

**POSSIBLE PNF Plan Revision Topics**

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Info. from Ecological, Economic, and Social Sustainability Assessments	Possible Plan Revision Topics	Address First? DOT VOTING RESULTS
<b>ROUND 1</b>		
<p>Prescribed fires used to reduce fuels. Smoke that flows into valleys is nuisance and may cause health problems.</p> <p>Housing units in County increased (49% increase between 1990 and 2000) - a possible increase in housing within the WUI and likely expansion of the WUI.</p>	<p><b>A) Smoke/WUI: Better manage smoke from prescribed fire. Address wildfire/safety concerns in an expanded WUI.</b></p>	<p><b>Prescott &amp; Verde Valley Mtgs</b></p> <p><b>P = 4 V = 1</b></p>
<p>Exclusion of fire from systems where it historically was a disturbance factor can be a threat to the system.</p> <p>EXAMPLE: Pinyon-Juniper Grassland community—Historic fire frequency is thought to be 1 in about 30 years with mixed severity. Current is 1 in 714 years; lower fire frequency can lead to increased tree and shrub cover that can decrease grass cover.</p>	<p><b>B) Fire Restoration: Better manage ecosystems by reintroducing fire as a natural disturbance to improve structure and native veg composition.</b></p>	<p><b>P = 32 V = 4</b></p>
<p>Aquatic non-native species—Bull frogs, crayfish, variety of minnows/fish are predators or compete with native species.</p> <p>Riparian vegetation community is associated with 25% of Threatened, Endangered, or sensitive species analyzed..</p>	<p><b>C) Riparian: Better address management of aquatic and riparian ecosystems to sustain rare species, and set back non-native species in streams and riparian areas.</b></p>	<p><b>P = 6 V = 4</b></p>
<b>ROUND 2</b>		
<p>User visits increased by 63% from 2002 to 2007.</p> <p>Yavapai County population growth exceeded AZ; 1980 to 2000 Yav=146%; AZ 89%.</p> <p>Changes in population character: Population is aging—Median age Yav Co=45 Med age for AZ=34yr.</p> <p>Hiking or Walking 30% primary activity in 2002; 44% in 2007.</p>	<p><b>D) Recreation: Manage recreation uses to avoid overcrowding, user conflicts, and resource damage; respond to increased demand for facilities. Consider demographic trends in recreation experiences offered</b></p>	<p><b>P = 32 V = 9</b></p>
<p>PNF programs and activities stimulate 2% of jobs and 1% of labor income (35 Million dollars) in Yav Co. Rec/Wildlife make up 36% of PNF contribution to jobs and 28% to labor income..</p> <p>PNF provides 10% of labor income in Agriculture sector of economy in Yav Co. This amounts to value of 1.7 million dollars. PNF agriculture sector programs are Range program and firewood/forest products. Source of 32% of population growth is in-migration.</p>	<p><b>E) Economics: Maintain sustainable recreation program to retain economic stimulus. Emphasize economic and cultural importance of traditional uses. Maintain sustainable programs related to ag economic sector.</b></p>	<p><b>P = 9 V = 3</b></p>

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<p>Nonnative annuals can shift composition away from native perennials, especially in grasslands.</p> <p>Decreasing native veg cover can lead to accelerated soil loss and changes in hydrologic function.</p> <p>Exclusion of fire can change veg structure (See Topic B)</p> <p>Increases in rec uses can trample or wear away grass-like species..</p>	<p><b>F) Veg. Grd. Cover: Improve grass-like vegetation cover and composition in some vegetation communities by treating non-native terrestrial species, addressing recreation use effects, and by using range management techniques or restoration options as tools.</b></p>	<p><b>P = 7 V = 0</b></p>
<b>ROUND 3</b>		
<p>High rate of Pop growth combined with limited lands for development (25% of Co lands) sensitizes residents to land development, land exchange and land use issues.</p>	<p><b>G) Open Space: Emphasize the value of PNF lands as open space.</b></p>	<p><b>P = 20 V = 5</b></p>
<p>Requests for permits have increased: AZ DOT—Building a Better Arizona Central Yavapai Metropolitan Planning Organization APS lines</p> <p>lands change ownership—informal access agreements may not be honored</p>	<p><b>H) Corridors/Easements: Look for ways to better respond to requests for utility and transportation corridors expected with increased population. Obtain easements across lands under other ownership to access PNF lands.</b></p>	<p><b>P = 2 V = 3</b></p>
<p>Groundwater-dependent hydrological characteristics include springs, seeps, some streams. As population increases, more wells.</p> <p>Water quality impacts due to historic mining includes presence of metals such as Copper, Zinc, Cadmium, and Mercury.</p> <p>Recreational placer gold mining can change stream morphology</p>	<p><b>I) Streams: Find ways to minimize impacts of off-Forest groundwater removal on streams, seeps, springs; historic mining on water quality; and dredging on stream morphology.</b></p>	<p><b>P = 9 V = 3</b></p>
	<p><b>Other: Watershed Health</b></p>	<p><b>P = 25 V = 9</b></p>
	<p><b>Other: Ecosystem/Regional Approach</b></p>	<p><b>P = 2</b></p>