

**Chapter 1 : works-cited list “ The MLA Style Center**

*Below is the uncorrected machine-read text of this chapter, intended to provide our own search engines and external engines with highly rich, chapter-representative searchable text of each book.*

The Rio Grande Paul Horgan. The fifth-longest river in the United States, it forms the border between Texas and Mexico for nearly a thousand miles. Horgan includes its history, geology, culture and economic importance. Winner of both the Pulitzer Prize and the Bancroft Prize for history, *Great River* was hailed as a literary masterpiece when it first appeared in 1947. The book was revised in 1977. This far-reaching and insightful book tells the story of water in the Southwest: Clements Center for Southwestern Studies. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. The authority on the names of rivers, canyons, towns and other natural and human-made features of the state, with much valuable historical and cultural information. This page photo essay provides a nice overview of the Rio Grande from the Rockies to the Gulf of Mexico. The book follows the author on an adventurous exploration of the region. Graphic Arts Center Publishing Co. The Rio Grande essay is a wonderful description of the river and the people and history that surround it. The photographs by David Muench and Robert Reynolds are spectacular as well. This well-written collection of Pueblo history comes from the viewpoint of a Pueblo historian. This well-written account of life along an acequia provides wonderful insight to the culture of water use along the Rio Grande. Western Network, Santa Fe. The theory behind this book is that if we know the facts about water use we can make better decisions about its allocation, but legal hurdles often stand in the way of logic. This is a useful primer on water allocation along the Upper Rio Grande. Middle Rio Grande Ecosystem: Cully, Rob Leutheuser, Mark S. White, and James Wilber. A technical report brimming with information and direction for cooperative management of the Middle Rio Grande bosque. For information on acquiring this publication write: Box 100, Albuquerque, New Mexico. From the Rio to the Sierra: This government document has a wealth of information about the history and impact of people in this region. There are extensive chronologies on many topics, well researched discussions of the impacts of various activities throughout the watershed and many citations and references for future study. If it is still in print, it is available free from the U.S. This book describes the vegetation communities throughout New Mexico and the changes that have occurred within them. Includes a section on the vegetation along the Rio Grande. This handbook contains detailed descriptions of the plant communities of New Mexico riparian areas including those found in the bosque. The companion volume *Volume 2: Field Guides and Natural History Included* are just a few of the many field guides available. New Mexico or Southwestern specific field guides are listed first, followed by some of the more general field guides. For more references on arthropods, refer to Appendix E. Flowering Plants of New Mexico R. The most complete collection of line drawings of New Mexico plants that exists. Ivey is a retired high school science teacher, and his plus years of plant illustrations are a very valuable resource. Although the book is available in many places, it is self-published. If you have trouble locating it, write to the author at: Dunmire and Gail D. A beautiful book on plants, many of which are found in the Middle Rio Grande bosque, and the uses of the plants by Pueblo people. Falcon Publishing, Helena, MT. A field guide to 70 species by this well-known biologist and tracker. Elmore, illustrated by Jeanne R. The classic guide to woody plants in the Southwest. In addition to the native, high-elevation trees, this book also includes several introduced shrubs such as tamarisk which are found in the bosque. An excellent reference to the lifestyles and locations of mammals found in New Mexico. *Guide to Western Wildlife*: Chronicle Books, San Francisco. A delightful book of mammals including Bigfoot! Text is appropriate for young naturalists, and the black and white photographs are excellent. Includes drawings of tracks and skulls. A wonderful collection of descriptions of animals, plants and places of the Southwest. Full of fun facts, and covers many bosque elements, as well as things found in other southwestern ecosystems. *Animal Tracks of the Southwest* Chris Stall. A handy little pocket guide to prints left by New Mexico animals. How big is that hole? Who do you think lives there? Richman and Carol A. New Mexico Cooperative Extension Service. This page guide includes line drawings and information on insects as well as other arthropods found in New Mexico. Available through county extension offices. Fulcrum Publishing, Golden, CO. A useful

guide to collecting, identifying and displaying the largest and most colorful insects of the Rocky Mountain region. This book outlines excellent methods for collecting and handling insect specimens. It contains an overlap in species of insects discussed and those found in the Rio Grande bosque. National Geographic Society, Washington, D. A popular field guide to birds with excellent illustrations. Peterson field guides are good references for those wanting to develop more expertise in identification. Over 40 of these guides are published by Houghton Mifflin Co. Some of these guides we find useful in the bosque are: Burt and Richard P. Insects of America North of Mexico. Donald Borror and Richard White. Western Reptiles and Amphibians. Golden Guides, published by Golden Press, are small, pocket-size guides with lots of general information. Our favorites for bosque study include: Mitchell and Herbert S. Spiders and Their Kin. Levi and Loma R. Will Burnett, and Herbert S. Many of these guides work well with bosque study, but we especially recommend A Guide to Observing Insect Lives. This book offers several layers of information on the Pueblo view of birds including how birds are identified, the role of birds in ceremonies and other aspects of community life, and stories of birds to explain their markings or behavior. This book brings into focus the wealth of human lore, both scientific and cultural, to portray the survival into the 21st century of two North American crane species, the Sandhill Crane and the Whooping Crane. Weeds of the West Tom D. Western Society of Weed Science. This extensive field guide of early succession plants has marvelous color photographs and includes many of the plants found in the bosque. Although the book focuses on eastern United States species, the glossary is helpful for winter botanists in the bosque. Chanticleer Press, Alfred A. This guide covers plants, fish, reptiles, birds, insects, and mammals of North American rivers, lakes, and swamps. The color pictures are useful for identifying many of our wetland species. An Illustrated Glossary, second edition James G. Harris and Melinda Woolf Harris. This is an essential reference for students trying to sort through the extensive and complex terminology employed in plant taxonomy. Each term is illustrated and explained in simple terminology. The Names of Plants D. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.

### Chapter 2 : Appendix B: Annotated References | New Mexico Museum of Natural History & Science

*A P P E N D I X B Annotated Bibliography This appendix provides additional detail on the materials reviewed for the research and summarized in Appendix A. AASHTO, AASHTO Pavement Management Guide, 2nd Edition,*

**Building a Customized Table of Contents Summary** This step-by-step article describes several different numbering systems that you can use in documents that contain both chapter headings and appendix headings. Microsoft Word does not support multiple heading-numbering schemes in a single document or master document. When you work with documents that contain both chapter headings and appendix headings, the headings must not use the same heading style level. **Chapter Headings and Appendix Headings** When you design a document that contains both chapter headings and appendix headings, you can use different heading style levels to apply the different number formatting to each section. For example, to define a chapter and appendix heading-numbering scheme that resembles the following Chapter One: This is the title to the first chapter Chapter Two: This is the title to the second chapter Appendix A: This is the title to the first appendix Appendix B: This is the title to the second appendix follow these steps: Select one of the styles, for example, Chapter 1 the last style choice. Under Level, click 7. Under Number style, click A, B, C, In the Number format box, Appendix A should be displayed, with the "A" highlighted. In the Number format box, type a blank space after "Appendix A". Click the More button. In the Link level to style box, click Heading 7, and then click OK. You can now apply Heading 1 to all paragraphs that are chapter styles and Heading 7 to all paragraphs that are appendix titles. Heading styles are predefined with certain paragraph and character formatting attributes. You may have to modify these styles by using the Style command on the Format menu to obtain the intended appearance. **Inserting Page Numbers for Chapters and Appendixes** To insert page numbers of the style "A-1" that work with these heading styles, follow these steps: Make sure that the document contains a section break of some type. The section break type that you want is typically Next Page. Use the section break to separate the main document area from the appendix area. If there is not a section break there, move your insertion point to a blank area above your appendix, and then follow these steps: On the Insert menu, click Break. Format page numbers to include chapter numbering. To do this, follow these steps: Move the insertion point to the page that contains the first chapter title. On the Insert menu, click Page Numbers. Select the intended location for the page number by using the options provided in the Page Numbers dialog box. Click the Format button. Click to select the Include chapter number check box. In the Chapter starts with style box, click Heading 1, and then click OK. Click OK in the Page Numbers dialog box. To format page numbers to include appendix numbering, follow these steps: Move the insertion point to the page that contains the first appendix title. In the Chapter starts with style box, click Heading 7. In the Page numbering box, click Start at, and then click 1, so that each chapter or section begins with the number 1. Click OK twice to return to your document. **Building a Customized Table of Contents** To build a table of contents that includes both the chapters and the appendixes, and which also uses the defined page-numbering style, follow these steps: Place the insertion point where you want the table of contents. On the Insert menu, point to Reference, and then click Index and Tables. Click the Table of Contents tab. Click the Options button. In the TOC level boxes, type 1 in the text box to the right of Heading 7. This configures Word to consider Heading 7 to be a Level 1 entry in the table of contents. Click OK in the Index and Tables dialog box.

**Chapter 3 : How to Reference Appendix Items in Papers in APA | Pen and the Pad**

*The Appendix appears before the Works Cited list. If you have more than one appendix you would name the first appendix Appendix A, the second Appendix B, etc. The appendices should appear in the order that the information is mentioned in your essay.*

Page 70 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Work, Aging, and Vision: Report of a Conference. The National Academies Press. Appendix B Annotated Bibliography This bibliography has been designed to provide interested individuals with a list of farther readings on the effects of aging on human visual function and the relationship of those effects to work performance. The bibliography is not intended to serve as a comprehensive list of readings in this area; rather, it serves as a mechanism to orient readers to the diverse literature comprising this area. The bibliography is divided into five major sections: Each annotation briefly describes the major foci of the book or article. It includes information on changes in the eye 54 ss and brain, visual pathologies, light sensitivity, color vision, spa- tial resolution, temporal resolution, and higher-level perceptual processes. Textbook on optics and refraction that includes a chapter on refraction of the aging eye. This chapter describes structural and functional changes of the aging eye and discusses the diagnosis and treatment of presbyopia. Also includes a chapter on prescribing low vision aide. General and Clinical Perspectives. Presents an overview of the aging eye and its clinical evaluation. Reviews the features of several age-related ocular diseases, includ- ing diseases of the orbit, cornea, lens, retina, and optic nerve. Also reviews the ophthalmic signs of diseases, such as arteriosclerosis, diabetes, and hypertension. Vital and Health Statistics. Series 11, Number Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. These estimates, based on findings from the ophthahnology examination in the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey of , are analyzed with respect to several demographic add socioeconomic variables. Vital Health Statistics, Series 11, No. Department of Health and Human Services. Presents national estunates of volume and frequency of eye care visits and types of eye care professionals seen, based on data collected in by the National Health Interview Survey. Also reports on the use of eyeglasses and contact lenses in and and on trends in corrective lenses since Examines ocular aging in a developmental framework. Discusses ocular embryology and the properties of the infant eye. Chapters are devoted to detailed discussions of the effects of aging on the eyeball, the uveal tract, the crystalline lens, the retina, and the brain. Summarizes data on visual capabilities such as acuity, contrast sensitivity, and temporal resolution as a function of age. Critically reviews the evi- dence suggesting that stunulus persistence effects In the nervous system account for the loss of temporal resolution. Points to one need for further research in the area. Discusses measurement of the contrast sensitivity function as a method of assessing spatial vision integrity. Presents contrast sensitivity data for younger and older observers, which indicate sensitivity losses at intermediate and high- spatial frequencies for older adults. Studies relating these losses to age differences in human face perception are reported. Data on age differences in motion sensitivity are also presented. Examines age differences In visual functioning in the framework of visual information processing modem. Describes these modem and the distinctions drawn between peripheral and central perceptual processes. Reviews the results of experunents demonstrating that older adults are slower than young adults in more than one stage of visual information processing. New Perspectives for Older Workers and Women. Discusses the demographic, economic, and societal trends that in- fluence work patterns. Finds that part-time work schedules will 58 become increasingly unport ant in the future and suggests how cur- rently employed part-time work arrangements can be improved. Examines the interests and needs of women and older workers in part-time work and the impact of social policies and legislation on part-time work for older workers. Impacts of visual function are not con- sidered. National Commission for Employment Policy Guide to various aspects of older worker employment. Includes discussions on who the older worker is, work arrangements for older workers, policies affecting older workers, and initiatives in the employment sector to help older workers find and retain jobs. Congress, Senate Health and Extended Worklife. Special Committee on Aging. This document presents health status information on older per- sons as it relates to extending their work lives. Discusses these data In the broad context of health, aging, and work.

Several areas of research need are listed. Discusses the costs and benefits of job retraining programs for older workers. Also discusses the use of technology to improve worker health and safety so and to assist older workers with physical impairments. Includes an appendix that lists devices used by workers with physical or sensory deficits, including visual impairments. National Commission for Employment Policy. Survey of 25 companies known for progressive programs addressing the needs of older workers. No discussion of how such programs might address visual impairments. Reviews the literature on management strategies for an aging work force. Contains several annotations of references in the field as well as a recommended reading list. Presents a broad view of the positive and negative consequences of technology for the aging. Includes chapters on labor force participation, health and stress, human factors, home and community. National Commission for Employment Policy. Analyzes a variety of program and practices initiated by companies to create employment options for older workers. With rare exceptions, the programs do not address visual needs of the older worker. Prepared by L. Discusses part-time employment practices, training programs, and job redesign initiatives. Summaries of 38 company programs selected from the data base are presented. Physical redesign of the workstation to accommodate disabilities such as visual impairment is an uncommon practice among the sample companies. Special Committee on Aging. This document presents a general overview of the size, growth, and geographic distribution of the older population, as well as data on its health, income, employment, housing, and social status. Significant relationships were seen between various accident variables and several different vision tests. Snellen visual acuity and contrast sensitivity measures were determined for a group of younger observers ages 19 to 30 and group of older observers ages 55 to 74. Although visual acuity was the same in the two groups, the younger observers were able to discriminate road signs at significantly greater distances than the older observers. The results of the discrimination experiment correlated well with contrast sensitivity measures at 1. Presents an analysis of the visual tasks involved in several occupations and avocations. Each analysis describes the workstation in terms of locations of work areas and working distances. The analyses comment on the requirements for visual acuity, ocular motility, depth perception, peripheral vision, and color discrimination and also discuss other factors affecting lens prescription, such as lighting and safety. Scientific and Medical Considerations. National Academy Press. Provides a comprehensive review of information regarding how advances in age may impact the ability of airline pilots to perform their jobs safely. Includes an extensive reference list. Effects of age and experience on elementary processes. Journal of Experimental Psychology, 1954. Tasks included are signal detection, memory scanning, visual discrimination, and temporal prediction. Findings indicate that practice improves performance in both age groups, but that age differences remain. Suggests that differences between young and old in performance of simple perceptual and cognitive tasks are due to a slower overall rate of information processing. Report of Working Group 55 of the Committee on Vision. Summarize the visual tasks of pilots and reviews the visual functions crucial to the performance of these tasks, emphasizing the effects of age on these functions. Discusses methodological obstacles to determining the effects of age on visual function and performance of visual tasks. Presents recommendations for further research. Suggests that legibility standards should not be based solely on data from the young and that standard high luminance acuity tests may be poor predictors of nighttime visual performance. Journal of Occupational Psychology. Historical review of research in industrial gerontology in Britain beginning in 1950. Summarizes the main ideas that emerged from this research and discusses future research needs in the area of aging and work. Environmental Design Boyce, P. Reviews fundamentals of the quantification and production of light and basic information on vision. Examines the relationship between lighting and work. Presents a brief review of the effects of age on visual performance as determined by such basic measures as visual acuity pp. Classic study of the effect of age on visibility levels. Observers were office and laboratory workers ranging in age from 17 to 74. Measurements of word recognition were made in illumination levels varying from 10 to footcandles.

**Chapter 4 : EasyBib: Free Bibliography Generator - MLA, APA, Chicago citation styles**

*appendix B: text exemplars and (Using the qualitative criteria outlined in Appendix A, the work group con- Selected excerpts are accompanied by annotated.*

Page Share Suggested Citation: The National Academies Press. The Guide describes the use of pavement management to assess current and future pavement condition, estimate funding needs to achieve target condition levels, identify optimal preservation and rehabilitation actions, illustrate the consequences of different investment levels and treatment strategies, justify increases in funding for pavements, and evaluate the long-term impacts of changes in material properties, construction practices, and design procedures. Chapter 2 of the Guide provides an overview of the components of a pavement management system; the use of pavement management at the project, network, and strategic levels; and the differences among the types of information used at each of the three levels. This chapter also discusses the benefits of using pavement management to support agency decisions. Chapter 3 covers inventory data collection and integration issues. It introduces several methods of integrating pavement management data, including the use of a geographic information system. Chapter 4 discusses methods for assessing the structural and functional condition of a pavement, including surface characteristics e. The chapter also discusses new Highway Performance Monitoring System reporting requirements for data on cracking, rutting, and faulting as well as pavement data requirements associated with new mechanistic-empirical design procedures. Chapter 5 discusses the development and use of pavement performance models to analyze different funding scenarios, estimate changes in resource needs to address pavement deficiencies, and determine the best use of available funds. It also discusses the use of these models to evaluate new designs and mixes, to determine the benefit of preventive maintenance treatments, to support forensic analysis, to estimate remaining service life, and to calibrate mechanistic-empirical design models. Chapter 6 is focused on the project level. It illustrates methods used to develop treatment and impact rules. The treatment rules describe the conditions under which a treatment is considered feasible and impact rules describe the pavement performance that might be expected following the application of the treatment. Chapter 7 presents methods for using pavement management results to determine pavement needs, consequences associated with different strategies, and projects and treatments that make the best use of available funding. It also describes the use of pavement management in allocating funding, establishing performance targets, and long-term planning. Chapter 9 discusses evolving issues such as national initiatives in sustainability and livability, and increased privatization of highway maintenance activities. This Guide was designed to help DOTs and other agencies develop and apply the principles, techniques, and tools that can advance the management of transportation assets. Policy goals and objectives, including the role of policy formulation in asset management and ways in which policy guidance can benefit from improved asset management; Planning and programming, focusing on best practices in reaching decisions on resource allocation for investments in transportation infrastructure; Program delivery, looking at options in resource utilization and management methods to deliver programs and services; and Information and analysis, including use of information technology at each stage of asset management; monitoring of asset performance; and reporting of key results. The matrices indicate basic characteristics of good asset management practice applicable to transportation agencies, specific evaluation criteria for each characteristic, and the current state-of-the-art practice for each criterion. Chapter 3 provides a self-assessment exercise to assist agencies in identifying where they may wish to focus their asset management efforts. It is organized under the four areas listed above. Chapter 4 provides guidance on developing an overall strategy to improve asset management, including setting the stage, designing the scope of asset management, roles and responsibilities, and building an action plan. Chapters 5, 6, 7, and 8 provide more detailed guidance on improving asset management in each of the four areas listed above. Chapter 9 deals with implementation issues. The Guide does not specifically deal with quantitative measures of the benefits of transportation asset management investments in better data collection, models, and other analytical tools. However, it does provide extensive qualitative criteria that might be considered as a starting point for developing quantitative measures.

The matrices in Chapter 2 and the self-assessment statements in Chapter 3 may be especially useful in this regard. Chapter 1 provides an overview of the Guide and provides linkages to the concepts and frameworks from the report. Chapter 2 further develops the self-assessment approach from the report. It includes a gap analysis method for identifying specific improvement tasks relating to TAM business processes. Chapter 3 deals with organizational considerations, including the development of a change strategy, the integration of TAM into the organizational culture and business processes, the establishment of asset management roles, and performance standards. Chapter 4 describes the general structure of a transportation asset management plan and provides a guide to writing and updating it. Chapters 5, 6, and 7 focus on enabling processes and tools for service planning, life cycle management and asset preservation, and TAM integration. Chapter 8 deals with information systems and data. It addresses systems integration, information architecture, data structure, system selection and development, and data quality. As with the Guide, this report does not specifically deal with quantitative measures of the benefits of transportation asset management investments in better data collection, models, and other analytical tools. However, this report provides an extensive discussion of key considerations in implementing these investments and how the results of these investments can be used to improve agency decisions and the quality of information available to all stakeholders. This thesis describes the state of practice of ancillary transportation asset management in the United States and discusses problems and opportunities for quantifying the benefits of improved procedures for managing these assets. The asset classes considered are culverts, earth retaining structures, guardrails, mitigation features, pavement markings, sidewalks and curbs, street lights, traffic signals, traffic signs and utilities and manholes. The thesis included both a literature review of current practice and a survey targeting state and local agencies identified from the literature as making significant progress with ancillary transportation asset management. It evaluated opportunities to quantify the benefits of ancillary transportation asset management based on a review of previously proposed methods and identified difficulties in applying benefit-cost analysis to this task. This report assesses the state of the practice in managing ten main ancillary transportation assets culverts, earth retaining structures, guardrails, mitigation features, pavement markings, sidewalks and curbs, street lighting, traffic signals, traffic signs and utilities and manholes , and one information asset: A literature review and targeted survey were conducted to determine the Return on Investment in Transportation Asset Management Systems and Practices state of the practice in ancillary TAM and collect data for the development of the evaluation framework. Very little was found on data collection costs and specific cost savings due to TAM systems implementation. The study found that making a business case for formal asset management programs is more meaningful when approached as an ongoing activity rather than a snapshot action because asset management programs are evolving and at different levels of maturity. At present, the data available for several programs is not adequate enough to conduct a comprehensive benefit-cost analysis of such programs. With regard to prioritizing assets for inclusion in a formal asset management program, the study recommends that the objective of the prioritization should be risk reduction relative to agency strategic goals. A risk framework is provided and data needs are outlined for conducting such an analysis adequately. The framework is illustrated using hypothetical data for culverts, guardrails, and traffic signals. This report presents the results of a return on investment ROI study of the development and use of geographic information systems by King County in Washington State. It includes benefits received from cost savings due to more efficient production of original output and benefits generated from increased productivity beyond the original production level. The analysis of benefits was based on a survey of GIS professionals and users. The GIS users who responded to the survey included both managers and individual workers. The benefits due to more efficient production of original output were calculated as the original number of output units times the difference between the pre-GIS and with-GIS cost per unit. Two different approaches were used to calculate the benefits due to increases in the number of output units produced. In the first approach, these benefits were estimated as the product of 1 the difference in number of units produced and 2 the difference in cost per unit. In the second approach, the benefits from the first approach were cut in half. The second approach is consistent with the conventional use of consumer surplus to estimate benefits in economic efficiency analyses. It includes an extensive discussion of problems with the pre-existing data structure and how they were addressed in developing the HSI. The paper does not

attempt to quantify the benefits of the HSI. However, it Appendix B provides useful descriptions of how the HSI reduced the effort required for data collection and improved data quality and ease of use. This paper illustrates the effects of variability in the assessment of pavement condition on life cycle user and agency costs. A simulation model was run for 1, pavement segments, in which reported pavement conditions measured in PCI were assumed to differ from actual pavement conditions. It was assumed that: Four scenarios were simulated: Agency costs and user costs for each of the four scenarios were compared with a base case in which reported and actual PCI were assumed to be the same. Table B-1 summarizes the results: Interestingly, the table shows that the assumed maintenance and rehabilitation policies do not minimize total agency plus user life cycle costs. This may reflect that the state of assets at the start of the analysis period impacts the outcome. It focuses on incorporating the concepts of: The discussion of life cycle cost analysis emphasizes 1 the development of cost templates for estimating initial and future agency costs, 2 the refinement of cost estimates through planning, design, and engineering stages, 3 the development of a consistent set of unit costs across geographies and facility types, 4 relating future costs to asset age, and consideration of cost uncertainty. The discussion of travel-time reliability emphasizes the use of a buffer index concept. The discussion of economic development focuses on measures of net economic development including gross regional product and personal income impacts. It also emphasizes the importance of geographic and jurisdictional perspectives in measuring economic development. The discussion of public-private partnerships emphasizes differences in public and private perspectives, requiring increased use of risk analysis and a multi-faceted evaluation framework. The report does not focus on estimating the ROI of transportation asset management investments to improve data collection technology and practices, forecasting models, and programming procedures. The purpose of this scan was to identify best case examples of the application of asset management principles and practice in U. As a result of its system preservation strategy, Ohio showed very substantial decreases from to in the percentages of pavements with PCR less than 65 and in the percentages of deficient bridge square footage. Similarly, Michigan showed substantial improvements in pavement and bridge Appendix B conditions from to Information from the Michigan TAM was used by the governor and legislature in providing substantial increases in funding for pavement and bridge preservation in This report provides guidance on: The report describes four types of ROI analyses: Will it pay for itself? The report discusses the importance of understanding business processes that might be affected by the proposed IT investment and provides an overview of business process models and analysis methods. The models include agent-based, operations research and statistical, system dynamic, use case, and work flow modeling. De la Garza, J. It compares the IP-S2 with the traditional data collection method in terms of the time to collect data and accuracy. Data were collected, processed, and analyzed for tenth-mile highway segments using traditional methods, IP-S2 at high speed mph , and IP-S2 at low speed mph. The three methods were compared in terms of time required. Also, the total number of assets and the number identified and assessed by IP-S2 were shown for each type of asset. This report presents an analysis of a large number of alternative strategies for maintaining and rehabilitating the UDOT highway network over a year analysis period. The strategies studied included Do Nothing, Maintenance Only, Reconstruction Only, Current Model, as well as other strategies that altered the timing of pavement preservation and rehabilitation activities, pavement condition levels, and funding levels. In addition to agency costs, the report estimated for each strategy safety costs, vehicle operating costs including fuel and wear and tear on vehicles and tires , and delay costs associated with preservation and rehabilitation activities. The study found that reducing pavement budgets in the short term would reduce safety, increase vehicle operating costs, and increase delay. Also, future agency costs would be much higher. This report describes and evaluates remote technologies available for use when collecting data about attributes of twenty-seven MDOT priority assets. Results obtained for remote technologies were compared with manual data collection. The alternatives were compared in terms of data collection costs per mile, with cost estimates for remote technologies provided by vendors.

**Chapter 5 : Appendices | CITES**

*All references are numbered in this bibliography, and those numbers are listed in each of the tables as appropriate. In Table B-1 the references are grouped according to their subject matter. Table B-2 lists the locations the various references can be retrieved from.*

The review focused on literature related to wetland mitigation, functions and values, monitoring, and performance standards. The resulting information has been compiled in an annotated bibliography to assist those seeking further information on a specific topic. Searches for key words such as restoration, wetland, and mitigation were used to identify references most closely related to this project. These searches yielded an electronic bibliography containing about references. This list was screened to remove duplicate entries and other references that obviously did not apply. Documents cited in the resulting list were sought out and retrieved. The resulting list of over references was further refined during the retrieval process, eliminating references which were not specific or directly relevant to this project. The research was further focused on references pertaining to California wetlands and references produced in the last ten years. Reference material was gathered from a variety of sources. Most of the material retrieved from the university libraries was useful, and those references can be found at the various libraries. Documents from EPA were acquired in microfiche form. The California Coastal Commission library proved to be a valuable resource, a number of the documents contained in this bibliography can be found in the Coastal Commission library. The final phase involved reviewing the references and writing an annotation. In order to facilitate further use of this bibliography, two cross-referencing tables are included at the end of the references. All references are numbered in this bibliography, and those numbers are listed in each of the tables as appropriate. In Table B-1 the references are grouped according to their subject matter. Table B-2 lists the locations the various references can be retrieved from. Individuals seeking information on a specific topic should examine the appropriate table first. Literature Citations and Annotations 1. Describes the general characteristics and the selection process for wetland test sites within an ecoregion. Paired natural and project sites provide a quantitative characterization of the wetlands, which can be used to improve project design. Scenic Values and International Governance. Discusses the ecological value of ecosystems, including wetlands, emphasizing the fundamental functions and processes. Describes some methods currently used to evaluate wetland functions, e. American Water Resource Association. Wetland Functions and Values: The State of Our Understanding. American Water Resources Association. Extensively examines the ecological functions and values of wetlands, such as nutrient cycling, hydrology, and productivity, and how these functions translate to social issues, such as flood control, water quality, and wildlife habitat. High Quality Restoration of Riparian Ecosystems. Emphasizes the need for an ecosystem approach in restoration planning and implementation. This approach is based on the analysis of species composition, community structure, and groundwater and soil characteristics of a model site, then replicating those characteristics at the restored site. Describes general guidelines for evaluating permit applications proposing to alter wetlands. Discusses specific techniques and approaches, and provides a guidance for South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department personnel to increase consistency. Restoring and Creating Wetlands: Environmental Protection Agency, Kansas. Characterizes wetlands in the central states region, identifying their critical functions and values. Provides an outline of restoration and creation techniques, and project design and evaluation. Society for Ecological Restoration. Describes a methodology for evaluating success, by measuring trends in vegetation, comparing degraded habitat vegetation with restored habitat vegetation. Discusses the process of restoration as convergent, and questions the effectiveness of restoration to duplicate historical conditions. California Waterfront Age 3 2: Protecting Biodiversity in Coastal Environments: Discusses the need for management plans that emphasize the sustainable uses of coastal resources and the long-term protection and restoration of coastal ecosystems, including wetlands, on a global level. To Build a Bog. Discusses wetland restoration projects and the loss of habitat due to project failure. Defines wetland functions and values, emphasizing the importance of hydrology to the project design. Discusses the need for standardized guidelines for evaluating a system, and determining

appropriate functions and values for that region. Provides specific monitoring and sampling techniques to standardize data collection. A Kusler and M. Wetland Creation and Restoration: The Status of the Science. Island Press, Washington, D. Describes southeastern wetland types, and their functions. Provides a detailed description of design criteria for restoration and creation of wetlands, specifically addressing the evaluation of successful revegetation. Discusses the need to evaluate created wetlands, comparing the physical and biological parameters with those found in natural wetlands. The Center for Wetlands, Gainesville, Florida. Describes developing a methodology for determining buffer requirements for water, wetlands, and wildlife. Provides step-by-step procedures for determining buffer requirements and standards. The New Management Challenge. Describes a monitoring program established for a riparian restoration project, designed to measure success. Discusses the unique features of this project: California Department of Fish and Game. California State Coastal Conservancy. Draft Port Mitigation Study. Describes the potential impacts of port expansion on coastal and bay wetlands, and the resultant mitigation needs. Provides recommendations for improving the mitigation process. Washington State Department of Ecology. Discusses wetland mitigation, emphasizing several key components, and describes the design and implementation of a mitigation bank program. Suggests that those mitigation banks which meet multiple objectives and satisfy regional restoration needs are most successful. Mitigation in the Oregon Coastal Management Program. Colorado State University, and U. Department of Agriculture, Fort Collins, Colorado. Wetlands Ecology and Management 2 3: Environmental Management 15 6: Describes species selection and construction most appropriate for a created wetland project at a polluted site. Argues that created cattail marshes provide an effective approach for mitigation of contaminated sites. Current Issues in Environmental Management: Describes a case study of marine monitoring in the Southern California Bight, to examine ways in which monitoring could produce better information for management decisions. Concludes that the management programs need to address a regional framework. Implementing Mitigation Policies in San Francisco: State Coastal Conservancy, Oakland, California. Evaluates the effectiveness of wetland mitigation policies in achieving successful wetland restoration. Reviews permits in San Francisco Bay requiring mitigation, concluding that there was a low level of compliance and limited success rates. Provides recommendations to improve this process. Environmental Law Institute, Washington, D. Examines the current status of wetland mitigation banking, focusing on the institutional approach in both economic and ecological contexts. California Waterfront Age 3 1: Emphasizes the need to consider elevation and hydrology as key factors for marsh ecosystem restoration longevity. Coastal Wetlands of the United States: An Accounting of a Valuable Resource. Describes the distribution and abundance of coastal wetlands in the United States. Discusses coastal wetland functions and values, and the various types of coastal wetlands. The Example of Wildcat Creek, California. Proceedings of the National Wetlands Symposium. Association of Wetland Managers. Describes the restoration of Wildcat Creek, a project that integrates riparian habitat protection and flood control. Discusses opportunities to adjust project design to meet multi-purpose goals when appropriate parties are involved in the design and implementation of the project. Wetland creation on drained farmland is advocated as an efficient and cost-effective approach to reducing anthropogenic nitrogen loading in marine coastal areas.

## Chapter 6 : The CITES Appendices | CITES

*Publications issued January through December by the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC) are listed. The publications are grouped according to the technical laboratories or technical program for which they were prepared.*

## Chapter 7 : How do I cite an appendix? – The MLA Style Center

*Appendix B: Annotated Trend Questionnaire Work or career 13 13 12 10 11 12 18 18 Health 9 6 6 3 9 7 13 10 Religion 6 6 3 5 8 7 9 8 [B] There is little I can.*