County 2003
ADOT 2004a
ADOT 2004b
ADOT 2004c
Arizona State Parks 2004
Baden and Snow 1997
Baldwin 2004

Bluewater Network 1999
Booth 2002
Catron County 1992
Cochise County 2002
Coconino County 2003
CNF 2003a
Duffus 1992

FHWA 2004
FMPO 2001
GAO 2004a
Gila County 2003
Graham County 1996
Gucinski et al. 2001
Hoover Dam 2005

Maricopa County 2002
Mohave County 1995
Navajo County 2004
NMDOT 2005
Owen 2002
Pima County 2001
PAG 2001
PAG 2003a
PAG 2004
Pinal County 2001

Pinetop-Lakeside 2004
PNF 2003
Santa Cruz County 2004
Siggerud 2002
Silberman 2003
Stokowski and LaPointe
2000
USFS 1999b
USFS 2001b
USFS 2001c

USFS 2001d
USFS 2003b
USFS 2003d
USFS 2004g
USFS 2004h
USFS 2004j
Washington County 1994
Yavapai County 2003

3.4 Land Use

Alig and Butler 2004
Alig et al. 2003
Apache County 2003
Apache Junction 2004
ASNF 2005a
ASNF 2005b
ADWR 2005
AZSLD 2004
AZSLD 2005
Baker 1999
Baker et al. 1988
Bengston 2004
Beymer and Klopatek. 1992
Brown 1999
Case and Alward 1999
Catron County 1992
CLIMAS 2004-2005
Cochise County 2002
Coconino County 2003
CNNF 2001a
CNNF 2001b
CNNF 2004
CNNF 2005
CRWUA 2005
Cooper 1960
CNF 2003a
CNF 2004
CNF 2005a
CNF 2005b
Davis 2001
Davis 2004
Dierking 1999
Dissmeyer 2000
Domenici 2003
EPA 1993
Esparza & Caruthers 2000
Finch 2004
FMPO 2001

Gila County 2003
GDTF 2004
Graham County 1996
Haynes 2003a
Heffernon and Muro 2001
Holtrop 2005
Hopper 2003
Humphries & Vincent
2004
Johnson 2000
KNF 2005
Keegan et. al. 2001
Kyl 2005
Maricopa County 2001
Mills and Zhou 2003
Minard 2004
Mitchell 1997
Mohave County 1995
Napolitano 2004
NASS 2003
Navajo County 2004
Nijhuis 1998
Nintzel 2005
Northern Economics 2002
O'Brien 2002
O'Leary 2004
Olsen 2003
Peart 1995
Pima County 2001
Pima County 2004
Pinal County 2001
Pinetop-Lakeside 2004-
2005
Pitzl 2005
Pitzl 2004
Pontius 1997
PNF 2004
PNF 2005

Raish 2004
Rangeland 2001
Renzi 2005
Rey 2003
Riske 2005
Roder 2003
Ruyle et al. 2000
Santa Cruz County, 2004
Schuster and Krebs 2003
Segee and Taylor 2004
Sherwood 2005
Sherwood & McKinnon 2005
Shultz 2002
Smith et al. 2001
SVPP 2004
SWCA 2005
Sowards 2000
Stauffer 2005
Stern 2004
Stuebner 1998
Thai 1995
TNC 2000
TNF 2005
U.S. Customs 2003
USDA 2002
U.S. Dept. of Energy 2003
USFWS 1999
USFS 1976
USFS 1983
USFS 1997
USFS 2001a
USFS 2001b
USFS 2003c
USFS 2003f
USFS 2003g
USFS 2004a
USFS 2004b
USFS 2004c

USFS 2004h
USFS 2004i
USFS 2004k
USFS 2004l
USFS 2004n
USFS 2005b

USFS 2005c
USFS 2005e
USFS 2005f
USFS 2005o
USPP 2005
Washington County 1994

Whitney & Whitney 2003
Wotkyns 2002
Yavapai County 2003
Yavapai Ranch 2003

3.5 Forest Users/Uses

Aikens 2002
ADWR 2005
ASCO 2004
Amnesty International 1998
Arizona State Parks 2003
Baker, et.al. 1988
Belsky and Blumenthal 1997
Belsky, Matzke, and
 Uselman 1999
Bowker, English, and Cordell
 1999
BLM 2001
Clawson 1985
Cody 2001
CRWUA 2004
Cordell, Teasley, and Super
 1997
Cordell et al. 1999
Cordell et al. 2004
Cosgrove 1998
Davis 2001
Dykstra 2003
English et al. 1995
Fedkiw 1998
Flather, Brady, and Knowles
 1999
Hoekstra 2003
GAO 1987

GAO 1988
GAO 1989
GAO 1991
GAO 1995
GAO 1996
GAO 1998
GAO 1999a
GAO 1999b
GAO 2001a
GAO 2001b
GAO 2004a
Gorte 2004
Grewell 2004
Haynes 2003b
Humphries and Vincent 2004
Knopf 1987
Kocis et. al. 2001a
Kocis et. al. 2001b
Kocis et. al. 2002a
Kocis et. al. 2002b
Kocis et. al. 2003a
Kocis et. al. 2003b
Marek 2004
Merrill 1998
NFF and USFS 2005
O'Brien 2002
Peart 1995
Pontius 1997
Quinn 2002
RoperASW 2004

Shultz 2002
Sowards 2000
TNC 2000
Toupal 2003
USDA and OIG 2003
USDA and OIG 2004
USFWS 2001
USFS 1982
USFS 1985
USFS 1986
USFS 1987a
USFS 1987b
USFS 1993
USFS 1999a
USFS 2001e
USFS 2003a
USFS 2003e
USFS 2004h
USFS 2004i
USFS 2004j
USFS 2005g
USFS 2005h
USFS 2005i
USFS 2005j
USFS 2005k
USPP 2005
Vincent 2004
Williams and Patterson 1996

3.6 Special Places

Adams-Russell 2004	Knopf 1987	USFS 1995
Brandenburg and Carroll 1995	Kruger 1996	USFS 2005c
Brandenburg, Carroll, and Blatner 1995	Kruger 2003	Williams and Patterson 1996
Cheng, Kruger, and Daniels 2003	McCool 2001	Williams and Stewart 1998
Elsner and Smardon 1979	McCool 2003	Wondolleck & Yaffee 2002
	Mitchell et al. 1993	
	Putt 1995	
	Richard and Burns 1998	

3.7 Community Relations

Arizona Town Hall 1999	Hanneman 1999	Provan and Milward 2001
Baden and Snow 1997	Haynes 2003b	Richard and Burns 1998
Bengston 2004	Garson 2005	Stevenson & Greenberg 2000
Bodemann 1988	Galaskiewicz and Wasserman 1994	Sztompka 1993
Brandes et al. 1999	Kruger 2003	U.S. Census Bureau 2005
Breiger 1988	McCarthy and Hague 2004	USDA 1997
Bullard 1993	McMillan 1999	USFS 2000b
Clinton 1994	Moote et al. 2003	USFS 2003g
Cosgrove 1998	Partnership for Community Development 2000	USFS 2004h
Davis 1996	PAG 2003b	USFS 2005g
Ford 1995		Yablon 2004
Frentz et al. 1999		

3.8 Forest Health

Alig et al. 2003	Buric-Adam 2002	Eilperin 2004
Alig and Butler 2004	Carter 2003	EPA 1993
Allen 1989	Chornesky et al. 2005	Finch 2004
Allen et al. 2002	CLIMAS 2004-2005	Flather, Brady, and Knowles 1999
Ambos, Robertson, and Douglas 2000	CNNF 2003a	Flather, Joyce, and Bloomgarden 1994
ALA 2003	Coalition 2001	Flather, Knowles, and Kendall 1998
ASCO 2004	Cody 2001	Forsgren 2004
AP 2004	CRWUA 2005	Freilich et al. 2003
AP 2005	Community 2002	GAO 1999c
Baker 1999	Cooper 1960	GAO 2004b
Baker, et.al. 1988	CNF 2003b	George et al. 2004
Becerra and Pierson 2005	Cortner et al. 2003	GDTF 2004
Belsky and Blumenthal 1997	Covington and Moore 1994	Graham, McCaffery, and Jain 2004
Belsky, Matzke, and Uselman 1999	Croxen 1926	Haynes 2003a
Beymer and Klopatek. 1992	D'Antonio & Vitousek 1992	Healthy Forest Initiative
Bluewater Network 1999	Dissmeyer 2000	
Bonnicksen 2003	Dreeson et al. 2002	
	Dykstra 2003	
	Ecological 2005	

2005	Peart 1995	USFS 1999a
Hof et al. 1999	Phillips et al. 2004	USFS 1999c
Holtrop 2005	Pimentel, Zuniga, and	USFS 2000a
Huebner, Vankat, and	Morrison 2005	USFS 2002a
Renwick 1999	Pontius 1997	USFS 2003b
Huggard 2001	Pyne 1997	USFS 2003d
ISSG 2005	Rangeland 2001	USFS 2003e
Johnson 2005	Rinne 2004	USFS 2004a
Kourous 1998	Robichaud, Beyers, and	USFS 2004d
Laughlin et al. 2004	Neary 2000	USFS 2004h
Loftus and Flather 2000	Rogers et al. 2001	USFS 2004i
Lowe 1972	Ruyle et al. 2000	USFS 2004m
Meahl 2005	Segee and Taylor 2002	USFS 2004o
Mitchell 2000	Sheridan 1995	USFS 2005a
Moote et al. 2003	Shultz 2002	USFS 2005d
Morehouse 2001	Sierra Club 2003	USFS 2005p
Narog and Wilson 2003	Smith et al. 2001	USGS 2004
NASS 2003	Southwest Area 2004	USPP 2005
NIFC 2003	Southwest Regional 2004	Vincent 2004
NIFC 2005	Southwest Strategy 2004	Vitousek et al. 1997
Noss 1995	Steelman and Bell 2004	Wildfire News 2003
Office of the Governor of AZ	Subirge and Lovely 2002	Wink and Wright 1973
2005	Suckling 1996	Wolff 1999
Office of the President 2002	Swetnam and Baisan 1996	Woolf 2002
Omi and Martinson 2002	Thompson 2003	Wright and Bailey 1982
Owen 2004	Tucker and Fitzpatrick 1972	

4. Annotated Bibliography

Adams-Russell Consulting. 2004. Social assessment: Clearwater National Forest and Nez Perce National Forest. Placerville, CA. 218p.

-This report presents findings from a five-county social assessment of these two forests which focuses on topics of concern among stakeholders regarding forest plan revision, desires, and expectations of tribal stakeholders for consultation, topics for plan revision, and stakeholders' desires for public involvement for plan revision.

Aikens, R. 2002. 7,000 shooters sign shooting range petition. Arizona Game & Fish Department's Weekly Wildlife News. 50(41). <http://www.landbigfish.com/articles/default.cfm?ID=1329>

-An article regarding a petition regarding the sale of the Ben Avery Shooting Facility. It includes information and news about shooting on Tonto NF.

Alig, R.J., and B.J. Butler. 2004. Area changes for forest cover types in the United States, 1952 to 1997, with projections to 2050. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-613. Portland, OR: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 106p.

<http://www.treesearch.fs.fed.us/pubs/viewpub.jsp?index=7303>

-This document describes forest cover change area projections for timberland areas of the United States, supporting the 2000 RPA assessment. Its general conclusion includes the discovery that although softwood area is projected to increase across many regions of the country, hardwoods will continue as the dominant forest type on private lands.

Alig, R.J., A.J. Plantinga, S. Ahn, and J.D. Kline. 2003. Land use changes involving forestry in the United States: 1952 to 1997, with projections to 2050. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-587. Portland, OR: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 92p.

<http://216.48.37.142/pubs/viewpub.jsp?index=5596>

-This technical report provides data on the conversion of forest and timberland to urban and other land uses. The document also discusses likely future scenarios involving demand for residential, urban, transportation, and related uses in light of projected population increases in the southern and western regions of the United States.

Allen, C.D, M. Savage, D.A. Falk, K.F. Suckling, T.W. Swetnam, T. Schulke, P.B. Stacey, P. Morgan, M. Hoffman, and J.T. Klingel. 2002. Ecological restoration of southwestern ponderosa pine ecosystems: A broad perspective. Ecological Applications. 12(5):1418-1433.

http://www.swfa.org/doc%20files/Allen_SWRestoration.pdf

-This paper promotes the ecological restoration of southwestern ponderosa pine forests. Arguing that regional ponderosa pine forests have been altered by Euro-American land use, it points to an emerging consensus regarding the urgency of restoring natural conditions to these forests. It suggests projects which employ combinations of young-tree thinning and the reintroduction of low-intensity fires. In doing so, the authors hope that such restoration would reset ecosystem trends towards what they call "natural variability."

Allen, L.S. 1989. Roots of the Arizona livestock industry. Rangelands. 11: 9-13.

-This document provides a history of the livestock use in the Arizona region beginning with the very first European crossings into Arizona from Mexico through to the turn of the 20th Century. Allen traces the livestock industry from the first cattle imported into central Mexico in the 1520s to its growth through the 17th Century which led herders north into Sonora and, eventually, into southern Arizona.

- Alward, G.S. 2003. Evaluating the economic significance of the USDA Forest Service Strategic Plan: Methods and results for programmatic evaluations (2000 Revision). U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Inventory and Monitoring Institute.
-This evaluation of the *USDA Forest Service Strategic Plan (2000 Revision)* involves an examination of Forest Service activities in their entirety as well as the economic activities of closely associated businesses. The resulting economic contributions by component program areas are reported as well as the methods used to derive the results.
- Ambos, N., G. Robertson, and J. Douglas. 2000. Dutchwoman Butte: A relict grassland in central Arizona. *Rangelands*. 22:3-8. <http://uvalde.tamu.edu/rangel/apr00/ambos.pdf>
-Due to its isolated location, the grassland of Dutchwoman Butte has not been grazed by livestock. The authors posit that this area can be used, in comparison with grazed rangelands, to display the environmental effects of ungulate grazing. Their results show steep declines in the variety of grasses and increased scrub production on grazed land when compared to Dutchwoman Butte.
- American Lands Alliance (ALA). 2003. Restoration or exploitation?: Post-fire salvage logging in America's national forests. 23p.
http://www.nativeforest.org/pdf/SALVAGE_REPORT_FOR_WEB.pdf
-Argues post-fire salvage logging and road building are some of the most ecologically damaging management practices occurring on America's national forests, making up nearly half the total logging volume planned for the entire National Forest System in 2003. It identifies major fires and the salvage operations following them and makes alternate suggestions regarding the removal of burned timber.
- Amnesty International. 1998. United States of America: Human rights concerns in the border region with Mexico. 50p.
[http://web.amnesty.org/library/pdf/AMR510031998ENGLISH/\\$File/AMR5100398.pdf](http://web.amnesty.org/library/pdf/AMR510031998ENGLISH/$File/AMR5100398.pdf)
-Describes the findings of research into human rights concerns along the United States' border with Mexico, primarily allegations of ill-treatment and brutality by officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and, in particular, the Border Patrol, the law enforcement branch of the INS.
- Apache County. 2003. Apache County Comprehensive Plan. 31p.
http://www.co.apache.az.us/PDFs/Apache_County_Comprehensive_Plan.pdf
-This comprehensive plan provides an overview of the plan authority and plan definitions, comments on implementation, and discusses previous comprehensive plans. Individual elements include land use, circulation, applicability, and comprehensive plan amendments.
- Apache Junction Open Space Planning Task Force. 2004. Report to the city of Apache Junction, Parks and Recreation Committee. 32p. http://www.ajcity.net/openSpace/open_space_final_04.pdf
-This report develops options for the public use possibilities of over 2,500 acres of State Trust lands north and east of the city of Apache Junction. The idea is to rank objective criteria for the benefits of trails versus scenic preserves or the implementation of both.
- Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests (ASNF). 2005a. Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests Schedule of Proposed Action (SOPA), 04/01/2005 to 06/30/2005. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region. <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/asnf/publications/nepa/pdfs/fy05-pals-sopa-3.pdf>
-This Schedule of Proposed Actions offers a brief description a proposed exchange private lands currently held by the Apache-Sitgreaves, Coronado, Prescott, and Tonto National Forests for

federal land currently in the town limits of Pinetop-Lakeside. The exchange is intended to provide land for Camp Tatiyee, which currently operates under a special use permit.

Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests (ASNF). 2005b. Proposed Dry Lakes Land Exchange. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service Website.

http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/asnf/projects/dry_lakes/051705_dl_proposed_action_.pdf

-This document provides detail on the proposed Dry Lakes Land Exchange within the Springerville and Lakeside Ranger Districts of the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest. The proposal includes background information, the purpose and need for the proposed land exchange and a discussion of considered alternatives and the framework used for making a final decision.

Arizona Department of Commerce (ADOC). 2002a. Arizona's Economic Future. Prepared by Economy.com. 92p. <http://www.maricopa.edu/workforce/pdfs/AZEconFuture.pdf>

-This document identifies Arizona's economic status following the recession of 2001 and its potentials for economic growth in the near future. It identifies economic trends and the industrial infrastructure of the state as well as identifying specific strengths in Arizona's economic landscape, such as low business costs, low cost of living, etc.

Arizona Department of Commerce (ADOC). 2005. Community/County Profiles. Arizona Dept. of Commerce Website. http://www.azcommerce.com/Communities/community_profiles.asp

-Provides brief population, labor, tax, and facility information for the towns and counties within Arizona.

Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT). 2004a. MoveAZ long range transportation plan.

Appendix B: Issues Papers. Cambridge Systematics, Inc.

http://www.moveaz.org/Documents/MoveAZ_AppB.pdf

-This appendix includes four white papers that were contracted by ADOT in an effort to address broad trends and transportation planning implications as part of the MoveAZ Long Range Plan. They are 1) Impacts of Global Economic Change on Transportation in Arizona, 2) Transportation and Land Use, 3) Security Considerations in Long-Range Transportation Planning, and 4) Trends and Developments Shaping Transportation's Future.

Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT). 2004b. MoveAZ long range transportation plan.

Synthesis of Issues Papers. <http://www.moveaz.org/Documents/issuepapersynth.pdf>

-This summary document presents an overview of the key themes referenced in the four independent issues papers in the appendix of the MoveAZ Long Range Plan. The summary is organized around five key points discussed in the issues papers: 1) population growth and demographic change, 2) economic growth and change, 3) security concerns, 4) energy supply and efficiency, and 5) technological change.

Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT). 2004c. MoveAZ - Arizona Long Range Transportation Plan. http://www.moveaz.org/Documents/MoveAZ_Chap1-9.pdf

-The Arizona Long-Range Transportation Plan, MoveAZ, provides planning guidance for the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) for the next twenty years. MoveAZ builds on numerous planning studies conducted by ADOT and fits within a larger set of activities used by the agency to identify transportation needs, develop solutions, and deliver specific projects to address these solutions.

Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR). 2005. Arizona Department of Water Resources Active Management Areas and Irrigation Non-Expansion Areas.

<http://www.water.az.gov/WaterManagement/Content/AMAs/default.htm>

-This website provides detailed information and links to each of Arizona's Active Management Areas (AMAs) and Irrigation Non-expansion Areas (INAs). The AMAs and INAs were established to provide long-term management and conservation of their limited water supplies. In order to accomplish this the AMAs and INAs administer state laws, explore ways of augmenting water supplies to meet future needs, and routinely work to develop public policy in order to promote efficient use and an equitable allocation of available water supplies.

Arizona Office of Tourism (AZOT). 2004a. Arizona Tourism Statistical Report 2003. 47p.

<http://www.azot.com/research/data/2003%20Statistical%20Report.pdf>

-The *Arizona Tourism Statistical Report 2003* is a comprehensive statistical reference source on the Arizona tourism industry. The specific purposes of the report are to develop and disseminate tourism related statistics that provide a broad overview of the Arizona's tourism industry over time and to provide information on both domestic and international visitors to the state and their travel behaviors.

Arizona Office of Tourism (AZOT). 2004b. AZ Regional Profiles.

<http://www.azot.gov/research/researchdocs.asp?catid=48>

-This site provides statistical profiles for the years 2002 and 2003 for each of the seven tourism regions designated by the Arizona Office of Tourism. It also provides maps and lists of cities within each region.

Arizona State Cartographer's Office (ASCO). 2004. Southwest Community Wildfire Protection Plan (SCWPP) for At-Risk Communities of the Sitgreaves National Forest in Apache, Coconino, and Navajo Counties. Logan Simpson Design, Tempe AZ. 67p.

<http://sco.az.gov/fire/SitgreavesCWPP.pdf>

-The Sitgreaves Communities' Wildfire Protection Plan for the "at-risk" communities located in the Sitgreaves National Forest (SNF) was developed in response to the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (HFRA). This legislation established incentives for communities to develop comprehensive wildfire protection plans. The legislation also directs the Departments of Interior and Agriculture to address local community priorities in fuel reduction treatments on federal and non-federal lands.

Arizona State Land Department (AZSLD). 2004. Arizona State Land Department annual report: 2003-2004. http://www.land.state.az.us/report/report_full.pdf

-This annual report to the Governor from the Arizona State Land Commissioner offers information on the State Land Department's overall mission and goals as well as factual findings from each of the department's seven administrative divisions, financial schedules, beneficiary descriptions, and management maps.

Arizona State Land Department (AZSLD). 2005. <http://www.land.state.az.us/index.html>

-This website provides information on beneficiaries, revenues, land holdings, and organizational structure of the Arizona State Land Department. The site also provides extensive information on responsibilities of various divisions within the department as well as selected maps, permit applications, and links to partner organizations.

Arizona State Parks. 2003. Arizona Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. Partnerships Division, Arizona State Parks and Land and Water Conservation Fund. 114p.

<http://www.pr.state.az.us/partnerships/planning/scorp03.html>

-Arizona State Parks must prepare a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) every five years. This plan addresses such key recreation planning issues as community

recreation, education, expanding opportunity, park operation and maintenance, resource protection, and socio-economic concerns.

- Arizona State Parks. 2004. Arizona trails 2005: State motorized and non motorized trail plan. 110p. <http://www.pr.state.az.us/partnerships/trails/statetrails.html>
-This plan provides information and recommendations meant to guide Arizona State Parks and other agencies in Arizona in the management of motorized and non-motorized trail resources, specifically towards the expenditure distribution of the Arizona Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Recreation Fund, the trails component of the Arizona Heritage Fund and the Federal Recreational Trails Program.
- Arizona Town Hall. 1999. Uniting a diverse Arizona. Report on the Seventy-Fifth Arizona Town Hall. www.aztownhall.org/75report.doc
-Citing a breadth of diversity in Arizona, the 75th Town Hall Report approaches the subject of incorporating and working with this diversity. Among the points made in the report is the need for Arizonans to better appreciate the diversity that surrounds them; the need to revise the tax code to make it more egalitarian; the need to reform water, transportation, and education; and the need for the formation of a non-partisan redistricting commission.
- Associated Press (AP). 2004. Prescott Forest awards salvage contract. The Associated Press State and Local Wire. June 29, 2004. http://web.lexis-nexis.com/universe/document?_m=d015810950c30f180dd4705668b0e3f4&_docnum=3&wchp=dGLbVzz-zSkVb&_md5=cf0380943a4b985e6496265e7ede6a51
-A wire report which briefly addresses the timber salvage contract awarded to Jade Services by the PNF in 2004.
- Associated Press (AP). 2005. Officials warn that wildfires could increase risk on interstate 65. The Associated Press State and Local Wire. April 22, 2005. http://web.lexis-nexis.com/universe/document?_m=3234158c396b5382bebe9813afd80378&_docnum=1&wchp=dGLbVzz-zSkVb&_md5=30469fb42a5a5a0bffb7678d077cf0c3
-A wire report which briefly addresses official concerns over roadside fires in the summer of 2005 in central Arizona.
- Baden, J.A., and D. Snow (eds.). 1997. *The Next West: Public Lands, Community and Economy in the American West*. Gallatin Institute. Island Press, Washington D.C. 272p.
-In *The Next West*, eleven writers, among them Karl Hess, Jr., Mark Sagoff, Ed Marston, Thomas Michael Power, and Stephen Bodio, offer a vision of the future of the American West. Their essays reflect upon where the region has gone wrong and attempt to point the way not to a "New West" of gentrified environmentalism but to one based on a renewal of Jeffersonian democracy, experiments in local and supra-local control of public lands, and the use of markets to replace the political allocation of natural resources.
- Baker, M.B. (ed.). 1999. History of watershed research in the central Arizona highlands. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-29. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 56p. http://www.rmrs.nau.edu/publications/rmrs_gtr_29/rmrs_gtr_29.pdf
-This report assembles pertinent details from the watershed research by the USDA Forest Service and its regional cooperators, providing highlights of the results. It includes an extensive literature section which includes its citations for additional information. Additionally, information about the current status of the five major research areas is provided.

- Baker, D., J. Absher, R. Knopf, and R. Virden. 2000. Sedona/Red Rock market analysis. U.S. Forest Service, Coconino National Forest, Sedona/Red Rock Country Ranger Station. 40p.
<http://www.prr.msu.edu/baker/Final%20Report%20Materials/Final%20Draft%20of%20Sedona%20Monitoring%20Report.pdf>
 -In light of the USDA Forest Service's creation of a national agenda to embracing marketing perspectives in the management of recreation use on the NF lands, this report provides insights meant to improve the Red Rock Pass Program and other services provided by the Forest Service and their partners.
- Baker, R.D., R.S. Maxwell, V.H. Treat, and H.C. Dethloff. 1988. Timeless Heritage: A History of the Forest Service in the Southwest. FS-409. USDA Forest Service. College Station, TX: Intaglio, Inc. 208p. <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/about/history/timeless/index.shtml>
 -An influential book which traces the history, development, and growth of the U.S. Forest Service, including land use, agency policy, and organizational structure.
- Baldwin, P. 2004. The National Forest System Roadless Areas Initiative. Rep. RL30647. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. 27p.
<http://www.ncseonline.org/NLE/CRS/abstract.cfm?NLEid=16808>
 -This document reports on the development of the roadless area rule and related rules on planning and roads through the Clinton and Bush administrations. It also describes the statutory background, summarizes the final rules, reviews subsequent events, and analyzes relevant legal issues.
- Beaver, M. 2003. Dropping lake levels expose historic ruins. Arizona Daily Star, 10 March.
<http://www.ibsgwatch.imagedjinn.com/learn/2003/2003march.htm>
 -By interviewing local archaeologists, investigates the periodic appearance of Native American archaeological finds following lake recession in advanced droughts. With limited time before the lake levels return, scientists attempt to quickly learn as much as possible from these new sites.
- Becerra, H., and D. Pierson. 2005. April showers may bring scorcher. Los Angeles Times. 21 May.
 -Reports on heavy spring rains and early heat waves which caused wildfire concerns early in the 2005 fire season.
- Belsky, J., and D.M. Blumenthal. 1997. Effects of livestock grazing on stand dynamics and soils in upland forests of the Interior West. Conservation Biology. 11:315-327.
 -According to the article, livestock alter forest dynamics by reducing understory biomass and density and reducing the abundance of fine fuels, which formerly carried low intensity fires through forests. Grazing by domestic livestock has thus led to increasingly dense western forests and to changes in tree species composition.
- Belsky, J., A. Matzke, and S. Uselman. 1999. Survey of livestock influences on stream and riparian ecosystems in the western United States. Journal of Soil and Water Conservation. 54:419-431.
<http://www.onda.org/library/papers/BelskyGrazing.pdf>
 -This paper summarizes the effects of grazing on riparian ecosystems in the West. Focusing on results from peer-reviewed studies and comparative studies of grazed v. naturally or historically protected areas, summarized results show livestock grazing as negatively affecting water quality and quantity, stream channel morphology, hydrology, riparian zone soils, instream and streambank vegetation, and aquatic and riparian wildlife. The report finds no evidence of positive environmental impacts from grazing.

- Bengston, D.N. 2004. Listening to neglected voices: American Indian perspectives on natural resource management. *Journal of Forestry*. 102(1):48-52(5).
http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa3941/is_200401/ai_n9350544
 -This article summarizes an analysis of news articles about resource management issues written by American Indians and published in Indian newspapers and finds ways in which their attitudes differ from those of many other Americans—particularly in the importance of spiritual values and the validity of traditional knowledge. The news stories also indicate a deep lack of trust in land management agencies. This approach—analyzing perspectives on natural resource management as expressed in a community's own words—can be used to learn about the attitudes of other minority populations.
- Beymer, R.J., and J.M. Klopatek. 1992. Effects of grazing on cryptogamic crusts in pinyon-juniper woodlands in Grand Canyon National Park. *American Midland Naturalist*. 127:139-148.
 -Previously grazed pinyon-juniper woodlands in Grand Canyon National Park, northern Arizona, were studied to determine the effects of past and present grazing. The occurrence and biomass of cryptogamic crust were compared for five sites in and around the park along a continuum from never grazed to recently grazed. All sites were similar in soil characteristics, elevation and overstory dominants. Cryptogamic crust was quantified using visible cover estimates and the chlorophyll content of the crust as an indicator of biomass. Visible crust cover was reduced almost 80% on grazed (5.2%) as compared to ungrazed (23.3%) sites. Crust biomass, as estimated by chlorophyll a content, was reduced on grazed (3.1-mu-g cm⁻²) compared to ungrazed (9.9-mu-g cm⁻²) sites. There were no significant differences in species presence and absence data. Significant correlations existed between cryptogamic crust cover and the composition of the respective vascular plant communities, marked by a reduction of grasses and an increase of bare soil.
- Bluewater Network. 1999. Off the track: America's national parks under siege. 41p.
http://bluewaternetwork.org/reports/rep_pl_offroad_offtrack.pdf
 -This report investigates the effects of off-road vehicle use in the National Park System, noting damages in individual park units and degradation of natural resources on public lands
- Bodemann, Y.M. 1988. Relations of production and class rule: The hidden basis of patron-clientage, pp. 198-220. *In*: Wellman, B., and S.D. Berkowitz (eds.), *Social Structures: A Network Approach*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 508p.
 -The author points out that researchers typically ignore relations of production and class in analyzing social networks. Using patron-client relationships as an example, he argues that these qualitative characteristics are important for understanding how social networks function.
- Bodio, S. 1997. Struck with consequence, pp. 15-24. *In*: J.A. Baden and D. Snow (eds.), *The Next West: Public Lands, Community and Economy in the American West*. Gallatin Institute. Island Press, Washington D.C. 272p.
 -An energetic personal response to the opening of the west to sightseers and weekend hikers. For Bodio, true interaction with nature must involve the harsh interaction of predator and prey. A general invective against liberal environmentalism and the yuppification of the rural West.
- Bonnicksen, T. 2003. Crisis on our national forests: Reducing the threat of catastrophic wildfire [San Bernardino Fires]. Written statement to Congressional Oversight Hearing Regarding "Crisis on our National Forests: Reducing the Threat of Catastrophic Wildfire to Central Oregon Communities and the Surrounding Environment." 25 Aug.
<http://www.azfire.org/aa/Fires%20were%20predicted%20and%20solutions.htm>

-In this written statement to Congress, Thomas Bonnickson addresses the dangers to the nation's forest and argues that no-cut options create unhealthy forests that are more prone to massive wildfires.

Booth, D.E. 2002. *Searching for Paradise: Economic Development and Environmental Change in the Mountain West*. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., Lanham, MD. 288p.

-This book sets out to explain changes in the western economy. Noting demographic changes from an industrial to a residential society, it assesses the effects of these shifts on the natural environment, and addresses the reactions of local communities. Pointing to economic, environmental, and conservation topics, Booth suggests that the solution lies in redirecting population growth away from rural areas to reinvigorated cities, increasing the density of development within rural areas themselves

Bowker, M.J., D.B.K. English, and H.K. Cordell. 1999. Projections of outdoor recreation participation to 2050, pp. 323-351. *In*: H.K. Cordell, C. Betz, and J.M Bowker, *Outdoor Recreation in American Life: A National Assessment of Demand and Supply Trends*. Sagamore Publishing, Champaign, IL. 449p. <http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/viewpub.jsp?index=765>

-This report projects outdoor recreation participation and consumption, in days and trips, over the next half century, as required by the RPA. This particular chapter begins by describing data and methods used and reports on indexed projections across the four assessment regions (North, South, Rocky Mountains/Great Plains, and Pacific Coast) at 10-year intervals from 2000-2050. The authors project specific activities in the following groups: winter, water, wildlife, dispersed land, and developed land. They discuss important findings, implications, and limitations within the analysis

Brandenburg, A.M., and M.S. Carroll. 1995. Your place or mine?: The effect of place creation on environmental values and landscape meanings. *Society and Natural Resources*. 8:381-398.

-According to the article, special places exist based on social and cultural constructs and depend as well on the nature of a given space. National forest lands "provide...special places where people recreate, gain spiritual fulfillment, and reenact traditions" (381). The article notes historic use of natural environment in cultural traditions. In recognizing a wide variety of forest values, the FS begins the task of connecting peoples' less tangible relationships to the land with the management process. Repeated contact with a place, once related to, will reinforce and ingrain the meaning to that person. The study finds that not all respondents could be neatly grouped in terms of their relationships to places by common labels, e.g. rural/urban, liberal/conservative.

Brandenburg, A.M., M.S. Carroll, and K.A. Blatner. 1995. Towards successful forest planning through locally based qualitative sociology. *Western Journal of Applied Forestry*. 10(3):95-100.

-Primarily a practical description of the use of a qualitative methodology in forest planning, this article encourages this method as a way to "improve the image and credibility of public land agencies on the local level through shared understanding" (95). It identifies that some types of planning exclude, whether intentionally or not, various interested individuals and groups from the process. The researchers suggest that the method of qualitative sociology, utilized at a local level, can get at the underlying meanings and relationships that people have developed for forest places. They note the value of the use of GIS mapping of the various special places as a useful tool to identify overlaps of significant areas that may potentially be at odds. Attention to stakeholders' place value concerns can help avoid "continued acrimonious debate" (99), an explicitly stated goal of this project.

Brandes, U., P. Kenis, J. Raab, V. Schneider, and D. Wagner. 1999. Explorations into the visualization of policy networks. *Journal of Theoretical Politics*. 11(1):75-106.

<http://jtp.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/11/1/75>

-This article investigates the visualization of policy networks. According to the authors, visualizing graphic displays of policy networks has become popular because it allows for the easy recognition of the relationships between actors within the networks. The article addresses some of the difficulties in such visualizations.

Breiger, R.L. 1988. The duality of persons and groups, pp. 83-98. *In*: Wellman, B., and S.D. Berkowitz (eds.), *Social Structures: A Network Approach*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 508p.

-This paper addresses a major complication of social network theory, namely the idea that individuals and groups can play a wide range of roles in social networks. Traditionally, social network analyses fail to address this complication, treating diverse kinds of linkages as if they were comparable.

Brown, T.C. 1999. Past and future freshwater use in the United States: A technical document supporting the 2000 USDA Forest Service RPA Assessment. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-39. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 47p.

http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr039.html

-This report estimates water use in the United States up until the year 2040 by using past trends in basic water use, pointing to largely encouraging results. Withdrawals in industry over the past four decades have dropped and, more recently, some irrigated regions also increased water use efficiency.

Brown, James H. and William McDonald. Livestock grazing and conservation on southwestern rangelands. *Conservation Biology* 9 (6): 1644-1647.

-Brown and McDonald argue that one-sided coverage of conservation and ranching issues ignores the potential benefits of livestock ranching in the Southwest. They support their argument with paleontological, anthropological, and modern evidence.

Bullard, R.D. 1993. Race and environmental justice in the United States. *Yale Journal of International Law*. 18:319-336.

-This article traces the growth and development of the environmental justice movement and how grassroots groups function in redefining environmentalism. Environment, according to the author, is understood to be "where we live, work, and play, as well as the physical and natural world."

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). 2002. Local area personal income. U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis/>

-This website provides access to data charts which summarize income information for individual states and counties from 1969-2002 including per capita personal income and percent change in income.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2001. Report to the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations on impacts caused by undocumented aliens crossing federal lands in southeast Arizona. http://www.az.blm.gov/undoc_alien/SEAZ_REPORT2.pdf

-This report addresses the environmental impact on federally protected lands by illegal migrants and drug smugglers. Much attention is paid to the Coronado, where new trails by foot and motor vehicle, trash, human waste, and abandoned vehicles have significantly impacted the visual and ecological landscape.

Buric-Adam, M. 2002. Remodeling Eden: Agencies work to protect furry and flying friends. *Daily*

- Courier. 26 Mar. http://www.prescott.edu/news/pressrelease/documents/2002_03_26.pdf
-This newspaper article reports on the closing of certain popular rock climbing areas in the PNF in order to provide resident Peregrine falcons time to mate and breed without interruption by human recreation.
- Canamex Corridor Coalition. 2001. Task I: Existing infrastructure—Economic conditions and programs/ transportation infrastructure/ telecommunications infrastructure. ADOT Contr. No. AD000088001. Prepared by Economics Research Associates. 82p.
http://www.canamex.org/Publications/CCC%20Plan/Existing_Infrastructure.pdf
-This document assesses the historic and current economic conditions for those states and communities which are involved in the CANAMEX Corridor plan, including Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, and Montana.
- Carter, R. 2003. Climate, forest management stoke Western wildfires. End in Sight. Climate Assessment for the Southwest. 4p.
http://www.ispe.arizona.edu/climas/forecasts/articles/wildfire_April2003.pdf
-A short but well researched essay addressing the extent of wildfire activity during FY2002. Addresses the various possible causes of what was an especially busy fire year, including drought, fire suppression policy, grazing, logging, bark beetles, and the controversy surrounding logging versus thinning.
- Case, P., and G. Alward. 1997. Patterns of demographic, economic and value change in the western United States: Implications for water use and management. Report to the Western Water Policy Review Advisory Commission. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. 70p.
http://www.fs.fed.us/institute/news_info/wwprc_1.html
-This report describes the altering character of the western population and economy on the large scale. The report begins by discussing long-term demographic trends then switches over to recent patterns of demographic, economic, environmental perception and social values change. The second part of the report addresses projections of future population growth and change in the West. It finishes with a discussion of the implications such large-scale social forces have for water use and management in the West.
- Catron County. 1992. Catron County Comprehensive Land Use and Policy Plan. Bountiful, UT: National Federal Lands Conference.
-This comprehensive plan documents the legal, social, and economic basis for Catron County's assumption of jurisdiction over all natural resource decisions in the county. The plan was among the first in the "County Movement" that sought to support traditional land uses such as grazing, timber harvesting, and mining seen as threatened by federal and state regulations aimed at protection of the environment and endangered species.
- Cheng, A.S., L.E. Kruger, and S.E. Daniels. 2003. "Place" as an integrating concept in natural resource politics: Propositions for a social science research agenda. *Society and Natural Resources*. 16:87-104.
-This article discusses the broad understanding of the meaning of place to people and the ways that people acquire a sense of place and form special place relationships. As the values of people or groups vary, so do their constructed definitions of specific places. Consequently, these meaningful places are not neatly or objectively described or grouped. The authors note that "natural resource politics is as much a contest over place meanings as it is a competition among interest groups over scarce resources" (87). Place is the intersection of 1) biophysical attributes and processes, 2) social and political processes, and 3) social and cultural meanings. In short, without each facet, these authors and the others they cite do not see the occurrence of special

place formation. They emphasize the importance of understanding human-place relationships in planning for, anticipating, and mitigating potential conflicts in multiple-use public land (e.g. forests). The researchers also suggest that encouraging special place relationships in groups and individuals can foster desirable resource use and reduce disputes over “appropriate behavior.”

Chornesky, E.A., A.M. Bartuska, G.H. Aplet, K.O. Britton, J. Cummings-Carlson, F.W. Davis, J. Eskow, D.R. Gordon, K.W. Gottschalk, R.A. Haack, A.J. Hansen, R.N. Mack, F.J. Rahel, M. Shannon, L.A. Wainger, and T.B. Wigley. 2005. Science priorities for reducing the threat of invasive species to sustainable forestry. *BioScience*. 55(4):335-348.

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/aibs/bio/2005/00000055/00000004/art00010>

-In this article, the authors provide a framework to better integrate invasive species concerns into the planning process. They suggest, by way of reducing the threat, the need to build better information systems and cost estimates to improve response times to infestations.

Clawson, M. 1985. Trends in the use of public recreation areas, pp. 1-12. *In*: Proceedings, 1985 National Outdoor Recreation Trends Symposium II; 24-27 Feb. Myrtle Beach: Clemson, SC: Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism Management.

-This article points out that, over the past fifty years, the demand for outdoor recreation experiences has significantly grown in the United States. While some of this growth may be accounted for by increased population, per capita growth in outdoor recreation participation has also increased tremendously. Clawson argues that this change in the American lifestyle is more readily explained through increased leisure time, improved transportation, growth of discretionary income, urbanization/suburbanization, and a greater appreciation of the natural environment.

Climate Assessment for the Southwest (CLIMAS). 2004-2005. Monthly Southwest Climate Outlook.

<http://www.ispe.arizona.edu/climas/forecasts/archive.html>

-Monthly reports on climate situations in the SW. These documents address temperature, rainfall, snowmelt, wildfire, drought, monsoons, El Niño, and watershed levels for Arizona and New Mexico.

Clinton, W.J. 1994. Federal action to address environmental justice in minority populations and low-income populations. Executive Order 12898. White House, Washington, D.C. 11 Feb.

www.fs.fed.us/land/envjust.html

-This executive order authorizes the creation of an interagency working group to analyze and enact policies of environmental justice on public lands in order to prevent low-income or minority populations from suffering adverse harm from ecological decisions on public lands.

Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection. 2001. Livestock grazing and the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan. 45p. <http://www.biologicaldiversity.org/swcbd/programs/grazing/SDCP-Report.pdf>

-This report is meant to address Pima County’s Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan’s suggestion that there are environmental benefits involved with grazing. This report presents an analysis of livestock grazing in Pima County, a review of county ranch conservation reports, and various recommendations towards balancing livestock grazing and ranch conservation with conservation of native Sonoran desert region ecosystems, wildlife, plants, and vulnerable species.

Cochise County. 2002. Cochise County Comprehensive Plan. Resolution No. 84-72, Amended Ordinance No. 06-02, Resolutions 96-34, 01-72, and 02-79. 27p.

<http://www.cochisecounty.com/PDFfiles/Comprehensive%20Plan.pdf>

-This comprehensive plan presents visioning, planning, and implementation frameworks for the long-term development of Cochise County. Individual elements include the natural environment,

water resources, public safety, community services, circulation, recreation, community character, land use, and growth

Coconino County. 2002. Coconino County Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). 120p.

<http://www.co.coconino.az.us/files/pdfs/budget/CIPFY02-06.pdf>

-The Coconino County Capital Improvement Plan is a five-year work plan developed annually in conjunction with the county's budget process. The first year of the plan (FY2002) is the basis for actual appropriations authorized by the Board of Supervisors for capital projects when adopting the annual budget. The remaining four years are a guide for the planned future development of the county's infrastructure needs.

Coconino County. 2003. Coconino County Comprehensive Plan: A Conservation-Based Comprehensive Planning Partnership. Coconino County, AZ. 122p.

http://co.coconino.az.us/files/pdfs/commdev/Complete_Plan.pdf

-This comprehensive plan presents visioning, planning, and implementation frameworks for the long-term development of Coconino County. Individual elements include the natural environment, water resources, public safety, community services, circulation, parks and recreation, community character, land use, and growth.

Coconino National Forest (COF). 2001a. Interstate 17 wireless communication system proposal: Orme road to Flagstaff. Environmental Assessment, Wireless Communications Site Proposal, Interstate 17. 67p. http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino/nepa/i-17wireless_ea_4_13_2001.pdf

-This document identifies the various proposals and impact evaluations for the installation of wireless towers along Interstate 17 from Prescott through Coconino National Forest. Identifies areas to be used and possible impact on flora and fauna with for each proposed action.

Coconino National Forest (COF). 2001b. Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact for the Sedona Effluent Management Plan Townsite Act and Arizona National Forest Improvement Act. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Sedona District. 27 Sep.

http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino/nepa/sedona_dn_10-01.pdf

-This notice documents the decision concerning the transfer of NFS lands to the City of Sedona. The funds received from the sale to the city, under the Arizona National Forest Improvement Act, will, according to the document, help in acquiring high priority private property as identified in the Forest Plan. The decision also notes the change in administrative process of transferring the lands to the City of Sedona. The decision, the document suggests, will start a portion of the Coconino National Forest Plan in that it indicates that the Forest Service will cooperate with local jurisdictions to meet community needs.

Coconino National Forest (COF). 2003a. 500 fires burn on Coconino National Forest this year. News Release, Oct. 27. <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino/news/2003/index.shtml>

-News report from the forest identifies recent wildfires and points to marked increase for FY2003 over earlier years.

Coconino National Forest (COF). 2003b. Forest Service Considers Sale of Ranger Station Properties. U.S Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service Website.

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino/news/2003/index.shtml>

Coconino National Forest (COF). 2004. Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact for the Mule Park Land Exchange. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Mogollon Ranger District.

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino/nepa/2004/dn-fonsi-mulepark.pdf#xml=http://www.fs.fed.us/cgi->

[bin/texis/searchallsites/search.allsites/xml.txt?query=mule+land+park+exchange+coconino+natio
nal+forest&db=allsites&id=42495e480](http://bin/texis/searchallsites/search.allsites/xml.txt?query=mule+land+park+exchange+coconino+natio%20nal+forest&db=allsites&id=42495e480)

-This document offers a background on the proposed Mule Park land exchange as well as the alternatives, rationale, regulations, and public involvement processes considered in the final decision by the Forest Supervisor.

Coconino National Forest (COF). 2005. Auction to sell Sedona Ranger Station site to begin March 7.

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino/news/2005/2-8-05-red-rk-sale.shtml>

-This listing on the Coconino National Forest website describes the parcel and terms of purchase involved in the sale of the Red Rock Ranger District Administrative site in Sedona, Arizona.

Cody, B.A. 2001. Grazing fees: An overview. CRS Report 96-450 ENR. Congressional Research

Service, Library of Congress. <http://www.ncseonline.org/NLE/CRSreports/Agriculture/ag-5.cfm>

-This brief essay addresses the long-standing but contentious practice of charging fees for livestock grazing. Livestock producers want to keep the fees low on federal lands, while conservation groups believe fees should be raised to approximate "fair market value." The report follows congressional decisions surrounding this issue.

Colorado College. 2003. Charting the Colorado Plateau Revisited: Regional Management Issues—Canyon Forest Village.

[http://www.coloradocollege.edu/Dept/EC/Faculty/Hecox/CPwebpage/issuespageGCdevelopment.
htm](http://www.coloradocollege.edu/Dept/EC/Faculty/Hecox/CPwebpage/issuespageGCdevelopment.htm)

-This short paper addresses the viability and extent of development near public federal lands: in this instance, the Grand Canyon. They argue that some current proposals for tourist villages outside the park threaten to undermine the value of the site itself and instead investigate to what extent development can enhance the cultural and public value of the park without sacrificing it to economic ends.

Colorado River Water Users Association (CRWUA). 2005. Overview. CRWUA Website.

http://www.crwua.org/colorado_river/overview.htm

-A website for the users of the Colorado River, addressing history and information concerning the river as well as the legal use issues surrounding it.

Community Communicator. 2002. Season background. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Natural Resource

Conservation Service. http://www.swstrategy.org/fire/Community_Communicator_11_02.pdf

-The communicator is a public newsletter backed by the various federal agencies involved in fire suppression in the Southwest. This issue covers the general wildfire situation in Arizona and New Mexico for 2002.

Cooper, C.F. 1960. Changes in vegetation, structure, and growth of southwestern pine forests since white settlement. Ecological Monographs. 30:129-164.

[http://www.esajournals.org/esaonline/?request=get-abstract&issn=0012-
9615&volume=030&issue=02&page=0129](http://www.esajournals.org/esaonline/?request=get-abstract&issn=0012-9615&volume=030&issue=02&page=0129)

-Describes changes in vegetation throughout northern Arizona.

Cordell, H.K., C.J. Betz, G.T. Green, S. Mou, V.R. Leeworthy, P.C. Wiley, J.J. Barry, and D. Hellerstein. 2004. Outdoor Recreation for 21st Century America. State College, PA: Venture Publishing, Inc. 316p.

-*Outdoor Recreation for 21st Century America* provides recreation planners, public land managers, academicians, media, students, industry, and others interested in outdoor recreation with a resource describing trends and contemporary Americans' participation in outdoor

recreation. It describes long-term and short-term trends, participation in different groupings of outdoor activities, and participation and trends by outdoor setting, and it provides comparisons across major metropolitan areas, across regions and states, and between enthusiasts and others.

Cordell, H.K., B.L., McDonald, R.J. Teasley, J.C. Bergstrom, J. Martin, J. Bason, and V.R. Leeworthy. 1999. Outdoor recreation participation trends, pp. 219-321. *In*: H.K. Cordell et al., *Outdoor Recreation in American Life: A National Assessment of Demand and Supply Trends*. Sagamore Publishing, Champaign, IL. 449p. <http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/viewpub.jsp?index=767>
-This paper looks at participation patterns and levels of participation across activities and across societal segments. The main data are drawn from the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE). It looks at national participation in land-, water-, and snow-and ice-based recreation activities, covering long-term trends and tracking some activities back to an original national survey done in 1960.

Cordell, H.K, J. Teasley, and G. Super. 1997. *Outdoor recreation in the United States: Results from the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (All Forest Service Regions)*. Prepared by the Outdoor Recreation and Wilderness Assessment Group. Dept. of Agriculture and Applied Economics, University of Georgia. 209p. <http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/trends/fsoutrec.html>
-This publication summarizes results from the 1994 and 1995 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NRSE), which interviewed approximately 17,000 Americans through random-digit-dialing telephone samplings for the USDA Forest Service. The purpose of the survey was to learn about the outdoor recreation activities of people over age 15 in the United States, and participants were asked about their participation in eighty-one specific recreation activities.

Coronado National Forest (CNF). 2003a. *Forest Level Roads Analysis Report*. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. 23p.
http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coronado/forest/projects/forest_mgt/forest_roads_analysis/forest_roads_analysis.pdf
-The report provides data intended to help the Coronado National Forest more effectively manage the forest road network given existing resources. It includes recommendations to improve road maintenance, reduce costs and adverse ecological effects of roads, and facilitate cooperation with county and state transportation departments.

Coronado National Forest (CNF). 2003b. *Coronado National Forest Fire Management Plan*. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. 164p.
http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coronado/forest/projects/fire_mgt/wfa/documents/fmp/fmp.pdf
-Following the fire program based in the Coronado National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP), this document sets the parameters for fulfilling the objectives of fire prevention on the Coronado NF.

Coronado National Forest (CNF). 2004. *Environmental Assessment, Lone Mountain Land Exchange*. USDA Forest Service.
http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coronado/forest/projects/forest_mgt/lone_mtn_ea/ea_index.htm
-This document, prepared by the Coronado National Forest, provides information on the project scope, alternatives, environmental consequences, and consultation procedures for a proposed land exchange between the Coronado National Forest and Lone Mountain Ranch, Inc.

Coronado National Forest (CNF). 2005a. *Rooms with a view: Kentucky Camp history*. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service Website.
http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coronado/forest/heritage/kcamp/kcamp_history.shtml

-This website briefly describes the acquisition of the property formerly held by the ANAMAX Mining Company and provides information on ongoing efforts to restore and maintain the site for forest visitors interested in regional mining history.

Coronado National Forest (CNF). 2005b. Schedule of proposed actions (SOPA), 04/01/2005 to 06/30/2005. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service.

<http://www.fs.fed.us/sopa/components/reports/sopa-110305-2005-04.html>

-This Schedule of Proposed Action provides a brief description of the Cote and Gray Wolf land exchanges involving Coronado National Forest lands and various private parcels throughout the state.

Cortner, H.J., M. Gretchen, R. Teich, and J. Vaughn. 2003. Analyzing USDA Forest Service appeals: Phase 1, the database. Ecological Restoration Institute. Northern Arizona University. 58p.

<http://www.nativeforest.org/pdf/FS-appeals-database.pdf>

-In response to relatively unsupported claims by the Administration and Congress that environmental litigation has increased wildfire dangers, this paper reports on the first phase of an Ecological Restoration Institute (ERI) project at Northern Arizona University designed to document and analyze the outcomes and impacts of appeals and NEPA processes on the implementation of fuels reduction/ecological restoration projects. The results point to the lack of necessary evidence to support the extent of such claims.

Cosgrove, C. 1998. Public land use in Apache, Navajo, and Greenlee Counties: Results of a survey of community interests and values. Apache County Development and Community Services. 19p.

-This document presents and analyzes the results of community responses, values, and satisfaction related to natural resource uses on public lands, public land issues, and local issues. The survey asked questions meant to clarify social and cultural issues pertaining to the local population for use in National Environmental Planning Act analyses including federal land grazing permits, allotment management plan reviews, and timber harvest projects.

Covington, W. W., and M. M. Moore. 1994. Southwestern ponderosa pine forest structure: Changes since Euro-American settlement. *Journal of Forestry*. 92:39–47.

-In this article, the authors note that since the settlement of the western states by Euro-Americans, ponderosa pine and mixed-conifer forests of the western, interior United States have undergone substantial changes. Historically, these forests were widely spaced and consisted of fire-tolerant trees underlain by dense grass swards. However, over the last 100 years, they have developed into dense stands consisting of more fire-sensitive and disease-susceptible species. These changes, often identified as declines in “forest health,” have been attributed primarily to suppression of low-intensity fires and selective logging of larger, fire-tolerant trees. A third factor, livestock grazing, is seldom discussed although they argue that it may be as important as the other two factors.

Croxen, F.W. 1926. History of Grazing on Tonto. Presented at the Tonto Grazing Conference, Phoenix, AZ, 4-5 Nov. <http://www.rangebiome.org/genesis/GrazingOnTonto-1926.html>

-A transcription of a speech given by Fred Croxen, then a senior forest ranger, focusing on the effects of grazing in the area surrounding the Tonto National Forest. In it, he points to local stories and histories of settlers to the area that represent the area as having once been quite lush and, through unregulated grazing, having suffered severe deterioration to its ecosystem.

D’Antonio, C.A., and P.J. Vitousek. 1992. Biological invasions by exotic grasses, the grass/fire cycle, and global change. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics*. 23:63-87.

arjournals.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev.es.23.110192.000431

- This article discusses the role of human transportation in the realm of invasive species exporting. According to the authors, after land use change, humanly caused biological invasions of ecosystems are probably the leading cause of species extinction. The article looks into the methods that such species are dispersed and assesses their overall effect on the target environments.
- Davis, C. 2001. Introduction: The context of public lands policy change, pp. 1-8. *In*: C. Davis (ed.). *Western Public Lands and Environmental Politics* (2nd Ed.). Westview Press, Boulder, CO. 240p.
- Davis traces U.S. public lands policy from the late 19th century through the mid-1960s and reveals a trend from utilization-oriented to increasingly preservationist policy. He attributes this shift to changing demographics, especially in the American West; changes in public land use patterns over time; an overall increase in the number and variety of stakeholders involved in public lands policymaking; and national shifts in political values.
- Davis, T. 1996. Catron County's politics heat up as its land goes bankrupt. *High Country News*. 24 Jun. http://www.hcn.org/servlets/hcn.Article?article_id=1920
- This article traces the county movement's rise in Catron County following the collapse of the region's traditional extraction-based economy. Looking at the history and the moves made by all sides in the debate—federal, county, citizen, and environmentalist—the author paints a picture of a desperate town making desperate decisions.
- Davis, T. 2004. Leader of group seeking state land changes resigns. *Arizona Daily Star*. 2 Oct. <http://www.azstarnet.com/dailystar/relatedarticles/41576.php>
- This article describes the resignation of Ed Fox as the facilitator of a coalition aimed at overhauling the system for managing State Trust Lands. It also discusses the status of ongoing efforts toward reform in the Arizona State Legislature and briefly describes components of specific reform proposals.
- Dierking, P. 1999. Land exchange appeal denied—Forum continues with plan. *Sonoita Crossroads Community Forum. Weekly Bulletin*. 8 Sep. <http://www.hanksville.org/crossroads/Bulletin/Bull9.8.99.html>
- This article briefly describes the status of an SCCF appeal of the decision to allow the exchange of lands between the Coronado National Forest and the Sierra Grand Ranch, Inc.
- Dietmar, R., C.R. Blinn, and G.J. Brand. 1988. A Guide to Forestry Investment Analysis. Res. Pap. NC-284. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station. 23p. <http://www.ncrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/767>
- This paper provides the background needed to evaluate projects from a financial perspective. The basic steps for preparing a project analysis, suggestions for dealing with uncertainty, and techniques for monitoring a project are presented.
- Dissmeyer, G.E. (ed.). 2000. Drinking water from forests and grasslands. Gen. Tech. Rep. SRS-39. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Research Station. 250p. http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/gtr/gtr_srs039/
- This report surveys current literature regarding the potential of common land use practices to contaminate public drinking water sources and to pose risks to human health. Potential audiences for this report include managers of national forests and grasslands and managers of other public and private lands with similar circumstances. It argues that proper land management can prevent source water contamination, improving cost-effectiveness and better protecting human health.

- Domenici, P. 2003. Report outlining approval of H.R. 622 for implementation of land exchange on the Tonto National Forest. Senate Report, 108th Congress, Calendar No. 261. 29 Jul.
<http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/cpquery/T?&report=sr137&dbname=cp108&>
 -The official record of Congressman Domenici's report regarding the Montezuma Castle Land exchange, including a budgetary consideration letter provided by the Congressional Budget Office.
- Dreesen, D., J. Harrington, T. Subirge, P. Stewart, and G. Fenchel. 2002. Riparian restoration in the Southwest—species selection, propagation, planting methods, and case studies. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-P-24. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 370p.
<http://plantmaterials.nrcs.usda.gov/pubs/nmpmcsy03852.pdf>
 -This report offers case studies on cottonwood forest restoration along the Rio Grande and Gila Rivers and in the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests. It attributes degradation of southwestern riparian zones to excessive cattle and elk grazing, invasive woody exotic species, and a lack of natural flooding in the forests of low elevation river valleys. They propose riparian restoration goals towards erosion control, channel stabilization, runoff reduction, and enhancement of wildlife habitat.
- Duffus, J. 1992. Federal lands—Reasons for and effects of inadequate public access. Briefing Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives. U.S. General Accounting Office.
<http://archive.gao.gov/d32t10/146394.pdf>
 -This report discusses access to the federally managed lands of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management as well as the methods used by both agencies to resolve access problems.
- Dykstra, B. 2003. Recreation resource technical report: Rodeo-Chediski salvage. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests, Black Mesa Ranger District. 14p.
http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/asnf/salvage/publications/proj_record/089_recreationspecialistreport.pdf#xml=http://www.fs.fed.us/cgi-bin/texis/searchallsites/search.allsites/xml.txt?query=Dykstra&db=allsites&id=41bf11230
 -This report assesses the impact of the Rodeo-Chediski Fire on recreation facilities and opportunities in the Apache Sitgreaves National Forests and portions of the Tonto National Forest. It notes that the impacts from the burn area are noticeable across the analysis area and that access within the analysis area changed after the fire, including closures in the burned area to public access during the period of fire activity and afterwards.
- Ecological Restoration Institute. 2005. Strategic plan. Northern Arizona University. 13p.
<http://www.eri.nau.edu/forms/files/strategicplan2003.pdf>
 -Mission statement and strategic directions for the Ecological Restoration institute including program goals and actions through 2007.
- Eilperin, J. 2004. National forests fall victim to firefighting: Plan to protect residences costs trees, money. Washington Post. 29 Jun: A-03.
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A13324-2004Jun28.html>
 -This article discusses new administration policy on forest prevention and environmentalists' concerns over the increase of under-supervised logging on the national forest, specifically the North and East Rims of the Kaibab Plateau, where the purpose and ends of logging activities are explained in very different ways by different parties.
- Elsner, G., and R. C. Smardon (tech. coords.). 1979. Our national landscape: A conference on applied

techniques for analysis and management of the visual resource. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-35. Berkeley, CA: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. 752p.

-These proceedings of a conference on visual resource management and landscape planning present a variety of methodologies for use in wildlands around the world. The major topics of the 104 papers included are to (a) describe the current and future challenges to the visual resource; (b) describe available technology for solving landscape planning problems, and (c) illustrate appropriate combinations of technology and problems.

English, D., J.M. Bowker, J.C. Bergstrom, and H.K. Cordell. 1995. Estimating the economic impacts of recreation response to resource management alternatives. Gen. Tech. Rep. SE-91. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Research Station. 24p.

<http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/viewpub.jsp?index=1759>

-This paper reports on final demand vectors and visitor response estimations to help calculate the economic impacts of changes in recreation visitation levels at the national forests and analyze their effects on local economies. The authors do this through empirical examples involving the delay of water-level drawdown at mountain reservoirs in North Carolina and northern California.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1993. Pintail Lake and Redhead Marsh: Created wetlands in northern Arizona. Office of Water. 9p. <http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/pdf/ShowLow.pdf>

-This document records the creation and successes of a created wetland in the Show Low area which was effected with reclaimed effluvia. The results were that numerous species of plants and animals located to the site and there were several successful attempts involving the planting of species in the area.

Esparza, A.X., and J.I. Carruthers. 2000. Land use planning and exurbanization in the rural Mountain West: Evidence from Arizona. Journal of Planning Education and Research. 20:23-36.

<http://jpe.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/20/1/23>

-In this article, the authors connect the process of exurbanization to traditional land use planning. Identifying the problem through a study involving Cochise county, they then discuss alternatives to land use which could retard the current pace of exurbanization.

Fedkiw, J. 1998. Managing Multiple Uses on National Forests, 1905-1995: A 90-year Learning Experience and it Isn't Finished Yet. FS-628. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. 284p.

http://www.fs.fed.us/research/publications/Managing_Multiple_Uses.htm

-Examines the development of multiple use doctrine in the national forests, focusing on who uses the national forests and why, how uses are managed on the ground, and how uses change over time. The book traces these multiple uses from 1905 to the period surrounding the document's publication.

Finch, D.M. (Ed.). 2004. Assessment of grassland ecosystem conditions in the Southwestern United States—Volume 1. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-135-vol.1. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 167p.

<http://216.48.37.142/pubs/viewpub.jsp?index=7394>

-This report is the first of a two-volume assessment of Southwestern grassland ecosystems. Working from current scientific knowledge, uncertainties, and assumptions, the report characterizes the ecological, social, and economic components within the assessment area. It focuses on the ecology, types, conditions, and management practices of Southwestern grasslands administered by the Southwestern Region of the USDA Forest Service (Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas, and western Oklahoma). One main purpose of the work is to inform NFS of the best way to manage grassland ecosystems and landscapes.

- Flagstaff Metropolitan Planning Organization (FMPO). 2001. Flagstaff Area Regional Land Use and Transportation Plan. Flagstaff, AZ. 203p.
<http://www.flagstaff.az.gov/documents%5CCommunity%20Development%5CRegional%20Plan/Web%20plan.pdf>
 -This regional plan is intended to guide future land use decisions in the City of Flagstaff and the surrounding area as defined by the boundary of the Flagstaff Metropolitan Planning Organization. It evolved from an extensive review of the existing physical conditions and planning influences of the region, an analysis of a series of key policy issues, discussions with citizens and elected officials about the community's vision for the future, and an analysis of possible future land use and transportation scenarios.
- Flather, C.H., S.J. Brady, and M.S. Knowles. 1999. Wildlife resource trends in the United States: A technical document supporting the 2000 RPA Assessment. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-33. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 79p.
http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr33.html.
 -The report documents the recent historical trends in wildlife as an indication of ecosystem health across the United States. Using short- and long-term projections of some classes of wildlife, the researchers report on expected changes in resource trajectories and present trends in habitat, population, harvest, and users. Their data are derived from currently existing information in the USFS and other state and federal agencies. The report concludes by synthesizing the trends in relation to resource health.
- Flather, C. H., L.A. Joyce, and C.A. Bloomgarden. 1994. Species endangerment patterns in the United States. Gen. Tech. Rep. RM-241. Ft. Collins, CO: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. 42p.
 -Responding to increasing concerns about rarity among animals and plants in the U.S. over the past decade, this report examines possible future distribution patterns for threatened and endangered species throughout the country. Although quantifying biodiversity as an attribute in complex ecological systems is difficult, this report notes little disagreement that diversity diminishes as species become extinct. Through a greater understanding of endangerment patterns, the authors hope that further losses of diversity may be slowed or reduced.
- Flather, C. T., M.S. Knowles, and I.A. Kendall. 1998. Threatened and endangered species geography: Characteristics of hotspots in the coterminous United States. Bioscience. 48:365-276.
 -Pointing to an elevated rate of species extinction which is historically unparalleled, this report questions attempts by the EPA to protect threatened wildlife on a species-by-species basis. As the rise in extinction rates is caused by human activity and impact on wildlife habitats, restoration of habitats, the authors claim, would appear to be a more effective means of protecting greater numbers of individually threatened or endangered species.
- Flora, D.F. 2003. Forest economics research at the Pacific Northwest Research Station, to 2000. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-562. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 207p. <http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/gtr562.pdf>
 -This document summarizes the contributions of over eighty years of scientists at the Pacific Northwest Research Station to developments in economic theory, economic tools, policies, and economic issues.
- Ford, D. 1995. The Catron way. New Mexico Resources. Fall 1995.
<http://cahe.nmsu.edu/pubs/resourcesmag/fall95/catron.html>

-A very thorough and even-handed description of the history, circumstances, and future of Catron County's standoff with the federal government over land use privileges on USFS and other federal lands.

- Forsgren, H. 2004. Concerning issues affecting rural communities in the Southwest—National Forest Management and the Endangered Species Act. Statement made on 10 Sep. to the Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health Committee on Resources, U.S. House of Representatives. 6p.
<http://resourcescommittee.house.gov/archives/108/testimony/2004/harvforsgren.pdf>
-In this statement to Congress, the Regional Forester of the Southwest Region, Harv Forsgren, addresses the issues of range health, fuel reductions, wildfire prevention, and his work in conjunction with the Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Forstall, R.L. 1995. Arizona: Population of counties by decennial census—1900 to 1990. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division. <http://www.census.gov/population/cencounts/az190090.txt>
-A compilation of census data charting the population of every Arizona county over the first nine decades of the 20th Century.
- Freilich, J.E., J.M. Emlen, J.J. Duda, D.C. Freeman, and P.J. Cafaro. 2003. Ecological effects of ranching: A six-point critique. *BioScience*. 53(8):759-765.
<http://www.alamedacreek.org/Educational%20Resources/Livestock%20grazing%20resources/Ecological%20Effects%20of%20Ranching%20--%20A%206%20point%20critique.pdf>
-This article identifies six critiques regarding ranching that fall outside the usual ecological criticism of livestock grazing, including the fencing of roads, problem animals, exotic weeds, and riparian side-effects.
- Frentz, I. C., S. Burns, D.E. Voth, and C. Sperry. 1999. Rural development and community-based forest planning and management: A new, collaborative paradigm—Executive summary. Fayetteville, Arkansas: University of Arkansas. <http://ocs.fortlewis.edu/Stewardship/Pubns/execsummary.pdf>
-This article investigates the importance of sharing Forest Service planning with local communities. The community-based framework of the USFS, the RCA, outlines ways to link community and forest services.
- Fuchs, J. 1953. *A History of Williams, Arizona: 1876-1951*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.
-In this book, Fuchs presents the historical development of Williams, Arizona from its inception as a post office bearing the same name to its circumstances at the time of publication. He begins with background material and moves into Spanish and Anglo-European activity and activity surrounding the Bill Williams Mountain country in general before the establishment of the town proper.
- Galaskiewicz, J., and S. Wasserman. 1994. Introduction: Advances in the social and behavioral sciences from social network analysis, pp. xi-xvii. *In*: S. Wasserman and J. Galaskiewicz (eds.), *Advances in Social Network Analysis*. Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks. 300p.
-Introduces major concepts in the field of social network analysis. Provides an overview of the network perspective, the defining feature of which is that social network analysis focuses on relationships among groups and individuals and on the patterns and implications of social relationships.
- Garson, G.D. 2005. Sociometry and Network Analysis, online notes. *In*: G.D. Garson, PA 765 Statnotes: An Online Textbook. North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC.
<http://www2.chass.ncsu.edu/garson/pa765/sociometry.htm>

-These on-line class notes graphically display sociometric diagrams as part of a visualization of social network analysis. It addresses, among other things, the different types of diagramming approaches and computer programs available to build such network visualizations.

General Accounting Office (GAO). 1987. National forests: Timber utilization policy needs to be reexamined. GAO/RCED 88-31. Report to the Chief, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. 10p. <http://archive.gao.gov/d29t5/134436.pdf>

-As part of an ongoing evaluation of the Forest Service's timber sales program, the GAO examined whether the Forest Service had been complying with its policy of timber utilization policy which mandated that timber be sold at its full tract value. The study reports that during 1985-1986, timber was offered at less than its tract value in 39% of the sales in seventeen national forests.

General Accounting Office (GAO). 1988. Rangeland management: More emphasis needed on declining and overstocked grazing allotments. GAO/RCED 88-80. Report to Congressional Requesters. 71p. <http://archive.gao.gov/t2pbat17/136027.pdf>

-In this report, responding to a congressional inquiry, updates the BLM's progress in improving public rangelands and in tracing the results of range programs. It addresses the agencies' success in rangeland improvement, the bases of grazing levels, and the use of range improvement funding.

General Accounting Office (GAO). 1989. Federal land management: The Mining Law of 1872 needs revision. GAO/RCED 89-72. Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Mining and Natural Resources, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives. 47p. <http://archive.gao.gov/d15t6/138159.pdf>

-This report responds to a congressional request for a review of the Mining Law of 1872, including patent provisions and requirements calling for a minimal amount of work annually by unpatented claim in order to develop their claims. It discusses what amendments might be necessary towards balancing these provisions with existing national natural resource policies. It also provides statistical data on patenting.

General Accounting Office (GAO). 1991. Forest Service: Difficult choices face the future of the recreation program. GAO/RCED 91-115. Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives. 28p. <http://archive.gao.gov/t2pbat8/143648.pdf>

-This report follows a series of GAO reports on the Forest Service's recreation program that addressed problems with recreation management and suggested improvements. The issues covered include the maintenance and reconstruction backlog on national forest trails, wilderness preservation problems in some national forests, special recreation areas that were not meeting established development plans, and maintenance and reconstruction backlogs at developed recreation sites.

General Accounting Office (GAO). 1995. Federal Lands: Information on the use and impact of off highway vehicles. GAO/RCED 95-209. Report to Bruce F. Vento, House of Representatives. 77p. <http://www.gao.gov/archive/1995/rc95209.pdf>

-Responding to congressional concerns about the popularity of off-highway vehicles (OHVs), damage to natural or cultural resources, and clashes with other forms of outdoor recreation, this report reviews the implementation of Executive Orders 11644 and 11989 by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service. Because neither of these agencies maintains nationwide data on its OHV activities, eight

locations with high OHV use—four BLM resource areas and four Forest Service ranger districts—were reviewed.

General Accounting Office (GAO). 1996. U.S. Forest Service: Fees for recreation special-use permits do not reflect fair market value. GAO/RCED 97-16. Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management and the District of Columbia, Committee on Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate. 27p. <http://www.gao.gov/archive/1997/rc97016.pdf>
-This report addresses the Forest Service's failure to consistently levy market price fees for large-scale special use recreational activities on federal lands. These have included ski areas, pipeline rights-of-way, and the use of mountain tops for communications towers, among other uses. The failure to charge market price, the report concludes, may add up to millions in lost federal revenue.

General Accounting Office (GAO). 1998. Recreation fees: Demonstration fee successful in raising revenues but could be improved. GAO/RCED 99-7. Report to Congressional Requesters. 116p. <http://www.gao.gov/archive/1999/rc99007.pdf>
-Authorized by the Congress in 1996 as a three-year pilot program, the recreational fee demonstration program allows the Park Service, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the Fish and Wildlife Service to experiment with new or increased fees at up to 100 demonstration sites per agency. The program aims to bring additional resources to recreation lands by generating recreational fee revenues and spending most of the fee revenues at the sites where the fees are collected to increase the quality of the visitors' experience and to enhance the protection of the sites' resources

General Accounting Office (GAO). 1999a. Forest Service priorities: Evolving mission favors resource protection over production. GAO/RCED 99-166. Report to Chairman, Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate. 16p. <http://www.gao.gov/archive/1999/rc99166.pdf>
-This report follows up on GAO testimony that legal changes aiming towards the improvement of the efficiency of Forest Service decision-making cannot be identified before an agreement is reached regarding which uses the Forest Service is to emphasize under its multiple-use and sustained-yield mission. Over the two years following this testimony, the Forest Service clarified its mission and funding priorities, but problems remain in that Congress never openly accepted them or acknowledged their effects on the availability of timber and other uses on the national forests. The report addresses congressional priorities enacting the National Forest Management Act of 1976, the Forest Service's current mission and funding priorities, and the effect of these priorities on timber costs, receipts, and sales.

General Accounting Office (GAO). 1999b. Forest Service: Amount of timber offered, sold, and harvested, and timber sales outlays, fiscal years 1992 through 1997. GAO/RCED 99-174. Report to Chairman, Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, Nutrition, and Forestry, Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives. 78p. <http://www.gao.gov/archive/1999/rc99174.pdf>
-This report addresses Congressional concerns that the costs associated with FS timber sales have been faltering, with an 11 billion board feet decrease in annual sales since the 1980s. It provides data on the period between 1992-1997 regarding amount of timber sold, outlays for timber, and estimated cost of harvested timber.

General Accounting Office (GAO). 1999c. Western national forests: A cohesive strategy is needed to

address catastrophic wildfire threats. GAO/RCED 99-65. Report to the Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health, Committee on Resources, House of Representatives. 64p.

<http://www.gao.gov/archive/1999/rc99065.pdf>

-This report describes the extent of problems related to the health of national forests in the interior West, the status of efforts by the USFS to address these problems, and barriers to their successful resolution. The report also contains a recommendation to the Secretary of Agriculture to develop more cohesive strategies towards addressing the growing threats to national forest resources and nearby communities from wildfires.

General Accounting Office. 2001a. Financial management: Annual costs of Forest Service's timber sales program are not determinable. GAO 01-1101R. Memo to Cynthia McKinney and George Miller, House of Representatives. 7p. <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d011101r.pdf>

-This brief report responds to congressional concerns that the 1997 loss in FS timber sales (\$88.6 million) did not reflect the federal costs associated with the program. As no data were available regarding the costs of the program between 1998 and 1999, the GAO attempted to figure out the net federal costs associated with the program over these fiscal years. Since the Timber Sales Program Information Reporting for fiscal year 1998 was not finalized until 2001, and the 1999 report was not prepared, the GAO could not accurately determine the costs of the FS timber program.

General Accounting Office (GAO). 2001b. Recreation fees: Management improvements can help the demonstration program enhance visitor services. GAO 02-10. Report to the Ranking Minority Member, Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate. 37p. <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d0210.pdf>

-Five years after the initiation of the fee demonstration program, Congress, in considering whether or not to make the program permanent, asked the GAO to assess conditions and note if they have substantially changed. This report determines the practices agencies used to design and collect fees, what management improvements might be made to enhance program performance, and whether or not the revenues from the fee demonstration program were used to meet the agencies' most pressing needs.

General Accounting Office (GAO). 2004a. Border security: Agencies need to better coordinate their strategies and operations on federal lands. GAO 04-590. U.S. General Accounting Office Report to Congressional Requesters. 57p. <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04590.pdf>

-Addressing the increased importance around aliens, smugglers, and terrorists crossing the U.S.-Mexico border since the mid-90s, and especially following September 11th, this GAO document assesses border-related law enforcement challenges for land management agencies, resources land management agencies have received to address such challenges, and how the Border Patrol and land management agencies are coordinating law enforcement efforts

General Accounting Office (GAO). 2004b. Wildfire suppression: Funding transfers cause project cancellations and delays, strained relationships, and management disruptions. GAO 04-612. Report to Congressional Requesters. 63p. <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04612.pdf>

-This report assesses Forest Service and BLM response to the 2003 fire season, noting the tactics used to reduce wildfire, the costs incurred to the agencies and other federal programs, and suggestions for prioritizing controlled-burn and fuel-reduction activities.

George, R., K. Benally, S. Galbreath, R. Tohe, J. McCarthy, A. Bessler, C. Long, K. Burke, P. Torrence, S. Begay, R. Wilson, J. Wilson, D. Brown, and M. Harrington. 2004. Comments on draft environmental statement for Arizona Snowbowl facilities improvements. Open letter/report to

Nora Rasure. 107p.

<http://www.savethepeaks.org/savethepeaks/pagetemp/SnowbowlDEISCommentsFS.pdf>

-The authors of this report dispute NFS claims that the current alterations to the Arizona Snowbowl and plans to use reclaimed water for snow creation fall under the guidelines of the 1979 FEIS and associated Record of Decision. Considering this a new and significant action, the authors produce research aimed at pointing out the possible political and ecological difficulties involved with the current expansion plans.

Gibson, L.J. 1997. Using economic base analysis to solve development planning problems: A best practice approach. *Applied Geographic Studies*. 1(3):169-186.

<http://ag.arizona.edu/edrp/publications/usingeconbase.PDF>

-This article discusses economic base analysis as serving more purposes than simply a research tool investigating multipliers. The article notes a half-dozen economic development problems that may be faced by developers illustrating how economic base studies can supply solutions. The example studies identified center around two areas in eastern Arizona: the White Mountains region and the community of Bisbee in the southeastern portion of the state.

Gibson, L.J., and B. Evans. 2002a. A strategic template for thematic tourism clustering in Pinal and Gila Counties. Prepared for Central Arizona Association of Governments. Economic Development Research Program, University of Arizona. 22p.

<http://ag.arizona.edu/edrp/projects/Gila%20County/temphematictourismclustering.pdf>

-In this article, the authors identify three broad areas of tourism available in Pinal and Gila counties: Military, Cultural, and Eco-Tourism. By identifying the ways in which the counties and their communities may best draw tourist dollars, the authors point to the need to cluster tourism interests in order to broaden appeal to outside visitors into the region.

Gibson, L.J., and B. Evans. 2002b. Regional dependence on tourism: The significance of seasonality. *Yearbook of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers*. 64:112-127.

<http://ag.arizona.edu/edrp/publications/regdependontourismweb.pdf>

-Noting that adjustments to employment and income flows based on seasonal tourism can significantly affect regional economic health, this essay addresses winter and ski-driven tourism in east-central Arizona. The findings indicate that investing in the local ski areas could leverage existing investments and lead to income growth throughout the region.

Gibson, L.J., and B. Evans. 2001. White Mountain visitor tax study. Prepared for Pinetop-Lakeside Chamber of Commerce. Economic Development Research Program, University of Arizona. 15p.

<http://ag.arizona.edu/edrp/projects/Apache%20County/whitemtnvisitorsntaxstdy.pdf>

-This study addresses the pros and cons of instituting a visitor tax in the White Mountain region of eastern Arizona. The authors argue that the benefits of a visitor tax, specifically a bed-tax (as opposed to a restaurant/bar tax of which the authors are more wary) could provide significant financial benefit to the communities surrounding the White Mountains with an almost invisible effect on costs and tourism numbers.

Gibson, L.J., B. Evans, and A. Grogan. 2001. White Mountains winter tourism study: Evaluating the efficacy of regional investment opportunity. Prepared for the White Mountain Winter Tourism Advisory Committee. Department of Geography and Regional Development, University of Arizona. 32p. <http://ag.arizona.edu/edrp/projects/Apache%20County/whitemtnwintrstdy.pdf>

-This study addresses the tourism peaks surrounding the White Mountains. The authors, using surveys and demographic-economic data, conclude that while the summer season provides the largest tourism income to the region, sheltering those attempting to escape the hotter temperatures of Phoenix or Tucson, the winter months are a vital part of the tourism industry and that most

businesses in the region believe that the loss of the Sunrise ski area would negatively affect their businesses and that increased investment in the ski resort would positively affect their tourist income during the winter season.

- Gibson, L.J., E.Glenn, R. Amato, P. Asher, J. Branom, L. Entz, P. Estrella, J. Finnegan, J. Hutado, C. Immel, C. Jones, M. Louis, N. Manning, R. Martinez, J. Peterson, N. Sato, E. Sibley, J. Vincent, and M. Wolferman. 1999. The Round Valley Region Economic Base Study: Employment and income sources in the Springerville/Eager/Greer communities. University of Arizona, REDI Program. Prepared for Apache County Economic and Security Corporation. 33p. <http://ag.arizona.edu/edrp/projects/Apache%20County/rvbasestudy.PDF>
-This study, based off questionnaires circulated in the Round Valley area (determined to be a ten-mile radius surrounding Eager/Springerville) points to economic and industrial trends in this relatively isolated area in Apache County. The study suggests that outshopping and incommuting has led to leakage in the economic soundness of the region and point to the necessity of bringing in jobs and residents to reduce further slippage.
- Gila County. 2003. Gila County Comprehensive Master Plan. Prepared by LVA Urban Design Studio, L.L.C. Kimley Horn and Associates, Inc. <http://www.co.gila.az.us/default.aspx>
-The *Gila County Comprehensive Master Plan* is a planning document intended to serve as a guide to address future growth and development within the unincorporated portions of Gila County. The comprehensive plan serves as the foundation for the various other planning documents and ordinances that help to implement the plan, such as specific area plans, the Gila County Zoning Ordinance, the Gila County Subdivision Ordinance, and others.
- Gober, P. 2002. Geo-demographics of aging in Arizona: State of knowledge. The Coming of Age Project. School of Public Affairs. St. Luke's Health Initiatives. Arizona State University. 17p. http://www.slhi.org/publications/studies_research/pdfs/CoA_Geo-demographics_of_Aging.pdf
-In this article, Dr. Gober analyzes the geo-demographics of Arizona's elderly, specifically the characteristics of in-migration and two-home, seasonally-mobile couples.
- Gorte, R.W. 2004. Below-cost timber sales: An overview. CRS Report RL32485. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. 11p. <http://www.ncseonline.org/NLE/CRSreports/04Jul/RL32485.pdf>
-The author reports on the FS tendency to sell timber at prices beneath agency expenses which are required to run the timber program. These below-cost sales, debated by Congress for over twenty years, have yet to receive a policy which addresses them legislatively or administratively.
- Governor's Drought Task Force (GDTF). 2004. Commerce, recreation, and tourism workgroup. Arizona Dept. of Water Resources. 32p. http://66.102.7.104/search?q=cache:baeE7kWTM3sJ:www.water.az.gov/gdtf/content/files/meetings/2004/CRT_Chapter_06-01-04_for_GDTF_Mtg_8-25-04.doc+Prescott+national+forest+Major+wildfires&hl=en
-This document, mixing survey data and outside research, provides a cursory assessment of the impact of drought conditions on the state's tourism industry.
- Graham County. 1996. Graham County Comprehensive Plan. 219p. <http://12.47.202.6/PDFforms/P&Z%20PDF/GRAHAM%20County%20Zoning%20Ordinances.pdf>
-This comprehensive plan presents visioning, planning, and implementation frameworks for the long-term development of Graham County. Individual elements include the natural environment,

water resources, public safety, community services, circulation, parks and recreation, community character, land use, and growth.

- Graham, R.T., S. McCaffrey, and T.B. Jain (tech. eds.). 2004. Science basis for changing forest structure to modify wildfire behavior and severity. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-120. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 43p.
http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr120.html
-A discussion on the causes behind severe wildfires, this article identifies various methods of fuel treatment to prevent the types of recent fires that put local communities into jeopardy.
- Grahame, J.D., and T.D. Sisk (Eds.). 2002. Canyons, cultures, and environmental change: An introduction to the land-use history of the Colorado Plateau. <http://www.cpluhna.nau.edu/>.
-This website introduces the environmental history of the Colorado Plateau with maps, photographs, and informative essays tracing inhabitants, biota, places, land use, and research concerning the area.
- Grewell, B.J. 2004. Recreation fees: Four philosophical questions. PS-31. PERC Policy Series. 32p.
http://www.perc.org/publications/policyseries/rec_fees.php?s=2
-This report asks, and attempts to answer, several questions regarding the implementation of user fees on public lands. It provides a background on fees and addresses objections and inquiries such as whether such fees unduly exclude low-income citizens, whether fees commercialize the land, and whether fees reduce accountability of federal land agencies.
- Gucinski, H., M.J. Furniss, R.R. Ziemer, and M.H. Brookes (eds.). 2001. Forest roads: A synthesis of scientific information. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-509. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 103p.
<http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/gtr509.pdf>
-This report describes direct and indirect physical, ecological, landscape-level, and socioeconomic effects of roads in forested ecosystems. The analysis considers environmental settings, road histories, and engineering practices in evaluating the best management approaches to forest roads.
- Hanneman, R.A. 1999. Introduction to Social Network Methods (online text). Analytic Technologies. 149p. <http://www.analytictech.com/networks.pdf>
-This on-line textbook introduces many of the basics of formal approaches to the analysis of social networks. It provides very brief overviews of a number of major areas with some examples.
- Haynes, R.W. (tech. coord.). 2003a. An analysis of the timber situation in the United States: 1952 to 2050. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-560. Portland, OR: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 254p.
<http://www.treesearch.fs.fed.us/pubs/viewpub.jsp?index=5284>
-This report traces and predicts timber supply and demand over the one-hundred year period spanning 1950 to 2050. It shows a sharp rise in U.S. timber harvest since 1952 accompanied by growing timber inventories on both public and private lands. Current assessments predict such consumption to rise by 42 percent in the next fifty years and point to shifts in the extent and location of domestic and imported supplies.
- Haynes, R.W. 2003b. Assessing the viability and adaptability of forest-dependent communities in the United States. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-567. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 33p. <http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/gtr567.pdf>

-This report responds to the need to assess progress toward sustainable forest management as established by the Montreal Process of Criteria and Indicators. Over 3,000 counties are analyzed and rated according to community viability as measured by population density, lifestyle diversity, and economic resiliency.

Healthy Forest Initiative. 2005. Fact sheet: Making a difference, community wildfire protection plan, Arizona. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture/U.S. Dept. of the Interior. 1p.

http://www.healthyforests.gov/projects/state_projects/arizona-cwpp.pdf

-A brief fact sheet addressing the progress made by local community action groups regarding the prevention of wildfires in Arizona.

Heffernon, R., and M. Muro. 2001. Growth on the Coconino Plateau: Potential impacts of a water pipeline for the region. Morrison Institute for Public Policy. Arizona State University. 68p.

<http://www.asu.edu/copp/morrison/coconino.htm>

-This study, done at the behest of the Arizona Department of Water Resources, studies potential growth impacts of a proposed new water pipeline for the Coconino Plateau. The area of study ranges from Page and Grand Canyon in the north to Flagstaff and Williams in the south, including three cities, areas in two Indian reservations, one national park, two national forests, and roughly 1.5 million acres of mixed private and state lands. The majority of the residents in these areas currently rely on groundwater to meet their water needs.

Hobbs, F., and N. Stoops. 2002. Demographic trends in the 20th Century. U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Special Reports, Series CENSR-4. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

228p. <http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/censr-4.pdf>

-In honor of the 100th anniversary of the national census, this document traces overall demographic patterns in the century spanning 1900-2000. The information includes population migration, ethnic and gender dispersion through the four major regions of the country, and housing and household ownership.

Hoekstra, P. 2003. A line in the sand: A photo-journal of conditions at the U.S. Mexico border. 4p.

<http://hoekstra.house.gov/UploadedFiles/OrganPipeJournal.pdf>

-In this photo journal, Congressman Pete Hoekstra explains the severity of the situation at the U.S.-Mexico border in Arizona as a background to call for increased security towards preventing illegal immigration.

Hof, J., C. Flather, T. Baltic, and S. Davies. 1999. National projections of forest and rangeland condition indicators: A supporting technical document for the 1999 RPA assessment. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-442. Portland, OR: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 57p. <http://www.treesearch.fs.fed.us/pubs/viewpub.jsp?index=2997>

-This report traces the developments of the 1999 forest and rangeland condition indicator model, emphasizing on the independence of ecological systems from human control and the broad spatial nature of these processes. The report also discusses the resolution of related data deficiencies.

Holtrop, J. 2005. Statement before the Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health Committee on Resources. U.S. House of Representatives. Hearing concerning H.R. 410–Northern Arizona Land Exchange and Verde River Basin Partnership Act of 2005. 16 May.

<http://www.fs.fed.us/congress/109/house/legislative/holtrop/031605.html>

-This is the official testimony to the U.S. House by Deputy Chief of the Forest Service, Joel Holtrop. In it, he expresses his support of three bills before the House, H.R. 410, H.R. 599, and

H.R. 975, along with some of the reasons that he feels they will benefit the FS and the communities surrounding federal lands.

Hoover Dam Bypass Project. 2005. Hoover Dam Bypass US 93.

<http://www.hooverdambypass.org/default.htm>

-This official project website provides the history, informational material, and related links for the planned bypass of U.S. Highway 93 south of the Hoover Dam. The website also describes the involvement of several federal and state partners in the proposed NAFTA route from Clark County, Nevada to Mohave County, Arizona. It includes links to the projects Record of Decision (FHWA-AZNV-EIS-98-03-F) and the related two-volume Environmental Impact Statement.

Hopper, H. 2003. The Arizona Industries of the Future Forestry Action Plan. ADOC Energy Office.

http://66.102.7.104/search?q=cache:Und32si7WxAJ:www.governor.state.az.us/FHC/documents/AZ%2520IOF%2520Forestry%2520Action%2520Plan_for%2520Governor%27s%2520Web.pdf+The+Arizona+Industries+of+the+Future+Forestry+Action+Plan&hl=en

-The Industries of the Future (IOF), created by the Office of Industrial Technologies, works towards creating partnerships between industry, government agencies, and supporting laboratories and institutions in the aim of accelerating technology research and development. The forestry initiative is designed towards improving the global competitiveness of USFS products and helping to improve the sustainability of forest management. This document was developed in partnership with forest products industry representatives, the U.S. Department of Energy, and the Forest Service.

Houston Institute for Culture. 2005. Terra incognita: Below the rim. Houston, TX.

<http://www.houstonculture.org/terra/cochise.html>.

-An informational website providing a historical context for the Southwest.

Huebner, C. D, J. L. Vankat, and W. H. Renwick. 1999. Change in the vegetation mosaic of central Arizona USA between 1940 and 1989. *Plant Ecology*. 144:83-91.

<http://www.users.muohio.edu/renwicwh/ArizonaMosaic.pdf>

-The purposes of this research were to determine changes in the landscape mosaic of central Arizona between 1940 and 1989 and to predict future changes. Using aerial photographs from 1940, 1968, and 1989 and digital overlays followed by transition matrix analysis, the authors found that chaparral and adjacent grassland changed less than woodland and its grassland. However, both had nearly equal projected stabilization times. Moreover, disturbance increased time for stabilization and some results were scale-dependent.

Humphries, M., and C.H. Vincent. 2004. Mining on federal lands. CRS Issue Brief for Congress.

IB89130. National Library for the Environment. Resources, Science, and Industry Division.

http://www.ncseonline.org/NLE/CRSreports/Mining/mine1.cfm?&CFID=8492224&CFTOKEN=29386060#_1_1

-Provides background and analysis of The General Mining Law of 1872 for the U.S. Congress. The law, one of the major statutes directing the federal government's land management policy, grants free access to individuals and corporations which are prospecting for minerals in public domain lands, and allows them, upon making a discovery, to stake a claim on that deposit. The brief addresses the issue of whether this law should requires reforming and how to balance mineral development with competing land uses.

Huggard, C.J. 2001. Introduction. *In: C.J. Huggard, and A.R. Gomez (eds.), Forests Under Fire: A Century of Ecosystem Mismanagement in the Southwest*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. 307p. <http://www.uapress.arizona.edu/samples/sam1375.htm>

- This introduction addresses the general concerns of the larger book, looking towards rapid biodiversity depletion in the national forests and questioning some of the policies of NFS over the past centuries.
- Ibarra, I. 1997. Alien smugglers, Inc.: Cartels are huge, profitable and ruthless—and stretch from U.S. to Central America. *Arizona Daily Star*, 11 Jul.
<http://www.azstarnet.com/borderline/stories/0711a.htm>
 -This newspaper article documents the increasing practice of smuggling of illegal aliens to the United States from various border towns along the Arizona/Sonora border. It is cited for information regarding the impact of transient populations on the communities of Agua Prieta, Naco, and Nogales, Sonora.
- Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI). 2005. Sistemas nacionales estadístico y de información geográfica. <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/inegi/default.asp>
 -INEGI is responsible for collecting, reporting, and distributing geographic and statistical information at the federal, state, and local levels throughout Mexico. This official website contains reports, links, and data, including current as well as historic population and economic census data.
- Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG). 2005. <http://www.issg.org/>
 -This website is the homepage to the ISSG and provides information regarding invasive species and links to other related pages and documents.
- Johnson, H. 2005. \$1.5 mil house destroyed in blaze; Cause is sought. *The Arizona Republic*. 6 May.
<http://www.azcentral.com/arizonarepublic/local/articles/0506nfire06.html>
 -Reports on a grassfire that began and quickly grew to a size large enough to destroy surrounding property. Comes with community suggestions to prevent such impromptu fires.
- Johnson, T.G. (ed.). 2000. United States timber industry—An assessment of timber product output and use, 1996. Gen Tech. Rep. SRS-45. Asheville, NC: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Research Station. 145p. <http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/pubs/viewpub.jsp?index=2829>
 -This report compiles timber product output for the United States and the five Resources Planning Act regions for 1996. Its findings include drops in roundwood output during the first half of the decade. The South, it points out, supplied over half of the nation's timber product output. Softwood species accounted for the majority of U.S. output, and private forest owners supplied more than half of the U.S.'s roundwood products.
- Kaibab National Forest (KNF). 2005. Schedule of Proposed Action (SOPA) 01/01/2005 to 03/31/2005, Kaibab National Forest. <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/kai/projects/nepa/sopa.pdf>
 -A link within the FS website addressing forthcoming actions and improvements by forest planners for the KNF.
- Keegan, C.E. III, A.L. Chase, T.A. Morgan, S.E. Bodmer, D.D. Van Hooser, and M. Mortimer. 2001. New Mexico's forest products industry: A descriptive analysis, 1997. University of Montana, School of Business Administration, Bureau of Business and Economic Research.
 -This report provides describes the structure, capacity, and condition of New Mexico's primary forest products industry and quantifies volumes and uses of wood fiber. The report also discusses the economic contribution of the forest products industry to the state and historical industry in addition to trends in timber harvest, production, and sales.

- Knopf, R. 1987. Human behavior, cognition, and affect in the natural environment, pp. 783-827. In: D. Stokols and I. Altman (eds.), *Handbook of Environmental Psychology*. John Wiley and Sons, New York. 1684p.
- In this article, Knopf identifies candidates for the benefits that might be associated with the bush experience. He notes that essayists have seen the bush as a restorative place, tranquil and allowing solace and escape from the urban environment. He also argues that nature builds competence where one gains stronger concern for others and learns self sufficiency. He lists “transactions” that we engage in with nature as *questing*, such as when we fish or seek tranquility; *knowing* of the natural environment, part of which may be innate; and *responding* in ways such as inducing positive mood shifts and stress reduction which contrast with a sadness associated with urban scenes.
- Kocis, S.M., D.B.K. English, S.J. Zarnoch, R. Arnold, and L. Warren. 2001a. National Visitor Use Monitoring Results. USDA Forest Service Region 3. Kaibab National Forest.
http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/reports/year1/R3_Kaibab_final.htm
- This document represents a collection of information regarding visitor satisfaction and use on the Kaibab National Forest based off of the results of the NVUM surveys.
- Kocis, S.M., D.B.K. English, S.J. Zarnoch, R. Arnold, and L. Warren. 2001b. National Visitor Use Monitoring Results. USDA Forest Service Region 3. Coconino National Forest.
http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/reports/year1/R3_Coconino_final.htm
- This document represents a collection of information regarding visitor satisfaction and use on the Coconino National Forest based off of the results of the NVUM surveys.
- Kocis, S.M., D.B.K. English, S.J. Zarnoch, R. Arnold, and L. Warren. 2002a. National Visitor Use Monitoring Results. USDA Forest Service Region 3. Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests.
http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/reports/year2/R3_F1_apache_report_f.doc
- This document represents a collection of information regarding visitor satisfaction and use on the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests based off of the results of the NVUM surveys.
- Kocis, S.M., D.B.K. English, S.J. Zarnoch, R. Arnold, and L. Warren. 2002b. National Visitor Use Monitoring Results. USDA Forest Service Region 3. Coronado National Forest.
http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/reports/year2/R3_F5_coronado_report.doc
- This document represents a collection of information regarding visitor satisfaction and use on the Coronado National Forest based off of the results of the NVUM surveys.
- Kocis, S.M., D.B.K. English, S.J. Zarnoch, R. Arnold, and L. Warren. 2003a. National Visitor Use Monitoring Results. USDA Forest Service Region 3. Prescott National Forest.
http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/reports/year3/R3_F9_prescott_final.doc
- This document represents a collection of information regarding visitor satisfaction and use on the Prescott National Forest based off of the results of the NVUM surveys
- Kocis, S.M., D.B.K. English, S.J. Zarnoch, R. Arnold, and L. Warren. 2003b. National Visitor Use Monitoring Results. USDA Forest Service Region 3. Tonto National Forest.
http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/reports/year3/R3_F12_tonto_final.doc
- This document represents a collection of information regarding visitor satisfaction and use on the Tonto National Forest based off of the results of the NVUM surveys
- Kourous, G. 1998. Borderlands biodiversity: Walking a thin line. *Borderlines*. 6(2):1-4.
<http://www.americaspolicy.org/borderlines/PDFs/bl43.pdf>

-This article attests to both the surprisingly wide variety of biodiversity in the U.S.-Mexico border region and also warns of the dangers implicit to these fragile ecosystems by development and illegal movement near and across the border.

Kruger, L.E. 1996. Understanding Place as a Cultural System: Implications of Theory and Method. Ph.D. Dissertation. Seattle, WA: University of Washington. 180p.

-In her doctoral dissertation, Kruger suggests, among other things, that places can be both meaningful and valuable based on the relations people have with other people and the interactions they share with these places. Every person's sensitivity to a place may be altered by their personal experiences to conform to the definitions established as larger community patterns. There are two different ways of perceiving a place: one is obtained from personal experiences and the other is a shared perception with others in their community, business, family, or other social group. This proved to be true in an assessment of peoples' identification and understanding of places within the project test areas.

Kruger, L.E. (tech. ed.). 2003. Understanding community-forest relations. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-566. Portland, OR: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 162p. <http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/gtr566.pdf>

-In December 1997, an interdisciplinary panel representing academic backgrounds in sociology, anthropology, geography, psychology, economics, and recreation gathered in Oregon to discuss relationships between human communities and forests. This collection of papers is a product of the dialogue and interactions at the gathering.

Kyl, J. 2005. Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2005. S. 1122. 109th Congress, 1st Session. 25 May. http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_bills&docid=f:s1122is.txt.pdf

-A bill proposition read before the Senate by Senator Kyl (speaking for himself and Senator McCain) aimed at authorizing an exchange of federal land with the Resolution Copper Company in the southeast of Arizona.

Laughlin D.C., J.D. Baker, M.T. Stoddard, M.L. Daniels, J.D. Springer, C.N. Gildar, A.M. Green, and W.W. Covington. 2004. Toward reference conditions: Wildfire effects on flora in an old-growth ponderosa pine forest. *Forest Ecology and Management*. 199:137-152.

-Examines the impacts of wildfire on a relatively undisturbed ponderosa pine forest on the north rim of the Grand Canyon National Park. This site had not burned in seventy-six years. After the fire, understory vegetation in the forest shifted, and there was an increase in annual and biennial forbs. Fire at this site did not increase species richness, plant cover, or plant diversity after two years. This paper supports the use of wildfire to maintain and improve forest health in old-growth forests, by altering understory species composition and reducing fuel loads.

Leefers, L., K. Potter-Witter, and M. McDonough. 2003. Social and economic assessment of the Michigan National Forests. Department of Forestry, Michigan State University. 254p.

-Conducted for the Hiawatha, Huron-Manistee, and Ottawa National Forests, the objectives of this assessment were to help the Forest Service and the public (1) better understand the relationship between public lands and communities, (2) aid in identifying specific elements of the current forest plans that may need to be changed, and (3) assemble the information needed to evaluate trade-offs between options for future forest management.

Loftus, A.J., and C.H. Flather. 2000. Fish and other aquatic resource trends in the United States: A technical document supporting the 2000 USDA Forest Service RPA Assessment. Gen. Tech. Rep.

- RMRS-GTR-53. Ft. Collins, CO: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 50p. http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr053.html
 -This report traces general trends in national aquatic resources as called for by the Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974. It highlights trends in water quality, fish populations, resource utilization, and endangered aquatic fauna, exploring, in addition, relationships between land use, water quality, and aquatic species. It analyzes a multi-state information sharing initiative that the Forest Service has initiated and makes recommendations for the future based on the implications of its findings.
- Loomis, John B. 2002. Integrated Public Lands Management: Principles and Applications to National Forests, Parks, Wildlife Refuges, and BLM Lands, 2nd ed. New York: Columbia University Press.
 - Loomis' seminal text on public lands management addresses the roles of various federal agencies, laws and policies governing management, and economic and other tools for decision-making.
- Lowe, C. H. 1972. Arizona's natural environment. The University of Arizona, Tucson.
 -This book stems from the variety and beauty of the landscapes of Arizona and those naturalists and travelers from around the world who have remarked upon them. This book serves as an introduction to the realm of Arizona vertebrate animals and contains an illustrated account of the natural settings which serve as the homes of animals and plants in the state. It also discusses the systems employed by biologists to classify these plants, animals, and habitats.
- Marek, A.C. 2004. Desert cat and mouse. U.S. News and World Report. 136(19):32-34.
<http://www.usnews.com/usnews/news/articles/040531/31border.htm>
 -This news report discusses U.S. attempts to control illegal immigration across the Mexican border and describes the reactions of would-be immigrants.
- Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG). 2003. Maricopa Association of Governments Regional Transportation Plan. Maricopa Association of Governments. 195p.
<http://www.mag.maricopa.gov/pdf/cms.resource/RTP-Final-11-25-03.pdf>
 -This RTP is a comprehensive, performance based, multi-modal and coordinated regional plan, covering the period through Fiscal Year 2026. It replaces the MAG Long Range Transportation Plan and provides a blueprint for future transportation investments in the region for the next several decades.
- Maricopa County. 2001. Growth areas: 2020 Eye to the future. Planning and Development Department, Maricopa County. 21p.
 -This preliminary document relating to the county comprehensive plan introduces possible growth areas in Maricopa County to better facilitate the dramatic influx of new residents. This includes issues of open space, water, roads, utilities, emergency service, housing, and transportation.
- Maricopa County. 2002. Maricopa County 2020, Eye to the Future/Maricopa County Comprehensive Plan. Maricopa County, AZ. 156p. <http://www.maricopa.gov/planning/compln/plan/plan.pdf>
 -This comprehensive plan presents visioning, planning, and implementation frameworks for development in Maricopa County. Individual elements include the natural environment, water resources, public safety, community services, circulation, parks and recreation, community character, land use, and growth.
- Martin, J.F. 1985. The prehistory and ethnohistory of havasupai-hualapai relations. Ethnohistory. 32:135-153.

-There are at least three distinct versions of Havasupai-Hualapai origins and ethnohistoric relations: those of Kroeber, Schwartz, and Euler and Dobyns. The present paper reviews the three positions and argues that two of them, Kroeber's and Schwartz's, are not supported by the data.

McCarthy, J., and E. Hague. 2004. Race, nation, and nature: The cultural politics of "Celtic" identification in the American West. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*. 94(2):387-408. <http://communicate.aag.org/eseries/temp/Files/8.pdf>

-This article traces the roots of the desire for ethnic identification through the claims of Catron County Lawyer Jim Catron and the Wise Use movement in general that their struggle is the historical derivation of centuries-old Celtic-English conflict. As part of the article, the authors provide a considerable history of the Wise Use movement and its confrontation with environmentalists, federal agents, and other "outsider" presences.

McCool, S.F. 2003. From scholarship to stewardship: Opportunities and challenges in wilderness research, education, and management, pp. 218-224. *In: RMRS-P-27. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service Proceedings*. http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_p027/rmrs_p027_218_224.pdf

-This article notes that it is not safe to assume that visitors to public lands will recognize and share the values for that landscape that are in its best interest. The author points to boundary effects between human development and protected areas, noting their relevance in those urban areas that abut the forest boundaries. The author sees a need in managing as much for the visitor use as for the biophysical conditions in the forest. He notes that decision makers are lacking some tools and guidelines to apply this knowledge when acquired. He recommends that research consider the "particular social and political environment in which wilderness and protected area management occurs" (222), taking into account humans and their special place attachments.

McCool, S.F., and L.E. Kruger. 2003. Human migration and natural resources: Implications for land managers and challenges for researchers. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-580. Portland, OR: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 19p. <http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/gtr580.pdf>

-This paper explores four fundamental components of the interaction between people and natural resources: 1) drivers of population growth, 2) consequences of population growth for natural resource management, 3) potential changes in social links between people and natural resources that may accompany rapid immigration, and 4) the best way to measure and assess the consequences of population growth in rural areas.

McCool, S.F. 2001. Quaking aspen and the human experience: Dimensions, issues, and challenges, pp. 147-160. *In: Sustaining aspen in western landscapes: Symposium Proceedings. RMRS-P-18. Grand Junction, CO: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Forest Service Proceedings*, 13-15 Jun. http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_p018/rmrs_p018_147_162.pdf

-Although specifically about aspen, this article applies to the management of forest areas. The author identifies four meanings that people give to [forest] landscapes: 1) resource use/opportunity to recreate; "2) aesthetic meanings; 3) cultural/symbolic meanings ...spiritual...social attachments; and 4) individual/expressive meaning." Explaining that resource management must consider all of these through different methods, he notes the problems inherent in both developing science-based management policies and the inclusion of subjective "landscape values." The author defines places as "spaces with social definitions" and notes that the meanings of these valued places are not as simply quantified as timber, for example (149). He recommends that planners and policy makers broaden their focus in future management decisions.

McHugh, K.E., and R.C. Mings. 1996. The circle of migration: Attachment to place in aging. *Annals of*

- the Association of American Geographers. 86(3):530-550.
<http://www.jstor.org/view/00045608/di010520/01p0038p/0?currentResult=00045608%2bdi010520%2b01p0038p%2b2%2cC8060C&searchUrl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.jstor.org%2Fsearch%2FResults%3FQuery%3DCoronado%2BNational%2BForest%2Bborder%2Bissues%26hp%3D25%26so%3Dnull%26si%3D1%26mo%3Db>
 -In this ethnographic-style study, the authors trace the “snowbird effect,” tracing changes to elderly American sensibilities surrounding the concept of “home” and the increased willingness to shift locations from the Midwest and East in the summer to the South and West in the winter to capitalize on warmer climates.
- McMillan, W. 1999. The community relations manual: A guide for local government. Department of the Premier and Cabinet, Office of Ethnic and Multicultural Affairs, Queensland, Australia. 90p.
http://www.premiers.qld.gov.au/library/office/Community_Relations_Manual.doc
 -This is a "how-to" manual for use by government entities to develop better community relations programs. It is well-written and well-organized and could serve as a useful community relations guide to the national forests.
- Meahl, J. 2005. More wildfires likely as restrictions in effect. Eloy News. 19 May.
http://www.zwire.com/site/news.cfm?newsid=14555409&BRD=1817&PAG=461&dept_id=222071&rfti=8
 -Identifies bans on open fires enacted by the BLM and other land trust agencies to prevent the occurrence of large wildfires this year (2005). The bans include such activities as campfires and smoking outdoors.
- Merrill, B.D. 1998. Arizona’s support balance: Attitudes toward rural communities and environmental values. Arizona State University, Walter Cronkite School. Prepared for the Eastern Arizona Counties Organization. 24p.
 -This document relates the results of a survey conducted to assess Arizonans’ feelings towards their rural communities and the environments that surround them. The findings showed that most residents see the need for balancing growth and environmental integrity.
- Mills, J.R., and X. Zhou. 2003. Projecting national forest inventories for the 2000 RPA timber assessment. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-568. Portland, OR: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 58p. <http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/gtr568.pdf>
 -This paper provides an overview structure of the timber inventory of the National Forest System, presenting fifty-year projections under several different scenarios. In order to examine the different possible outcomes, the results are shown for five removal scenarios incorporating assumptions from both present and past studies of wood flows and harvesting on the national forests.
- Minard, A. 2004. Arizona land swap dogged by questions. High Country News. 1 Mar.
http://www.hcn.org/servlets/hcn.Article?article_id=14592
 -This article investigates the controversy surrounding a large land transfer between Fred Ruskin and the USFS. The deal would trade 35,000 acres of ranchland for 15,000 acres of federal land within Ruskin’s territory. The deal has numerous detractors, however, who claim that they have been “left out of the loop” and accuse both Ruskin and the FS of shutting out community opinion on the transfer.
- Mitchell, J.E. 2000. Rangeland resource trends in the United States: A technical document supporting the

2000 USDA Forest Service RPA Assessment. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-68. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 84p.
http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr68.html

-This document reports trends in America's rangelands as called for by the Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. Over the past thirty years, the uses of, and values concerning, rangelands have moved from forage production and meeting increasing demand for red meat to a more general framework of sustainable resource management. Rangeland levels will likely continue to decline, but the changes will be minute in relation to the total U.S. grazing land base.

Mitchell, J. 1997. Swap Watch: ASARCO has big plans for the scenic Santa Rita Mountains—but first, they have to get their hands on your land. Tucson Weekly. 24 Jun.
<http://www.tucsonweekly.com/tw/07-24-97/feat.htm>

-This article describes the status of a proposed land exchange between the ASARCO, Inc. mining company and the Coronado National Forest as well as opposition to the transaction on the grounds of environmental damage and inadequate public oversight.

Mitchell, M.Y., J.E. Force, M.S. Carroll, and W.J. McLaughlin. 1993. Forest places of the heart: Incorporating special places into public management. *Journal of Forestry*. 91(4):32-37.

-The authors begin with the premise that it is useful and important to understand and incorporate the special place relationships of recreationist forest users in the process of forest planning. People without an emotional bond, the article notes, expressed that they would simply go elsewhere if unable to continue their recreation activities, whereas the others said that they would continue to return to their special place even if their initial recreation interests were curtailed. This relationship was seen as having positive effects on stewardship within the forest. It was found that the 'attached' people wanted to limit visitorship to the forest, particularly if it seemed as though *their* special place was being used by others (leading occasionally to conflicts). A suggestion here is that if a conflict is between a user group without attachment and users with special places, it might be advised to try to relocate the first group's activity. These authors note the importance in planning for the somewhat intangible, sensory encounters of the forest users—that these emotion-arousing experiences inspire a kinship with and encourage stewardship of the resource.

Mohave County. 1995. Mohave County General Plan. Mohave County, AZ. 195p.
http://www.co.mohave.az.us/depts/pnz/forms/Mohave_County_General_Plan.pdf

-This comprehensive plan presents visioning, planning, and implementation frameworks for development in Mohave County. Individual elements include the natural environment, water resources, public safety, community services, circulation, parks and recreation, community character, land use, and growth.

Moote, A., P. Kohany, K. Watters, and J. Schaffer. 2003. Directory of collaborative and community based groups restoring forest health in Arizona and New Mexico. Ecological Restoration Institute. Northern Arizona University. 31p. <http://www.eri.nau.edu/forms/files/collaborative-directory.pdf>

-This document provides a list of ecologically minded community groups throughout the New Mexico-Arizona region. Each entry includes contact numbers and a summary of the group's activities and location.

Morehouse, B.J. 2002. Climate, Forest Fires, and Recreation: Insights from the U.S. Southwest. University of Arizona, Institute for the Study of Planet Earth, pp. 195-226. *In*: A. Matzarakis and C.R. de Freitas (eds.), *Proceedings of the First International Workshop on Climate, Tourism, and*

Recreation. International Society of Biometeorology. Report of a Workshop Held at Porto Carras, Neos Marmaras, Halkidiki, Greece, 5-10 Oct.

-This report investigates the dangers of juxtaposing recreational density and high wildfire risk, specifically in the U.S. Southwest. In this region, the hazards of wildfire are elevated because of high fuel load buildups resulting from long-term policies of fire suppression and climatic influences. Knowledge of climate history and processes might improve the planning process although such information is not yet well integrated into such processes, nor do managers deal with the possible implications of relation of such climate information to the public, information that could influence tourism marketing and recreational activity patterns.

Morton, P. 2003. Economic profiles for Arizona counties: Coconino County. Wilderness Society. 9p. <http://www.wilderness.org/Library/Documents/upload/Coconino-County-Economic-Profile-AZ.pdf>

-A document tracing the demographic growth and expansion of Coconino County over the past thirty years. Drawing primarily from U.S. Department of Commerce sources, it points to, among other things, the rapid growth of the service sector in the area over the past three decades.

Napolitano, J. 2004. Arizona water management: Keeping the glass full. Speech given at Arizona Town Hall, 1 Nov. http://www.governor.state.az.us/press/0411/04_11_04.pdf

-In this speech, delivered before the Arizona Town Hall, Governor Napolitano discusses the challenges facing growing urban and rural communities as they struggle to supply adequate water to burgeoning populations. The Governor acknowledges the considerable impacts of the current drought and outlines specific strategies for enabling counties and communities to engage in effective, sustainable management of water supplies.

Narog, M.G., and R.C. Wilson. 2003. Delayed mortality: Saguaro cacti are still dying 10 years after wildfire. Paper presented at the 5th Symposium on Fire and Forest Meteorology and the 2nd International Wildland Fire Ecology and Fire Management Congress. Orlando, FL. 17 Nov. 6p. <http://ams.confex.com/ams/pdfpapers/66142.pdf>

-This paper presents a preliminary analysis describing the long-term effects of fire on saguaro populations. After ten years, saguaro mortality from the Vista View fire has risen to nearly thirty percent. Although many fire-injured saguaros continued to grow, deterioration and partial decay suggest more will eventually die from injuries received during the 1993 fire.

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). 2003. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Economics and Statistics System. Albert R. Mann Library, Cornell University. 31 Jan. <http://jan.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/nassr/price/pap-bb/2003/agpr0103.txt>

-A monthly economic survey addressing the costs of various agricultural products and specialized information on agricultural income throughout the country. The section used in these reports addresses grazing allotment charges on non-federal lands among other product-cost assessments.

National Forest Foundation (NFF) and United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005. Partnership guide: The power of people working together. National Partnership Office. 104p. <http://www.partnershipresourcecenter.org/resources/partnership-guide/>.

-The Partnership Guide is developed to help Forest Service employees and external partners work together more effectively and efficiently. It answers common questions about agency policies and procedures, helps partnerships anticipate potential hurdles, provides contacts and other resources for more specific guidance, and highlights examples of creative approaches that promote sustainable and vibrant forests, grasslands, and communities.

National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC). 2003. Interagency strategy for the implementation of federal

- wildland fire policy. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, U.S. Dept. of the Interior. National Fire and Aviation Executive Board. Federal Fire Policy Directives Task Group. 62p.
http://www.nifc.gov/fire_policy/pdf/strategy.pdf
 -This policy document, released by an interagency council including the USFS, the BLM, and others, suggests methods of reacting to heavy fire situations with the aim of protecting firefighters and community property.
- National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC). 2005. Wildland Fire Statistics. Boise, ID: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, U.S. Dept. of the Interior. National Fire and Aviation Executive Board. Federal Fire Policy Directives Task Group. <http://www.nifc.gov/stats/wildlandfirestats.html>
 -Provides data for the years 1960-2004 identifying number of fires, acres affected, and the cost of suppression.
- Navajo County. 2004. Navajo County Comprehensive Plan. 32p.
<http://www.co.navajo.az.us/DevelopmentServices/Plan/Text.pdf>
 -This comprehensive provides an overview of the plan authority, plan definitions, comments on implementation, and a discussion of previous comprehensive plans. Individual elements include land use, circulation, applicability, and comprehensive plan amendments.
- New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT). 2005. Comparable traffic monitoring data on Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) for Hidalgo County and the State of New Mexico, 1990 and 2000. Transportation Planning Division. Personal Communication. 6p.
 -The information provided by the NMDOT Transportation Planning Division is excerpted from the 1990 New Mexico Traffic Survey Report and the 2000 "Road Segments by Traffic (AADT) Info" Report in the Consolidated Highway Data Base (CHDB). These documents provide data on Daily Average Vehicle Miles Traveled on interstates, arterial, and collector routes for all counties in New Mexico.
- Nijhuis, M. 1998. A scarlet "A" for ASARCO? High Country News. 30(3).
http://www.hcn.org/servlets/hcn.Article?article_id=3979
 -This article outlines the decision on the part of ASARCO, Inc. to withdraw from the proposed Rosemont Land Exchange involving Coronado National Forest lands and various company parcels throughout the state.
- Nintzel, J. 2005. Broken trust—Saving some patches of our vanishing desert depends on state land reform: Just don't expect to see that happen anytime soon. Tucson Weekly. 3 Mar.
<http://www.tucsonweekly.com/gbase/currents/Content?oid=oid:66288>
 -This article discusses the ongoing policy debate surrounding the complex issue of State Trust Lands reform. It focuses on the efforts of Pima County to secure open space for preservation in the face of rapidly escalating values in areas surrounding metropolitan Tucson.
- Northern Economics. 2002. Social assessment of the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest: A report to the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest. Northern Economics Inc., Anchorage, AK. 425p.
 -This report provides an integrated assessment of the socioeconomic and cultural conditions and trends in the neighboring counties and communities as part of the Forest Plan revision efforts of the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest.
- Noss, R. F., E. T. LaRoe, III, and J. M. Scott. 1995. Endangered ecosystems of the United States: A preliminary assessment of loss and degradation. National Biological Service Biological Report 28. U.S. Dept. of the Interior. <http://biology.usgs.gov/pubs/ecosys.htm>

-This report estimates the decline in natural U.S. ecosystems and provides a rationale for ecosystem-level conservation, discussing the decline and threats as criteria for conservation. It relates ecosystem losses to endangerment at the levels of species and population. The report suggests the development of integrated conservation plans in each ecoregion of the United States, starting with types and regions that have been hardest hit and are at the greatest risk of further loss.

O'Brien, R.A. 2002. Arizona's forest resources, 1999. Res. Bul. RMRS-RB-2. Ogden, UT: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 116p.
<http://www.treesearch.fs.fed.us/pubs/viewpub.jsp?index=6046>

-This bulletin summarizes recent inventory information for Arizona's forest lands. It includes tables and highlights of area, number of trees, biomass, volume, growth, mortality, stage succession, vegetation, removals, and net change. The majority of the tables are organized by forest type, species, diameter class, or owner group.

O'Leary, C. 2004. 88 acres added to Coconino National Forest. The Trust for Public Land. Press Release.
http://www.tpl.org/tier3_cd.cfm?content_item_id=15095&folder_id=672

-This release describes a recent decision by the Coconino National Forest, in partnership with the Trust for Public Land, to protect an 88-acre section of the Sedona/Red Rock area.

Office of the Governor of Arizona. 2005. The Report of the Governor's Arizona Forest Health Oversight Council. Exec. Ord. 2003-16. Arizona Dept. of Commerce. 26p.
<http://www.governor.state.az.us/FHC/documents/032105~CouncilRecommendationsfor2005FINAL.pdf>

-This document, from Governor Napolitano's office, identifies the importance of the ponderosa pine forest in Arizona and the threats it faces from wildfire. It points to community wildfire groups as a way to confront the problem on the individual level.

Office of the Governor of Utah. 2001. Excerpts from the 2001 Economic Report to the Governor. State of Utah. <http://governor.utah.gov/dea/ERG/ERG2001/Excerpts6.PDF>

-The highlights of the 2001 economic report for the state of Utah to its governor. Includes various data relating to demographics, employment, and industry in the state for that fiscal year.

Office of the President. 2002. Healthy forests: An initiative for wildfire prevention and stronger communities. Washington, D.C. 21p.

http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/healthyforests/Healthy_Forests_v2.pdf

-This controversial document reports the official administration stance on logging and fuel reduction in wildfire hotspots on federal lands.

Olsen, K. 2003. Secret land swaps taxpayers help finance. Alicia Patterson Foundation Reporter. 21(1).
<http://www.aliciapatterson.org/APF2101/Olsen/Olsen.html>

-This website contains photographic and contextual information surrounding the Yavapai Ranch land trade introduced to the House and Senate floors in 2003. It traces the history of the trade and addresses the debates surrounding it.

Omi, P.N., and E.J. Martinson. 2002. Effect of fuels treatment on wildfire severity. Final report to the Joint Fire Science Program Governing Board. Fort Collins, CO: Western Forest Fire Research Center.

-The authors evaluate fire severity in treated and untreated stands of eight recent wildfires and conclude that some fuel treatments, especially those that remove large trees, tend to make forests

more fire prone, cause fires of higher intensity, and exacerbate the ecological impacts of a given fire.

Otterstrom, S., and J.M. Shumway. 2003. Deserts and oases: The continuing concentration of population in the American Mountain West. *Journal of Rural Studies*. Forthcoming.

<http://www.geog.byu.edu/shumway/pubs/Rural%20Studies%20article.pdf>

-This report examines changing patterns of population concentration in metro and non metro counties in the American Mountain West. Numerous charts trace changing demographic patterns in each state over the past fifty to one-hundred years and analyze the data for migration trends in the region.

Owen, A.C. 2002. Cochise County Roadway Needs Report. Cochise County, AZ.

<http://www.co.cochise.az.us/highways/Forms/Road%20Needs%20Study%20Web%20Copy.pdf>

-The purpose of this report is to present the roadway maintenance and construction needs of Cochise County. The report describes the current county roadway system, noting key deficiencies and estimating the resources needed to properly address the deficiencies.

Owen, J. 2004. Group says USFS isn't complying with grazing standard. *Silver City Daily Press*. 10 Nov.

http://www.thedailypress.com/artman/publish/article_2684.shtml

-This article reports recent claims that assert the USFS's lack of oversight on a significant number of grazing plots on NFS lands.

Partnership for Community Development. 2000. *The Arizona Factbook of Ethnic Minorities*. College of Human Services, Arizona State University West. 57p.

<http://www.west.asu.edu/chs/partdev/Ethnic/Ethnic.pdf>

-This report provides data on minorities in Arizona to aid in the policy and program formation. Among other statistics, the manual provides information on labor, poverty, and crime.

Peart, D. (dir.). 1995. Arizona Comparative Environmental Risk Project (ACERP). Arizona State University, Earthvision. <http://earthvision.asu.edu/acerp/>

-A risk analysis report in five sections addressing potential environmental risks from accidental toxic waste releases; biological alteration of ecosystems; environmental degradation; water contamination; global climate change; indoor and outdoor air pollution; ground water, land, and soil contamination; and other relevant dangers.

Phillips, J.D., N.A. Scot, L.D. Powell, and C.R. Propper. 2004. Exposure to rural metropolitan reclaimed wastewater reduces the number of days to undergo metamorphosis in *Xenopus laevis*. Paper presented at Society for Integrative and Comparative Biology Annual Meeting. New Orleans, LA. 5-9 Jan.

-The authors of this paper used the African-clawed frog as a biosensor towards the determination of whether or not reclaimed Flagstaff wastewater has endocrine-disrupting potential. Specifically, it determined the effects Flagstaff reclaimed water had on sexual differentiation and metamorphosis.

Pima Association of Governments (PAG). 2001. 2001-2025 Regional Transportation Plan.

<http://www.pagnet.org/tpd/rtp2025/march2001/>

-The Pima Association of Governments *Regional Transportation Plan* gives a twenty-five-year vision for a sustainable transportation system for eastern Pima County. An update makes the 2025 RTP current with respect to existing and projected financial resources. As the 2025 RTP is based upon previously adopted plans, the goals and policies are more or less the same as the 1998-2020 plan.

Pima Association of Governments (PAG). 2003a. 2030 Regional Transportation Plan: Vision and Goals. 26p. <http://www.pagnet.org/TPD/VisionGoalsBooklet.pdf>

-This report attempts to answer the question of how the Pima region can improve the local transportation network in line with community values, addressing funds and community perspectives.

Pima Association of Governments (PAG). 2003b. Community Information Data Summary. <http://www.pagnet.org/TPD/CIDS2003/>

-The Community Information Data Summary (CIDS) is a compilation of information describing Pima County and the Tucson metropolitan region. The CIDS is designed to be a convenient and concise reference tool, providing summary information and data about the environmental, political, demographic, educational, economic, and recreational characteristics that shape our region.

Pima Association of Governments (PAG). 2004. Regional Transportation Improvement Program: FY 2005–FY 2009. Tucson, AZ. 171p.

http://www.pagnet.org/TIP/tip2005-2009/FY05_Final_TIP_approvedweb.pdf

-The Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), prepared by Pima Association of Governments, is a five-year schedule of proposed transportation improvements within the Pima County-Tucson urbanized area. The TIP addresses improvements to diverse elements of the regional transportation system including national, state and local highways, transit, aviation, ride sharing, bikeways, and pedestrian facilities.

Pima County. 2001. Pima County Comprehensive Plan Update. 101p.

-The *Pima County Comprehensive Plan Update* was adopted by the Pima County Board of Supervisors in December 2001. It is intended to guide the County's future development in conjunction with the *Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan* and contains the following seven elements: 1) Growth Area Element, 2) Land Use Element, 3) Circulation Element, 4) Water Resources Element, 5) Open Space Element, 6) Cost of Development Element, and 7) Environmental Planning Element.

Pima County. 2004. Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan. <http://www.co.pima.az.us/cmo/sdcp/index.html>

-The *Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan* promoted and implemented by the Pima County Board of Supervisors as a critical tool for addressing the integrated needs of urban development and natural resource conservation in Pima County. The plan is based on a detailed analysis of five key elements: 1) critical habitat and biological corridors, 2) riparian restoration, 3) mountain parks, 4) historical and cultural preservation, and 5) ranch conservation.

Pimentel, D., R. Zuniga, and D. Morrison. 2005. Update on the environmental and economic costs associated with alien-invasive species in the United States. *Ecological Economics*. 52:273-288.

http://www.sciencedirect.com/science?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6VDY-4F4H9SX-3&_coverDate=02%2F15%2F2005&_alid=262573837&_rdoc=1&_fmt=&_orig=search&_qd=1&_cdi=5995&_sort=d&_view=c&_acct=C000050221&_version=1&_urlVersion=0&_userid=10&md5=62eb55db6ee665a5355632ea17eb34b9

-In this article, the threats associated with invading alien species in the United States are presented, including environmental damages and losses. According to the authors, the costs associated with the 50,000+ invasive species in the U.S. adds up to almost \$120 billion per year in lost revenues and treatment and are the cause of a large percentage of threatened and endangered species.

- Pinal County. 2001. Pinal County Comprehensive Plan. 88p.
<http://www.co.pinal.az.us/PlanDev/PDCP/CPIInfo.asp>
 -The *Pinal County Comprehensive Plan* provides a guide for decisions by the Planning and Zoning Commission and the Board of Supervisors concerning growth and development. It provides an understanding of existing and proposed land use for the public and land developers. Specific elements in the comprehensive plan include land use, natural environment, transportation, water, and special policies for specific planning areas.
- Pinetop-Lakeside/Navajo County. 2004. Pinetop-Lakeside and Navajo County General Plan, 2004-2005. Prepared by BRW. Phoenix, AZ. <http://www.ci.pinetop-lakeside.az.us/genplan/>
 -This comprehensive plan presents visioning, planning, and implementation frameworks for the long-term development of Pinetop-Lakeside and Navajo Counties. Individual elements include the natural environment, water resources, public safety, community services, circulation, parks and recreation, community character, land use, and growth.
- Pitzl, M.J. 2005. A rocky situation: Plan swaps prized land for mining. Arizona Daily Republic. 18 Apr. <http://www.friendsofqueencreek.com/AZ%20Rep%20050418%20Rocky%20Situation.htm>
 -This article investigates the circumstances and possible motives behind Senator Kyl's resolution S. 1122 calling for a transfer of TNF land to Resolution Copper Mining, LLC in exchange for other environmentally sensitive lands at their disposal.
- Pitzl, M.J. 2004. U.S. rejects land swap in Greer. The Arizona Daily Republic. 11 Dec.
 -News article that briefly describes the cancellation of the Greer land swap of Apache-Sitgreaves land.
- Pontius, D. 1997. Colorado River Basin study. Report to the Western Water Policy Review Advisory Commission. SWCA Environmental Consultants, Tucson, AZ. 126p.
<https://repository.unm.edu/handle/1928/368>
 -Addresses issues of concern surrounding various uses of the Colorado River and its surrounding area.
- Prescott National Forest (PNF). 2003. Prescott National Forest forest-level roads analysis report. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Yavapai County. 46p.
http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/prescott/plan/roads_analysis020503.pdf
 -This document assesses the current state of state, county, and federal roads within and surrounding the Prescott National Forest to assess the cost and necessity of repairs and how road construction would affect forest-level maintenance topics such as external parasites/weeds, watersheds, wildfires, threatened species, and recreational use.
- Prescott National Forest (PNF). 2004. Gray Wolf Land Exchange Project Proposal and Alternatives. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. 20p.
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/prescott/projects/pdf/gray-wolf-land-exchange.pdf>
 -This document offers an introduction to the proposal, the purpose, and need for the Gray Wolf land exchange project and proposed actions and public involvement processes concerning the exchange between Waste Management of Arizona (WMA) and the Prescott, Apache-Sitgreaves, Kaibab, and Coronado National Forests.
- Prescott National Forest (PNF). 2005. Schedule of Proposed Action (SOPA), 01/01/2005-03/031/2005. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/prescott/projects/pdf/SOPA-2005-01.pdf>
 -A link within the FS website addressing forthcoming actions and improvements by forest planners for the PNF.

- Provan, K.G., and H.B. Milward. 2001. Do networks really work? A framework for evaluating public-sector organizational networks. *Public Administration Review*. 61(4):414-423.
<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/bpl/puar/2001/00000061/00000004/art00005>
 -This report attempts to address failures in evaluation involving interorganizational networks as they serve as a mechanism for the delivery of public services. It discusses the evaluation of networks of community-based, primarily publicly funded health, human service, and public welfare organizations and argues that networks must be evaluated at three levels of analysis: community, network, and organization/participant levels.
- Putt, P.J. 1995. South Kaibab National Forest: A historical overview to 1940. M.A. Thesis. Northern Arizona University.
 -Masters thesis from Northern Arizona University which details the history of the Kaibab area and the establishment of South Kaibab National Forest.
- Pyne, S.J. 1997. *Fire in America: A Cultural History of Wildland and Rural Fire*. University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA. 654p.
 -Pyne explores the efforts of American cultures to control fire and use it to manage the landscape from prehistory to the present day. The book also examines the historical role of fire in cultures around the world and discusses how these different cultures have influenced Americans' views and uses of fire.
- Quinn, T. 2002. Public lands and private recreation enterprise: Policy issues from a historical perspective. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-556. Portland, OR: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 31p. <http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/gtr556.pdf>
 -This paper highlights a number of the historical events and circumstances influencing the role of recreation enterprises on public lands in the United States. This history is traced with particular attention to the balance between protecting public interests while offering opportunities for profit to the private sector.
- Raish, C. 2004. Historic and contemporary land use in Southwestern grassland ecosystems, pp. 86-119. *In*: D.M. Finch (Ed.), *Assessment of grassland ecosystem conditions in the Southwestern United States*. Volume 1. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-135-vol. 1. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 167p.
 -This chapter reports on the lands of the Southwest as designated by Region 3 of the USDA Forest Service: Arizona, New Mexico, portions of western Oklahoma and portions of the Texas Panhandle. It investigates human use and alterations of the grasslands/rangelands of the region, emphasizing those areas managed by the Forest Service.
- Rangeland Technical Advisory Council. 2001. Assessment of U.S. Forest Service methods for determining livestock grazing capacity on national forests in Arizona. Report to Governor Jane Hull. 26 Jan. 21p.
 -The RTAC, established by the governor, reviews stocking capacity models and their alternatives for grazing on national forest land in Arizona. This report represents the findings of this council as reported to the governor.
- Rasker, R. 2000. Your next job will be in services. Should you be worried? *Chronicle of Community*. Vol. 3(2):38-42. <http://www.sonoran.org/programs/pubs/Rasker%20-%20Chronicle%20of%20Community%202000%20vol3%20no%202.pdf>
 -This journal article describes the challenges faced by rural communities in their efforts to move beyond dependence on extractive industries towards a future likely to be characterized by

expanding service and professional industries. The article also argues for a more thorough understanding of the service sector in order to dispel the commonly held myth that it is dependent on tourism development.

- Renzi, R. 2005. Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act of 2005. H.R. 2618. 109th Congress, 1st Session. 25 May. <http://www.theorator.com/bills109/hr2618.html>
-This is the text of the House version of Senate bill S. 1122, calling for the transfer of lands between the USFS and Resolution Copper Mining, LLC. The exchange would transfer TNF lands for environmentally sensitive lands at the company's disposal.
- Rey, M. 2003. Statement before the Subcommittee on Public Land and Forests Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate. Hearing on S. 849, "Northern Arizona National Forest Land Exchange Act of 2003." 11 Sep. <http://www.fs.fed.us/congress/108/senate/legislative/re/091103.html>
-This document relates the testimony of Mark Rey, undersecretary of Natural Resources and Environment for the USDA regarding three Senate resolutions, S. 432, S. 849, and S. 1582, all of which his department supported although his testimony represents some misgivings about the details behind S. 849 and the Yavapai Ranch land transfer.
- Richard, T., and S. Burns. 1998. Beyond "scoping": Citizens and San Juan National Forest managers, learning together. *Journal of Forestry*. 96(4):39-43.
-This article recounts the value of lessons learned from a collaborative planning effort between local citizens and Forest Service management. This collaboration endeavored to find ways to resolve conflicts and controversies without seeking legal remedies. In the process, the diverse participants found it important to "understand how others use and value the forest" (39). This shared understanding helped develop relationships and a sense of common goals. Participants marked valued areas on forest maps. Community members learned more about forest management and forest managers more about different community priorities. Both sides benefited from the process of better understanding and got an improved sense of common values. When more aware of community values, the Forest Service is better equipped to make management decisions that consider the potentially affected people.
- Rinne, J.N. 2004. Forests, fish and fire: Relationships and management implications for fishes in the Southwestern U.S.A., pp. 151-156. In: G.J. Scrimgeour, G. Eisler, B. McCulloch, U. Silins, and M. Monita (eds.), *Forest Land-Fish Conference II-Ecosystem Stewardship through Collaboration*. Proc. Forest-Land-Fish Conf. II, 26-28 Apr., Edmonton, Alberta. <http://www.tucanada.org/forestlandfish2/pdfs/abstracts/pages%20151-156.pdf>
-This report addresses the impact of wildfire on fish populations and their related aquatic ecosystems. It notes that all native species of fish in the southwestern stream ecosystems could be affected by post-wildfire impacts.
- Riske, P. 2005. Talk of trust land reform resurfaces—Flake says open space is 'deal-breaker.' *Arizona Capitol Times*. 18 Mar. <http://www.azcapitoltimes.com/main.asp?Search=1&ArticleID=1885&SectionID=2&SubSectionID=&S=1>
-This article describes rejuvenated efforts to reform the system by which State Trust lands are managed following the failures of similar proposals in the Arizona State Legislature. It briefly describes the primary barriers to reform and the Governor's commitment to develop a reform proposal by the 2006 general election.
- Robichaud, P.R., J.L. Beyers, and D.G. Neary. 2000. Evaluating the effectiveness of postfire

rehabilitation treatments. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-63. Fort Collins: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 85p.

http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr63.html

-This evaluation covers nearly 500 fires and several hundred BAER projects in the USDA Forest Service Regions 1-6 during the years 1973-1998. The study finds that rehabilitation spending increased to over \$48 million in the 90s because the perceived threat of debris flows and floods increased in areas where fires are closer to the wildland-urban interface. The report notes that there is little existing literature on treatment effectiveness, which makes treatment comparisons difficult.

Roder, A. 2003. Testimony before the Forests and Forest Health Subcommittee, Resources Committee. U.S. House of Representatives. Hearing on H.R. 2907, "Northern Arizona National Forest Land Exchange Act of 2003." 21 Oct.

<http://resourcescommittee.house.gov/108cong/forest/2003oct21/roder.htm>

-The testimony of Aileen Roder, the program director for a group called "Taxpayers for Common Sense." This group, among other activities, attempted to halt H.R. 2907 and its call for a transfer of federal lands to the Yavapai Ranch.

Rogers, P., D. Atkins, M. Frank, and D. Parker. 2001. Forest health monitoring in the Interior West. General Technical Report RMRS-GTR-75. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Center. 41p. http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr75.html

-This report addresses a broad array of forest health issues of concern in the Interior West region of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. According to the report, forests of the Interior West have changed to a great extent over the past century. What is difficult to assess is whether or not the changes humans have promoted are irreversible or whether that change remains within healthy bounds. The main body of the report discusses forest health, the developed and wildland interface, insect and disease disturbances, watershed health, biodiversity, and air quality.

RoperASW. 2004. Outdoor recreation in America 2003: Recreation's benefits to society challenged by trends. Recreation Roundtable. 22p.

www.funoutdoors.com/files/ROPER%20REPORT%202004_0.pdf

-This study is the ninth in a series of surveys commissioned by the Recreation Roundtable and conducted by RoperASW. The study was conducted using comparable methodologies annually except for 2002, when external forces were judged likely to make comparison of data collected with other years difficult. The 2003 study continues this effort with a special focus on fees, volunteerism, and familiarity with the various agencies managing federal recreation sites. It also continues efforts to understand the relationship between recreational participation and views on environmental issues and policies.

Ruyle, G.B., R. Tronstad, D.W. Hadley, P. Heilman, and D.A. King. 2000. Aspects of cattle ranching in Arizona, pp. 379-417. In: R. Jemison, C. Raish, and D. Finch, Ecological, Cultural, and Socioeconomic Aspects of Livestock Management in the Southwest. Elsevier Science Press. 612p.

-This report analyzes ranching in Arizona. It notes that despite ranching being the most widespread use of land and the largest agricultural industry in Arizona, there are significant questions as to its long term viability. The use of public land in ranching creates pressure from regulations as well as low prices and competition for other land uses. The report discusses rancher perspectives that might explain a continuing interest in the profession despite what seem to be insurmountable difficulties. This desire to stay in ranching regardless of economic dilemmas suggests that ranching in Arizona will continue to be a major land use.

- Santa Cruz County. 2004. Santa Cruz County Comprehensive Plan. Res. No. 2004-11. Santa Cruz, AZ. 107p.
<http://sccmail.co.santacruz.az.us/commdev/commdev1/Santa%20Cruz%20County%202004%20Comprehensive%20Plan.pdf>
 -This comprehensive plan presents visioning, planning, and implementation frameworks for the long-term development of Santa Cruz County. Individual elements include the natural environment, water resources, public safety, community services, circulation, parks and recreation, community character, land use, and growth.
- Schuster, E.G., and M.A. Krebs. 2003. Forest Service programs, authorities, and relationships: A technical document supporting the 2000 USDA Forest Service RPA Assessment. Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-112. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 88p. http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr112.html
 -This is the third in a series of descriptions of Forest Service programs and responsibilities as called for by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974. This third description addresses major Forest Service programs within the National Forest System, State and Private Forestry, and Research and Development. Programs and responsibilities within International Programs, Law Enforcement and Investigations, Capital Improvement and Maintenance, along with Senior, Youth, and Volunteer Programs. For each of these, major program areas, legal authorizations, administrative and organizational considerations, and relationships within the Forest Service and with outside organizations are addressed. In addition, a list of important legislative authorities is given.
- Secretaría de Desarrollo Social (SEDOSOL). 2002. Medición de la pobreza: Variantes metodológicas y estimación preliminar. Comité Técnico para la Medición de la Pobreza. 113p.
<http://www.sedesol.gob.mx/publicaciones/libros/medicion.pdf>
 -This report outlines the measurement of poverty by SEDESOL in Mexico. It discusses statistical approaches to evaluating the development of the country in terms of living conditions, measuring the magnitude of the problems facing development, characterizing poverty to facilitate public sector interventions, and evaluating the impact of those interventions on incidence of poverty.
- Seesholtz, D., D. Wickwar, and J. Russell. 2004. Social economic profile technical guide. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Inventory Monitoring Institute.
 -This guide is intended to provide processes of assembling and organizing secondary data pertaining to specific demographic, social, and economic conditions, and trends that help describe a social environment as well as an understanding of how certain economic and social variables are relevant to National Forest System management.
- Segee, B., and M. Taylor. 2002. Prelude to catastrophe: recent and historic land management within the Rodeo-Chediski fire area. Center for Biological Diversity, Sierra Club, and Southwest Alliance.
http://www.biologicaldiversity.org/swcbd/Programs/fire/r-c_report.pdf
 -This report addresses the Rodeo-Chediski fires and specifically how, where, and why blame was addressed for their unnatural intensity. The report points out that roads and logging did little to reduce these fires, Apache-Sitgreaves being quite heavily logged and roaded, and that litigation could not be held accountable for retarding NFS logging/prevention projects.
- Sheridan, T.E. 1995. Arizona: A History. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. 434p.
 -Sheridan investigates the different ways in which Native Americans, Hispanics, and Anglos have inhabited and often exploited Arizona from 11,000 years ago to the present. He also examines how it has changed with tourists, environmentalists, and outside business interests challenging the

historical dominance of the ranchers, mining companies, and farmers who once controlled the state.

Sherwood, R. 2005. State trust land reform falls apart. The Arizona Republic. 22 Feb.

<http://www.azcentral.com/specials/special12/articles/0222trustland.html>

-This article describes the failure of an effort to reform the system for managing State Trust lands in the Arizona Legislature. It identifies the major stakeholders involved in the effort as well as the primary barriers to its resolution.

Sherwood, R., and S. McKinnon. 2005. Trust-land reform may go to voters. The Arizona Republic. 9

Mar. <http://www.azcentral.com/specials/special12/articles/0309trustlands09.html>

-This article outlines the status of the latest proposal in the Arizona State Legislature aimed at reforming the State Trust Land System. It includes perspectives from the state Land Commissioner as well as the sponsors of the bill regarding potential barriers to state land reform efforts.

Shultz, D. 2002. Bradshaw Foothills, Agua Fria National Monument, and Harquahala Mountains planning effort: Issues, management concerns, and management and partnership opportunities by Community Resource Units (CRU). 26p.

http://www.az.blm.gov/LUP/aguafria/docs/JKA_060102.pdf

-This letter to the BLM reports on community and planning issues within the areas of assessment. They focus on fires, trails, illegal dumping, among others, and discusses short-term actions that might entail low costs leading to significant gains.

Sierra Club. 2003. Sierra Club and Center for Biological Diversity Win Grand Canyon Protection: Developer's Appeal on Canyon Forest Village Dismissed. Sierra Club, Arizona's Grand Canyon Chapter. News Release. 6 Jan.

http://arizona.sierraclub.org/pr_and_alerts/pr_and_alerts_2003/alert_01_06-03.asp

-This article relates the circumstances behind the Center for Biological Diversity's successful campaign to halt development near the Grand Canyon, leading the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals to uphold a lower decision that protected the area from further development, including the Grand Canyon Forest Village, a planned shopping and hotel development near the park.

Siggerud, K. 2002. Highway infrastructure—Physical conditions of the Interstate Highway System have improved, but congestion and other pressures continue. Statement by the Acting Director of Physical Infrastructure Issues. U.S. General Accounting Office. 26 Sep.

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d021128t.pdf>

-This report discusses changes in the operations, physical conditions, and safety of the Interstate Highway System; the factors that are likely to influence future conditions; and estimated costs associated with maintaining and improving the federal highway system to accommodate expected growth.

Silberman, J. 2003. The economic importance of off-highway vehicle recreation: Economic data on off-highway recreation for the state of Arizona and for each Arizona county. Arizona State University West. 90p. http://www.gf.state.az.us/pdfs/w_c/OHV%20Report.pdf

-This report addresses the powerful influence of Off-highway vehicle recreational activity on the Arizona economy. Generating nearly \$3 billion in retail sales during 2002, the economic impact of this for of recreation reverberates throughout the state. The author investigates and analyzes where and how this money operates.

Smith, W.B., J.S. Vissage, D.R. Darr, and R.M. Sheffield. 2001. Forest resources of the United States,

1997. Gen. Tech. Rep. NC-219. St. Paul, MN: U.S Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Research Station. 190p. <http://www.ncrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/viewpub.asp?id=845>
 -This report represents the 1997 update to the original 1987 RPA forest resource statistics. Resource tables estimate forest area, volume, mortality, growth, removals, and timber products output. The resource trends are placed within the context of changes in the timber resources since 1953.
- Sonoita Valley Planning Partnership (SVPP). 2004. Minutes, Sonoita Valley Planning Partnership (SVPP). Quarterly Meeting, Santa Cruz County Community Room. 15 May. <http://www.sonoran.org/programs/data/MinutesSVPP5-15-04.doc>
 -This document provides the minutes of the Quarterly Meeting of the SVPP during which the status of the proposed Cote Land Exchange was reviewed. Concerns regarding the effects of the land exchange on the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area were discussed.
- Southwest Area Interagency Wildland Fire Operation. 2004. Monsoon arrival helps reduce fire restrictions and closures. Southwest Area News Release. 1p. http://kp12m.as.arizona.edu/new_articles/nuttall_fire_2004/docs/news_release_072204.pdf
 -A brief news update reporting the beneficial effects of monsoons around 22 July, 2004, but noting the continued dangers of wildfire despite wetter weather.
- Southwest Regional Assessment Group. 2000. Preparing for a changing climate: The potential consequences of climate variability and change. Institute for the Study of Planet Earth, University of Arizona. 55p. <http://www.ispe.arizona.edu/research/swassess/pdf/>
 -This report identifies how climate permeates life throughout the United States. It identifies noted climate changes and addresses their causes and sectors of interest in the Southwest.
- Southwest Strategy. 2004. Rehabilitation and restoration. Fire Nexus. 2(2): 10 May. http://www.swstrategy.org/EHFTT/Fire_Nexus/Fire_Nexus_AZ_2_May_10_04.pdf
 -A biweekly newsletter from the Southwest Strategy group, Fire Nexus identifies activity surrounding wildfires in the region attempting to inform the community about the current wildfire status and what can be done about it.
- Sowards, A.M. 2000. Administrative trials, environmental consequences, and the use of history in Arizona's Tonto National Forest, 1926-1996. Western Historical Quarterly. 31(2):188-214. <http://www.jstor.org/view/00433810/ap030121/03a00030/0>
 -This article tracks recent changes to forest usage, noting Tonto National Forest management which, in attempting to restore traditional rangelands through a historical analysis of land-use patterns, discovered that recreation has overtaken ranching as the dominant forest usage.
- Stauffer, T. 2005. Mining firm will buy Santa Ritas tract. Arizona Daily Star. 3 Jun. <http://www.dailystar.com/dailystar/allheadlines/78131.php>
 -This article reports on the forthcoming purchase by the August Resource Corporation of 2,700 acres in the Santa Rita Mountains for use as a copper mine. Related resistance by local citizen's groups threatens, according to the article, to scuttle the purchase.
- Steelman, T.A. and D. Bell. 2004. Community response to wildlife fire threats: Heber-Overgaard Arizona case study. North Carolina State University Department of Forestry, 7-11 Jun. 10p. <http://www.ncsu.edu/project/wildfire/Arizona/H-OCASEStudy.pdf>
 -This case study traces wildfire risk in the communities surrounding the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests in the Heber-Overgaard district.

- Stern, B. 2004. Groups appeal Chino-5 grazing decision: Forest Service fails to protect soils, wildlife and watershed. *Forest Guardians*. Frontline. 136. <http://www.fguardians.org/frontline/ofront136.htm>
-This article reports (in an admittedly biased fashion) upon the recent grazing allotments in the Prescott National Forest and local environmentalists' attempts to scuttle the agreement.
- Stevenson, W.B., and D. Greenberg. 2000. Agency and social networks: Strategies of action in a social structure, of position, opposition, and opportunity. *Administrative Science Quarterly*. 45:651-678. <http://www.jstor.org/view/00018392/di015548/01p0021f/0>
-This study attempts to explain the success and failure of members of social groups attempting to influence environmental policy in small communities. Identifies hurdles to self-expression and the role of even peripheral members to the decision-making process.
- Stokowski, P.A., and C.B. LaPointe. 2000. Environmental and social effects of ATVs and ORVs: An annotated bibliography and research assessment. University of Vermont School of Natural Resources. 31p. http://forestwatch.org/orv/VT_ATV_Study.pdf
-This report gives an annotated bibliography of research related to the environmental and social effects of ATVs on public and private lands. The citations were gathered through a comprehensive review of published reports, peer-reviewed scholarly writing, and internet sources. The findings are synthesized and evaluated, and suggestions are made for future research.
- Stuebner, S. 1998. Private rights vs. public lands: Thousands of inholdings create conflict inside federal lands. *High County News*. 30(3). http://www.hcn.org/servlets/hcn.PrintableArticle?article_id=3946
-This article discusses the historical development of private inholdings within federally managed lands and presents several cases involving controversy over federal efforts to consolidate lands and compensate owners of inholdings.
- Subirge, T., and C. Lovely. 2002. Rodeo/Chediski fire: Soils and hydrology report for categorical exclusion concerning treatment of dead trees in the wildland/urban interface. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Apache-Sitgreaves and Tonto National Forests. 66p. http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/asnf/salvage/publications/proj_record/036_SoilsandHydrologyReport_CE1.pdf
-Utilizing literature regarding soil and hydrological resources, this report assesses watershed conditions and changes related to the Rodeo-Chediski fire; evaluates proposed timber salvage treatments and makes recommendations to insure the protection of the soil and water resources; assesses threats to human life, property, and soil and water resources; and identifies critical watershed areas and soil and water issues within the Rodeo-Chediski Fire boundary not addressed by the salvage treatments.
- Suckling, K. 1996. Fire and forest ecosystem health in the American Southwest: A brief primer. Southwest Forest Alliance. Southwest Center for Biological Diversity. <http://www.sw-center.org/swcbd/papers/fire-prm.html>
-A brief introduction to the issues, arguments, and concepts behind policy debates surrounding logging and wildfire.
- SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA). 2005. Draft Environmental Assessment for the "Camp Verde Townsite Act" project. Prepared for Red Rock Ranger District, Coconino National Forest. <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino/nepa/2005/draft-ea-cv-townsite-act.pdf>
-This Environmental Assessment (EA) describes and assesses the environmental

consequences that may result from the Coconino National Forest (CNNF) considering the sale of 223 acres in the town of Camp Verde under the Townsite Act. The Town of Camp Verde intends to purchase the land for development of a park. This document discloses the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts that would result from both preferred and alternative actions.

Swetnam, T. W., and C. H. Baisan. 1996. Historical fire regime patterns in the southwestern United States since AD 1700, pp. 11–32. *In*: C. D. Allen (tech ed.), Fire effects in southwestern forests, proceedings of the second La Mesa Fire symposium. Gen. Tech. Rep. RM-GTR-286. Los Alamos, NM: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service.

-This article argues that fuel and climate have historically been the primary driving and regulating forces in fire regimes. While Native Americans may have set some fires now documented in fire-scar records, the fires would not have burned over large areas had not the requisite fuels been present along with necessary climatological conditions. The authors argue that ignition sources were usually not limiting, but that, rather, it was the fuels and related climatic conditions that were. Thus, it is usually unnecessary to invoke human-set fires as an explanation of the cause of fire regime patterns in the Southwest. Even if humans had never crossed from Asia to North America, historical fire regimes in most southwestern forests would nonetheless have been similar in most respects to the fire regimes that have been documented.

Sztompka, P. 1993. *The Sociology of Social Change*. Blackwell Publishers, Oxford. 369p.

-Sztompka examines historical and contemporary sociological thinking about change. He provides an analytical framework for examining current social debates such as development, progress, modernity, and globalization by challenging and moving forward from the more traditional views of social historical change that have dominated the field.

Thai, A.J. 1995. *Natural Resource Basis for the Economy of Apache County, Arizona*. Southwest Center for Resource Analysis. Silver City, NM. 68p.

-This report addresses resource planning on public lands and includes a profile of important economic sectors in Arizona, public revenue flows, and economic inventory of timber, cattle, crops, and mining.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC). 2000. *Exploring the San Pedro River. Last Great Places*.

<http://www.lastgreatplaces.org/sanpedro/explore/coronado.html>

-A website dedicated to education and information regarding endangered species and habitats.

Thompson, C. 2003. Goat-grazing experiment tries to give wildfires the brushoff. *Seattle Times*. 23 Jul.

<http://lists.envirolink.org/pipermail/ar-news/Week-of-Mon-20030721/003901.html>

-This article investigates the use of goats on Prescott National Forest to control underbrush and reduce wildfire risks. The article suggests that the project shows relatively unexpected success and has been taken up by other states.

Thompson, T. 2003. Statement before the subcommittee on public lands and forests committee on energy and natural resources, U.S. Senate. 12 Jun.

<http://www.fs.fed.us/congress/108/senate/legislative/thompson/061203.html>

-Government testimony by the Deputy Chief of the Forest Service regarding several pieces of congressional law affecting or associated with Forest Service Policy, including H.R. 622, H.R. 762, S. 434, S. 435, and S. 490.

Tonto National Forest (TNF). 2005. *Schedule of Proposed Action (SOPA) - 01/01/2005 to 03/31/2005*.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service Website.

http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/tonto/projects/PA_schedules/jan05/SPA0105-0305.pdf#xml=http://www.fs.fed.us/cgi-bin/taxis/searchallsites/search.allsites/xml.txt?query=Tonto+%28SOPA%29+2005&db=allsites&id=424898480

-A link within the FS website addressing forthcoming actions and improvements by forest planners for the TNF.

Toupal, R.S. 2003. Cultural landscapes as a methodology for understanding natural resource management impacts in the western United States. *Conservation Ecology*. 7(1).

<http://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol7/iss1/art12/main.html>

-Multicultural demands on public lands in the United States continue to challenge federal land managers to begin addressing social and cultural concerns in their planning efforts. Specifically, land managers lack adequate knowledge of cultural concerns as well as a consistent strategy for acquiring that knowledge for use in decision-making. Current federal approaches to understanding such issues as access, use, and control of resources include public participation, conservation partnerships, government-to-government consultations with American Indian tribes, cultural resource inventories, and landscape analysis.

Tucker, E.A., and G. Fitzpatrick. 1972. *Men Who Matched the Mountains: The Forest Service in the Southwest*. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region, Albuquerque, NM. 293p.

-This book distills recorded interviews with early-day Rangers and other officials, news items, letters, and reports from official sources concerning early activities and people in the southwest forest region. From that material, the authors attempt to clarify and bring up to date the story of some of the people in the Forest Service in the Southwest. Tucker spent his adult life in the Forest Service, beginning when many pioneer conditions still prevailed in the Southwest, and he knew and worked with many of the old timers and, of course, with the new breed of professionals who now guide the Forest Service.

United States Census Bureau. 2005. United States Census, 2000. U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

<http://www.census.gov/>

-The Census Bureau is the largest statistical agency of the federal government. In addition to conducting the nation-wide decennial census, it conducts numerous surveys and censuses that measure changing individual and household demographics and the economic condition of the nation.

United States Customs and Border Protection. 2003. Supplemental environmental assessment for infrastructure within U.S. border patrol Naco-Douglas corridor, Cochise County, Arizona. Washington, DC: Dept. of Homeland Security. 456p.

<http://www.swf.usace.army.mil/pubdata/notices/nacodouglaspdf/preface.pdf>

-This analysis supplements the current and future alternatives examined in the Final EA for Infrastructure within U.S. Border Patrol Naco-Douglas Corridor, Cochise County, Arizona. This Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) tackles the potential for effects of proposed infrastructure construction and improvements along the U.S.-Mexico border by the Department of Homeland Security and U.S. Border Patrol.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). 1997. Departmental Regulation on Environmental Justice. Dept. Reg. No. 5600-002 National Resource Conservation Center. Washington, D.C.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/ECS/environment/envjust.html>

-Following Clinton's Executive Order 12898, this document identifies the direction given to agencies for integrating environmental justice considerations into USDA programs and activities. This regulation is a key element of the USDA's environmental justice implementation strategy.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). 2002. Agricultural Fact Book, 2001-2002. Office of Communication. 174p. <http://www.usda.gov/factbook/>

-The Agriculture Fact Book contains facts regarding the American agricultural sector including American food consumptions. It also describes the USDA's programs and services in farm programs; exports; food safety; nutrition; management of land, water, and forests; protection of borders from pests and diseases; and the relevant research relating to all of these topics.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and Office of the Inspector General (OIG). 2003. Audit report: Review of Forest Service security over U.S. borders encompassing National Forest land. Report No. 08601-33-SF. Western Region. 8p. <http://www.usda.gov/oig/webdocs/08601-33-SF.pdf>

-This document addresses the need to investigate FS responsibilities for security in the Coronado and other border forests. It argues that while there is no legislative responsibility for the FS to protect the borders, it does administrate over land that is of sensitive security and should coordinate with the DHS.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and Office of the Inspector General (OIG). 2004. Audit report: Survey of forest theft timber controls. Report No. 08601-2-Te. Southwest Region. <http://www.usda.gov/oig/webdocs/08601-02-TE.pdf>

-The Forest Service (FS) manages about seventeen percent of the commercial timberland in the United States. This audit attempts to determine the scope of timber theft (unrelated to timber sale contracts) and to evaluate FS controls to prevent that theft. The authors were unable to determine the extent of timber theft because the timber theft data FS collects through its information systems is not sufficient or reliable.

United States Department of Energy. 2003. Tucson Electric Power Company (TEP) Sahuarita-Nogales Transmission Line Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). DOE/EIS-0336. <http://www.ttelients.com/tep/>

-The Draft EIS was prepared in line with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq., the Council on Environmental Quality NEPA regulations, 40 CFR parts 1500-1508, and the DOE NEPA regulations, 10 CFR part 1021. The Draft EIS determines the environmental impacts of installing an electrical transmission line from Sahuarita to Nogales and reasonable alternatives, including the "No Action" alternative of denying the permit.

United States Department of Health and Human Services (USDHHS). 2002. The National Advisory Committee on Rural Health and Human Services: Meeting minutes from 9-11 Jun. <http://ruralcommittee.hrsa.gov/June2002/June2002minutes.htm>

-The minutes of this meeting provide information on discussions of health problems of the U.S.-Mexico border region. They are cited for information regarding the impact of transient populations on the border communities of Agua Prieta; Naco; and Nogales, Sonora.

United States Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). 2004. Tribal Transportation. <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/hep/tribaltrans/whitemtn.htm>

-The FHWA Native American Coordination staff provides guidance and technical assistance to federally recognized tribes on a government-to-government basis.

In 2003, the FHWA initiated a project to meet with tribal governments and document the state of the tribes' transportation programs. The website describes the results of a review of the White Mountain Apache Tribe's transportation issues.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 1999. Biological opinion for Southwest Region of USFS: Ongoing livestock grazing activities on allotments. Region 2. Albuquerque, NM. 378p. <http://training.fws.gov/library/Pubs2/GrazingBO.pdf>

-This document assesses the environmental impact of continuing twenty-one grazing allotments in the Southwest region, determining that such a project is likely to have substantial impacts on the land surrounding the areas of action.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2001. National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation. In conjunction with U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), U.S. Department of Commerce, and U.S. Census Bureau. <http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/FHW01.pdf>

-The National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation has been conducted since 1955 and is one of the oldest and most comprehensive continuing recreation surveys. The purpose of the survey is to gather information on the number of anglers, hunters, and wildlife-watching participants in the United States. Information is also collected on how often these recreationists participate and how much they spend on their activities.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 1976. Final environmental statement for the Prescott National Forest timber management plan. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southwestern Region.

-Describes the probable environmental impacts of proposed timber harvest within the Prescott National Forest. Slight disturbances of natural beauty and air quality are cited as the only environmental impacts. Four alternatives for action are presented.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 1982. ROS Users Guide (FSM 2311). Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness Resources. Washington, D.C. 38p.

-The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) system provides a framework for understanding recreation users, their needs and wishes, and the abilities of forests to accommodate them. As understood through an ROS lens, a recreation opportunity consists of three elements: the activities, the setting, and the experience. All land and water resources are classified in one of six categories, based on physical, social, and managerial criteria.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 1983. Facts about the National Forest System in the Southwest. Albuquerque, NM: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Southwestern Region.

-A founding document for much of the influential *Timeless Heritage*, this report addresses the public interest in the value, use, and management of the NFS. Noting the beginnings of a residential movement into the "Sunbelt", the USFS here identifies the various resources available to and surrounding the public, from watersheds, to timber, to skiing, to land values by acreage. Apart from forest receipts, it also covers other related information such as wildfires and invasive species, addressing the region as a whole and also on a forest-by-forest level.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 1985. Tonto National Forest Plan. Phoenix, AZ: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Southwest Region. 253p.

-This National Forest Plan defines the direction for managing the Tonto Forest for the next ten to fifteen years. It aims to provide for integrated multiple-use and sustained-yield of goods and services from the forest in a way that maximizes long-term net public benefits in an environmentally sound manner.

- United States Forest Service (USFS). 1986. Coronado National Forest Plan, as amended. Tucson, AZ: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Southwest Region.
-This National Forest Plan defines the direction for managing the forest for the next ten to fifteen years. It aims to provide for integrated multiple-use and sustained-yield of goods and services from the forest in a way that maximizes long-term net public benefits in an environmentally sound manner. The plan was amended in 1988 and in 1992.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 1987a. Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests Plan. Springerville, AZ U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Southwest Region.
-This National Forest Plan defines the direction for managing the forest for the next ten to fifteen years. It aims to provide for integrated multiple-use and sustained-yield of goods and services from the forest in a way that maximizes long-term net public benefits in an environmentally sound manner.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 1987b. Coconino National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, as updated. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Southwest Region.
-This National Forest Plan defines the direction for managing the forest for the next ten to fifteen years. It aims to provide for integrated multiple-use and sustained-yield of goods and services from the forest in a way that maximizes long-term net public benefits in an environmentally sound manner. The report was updated in 1994.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 1993. The Principal Laws Relating to Forest Service Activities. U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington, D.C. 1,163p.
-Lists and describes the laws that mandate and guide the Forest Service's management of federal lands.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 1995. Landscape aesthetics: A handbook for scenery management. Agriculture Handbook 701. 264p.
-A handbook prepared by the U.S. Forest Service for the management of forested landscapes. This document deals with the character and nature of landscapes, the integrity of natural scenes, how to obtain information from constituent publics regarding scenic preferences, determination of landscape visibility, and application of the Scenery Management System. The appendices contain information about the history of the scenery management issue in the U.S. Forest Service. The scenery management issue, according to the handbook, arose during the 1960s as a result of public concern over the visibility of forest management activities, particularly timber cutting. It provides a guide to practical methods for minimizing the impact of those activities on the user public, particularly recreationists. (N.B.: the CD version we had was not entirely readable by our computer. This may be due to a faulty CD.)
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 1997. Appeal reviewing officer recommendation. Washington D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Office of the Director of Minerals and Geology Management.
<http://www.fs.fed.us/geology/lewis.html>
-This document offers a comprehensive analysis of the appeal filed in opposition of the decision to approve the Lewis Land Exchange. It lists the individual objections to the exchange, the response of the Coronado National Forest to each of the objections, and the reviewing officer's recommendation to uphold the initial decision.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 1999a. Heber-Overgaard Interface Analysis. U.S Dept. of Agriculture, Apache Sitgreaves National Forests, Chevelon-Heber Ranger District. CEEM V Team. 80p.

-This document compiles historical and contemporary information regarding the natural and human environment within the Heber-Overgaard landscape. Management recommendations follow the coupling of trends in the natural environment and the needs of and opportunities within the local communities. The overall goal for the analysis area is, among other things to provide a safe environment for those living in the Heber-Overgaard area by way of reducing the risk of catastrophic wildland fire.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 1999b. Ideas for change: Flagstaff/Lake Mary ecosystem analysis (FLEA). U.S Dept. of Agriculture, Coconino National Forest.

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino/nepa/flea>

-A preparatory document towards possible amendments to the forest plan, this document, released by the Coconino National Forest, assesses demographic changes in the county and how those changes may affect future forest management and policy. Broken into three parts, it addresses historical population and management, issues current to the forest, and proposals for future management, asking all the while for public input and communication on the issues.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 1999c. Record of Decision, Final Environmental Impact Statement for Tusayan Growth. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Kaibab National Forest. 32p.

http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/kai/business/teis_record.pdf

-This EIS addresses the environmental viability of expanding Tusayan to help the area surrounding the Grand Canyon better deal with the large number of visitors that arrive each year and for whom the current infrastructure surrounding the park is deemed insufficient.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 2000a. RPA Assessment of Forest and Range Lands. FS 687.

Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. 78p. <http://www.fs.fed.us/pl/rpa/rpaasses.pdf>

-This assessment charts the outcomes of accommodation between supply and demand in the context of biological conservation, productive ecosystem maintenance, forest ecosystem health maintenance, forest contribution to global carbon cycles maintenance, and enhancement of long-term socioeconomic benefits.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 2000b. Interim strategic public outreach plan. FS-665. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. 51p. http://www.fs.fed.us/cr/national_programs/correspondence/spop/fsspop.pdf

-Describes the FS's Strategic Public Outreach Plan. The plan supports the civil rights and outreach efforts of the USDA and details how the agency will put outreach into daily practice. For each long-term strategic goal, it presents an outreach goal, outcome measures, existing and desired future conditions, strategies and actions.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 2001a. Decision notice and finding of no significant impact for the Sedona Effluent Management Plan Townsite Act and Arizona National Forest Improvement Act. Yavapai County, AZ: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Coconino National Forest, Sedona Ranger District. 15p. http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino/nepa/sedona_dn_10-01.pdf

-This DN and FONSI address a land exchange involving sixty-five acres of federal land for 100 acres of non-federal land on the Woo Ranch property in addition to 200 acres of other lands towards an effluent disposal site for Sedona. The conclusion was that the public well being would be well served by such a transfer.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 2001b. Santa Rita Experimental Forest. Rocky Mountain Research Station. <http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/main/expfor/santarita.html>

-This website briefly describes the history of the Santa Rita Experimental Range in southern Arizona and provides information on the exchange of Forest Service lands for use by researchers through the Department of Agriculture at the University of Arizona.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 2001c. Roadless Area Conservation. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. <http://roadless.fs.fed.us/>

-This Forest Service website provides some background on the issue of roadless areas within the National Forest System. It also contains information on litigation and roadless area data for the United States as a whole as well as individual states and forests.

United States Forest Service (USFS) 2001d. 36 CFR Part 294 Special Areas; Roadless Area Conservation; Final Rule. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Federal Register. 66:3244-3273.

-In this section of the Federal Register, the USDA announces the adoption of a final rule to prohibit road construction, road reconstruction, and timber harvesting in IRAs on NFS lands. The intent of the final rule is to provide lasting protection for IRAs within the NFS in the context of multiple use management.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 2001e. The built environment image guide. FS-710. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. 275p. <http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/beig/>

-The *Built Environment*, as used in this guide, refers to the administrative and recreation buildings, landscape structures, site furnishings, structures on roads and trails, and signs installed or operated by the USFS, its cooperators, and its permittees. The guide intends to improve the image, aesthetics, sustainability, and overall quality of Forest Service facilities consistent with the agency's role as leaders in land stewardship.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 2002a. Environmental assessment: East Clear Creek watershed health project. Coconino County, AZ: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Coconino National Forest, Mogollon Rim Ranger Station. 114p.

http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino/nepa/east_clearcreek_ea.pdf

-A NEPA document, this report addresses the environmental state of the ECC watershed and introduces several proposed actions with their relevant prospective results to flora and fauna in the region.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 2003a. Coconino National Forest Off-Highway Vehicle Proposed Forest Plan Amendment. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Southwestern Region. 6p.

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/ohv/deis/cocamend.pdf>

-An itemized addition to the Forest Plan outlining changes regarding off-road vehicle use in the forest.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 2003b. Coronado National Forest, Arizona; Alpha Calcit Marble Mine. Notice of intent to file an EIP. Federal Register. 68(17):3856.

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/cga/Federal-Register/2003/012703.pdf>

-Announcement by the USDA that it has allowed expanded mining operations in the Coronado National Forest to the Calcit Marble mine.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 2003c. Draft environmental impact statement for cross country travel by off-highway vehicles: Apache-Sitgreaves, Coconino, Kaibab, Prescott, and Tonto National Forests, Arizona. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Southwestern Region. 201p.

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/ohv/deis/xcountry-deis.pdf>

-The DEIS considers if and how cross-country travel by off-highway vehicles (OHVs) should occur on five of Arizona's six national forests. The proposed action, Alternative 4 would restrict OHVs to existing trails and roads. Exceptions for this closure include access to certain camping areas, retrieval of big game, gathering firewood with a permit, and administrative access for Forest Service operations.

- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2003d. Draft environmental impact statement for the Rodeo Chediski Fire Salvage Project: Apache-Sitgreaves and Tonto National Forests. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Southwestern Region. 363p.
http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/asnf/salvage/publications/RodeoChediski_DEIS.pdf
 -This document summarizes the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Rodeo-Chediski Fire Salvage Project. It gives an overview of the proposed actions, a purpose and need for the project, the process used to create the alternatives, the alternatives developed in order to respond to public issues, and the effects that such proposed alternatives could have on the human environment.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2003e. Kaibab National Forest land management plan, as amended. 163p. http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/kai/business/Forest_Plan.pdf
 -The Kaibab Forest Plan directs the management the forest over the next ten or fifteen years, a time-period referred to as Planning Period 1. The preparation of the plan was required by the Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA), as amended by the National Forest Management Act (NFMA). It integrates multiple use and sustained yield of goods and services in order to maximize the public benefits from environmental resources in a manner that is environmentally sound.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2003f. Understanding community-forest relations. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-566. Portland, OR: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Pacific Northwest Research Station. 162p. <http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/gtr566.pdf>
 -In December 1997, an interdisciplinary panel representing academic backgrounds in sociology, anthropology, geography, psychology, economics, and recreation gathered in Oregon to discuss relationships between human communities and forests. This collection of papers is a product of the dialogue and interactions at the gathering.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2003g. Decision Memo Categorical Exclusion, Bellemont Land Exchange. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Southwest Region, Coronado, Coconino, Kaibab, Prescott, Sitgreaves, and Tonto National Forests.
http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino/nepa/2003/final_d_m_bellemont.pdf#xml=http://www.fs.fed.us/cgi-bin/texis/searchallsites/search.allsites/xml.txt?query=bellemont+land+exchange+coconino+national+forest&db=all&id=42495dcc0
 -This document offers a background on the proposed land exchange as well as the alternatives, rationale, regulations, and public involvement processes considered in the final decision by the Director of Minerals and Lands for the Southwest Region of the Forest Service.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2004a. Draft environmental impact statement for Arizona Snowbowl facilities improvements. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Southwestern Region, Coconino National Forest. 406p. <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino/publications/snowbowl/snowbowl-pdf-files/sec-1.pdf>
 -This EIS analyzes three alternatives and discloses the environmental effects of a proposal to provide a consistent/reliable operating season through snowmaking at the Arizona Snowbowl.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2004b. Draft environmental assessment: Lowell Observatory's Discovery Channel Telescope. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Coconino National Forest, Mogollon Rim Ranger Station. 55p. http://www.lowell.edu/DCT/Draft_EA_DCT.pdf
 -Provides several alternatives relating to the installation of a large telescope in the Coconino National Forest with the possible environmental repercussions of each alternative.

- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2004c. Environmental assessment for Sedona administrative site sale. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Southwest Region, Coconino National Forest. 21p.
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino/nepa/2004/ea-sedona-admin-sales.pdf>
 -On September 16, 2004, a Decision Notice was signed approving the sale of the twenty-one-acre Sedona Administrative Site. The proceeds from this sale will help in the acquisition and construction of new administrative facilities for the Red Rock and Verde Ranger Districts. This document charts the environmental impact of such activities.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2004d. Forest insect and disease conditions in the Southwestern Region, 2003. Rep. No. R3-04-02. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Southwestern Region, Forestry and Forest Health. 34p. <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/publications/documents/fidc2003.pdf>
 -This report summarizes the insect and disease status for the forests of Arizona and New Mexico for 2003. Garnering insect information from aerial detection surveys and the disease information from ground surveys, the report analyzes the dramatic damage caused by insect threats like bark beetles and the more gradual destruction caused by other pathogens.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2004f. Natural Resource Information System–Human Dimensions. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
 -The NRIS Human Dimensions application is a set of databases and tools designed to provide demographic, social, and economic information to Forest Service specialists who analyze and interpret social science information to support forest planning and management.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2004g. 36 CFR Part 294 Special Areas; State Petitions for Inventoried Roadless Area Management. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Federal Register. 69:42636-42641.
 -This section of the Federal Register summarizes the proposition by the USDA Forest Service to change Subpart B of Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Protection of Inventoried Roadless Areas (a.k.a., the roadless rule), which was adopted in 2001 (66 FR 3244). This revised rule would replace the existing rule with a petitioning process that would provide Governors the opportunity to seek the establishment of management requirements for National Forest System IRAs within their individual States.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2004h. Prescott National Forest land and natural resource management plan. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Southwestern Region. 158p.
http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/prescott/projects/pdf/Forest_Plan_republish_Dec2004.pdf
 -This document identifies management guidelines for the Prescott National Forest for the next ten to fifteen years. It is a republication from 1986 with Amendments 1-12 added. The plan addresses issues of wildfire, grazing, forest products, watersheds, and roads.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2004i. Forest Service wins Rodeo/Chediski appeal. News Release. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests.
http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/asnf/news/2004/9th_circuit.shtml
 -This press release announces that the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed a lower court's decision to allow the Forest Service to proceed with the salvage of dead trees on portions of the burned area of the Rodeo/Chediski Fire.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2004j. Travel management: Designated routes and areas for motor vehicle use (proposed rule). Federal Register. 69(135):42381-42395.
 -The Forest Service proposes to amend regulations regarding travel management on National Forest System lands to clarify policy related to motor vehicle use, including the use of off-

highway vehicles. The proposed rule would require the establishment of a system of roads, trails, and areas designated for motor vehicle use.

- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2004k. Annual monitoring report for implementing the Kaibab National Forest land management plan, Fiscal Year 2003. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Southwest Region. 17p.
http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/kai/management/efoia/documents/2004_monitoring_report.pdf
-The Monitoring Plan for the Kaibab National Forest Plan identifies fifty-eight items to be tracked as measures of the effectiveness of the Forest Plan and which are reported and evaluated every five years. In preparation for the next evaluation, which will be for FY 2004, this document analyzes the needs for forest plan amendments to update the monitoring requirements.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2004l. Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact for the Camp Verde Sanitary District Site Acquisition Proposal to Acquire National Forest Lands. USDA Forest Service, Region 3 (Southwest Region).
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino/publications/camp-verde-sanitary/dn-fonsi-cv-sanitary.pdf>
-This document discusses the need, purpose and rationale for the decision regarding sale of Forest Service lands as well as the alternatives, public involvement processes, and regulations considered in the final decision.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2004m. National strategy and implementation plan for invasive species management. FS-805. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. 17p.
http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/publications/Invasive_Species.pdf
-Having been identified by the chief of the USDA as one of the four main threats to the nation's forests, invasive species are herein dealt with by way of a strategic forest response. This strategy identifies the steps needed. This document is not a comprehensive strategy but instead attempts to identify a strategic direction for Forest Service programs spanning Research and Development, International Programs, State and Private Forestry, and the National Forest System.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2004n. Fact sheet: Loss of open space. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. 1p. <http://www.fs.fed.us/projects/four-threats/documents/lossofopenspace-fs.pdf>
-A brief primer on the effects of open-space loss on public lands.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2004o. Fact sheet on Arizona bark beetle epidemics. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Southwest Region. 2p.
http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/resources/health/documents/az_2004_beetle.pdf
-A brief document outlining the nature of bark beetles and the steps needed to stem their effects on local plants and trees.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005a. Environmental assessment for the Mormon Lake Basin fuel reduction project. U.S. Dept of Agriculture, Southwestern Region, Coconino National Forest. 85p. <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino/nepa/2005/m-l-basin-ea-final.pdf>
-This report addresses the fire risks in and around the Mormon Lake Basin and makes proposals for fuel removal and reduction while outlining possible concomitant environmental effects.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005b. Final environmental impact statement for Arizona Snowbowl facilities improvements proposal. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Southwestern Region, Coconino National Forest. 61 1p. <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino/nepa/2005/feis-snowbowl/index.shtml>
-This EIS analyzes three alternatives and discloses the environmental effects of a proposal to provide a consistent/reliable operating season through snowmaking at the Arizona Snowbowl.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005c. National Forest System land management planning: Final rule. 36 CFR Part 219. Federal Register. 70(3):1023-1034.

-This announcement states that the intent of this final rule is to “strengthen collaborative relationships with the public and other governmental agencies” (1023). It calls for broader planning of ‘special areas’ and seeks to describe the preferred outcome rather than to prescribe the methods of achieving those ‘desired conditions’. Although the general notes regarding ‘special areas’ mention them having “unique or special characteristics” (1027), the document appears to be referring to areas that are administratively designated, rather than as ‘special places’ chosen by individuals. Nonetheless, the NFS appears to recognize the value of public involvement and respecting public interests in the planning process.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005d. Record of decision: Final environmental impact statement for integrated treatment of noxious or invasive weeds: Coconino, Kaibab, and Prescott National Forests within Coconino, Gila, Mojave, and Yavapai Counties, Arizona. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Southwest Region. 14p. http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/kai/projects/nox_weeds/pds/feis-chapters.pdf

-The Coconino, Kaibab, and Prescott National Forests are proposing the implementation of a control program for noxious or invasive weeds within central Arizona. The document addresses three alternatives alongside the possible environmental repercussions of each.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005e. Schedule of Proposed Activities. Southwestern Region. <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/>

-The current SOPs list land transfers and other planned uses for federal lands in the National Forests.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005f. Loss and fragmentation of open space. Forest Service Policy Position Paper. 5p.

<http://www.fs.fed.us/publications/policy-analysis/loss-of-open-space-position-paper.pdf>

-This position paper analyzes the current status of and trends in land use conversion and Forest Service policies aimed at open space preservation amid increasing trends of urban and suburban development.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005g. Sold and harvest reports for all convertible products. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Management. <http://www.fs.fed.us/forestmanagement/reports/sold-harvest/index.shtml>

-These reports show total volumes and values of all convertible forest products sold and harvested from the National Forest System as a whole, and by region, on a quarterly basis. The volumes shown include all forest products that can be converted into the units of measure currently used - board feet and cubic feet. Special forest products that are not sold in board foot or cubic foot measure are not included here.

United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005h. Stewardship Contracting. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Management. <http://www.fs.fed.us/forestmanagement/projects/stewardship/index.shtml>

-Responding to a decline in the federal timber sale program, and noting that the need for restorative or maintenance work in ecosystems remains, the Forest Service is searching for creative approaches to completing the necessary work and simultaneously contributing to the economic growth of local and rural communities. Stewardship contracting provides a means for federal agencies to contribute to the development of sustainable rural communities, restore and maintain healthy forest ecosystems, and provide a continuing source of local income and employment.

- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005i. NFS mineral production summary, fiscal year 2003. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Management http://www.fs.fed.us/geology/mgm_locatable.html
-This Forest Service website provides data on locatable minerals and mining claims in the national forests.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005j. Four threats–quick facts–unmanaged recreation. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. <http://www.fs.fed.us/projects/four-threats/facts/unmanaged-recreation.shtml>
-The Forest Service has identified four threats to the health of the nation’s grasslands and forests: fire and fuels, invasive species, loss of open space, and unmanaged recreation.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005k. Record of Decision: Arizona Snowbowl Facilities Improvements Final EIS and Forest Plan Amendment #21. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Southwest Region, Coconino National Forest, Peaks Ranger District. <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coconino/nepa/2005/feis-snowbowl/index.shtml>
-This record of decision documents the Coconino’s National Forest decision to further develop the Snowbowl facilities.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005l. Prescott National Forest Official Website. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/prescott/index.shtml>
-The official PNF website has numerous links to project, publication, and management information including updates on wildfire threats, SOPAs, forest-related documents, and access to the newsroom where brief wire reports concerning the forest are published.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005m. Kaibab National Forest Official Website. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/kai/>
-The official PNF website has numerous links to project, publication, and management information including updates on wildfire threats, SOPAs, forest-related documents, and access to the newsroom where brief wire reports concerning the forest are published.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005n. Mission, motto, vision, and guiding principles. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service Website. <http://www.fs.fed.us/aboutus/mission.shtml>
-The FS mission statement as available on the website.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005o. National Forest System Land Management Planning (Final Rule). U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Federal Register. 70(3):1023-1061. <http://www.nplnews.com/library/forestplanning/2004rule.htm>
-Provides an outline of the management requirements for the FS and the sustainability of the ecological products it oversees.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005p. Coronado National Forest Homepage. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service Website. <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/coronado/>
-Home website for the Coronado National Forest, including publications, events, and information for surrounding communities.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005q. Forest health protection. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service Website. <http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth>
-Provides an introduction and information about the Forest Health Protection division of the USFS.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005r. Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests Website. U.S. Dept. of

- Agriculture, Forest Service Website. <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/asnf/>
 -This website contains information ranging from designated sites and recreation opportunities to fire conditions, archeology, and volunteer opportunities. For this assessment, the website was used primarily for current information on land exchanges.
- United States Geological Survey (USGS). 2004. Climatic fluctuations, drought, and flow in the Colorado River Basin (v. 2). USGS Fact Sheet 2004-3062. U.S. Department of the Interior. 4p. http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/fs/2004/3062/pdf/fs2004-3062_version2.pdf
 -This document assesses the extended drought surrounding the Colorado River Basin and addresses the role of El Niño and La Niña in this sustained situation.
- Upper San Pedro Partnership (USPP). 2005. Upper San Pedro Partnership Website. <http://www.uspppartnership.com/index.html>
 -Home website of the Upper San Pedro Partnership, a collaboration of local, state, and federal agencies organized to manage the scarce water supplies of southeastern Arizona.
- Vincent, C.H. 2004. Grazing fees: an overview and current issues. CRS Report RS21232. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. 6p. <http://www.ncseonline.org/NLE/CRS/abstract.cfm?NLEid=60589>
 -Charging fees for grazing private livestock on federal lands is a long-standing but contentious practice. Generally, livestock producers who use federal lands want to keep fees low, while conservation groups and others believe fees should be increased. The formula for determining the grazing fee for lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service uses a base value adjusted annually by the lease rates for grazing on private lands, beef cattle prices, and the cost of livestock production. Current issues include instances of grazing without paying fees, the retirement of certain grazing permits, and a broad effort to buy out grazing permittees.
- Vitousek, P.M., H.A. Mooney, J. Lubchenco, and J.M. Melillo. 1997. Human domination of Earth's ecosystems. Science. 277:494-499. <http://www.rachel.org/library/getfile.cfm?ID=200>
 -This article addresses the human alteration of Earth noting that much of the land has been transformed and/or damaged by human action. By these and other standards, the report suggests that it is clear we live on a human-dominated planet.
- Washington County. 1994. Washington County General Plan. 25p.
 -This brief general plan presents planning and implementation frameworks for the development of Washington County, Utah. Individual elements include the land use and zoning ordinances, development guidelines, circulation, parks, and growth.
- Whitney, J., and J. Whitney. 2003. Letter to representative Scott McGinnis. Arizona Grazing Permit Buyout Campaign. 2p. <http://www.azbuyout.org/buyout/Permittees2McInnis.pdf>
 -In this letter, Arizona ranchers John Whitney III and his son, John Whitney IV, address an open letter to Representative McGinnis asking that he not urge House members to vote against the Grijalva-Shays "Arizona Voluntary Grazing Permit Buyout Bill."
- Wildfire News. 2003. Arizona fire doubles in size. 9 Jun. <http://www.wildfirenews.com/archive/060903.shtml>
 -News article tracing the growth and containment of the Thomas Fire in the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests.
- Wilkinson, C.F. 1992. Crossing the Next Meridian: Land, Water and the Future of the West. Island Press, Washington, D.C. 389p.

-This book discusses the ecological impacts of natural resource management under historically derived laws, policies and agency mandates within the context of changing demographic trends and attitudes toward environmentally sustainable resource use.

Williams, D.R., and M.E. Patterson. 1996. Environmental meaning and ecosystem management: Perspectives from environmental psychology and human geography. *Society and Natural Resources*. 9:507-521.

-The authors contend that the tangible aspects of natural resource use, e.g. forest production, have dominated the management of natural resources, and that the more intangible aspects, e.g. symbolic meanings, have been overlooked in most planning efforts. They caution that “resources exist in a meaning-filled spatial...context” (509) and that managing for human use requires a consideration of place relationships. The research advises that place attachment is not necessarily a rational, thinking response but rather an emotional, unconscious one. The authors note that historic resource management policies have disregarded most sociocultural meanings in favor of broader categories of land use designations which have resulted in a “loss of meaning” (515). However, more recently, there has been a shift toward a more comprehensive consideration in land management, a trend that may improve relationships between management and those who’ve felt that their special place meanings have not been recognized or respected.

Williams, D.R., and S.I. Stewart. 1998. Sense of place: An elusive concept that is finding a home in ecosystem management. *Journal of Forestry*. 96(5):18-23.

-This article speaks to forest managers about the meaning and value of a ‘sense of place’ to their work. The authors note that there is sometimes a concern that recognizing special places might interfere with the job of a forest manager. They offer several definitions of place—generally a space imbued with emotional, cultural, symbolic meanings by an individual or group with experience in that place. The researchers caution that it is unwise to reduce special places to “single attributes” as they are clearly a collection of values, context, experiences, etc. They go on to detail several types of special place relationships that would be helpful for managers to consider. The writers advise planners that “various sentiments—whether local or non-local in origin, new or long established—are all legitimate, real, and strongly felt” (20). An additional argument offered in support of the recognition of unique and special places is that in an age of the homogenization of culture, people are seeking uniqueness—special qualities—in their public lands. The authors suggest that forest managers will find it beneficial to acquaint themselves with local knowledge and identified special places.

Wink, R.L., and H.A. Wright. 1973. Effects of fire on an Ashe juniper community. *Journal of Range Management*. 26(5):326-329.

-In an Ashe juniper community, a minimum of 1000 kg/ha of fine fuel was needed to carry a fire to kill juniper seedlings and burn piles of dozed juniper. Grasses recovered quickly and soil erosion was minimal when burned during a wet winter and spring. During a dry winter and spring, however, burning increased drought stress on plants, reduced herbaceous yields, and exposed soil to wind and water erosion for a long period of time when soil moisture was low.

Wolff, P. 1999. The taxpayer's guide to subsidized ranching in the Southwest. Tucson, AZ: Center for Biological Diversity. 24p. <http://www.biologicaldiversity.org/swcbd/programs/grazing/tax.pdf>

-This report documents the existence and impact of governmental support for grazing in the Southwest. The author is critical of current policies and suggests that the ranching industry could not survive without a vast array of tax benefits and subsidies.

Wondolleck, J.M., and S.L. Yaffee. 2000. *Making Collaboration Work: Lessons from Innovation in Natural Resource Management*. Island Press, Washington, DC. 277p.

-This book is primarily about collaborative resource management techniques, but there are some salient comments made about the value of recognizing special places in the process of management planning. The authors note that understanding a sense of place can provide “the foundation on which the cooperative effort [is] built” (73). They find that encouraging the development of a sense of place in people can lead to better stewardship of the resource. The chapter suggests that there is more support for resource management if the people perceive that they are locally-based decisions, and that this perception is improved when the local managers have a clear understanding of local place values. The writers advise that “places can be powerful symbols that encourage people...to interact with [others] that historically have been viewed as outside their geographic, interest-based, or perceptual boundaries” (74). Although the special place aspects of this book were written with collaborative management goals in mind, its findings suggest that the similar cooperation could be developed within a forest management area between groups with different backgrounds but respect for one another’s special place values.

Woolf, N.B. 2003. Raging fires devastate forests, destroy homes, and wipe out wildlife. National Animal Interest Alliance. <http://www.naiaonline.org/body/articles/archives/fires.htm>.

-A brief article noting the recent prevalence of fires and its connection to logging activity or lack thereof.

Wotkyns, S. 2002. Dry Lake transfer to USFS complete. Grand Canyon Trust. Press release. 3 Jan. <http://www.grandcanyontrust.org/press/archive/pr010302.html>

-Press release from the Grand Canyon Trust website announcing a cooperative transfer of land that protected a new section of the Canyon area.

Wright, H.A., and A.W. Bailey. 1982. Fire Ecology: United States and Southern Canada. John Wiley and Sons, New York. 501p.

-Wright and Bailey present a historical perspective on the role of fire in the major ecosystems of the United States and southern Canada. They describe the impact of fire on plant species, particularly native plant communities, with detailed discussion from an ecological perspective. The book highlights the potential role that fire can play in managing ecosystems for both plants and animals.

Yablon, M. 2004. Property rights and sacred sites: Federal regulatory responses to American Indian religious claims on public land. Yale Law Review. 113:1623-1662.

<http://www.yalelawjournal.org/pdf/113-7/YablonFINAL.pdf>

-An in depth view of litigation by Native American groups against development into sacred sites on first-amendment grounds. Pointing to *Lyng v. Northwest Indian Cemetery Protective Ass’n*, among other cases, the author points out that the current controversy over the Arizona Snowbowl expansion is part of a larger trend and explains the lack of legal standing available to these other Native American groups.

Yavapai County. 2003. Yavapai County General Plan. Dava Associates Inc. 80p.

<http://www.co.yavapai.az.us/departments/Dev/unitspc/ordregs/genplan/2003gp.pdf>

-The *Yavapai County General Plan* is a document that serves as a guide for county leadership in dealing with the current and future issues surrounding projected growth throughout the county. In addition to the area history and a description of the planning process, the plan discusses the elements of land use, transportation, water resources, and open space.

Yavapai Ranch. 2003. Valuable Yavapai Ranch lands to be entrusted to Forest Service management.

Yavapai Ranch Land Exchange Website. <http://www.yavapairanch.com/>

-An information site outlining the details surrounding the congressional bills proposed by Arizona Senators John McCain and Jon Kyl and Representatives Renzi and Hayworth called the “Northern Arizona National Forest Land Exchange Act of 2003” and identified as S. 849 and H.R. 2907.