PLACE ATTACHMENT, POWER MECHANISMS, LANDSCAPE VALUATION, AND ATTITUDES TOWARD PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT OF EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK, FLORIDA

By

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A DISSERTATION PRESENTED TO THE GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

2009

To my mom, for always believing in me

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This dissertation was made possible with the help of many individuals. In particular, my dissertation committee, study participants, and family all served a role in the completion of this research.

I would like to recognize the support of my dissertation committee chair, Dr. Brijesh Thapa, for his assistance in ensuring the completion of this research. I would also like to thank my committee members, Dr. Heather J. Gibson, Dr. Stephen Holland, and Dr. Taylor V. Stein, for their encouragement and insight.

This study would not have been possible without the involvement of willing participants. I wish to thank each of my study participants for the countless hours they spent with me, sharing their personal thoughts and places in the Everglades, as well as their willingness for future assistance. Their eagerness to participate in my research is a fond memory I will always cherish.

I would also like to acknowledge my family for their constant support in the culmination of this work. In particular, I wish to thank my mom, Lynda, for her unrelenting encouragement, my dad, Arnie, for his efforts to make my life a little easier along the way, and my sister, Arney, for her never-ending interest in the smallest details of this research. Lastly, I wish to thank my better half, Sean, for his diligence in acting as my personal counselor, coach, and field assistant. Much of this work would not have been accomplished without his help.

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December 2009

Chair: Brijesh Thapa
Major: Health and Human Performance

Stakeholder-management conflict is emerging across geographies where gateway communities and protected area management meet at the wildland urban interface. Resolution of such conflict through collaborative, community-based approaches is necessary. However, understanding the socio-political dimensions must be explored to provide a platform for collaborative action. This study examined place attachment, power mechanisms, and landscape valuation across attitudes toward management, given proposed management practices in Everglades National Park.

Qualitative methodologies were employed to elucidate the research purpose. Criterion and snowball sampling rendered 31 study participants. Triangulated data collection methods included semi-structured interviews with photo elicitation and mapping techniques, along with participant observation and a collection of archivals. Data were analyzed using grounded theory (Strauss & Corbin, 1998) and Atlas.ti 5.5. Validation was confirmed through triangulation, mechanically recording data, member checking, constant comparison, and external audit.

The results revealed a five dimensional model of place, eight manifestations of power, and 11 constructs of landscape valuation. Place constructs (i.e., *dependence, frontier, heritage, healing,*

and *home*) led to place-specific attitudes toward management (i.e., *distrust, relevance of local knowledge,* and *responsibility*). In addition, participants' perceived attitudes of protected area planning (i.e., *conflict, distrust, resignation, responsibility,* and *support for management*) influenced particular power manifestations (i.e., *alliance, compromise, enrollment, exclusion, force, influence, resistance,* and *withdrawal*). Lastly, landscape values (i.e., *aesthetic, biodiversity, do the right thing, economic, escape, frontier, heritage, new discovery, recreation, rewards,* and *spiritual*) led to distinct attitudes toward management (i.e., *conflict, distrust, responsibility, shift blame,* and *support*).

The implications of this research are two-fold. Theoretically, this research extends contemporary understanding of these variables as the influential relationship of place and values constructs on attitudes toward management, as well as the influence of attitudes on power manifestations were evident. In practical terms, managers across geographies wishing to integrate place and value-based meanings into planning must recognize the site-specificity of these meanings and identify constructs within their site, through collaborative approaches. Understanding power manifestations and attitudes toward management influenced by place and values will prove useful in understanding stakeholders' future support of management practices.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

Background

Everglades National Park (EVER) is located in the southern tip of Florida and is comprised of 1,505,910 acres. The Everglades ecosystem is predominantly federally managed land. In addition to the 1.5 million acres within the Park, 900,000 acres of protected land (e.g., Big Cypress National Preserve, Ten Thousand Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Biscayne National Park, and Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary), surrounds EVER (Public Use Statistics Office, 2007).

The Park was established as a part of the National Park Service in 1946 with governance provided by the U.S. Department of Interior. Further recognition for this area came in 1976 when the area was acknowledged for its biodiversity and named a Biosphere Reserve. In 1979, the Park received another prestigious recognition in its inscription as a Natural World Heritage Site (natural criteria i, ii, & iv) (World Heritage, 2007). Moreover, the Park also received distinction in 1987 when deemed a "Wetland of International Significance" and placed on the RAMSAR list (UNEP, 2007).

However, the area recognized as the Everglades today is not near the vision it was during the pre-industrial era. From Lake Okeechobee southward, the southern half of Florida was once covered by a sheet of water covering 11,000 square miles that flowed to the Gulf of Mexico and the Florida Bay (National Park Service, 2007; UNEP, 2007). This slow-moving river created a diverse network of ponds, marshes, sloughs, and forests that balanced the wetland ecosystem. However, the industrial age brought technology to the Everglades, and the wetland ecosystem was dredged and drained to create more suitable land for agriculture (National Park Service, 2007). At the turn of the century, land conversion for agriculture was at an apex, with greater vigor for canal construction for strategic water control. This persistence for land conversion was

further met by development for infrastructure such as railroads (National Park Service, 2007). Additionally, due to urbanization of cities such as Miami and Fort Myers, more roads, canals, and buildings replaced natural habitats. Further ecosystem deterioration was perpetuated by the Central and South Florida Project of 1948, which resulted in further infrastructural development to control water and flooding for agricultural lands. Such developments compounded with urban expansion, land conversion, and pollution from agricultural farming led to EVER listed as a World Heritage Site in Danger in 1993. Currently, the increasing population of Miami has further created environmental pressures on the Everglades ecosystem. Human pressures in the Everglades due to encroachment on the boundaries of the National Park have placed steep demands for freshwater resources. Overall, human induced impacts offer a grim reality for the Everglades with monumental challenges for conservation.

Today, 2/5 of the original wetlands of southern Florida exist; half of those remaining wetlands are protected within EVER. Populations of birds and mammals such as the Florida Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*) and West Indian Manatee (*Trichechus manatus*) face endangerment. The Florida Panther *(Felis concolor coryi)* is nearly extinct with less than 30 left in the entire state, and less than ten in EVER (National Park Service, 2007; UNEP, 2007). Wading bird populations have also suffered drastic declines, revealing a 93 percent decrease from historic accounts (National Park Service, 2007).

The influence of ecosystem deterioration is far-reaching with socio-cultural and economic consequences. Small communities surrounding EVER such as Everglades City, rely on the tourism and recreation industry for their livelihood and are the basis of their local economy. Currently, commercial and private airboat operators, traditional stone crabbers, fishing guides, and a whole host of recreationists comprise those who use and depend on the rivers, streams,

ponds, hammocks, and slough of EVER. A healthy ecosystem supports the regions' economy, including livelihoods, recreation, and culture of the community. However, continued deterioration of the Everglades ecosystem can affect recreation opportunities, influence tourist visitation numbers, and subsequently have an adverse effect on the overall economy of the region (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and South Florida Water Management District, 1999).

Problem Statement

The history of EVER brings to light an interesting dynamic between park users and managers. Before the Everglades was established as a National Park, a variety of users relied on the natural resources of the area to practice traditional livelihoods such as, subsistence farming, fishing, frogging, and stone crabbing. Other users relied on the resources for recreation such as, hunting, fishing, driving swamp buggies and airboating. The establishment of EVER required restrictions to limit and in some cases prohibit traditional livelihood and recreation practices. Policy changes have been made in adherence of the Park's mission to protect and conserve natural and cultural resources. However, protecting and preserving natural resources has not been supportive of traditional livelihoods and recreation forms.

Restrictions on use and access were the immediate management actions implemented for conserving the Park's natural resources. Shortly after the Park's establishment, traditional recreation forms such as hunting, driving swamp buggies, and airboating in EVER were permanently prohibited (with the exception of the 1989 Expansion Act in East Everglades for airboating) (National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior, 2006, July). In addition, access to some marine wilderness areas were permanently closed to Park users for wildlife habitat protection. Other traditional uses such as livelihood reliance on the Park's resources were also prohibited, including all commercial fishing such as stone crabbing. Once a viable livelihood for locals, today the stone crabbing industry is nearly non-existent.

Following Park designation, the environmental condition of the Everglades and the surrounding area coterminous to Lake Okeechobee worsened, due to the effects from dredging, draining, and canal construction for flood and water controls for agriculture. The National Park Service recognized the damaging effects from human pressures on the resources. In 1989, EVER was expanded to amass greater land acreage for restoration and protection. Under the 1989 Expansion Act, the Park Service acquired 109,634 acres in the northeast corner of present-day EVER (Public Use Statistics Office, 2007). The expansion intended to restore and protect the wetlands and restore the hydrology of the Northeast Shark River Slough, also known as East Everglades.

East Everglades was home to many private residences and commercial tourism enterprises. Some of these homes and tourism operations were family residences and businesses, inherited from generations before them. However, under the Expansion Act, private property in East Everglades was federally mandated for acquisition by the NPS. This new expansion of land also required restrictions and prohibitions on access and land use with one exception, regulation against airboating in EVER. This exception allowed private and commercial airboat operators to continue their use of waterways within the Park under specific conditions. Private operators had to be at least age 16 with a registered boat at the date of the Act's inception (January 1, 1989). This allowance for a special-use permit was non-transferable. Commercial operators in existence as of January 1, 1989 could continue to provide commercial services within the Park, under a temporary concession contract. These contracts were granted only to the sole owners of the commercial airboat operations, and were made valid for the length of their lifetime or until the new General Management Plan becomes enacted. Only three commercial airboat operators were extended the temporary concession contract: Everglades Safari Park, Gator Park, and

Coopertown airboat operators. These airboat operators were allowed to retain their businesses located on private property and granted access to designated areas of National Park lands (National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior, 2005, October). However, these accommodations may soon be revoked by the NPS with the implementation of the new General Management Plan.

Every park in the National Park Service system is required to operate under a site-specific GMP. This plan ensures management practices adhere to the mission of the NPS and each individual park. After 28 years under the same master plan for the Park, EVER is required to design a new GMP. Everglades National Park administration began this initiative in 2002 with multiple stakeholder sessions for public input on current issues and ideas for management practices. Scoping sessions and focus groups were conducted by the NPS to gather public opinion. Since the East Everglades Wilderness Study occurred simultaneously, draft alternatives for a GMP were postponed in order to incorporate findings. Based on all collected information, park administration constructed four distinct management plans called Preliminary Alternatives (National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior, 2007).

The four alternatives (A, B, C, D) are diverse in their proposed changes. Alternative A is the least intrusive on user groups as it calls for no action. This option is required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321-4370f) and ensures all current management practices, existing facilities, on-going projects, and visitor services will continue. The remaining alternatives increase in interference with current practices. In addition, each of the remaining alternatives calls for wilderness designation of East Everglades, which would permanently close all existing commercial airboating and restrict access to motorized recreationists.

The four alternatives were presented to the public for review and response. A seven-session series of public input meetings were held over the summer of 2007. Over 1,200 people participated in the public input meetings. The NPS will use this information to assess which plan alternative to adopt for incorporation in the GMP. The NPS intended to reformulate a second draft GMP describing each proposed alternative, including the public-generated alternative, and impacts of each implementation by summer 2008. However, this timeline has not been met, as the second draft GMP was presented for public input summer 2009. Thus, the previously proposed GMP timeline that included finalization of the GMP by summer 2009 and implementation after summer 2009 has been postponed.

The role of the NPS in the Everglades is twofold: (1) to preserve, protect, and restore the ecosystem and (2) to provide recreational opportunities to visitors. This is a difficult role for the NPS to fulfill because of the often conflicting interests of different user and management groups. Restricting access and prohibiting use would certainly support the preservation of the Park. However, National Park lands belong to the people for their enjoyment; thereby, providing open access for recreation opportunities is imperative in addressing the role of the NPS.

However, past public land management practices in the area have resulted in restrictions on recreation and livelihood opportunities consequentially followed by stakeholder-management conflict. Past clashes between agency management and motorized users of the greater Everglades has resulted in lack of support for management practices, and remains a concern for EVER. For instance, in 1986, four recreational organizations and three individuals challenged in state court, the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission's decision to restrict the use of hunting dogs and off-road vehicles (ORV) for hunting wild game in Big Cypress Wildlife Management Area (Airboat Association of Florida Inc., et al, v. Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission,

1986). The court dismissed the charge for jurisdictional reasons. However, additional ORV issues resulted in stakeholder conflict in 2000 when the NPS implemented an ORV Management Plan, which placed restrictions on ORV in Big Cypress National Preserve, coterminous to EVER. Motorized users of the Park opposed the plan and threatened to sue the NPS. While the outcome for Big Cypress National Preserve was favorable for the NPS, as off-road vehicle restrictions were upheld, concerns for ORV damage to biological integrity continues in Big Cypress. Seven conservation groups are currently in litigation against the opening of 20 miles of new ORV trails (Defenders of Wildlife, et al., v. Kempthorne, et al., 2008).

Such conflicts over resource use demonstrate a lack of support for management practices. Stakeholder opposition to management policies may be repeated in EVER with the proposed GMP and wilderness designation. Thus, understanding contexts of stakeholder conflict in EVER is especially important for future wilderness designation and conservation of this protected area.

The U.S. Wilderness Act of 1964 delineates a formal process through Congressional designation for the preservation of American history and culture. The Act was initiated as a way of preserving the wild frontier before westward expansion converted these lands to industrial development. This is evidenced in the verbiage of the Act which states:

> In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify, all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136).

Based on the U.S. Wilderness Act of 1964, an area designated as wilderness must be "untrammeled" by man with the "imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable" as illustrated in the following quote taken from the Wilderness Act:

> a wilderness… is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136).

Thus, in designated wilderness areas, motorized access and constructed buildings are not allowed. In East Everglades, this designation would require the permanent closure of three existing commercial airboat operations and restriction of recreational motorized boating.

Understanding stakeholder conflict in EVER is especially important due to the proposed GMP alternatives that would permanently affect stakeholder's livelihoods and recreational practices due to wilderness designation in East Everglades. Stakeholder conflicts should be explored and examined for the future designation and protection of wild places in EVER.

Purpose of the Study

This research is the culminating work of a two phase study. Phase one of this research involved gaining a general understanding of the current land management practices in the Everglades Florida. The qualitative field study consisted of interviews with Everglades stakeholders (e.g., recreationists, tourism operators, commercial and private airboaters, and Seminole and Miccosukee tribe members involved in recreation and tourism), participant observation, and collection of archival documents. Several issues emerged from this exploratory field study. In particular, stakeholder reactions to wilderness designation appeared to center around their place attachment and perceptions of power. Specifically, place knowledge emerged as a construct of sense of place that encompassed traditional ecological knowledge. In addition, several sub-themes emerged that described the role of knowledge in supporting human existence in the Everglades; these included knowledge to survive in the Everglades, knowledge of ecological history and traditional land management practices, and the relevance of traditional

ecological knowledge in scientific realms. Place dependence emerged as another identified construct of sense of place as individuals identified a sense of dependence on the Everglades resource for recreation pursuits, livelihoods, and/or as a source of life. With respect to perceptions of social power, several themes emerged from the data analysis. In particular, many shared a distrust of management and questioned their competence in effective land management practices. In addition, indigenous and non-indigenous perceptions of power diverged. Tribal members shared perceptions of their tribes as powerful or wielding greater power than non-indigenous groups. Contrary to their counterparts, indigenous groups did not speak about "battles" with land managers. In addition, they did not perceive land managers as "taking away" from them; most likely, because they have their own tracts of subsistence land claims which give them representation in decision-making. However, the indigenous groups expressed perceptions of power in negotiation for conservation through strategies of persuasion. For these groups, power was a political instrument to be utilized in ensuring proper conservation. This strategy of negotiation is reflective of power as resistance to dominant land management paradigms.

These findings provided guidance for phase two of the research; further examination of stakeholder-management conflict issues with an extended sample and modified methodology. Thus, the purpose of phase two involved the deconstruction of stakeholders' place attachment, mechanisms of power, and landscape valuation as a way to examine stakeholder attitudes and perceptions toward designation of East Everglades. The following research questions were designed to reach this stated purpose:

1. How do EVER stakeholders construct place attachment?
2. What is the relationship between stakeholder place-based meanings and attitudes toward public land management planning practices, such as the proposed GMP and wilderness designation?
3. How is power manifested by stakeholders of EVER?
4. What is the relationship between stakeholder power manifestations and attitudes toward public land management planning practices, such as the proposed GMP and wilderness designation?
5. How do EVER stakeholders construct landscape valuation?
6. What is the relationship between stakeholder landscape values constructs and attitudes toward public land management planning practices, such as the proposed GMP and wilderness designation?

The objective of this research was to provide public land managers with greater assessment of stakeholder perspectives to proposed General Management Plans and wilderness designation by deconstructing stakeholders' place attachment, mechanisms of power, and landscape values. Specifically, this research intended on promoting the incorporation of place-based meanings and landscape valuations in protected area management and planning. In addition, this research intended on providing understanding of power mechanisms enacted by stakeholders in park planning processes as a way to foster future support for management and wilderness designation, maintenance, and preservation.

Dissertation Format

This dissertation is presented in five chapters. Following the introduction are chapters devoted to the examination of each identified variable of the study. A discussion of the content contained within each chapter follows.

Chapter two describes stakeholder constructs of place attachment and the relationship between these constructs and attitudes toward management, given management's proposed practices. Qualitative data collection methods included semi-structured interviews with photo-elicitation and mapping techniques, participant observation, and collection of archival documents. All data were analyzed using grounded theory analysis. The results of the data

analysis revealed place-based meanings hold relevance in understanding attitudes toward management as specific attitudes emerged from a five-dimensional model of place.

Chapter three explores the manifestations of power and the relationship of power and attitudes toward management's proposed practices as mechanisms of power. Data collection and analysis techniques employed qualitative methodologies. In particular, data were collected using semi-structured interviews, participant observation, and collection of archival documents. Grounded theory analysis was used to analyze the data. The results suggested power mechanisms exist in power manifestations of protected area planning. In particular, attitudes toward management emerged as mechanisms of power behaviors, revealing eight constructs of power.

Chapter four presents the investigation of landscape valuation constructs and the relationship of such values with attitudes toward management, given EVER management's proposed GMP. Qualitative data collection methods included semi-structured interviews with photo-elicitation and mapping techniques, participant observation, and collection of archival documents. All data were analyzed using grounded theory analysis. The results suggested an effect from external public land management practices on existing landscape valuations leading to collaborative or non-collaborative attitudes toward management. In particular, attitudes toward management emerged from an 11 construct model of landscape valuation.

Chapter five conceptually identifies further research streams based on the study findings and implications. In particular, inquiry into the pre- mechanisms and constructs of place attachment, power manifestations, and landscape valuation are recognized as well as the post- mechanisms and constructs as behavioral responses of attitudes toward management.

CHAPTER 2
IF YOU WANNA BE TOUGH, THIS IS THE PLACE: A THEORY FOR PLACE-BASED MEANINGS IN PROTECTED AREA PLANNING

Introduction

Understanding social constructions of place attachment have been widely studied. However, contemporary stakeholder clashes have emerged revealing relevance for understanding place-based meanings in conflict resolution. This direction of inquiry is important for comprehension of stakeholder conflict as issues of resource use and conservation are becoming more complex due to social demands on natural resources. In particular, research has found socio-demographic variables are not sufficient in predicting attitudes toward management and charge for greater understanding of place-based meanings to explain such conflict (Davenport & Anderson, 2005; Kaltenborn & Williams, 1992; Vorkinn & Riese, 2001). Thus, understanding place-based meanings and subsequent implications on planning and management is important in mitigating stakeholder conflict.

To address this need for understanding place-based meanings in protected area planning, stakeholder response to planning practices for Everglades National Park (EVER) was investigated. In particular, an evident stakeholder conflict exists, stemming from the proposed General Management Plan (GMP) alternatives, which puts forward wilderness designation and access restrictions in the eastern part of EVER (National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior, 2007). In particular, the GMP proposes four alternatives, as mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321-4370f). Of these four alternatives, one is a no-action alternative, while the remaining three call for some degree of management to enhance "the natural and cultural resource conditions, and visitor use and experience at Everglades National Park." The three action alternatives propose differing amounts of wilderness designation in East Everglades. Wilderness designation, according to the Wilderness Act of

1964, requires designated land to be “untrammeled by man” (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136). Thus, should Congress designate East Everglades as wilderness, public land managers would be enabled to conserve environmental resources, but at the cost of recreational and livelihood opportunities of community resident stakeholders due to permanent access restrictions and closure of existing tourism operations. Stakeholder response in the surrounding communities has revealed diverse reactions from recreationists, tourism operators and public land managers, reflective of varying constructs of place.

Understanding place constructs and stakeholder attitudes toward planning and management practices is important to consider in the context of conservation planning and more specifically, the future sustainability of EVER. For example, discerning stakeholder place and attitudinal dimensions is particularly relevant at EVER as the present outlook for the greater Everglades ecosystem is uncertain due to historic unsustainable resource management with continuing environmental impacts. In addition, past clashes between community stakeholders and public land managers have resulted in conflict with debilitating effects on conservation. For example, such clashes resulted in federal litigation limiting management’s conservation efforts and disregard for public land agency regulations compounding environmental impacts on the ecosystem. Understanding stakeholder place-based meanings with implications on attitudes toward protected area planning is important in understanding their future support of protected area management. Thus, the purpose of this research was to provide greater understanding of stakeholder place constructs in protected area planning practices, particularly in light of EVER’s forthcoming GMP and proposed wilderness designation.

Literature Review

This study is grounded in social constructionism epistemology. The focus of this interpretive research includes the meaning-making process amongst land user groups in EVER. As put

forward in social constructionism theory, beliefs are shared and socially constructed through an inductive process (Mannheim, 1936). Thus, multiple realities exist because these beliefs are constructed by individuals and groups through experience and filtered through their individual lens. Thereby, the individual and group construction of reality is of interest in social constructionism paradigm.

This study employs this theoretical perspective to identify the symbolically constructed knowledge manifesting as meaning-making through interaction and dialogue between individuals, for socially construed meanings of place with implications on perceived attitudes toward protected area planning (i.e., proposed GMP alternatives and wilderness designation). To explain place-based meanings and perceived attitudes toward management, participants' constructions of their realities on these contexts are deconstructed allowing for socially constructed understanding.

Protected Area Planning and Community Land Users

Understanding community land users' perceptions of protected area planning and management is becoming more imperative as social pressures on environmental resources intensify, such as human population growth and wildland urban interface issues. Generating such knowledge will lead to understanding future stakeholder support for protected area planning and management. While community stakeholder attitudes of protected area planning in developing countries have been well examined, stakeholder attitudes in developed countries have received less attention (Argawal & Gibson, 1999; Naughton-Treves, 1997; Naughton-Treves, Holland, & Brandon, 2005). However, following this line of inquiry is merit-worthy in recognizing the existence of stakeholder conflict in such geographic locales.

Contemporary discussions on conservation planning assume conflicts exist between stakeholders over land and resource use (Little, 1994). Past research has attempted to untangle

stakeholder conflict over protected area planning resulting in contentious divergences centering on commodity and ecosystem-based conflicts. For example, protected area designation and conservation management has led to impacts on community stakeholder's opportunities for recreation and traditional livelihood practices due to imposed regulations on commoditized resources (Argawal & Gibson, 1999; Brown & Lipscombe 1999; Bustam, 2008; Naughton-Treves, Holland, & Brandon, 2005). In addition, tourism as community economic development has revealed detrimental socio-cultural and environmental impacts (Brunt & Courtney, 1999; Buckley, 2001; Dogan, 1989) leading to ecosystem-based conflicts. While collaborative planning is recognized as integral to effective protected area planning (Berkes, 2004; Berkes, George, & Preston, 1991; Charnley & Poe, 2007; Furze, De Lacy, & Birckhead, 1996, Hiwasaki, 2002; Jamal & Getz, 1995; Plummer & Fennell, 2007; Selin, 1999; Turner & Berkes, 2006), it has also been a contentious approach with ineffective communication (Eagles & McCool, 2002; Kellert, Mehta, Ebbin, & Lichtenfeld, 2000; Trakolis 2001). Relationships between stakeholders, their respective interests, established institutions, and how they interact with one another (Argawal & Gibson, 1999) hold relevance in understanding the constructs behind conflict mechanisms. In particular, these relationships, interests, and interactions incite supportive or oppositional attitudes toward protected area planning that may be rooted in place-based meaning-making between actors involved in these planning contexts.

Place-Based Meaning-Making

Understanding for place attachment originates in conceptual comprehension of sense of place. Sense of place is broadly defined as the bond between person and setting (Tuan, 1977). However, natural resource researchers in disciplines such as environmental psychology, and sociology have an extended understanding of sense of place beyond the physical setting to the meanings individuals ascribe to these settings. For instance, some have described sense of place

as a strong emotional tie between person and setting that includes meanings, beliefs, values, symbols, or feelings associated with a setting (Jorgensen & Stedman, 2001; Stedman, 2003; Tuan, 1977).

Past research on sense of place has employed both qualitative and quantitative methods as well as numerous constructs to frame the concept. In particular, examination of sense of place has investigated the dimensions of place-based meanings centered on attachment or bonding (Altman & Low, 1992; Davenport & Anderson, 2005; Mitchell, Force, Carroll, & McLaughlin, 1993; Hammitt, Backlund, & Bixler, 2006; Jorgensen & Stedman, 2001; Kil, 2008; Kyle, Bricker, Graefe, & Wickham, 2004; Tuan, 1977; Williams & Patterson, 1999; Williams & Vaske, 2003; Williams, Patterson, Roggenbuck, & Watson, 1992), dependence (Stokols & Shumaker, 1981), identity (Proshansky, Fabian, & Kaminoff, 1983), and satisfaction (Stedman, 2003). Resource-based sociologists tend to identify place as an attachment defined by dependence and identity (Kyle et al., 2004; Williams et al., 1992; Williams & Vaske, 2003).

Place attachment is defined as a positive emotional bond between person and place (Altman & Low, 1992). Stegner (1992, p. 2) describes attachment to place as a lived experience: "a place is not a place until people have been born in it, have grown up in it, lived in it, known it, died in it – have both experienced and shaped it, as individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities over more than one generation." Tuan (1977) also shares this sentiment of place attachment as a meaning making process developed through lived experience when he discussed space becoming "place" once imbued with meaning through lived experience. Further research also supports the concept of place attachment shaped by lived experience and socially constructed meanings. Hammitt et al (2006, p. 24) discuss the influence of traditional recreation places on attachment, such as a hunting camp, "may be the only place an extended family has

gathered in the fall for decades to hunt deer… such people may long for no other place to hunt… for traditional usage makes the recreation place a home. There is a recreational genealogy associated with these places, rooted in family members, environmental settings, activities, and stories of the past." Thus suggesting the meaning-making of place as a social construction is developed through lived experience. These places consequentially become depended upon for functional purposes and social group identification, also known as place dependence and identity.

Place dependence centers on a functional attachment to place. Places with functional attributes supportive of goals and activities for meeting survival and lower level needs reflect places of dependence (Stokols & Shumaker, 1981; Williams et al., 1992). Meeting survival needs involves subsistence utilization of local resources, which becomes the center of local economies and the way of life for people of the past, present, and future.

Place identity reflects an emotional attachment and is related to the symbolic meanings of place that gives purpose and direction to life (Proshansky, et. al., 1983). Proshansky et al. (1983, p. 61) define place identity as a "combination of attitudes, values, thoughts, beliefs, meanings, and behavior tendencies reaching beyond emotional attachment and belonging to a particular place." Proshansky (1978, p. 155) further defines place identity as "those dimensions of the self that define the individual's personal identity in relation to the physical environment." This identity based on place is fundamental to everyday functioning and without understanding place, it is impossible to understand human existence. Thus, place is central to human meaning, intentions, and values, is the focus for human experiences and livelihoods, and is filled with the memories that give direction to life.

However, other researchers contend this two-dimensional model does not accurately reflect the construct of place and advocate for new models (Davenport & Anderson, 2005; Hammitt, et al., 2006; Jorgensen & Stedman, 2001; Stedman, 2003). Jorgensen and Stedman (2001) propose a one-dimensional model to construct place, while Stedman (2003) purports a meaning-based model to explain the relationship among three constructs: a) place characteristics, b) place attachment and c) satisfaction. Hammitt et al. (2006) propose a five-dimensional model, including place familiarity, belongingness, identity, dependence, and rootedness. Davenport and Anderson (2005) propose a four-dimension model to construct place-based meanings that include identity, tonic, sustenance, and nature.

Recent research has also examined the relationship of place attachment and other associated correlates such as, environmental concern (Bonaiuto, Breakwell, & Cano, 1996; Carrus, Bonaiuto, & Bonnes, 2005; Mitchell et al, 1993; Stedman, 2002; Vorkinn & Riese, 2001; Williams et al, 1992), recreational impacts (Kyle et al, 2004), user fees (Kyle, Absher, & Graefe, 2003; Martin, 2000), conflict (Cheng, Kruger, & Daniels, 2003; Hawkins & Backman, 1998), and support for management practices (Davenport & Anderson, 2005; Kaltenborn & Williams, 2002).

Inquiry into place-based meanings and management concerns has revealed relevance for understanding place meanings when considering attitudes toward management. For instance, past research has found future emphasis must focus on stakeholders' place-specific meanings to understand salient elements of resource conflicts (Davenport & Anderson, 2005; Kaltenborn & Williams, 2002). However, inquiry into divergences of these meanings amongst stakeholder groups and the influence of place meanings on attitudes toward management remain remiss.

These studies provide a significant contribution to contemporary understanding for the importance of place-based meaning-making in natural resource management. In addition, these studies identify direction for future inquiry related to this topic. Specifically, research is warranted on investigations of constructs of place as emerging models that explain the site-specificity of place meanings as well as the association of these constructs in explaining geographic specific attitudes toward planning and management.

Attitudes toward Protected Area Planning

Attitudes as a psychological concept have been widely explored, giving rise to numerous definitions. For the purpose of this research, an attitude is defined as "a response to an exo-genous event, object or stimulus" (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975). In the context of protected area planning, understanding stakeholder attitudes toward management practices are integral for understanding future support for public land management, as attitudes are theorized to influence behaviors (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980). Ajzen and Fishbein's (1980) Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) provides understanding of the influential relationship between attitudes and behaviors. More specifically, this theory purports the influential relationship begins with an individual's beliefs (i.e., social norms) regarding a particular behavior, which determine their attitudes toward the behavior, eventually leading to their behavior. In particular, beliefs refer to an individuals' perception that an object or person has characteristics, qualities, or attributes, or holds relation to another concept, object or person, while attitudes refer to an individual's favorability to an object, and behaviors entail an individual's intention or willingness to engage in various behaviors with respect to an object or person (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1972). This theory maintains relevance for examination of place-based meanings as beliefs shape attitudes toward planning and management may influence conservation behaviors, thus serving to predict future support for protected area planning and conservation.

Attitudes toward protected area planning have been widely studied with emphasis on public land management (Larson & Santelmann, 2007; Manning, Valliere, & Minteer, 1999). These studies have examined support and opposition to natural resource management. While evident support for management practices exist (Jacobson & Marynowski, 1997; Nicholas, Thapa, & Ko, 2009; Reading, Clark, & Kellert, 1994; Solecki, 1998; Steel et al., 1998; Tarrant, Overdevest, Bright, Cordell, & English, 1997), also does opposition for particular conservation initiatives (Dutcher, Finley, Luloff, & Johnson, 2004; Manning, Valliere, Minteer, 1999; Nicholas, Thapa, & Pennington-Gray, 2009; Shindler, List, & Steel, 1993; Shindler, Steel, & List, 1996). For example, community stakeholders disagreed with management of forests for single uses (Manning, Valliere, & Minteer, 1999), the lack of tested ecosystems knowledge, management decisions dictated by politics, lack of public input, lack of access to wilderness areas for livelihood practices, lack of priority for community economic well-being, management's narrow focus on individual parts of forests (e.g., species) (Shindler, List, & Steel, 1993; Shindler, Steel, & List, 1996), and unfair management practices related to land restrictions (Larson & Santelmann, 2007). However, investigation into attitudes toward management as related to place-based meanings for understanding stakeholder conflict in protected area planning remains remiss.

Purpose of the Study

This study extends current understanding of place constructs associated with attitudes toward protected area planning. In particular, the purpose of this research was to examine place constructs as beliefs leading to attitudes toward protected area management and planning. Two research questions were identified and tested to achieve this purpose:

- Research question 1: How do EVER stakeholders construct place attachment?
- Research question 2: What is the relationship between stakeholder place-based meanings and attitudes toward public land management planning practices, such as the proposed GMP and wilderness designation?

Methods

A qualitative methodology was used to explore, indentify, interpret, describe, and develop a theory related to place-based meanings and attitudes toward protected area planning. A two-fold approach to sampling was utilized to identify the study sample. In particular, criterion sampling was used to identify potential study participants practicing recreation, tourism, or public land management in EVER. The following criteria were used to identify study participants: a) current and past users of the Park for recreation and livelihood who reside within the four counties within and around the Park (i.e., Broward, Collier, Miami-Dade, and Monroe); b) tourism operators (owners/employees operating within EVER or in protected areas surrounding the Park; c) National Park Service field and administrative staff of EVER. This sampling technique, along with snowball-sampling, allowed for the identification of study participants with varying degrees of involvement in protected area planning (Table 2-1). These included members of multiple private organizations and clubs (e.g., environmental, recreation, and livelihood) as well as Miccosukee and Seminole tribal members and leaders. Based on these criteria, 31 participants were included in the study sample. Sampling continued until theoretical saturation was reached (Strauss & Corbin, 1998). A profile of participants portrays participants' gender, age, ethnicity, county of residence, years of residence, and criterion group (Table 2-2; Appendix B for socio-demographic table). Specifically, the sample was predominantly male (n = 26) and ranged in ages from 25 to 90. In addition, participants ranged in length of residence within the four counties of south Florida from three to 90 years.

Data Collection

Data were collected using a two-phase research design. Phase one data were collected between May and August of 2007; phase two between May and August of 2008. A triangulation of methods were used including interviews (i.e., semi-structured and informal) with mapping techniques and photo elicitation, as well as participant observation, and collection of archival documents. In addition, a socio-demographic survey was utilized.

A semi-structured interview protocol was used when interviewing participants to elucidate place-based meanings leading to perceived attitudes toward management (Appendix C). Participants were asked to share their points of view on open-ended questions related to the importance of EVER to them on a personal level, proposed GMP alternatives, wilderness designation in EVER, and land management priorities. For example, some questions included:

1. How do you describe your attachment to the Park?
2. Would you share some of your personal experiences in the Park?
3. How important to you is this Park versus other protected areas?
4. What do you think about the proposed wilderness designation of East Everglades?
5. How do you describe land management priorities for the Park?
6. How do these priorities affect your life, community or the ecosystem?

Interviews were conducted in various locations within and outside of the Park and lasted between 30 minutes and 5 hours. Interview locations included several private swamp buggy, jeep, and airboat tours of the Park and surrounding lands, private residences within tribal communities and municipal residential settings, NPS visitor centers, restaurants, municipal parks, NPS staff offices, various tourism operation locations, and one interview conducted via the telephone. To ensure accuracy, all interviews were mechanically recorded using a digital voice recorder, with approval from the interviewee. Notes were taken during the interview to assist with probing questions and after the interview to inform analysis. All interviews were

transcribed shortly after recording and a grounded theory constant comparison analysis and theoretical sampling were used to inform future interviews (Strauss & Corbin, 1998).

In conjunction with semi-structured interviews, additional stakeholder meanings ascribed to place were obtained through mapping techniques (Brown, Reed, & Harris, 2002). This technique of identifying meanings through mapping involved presenting participants with detailed maps of EVER, indicative of management practices pre- and post-wilderness designation, and asking each individual to identify places on the map holding particular meanings (Appendix E and F). This technique was used as a probe in the interview process to trigger discussion of deeper meanings associated with special places. Using this technique, enabled participants to recollect past experiences on the landscape, discuss the meanings those experiences hold for them, and express how they imbue the landscape with place meanings because of these experiences. Mapping techniques resulted in greater participant insight discussed during the interview.

As a multi-layered method of data collection, photo elicitation (Beckley, Stedman, Wallace, & Ambard, 2007; Garrod, 2007; Stedman, Beckley, Wallace, & Ambard, 2004) was also utilized during the semi-structured interviews to extract additional meanings of special places. In particular, participants were asked to bring to the interview any photographs they took of their experiences in EVER they would like to share. During the interview, participants were asked to communicate the importance of the photograph(s) and what the image means to them. This technique allowed for participants to recollect past experiences on the landscape, reflect on the meanings those experiences hold, and discuss how they imbue the landscape with place meanings due to these experiences. Thereby, using photo elicitation permitted in-depth discussion on meanings and perceived attitudes during the interview.

Participant observations of various field activities were employed to elucidate stakeholder perceptions of place in communications with each other and Park visitors. These included attendance at NPS public input meetings, NPS visitor center ranger tours and interpretation, commercial airboat group tours, and commercial airboat operations captains shift meetings. Participant observation included participation in meetings and tours with note-taking during and after observations to increase understanding of stakeholder interactions. Following participant observation, selected individuals from these activities were informally interviewed. Informal interviews were used to obtain clarification and perspective on individual attachment to the Park's resources, management priorities, and park planning impacts to their land use. Notes were taken after informal interviews to add to the understanding of the data.

Additional sources of information such as archival documents, including videos, were gathered to aid in the complete understanding of the research purpose. Archival documents were obtained through secondary sedimentation and included public input sessions previously video recorded by the National Park Service on the GMP for EVER. Secondary sedimentation of NPS public input session videos involved selection of videos by NPS staff. Video recordings were transcribed prior to analysis.

Data Analysis

All data collected from interviews (including commentaries shared during mapping techniques and photo elicitation), observations (and informal interviews), and archival documents were analyzed using grounded theory analysis (Strauss & Corbin, 1998) and Atlas.ti 5.5. To begin, all data were imported from word processing into Atlas.ti 5.5 and treated to a three-step analysis process: open, axial, and selective coding. In the first step of analysis, open codes were generated systematically across the entire data set by identifying meaningful units and in vivo codes based on line-by-line analysis. This allowed for the data to be dismantled and

similar concepts to be combined into categories. Open coding allowed for 55 categories to emerge from the data. In the second step, axial coding permitted code refinement (e.g., *distrust)* by identifying properties (e.g., the historicity of *distrust*) and dimensions of properties (e.g., near or distant history of distrust). These properties served as categories and the dimensions served as subcategories which were related to each other based on what Strauss and Corbin (1998) refer to as a paradigm scheme where categories are examined for causal conditions influential on actions/interactions. This second step of the analysis allowed for the original 55 categories identified in open coding to be refined and collapsed into 15 categories. In the third step, selective coding was used to integrate and refine categories based on a central category. This allowed for the 15 categories identified in the axial step to be collapsed into 8 categories. These categories include place constructs as causal conditions (i.e., *dependence, frontier, healing, heritage,* and *home)* and situated attitudes toward management as actions/interactions (i.e., *distrust, relevance of local knowledge,* and *responsibility*). Additional analyses were conducted to determine differences amongst criterion groups along these identified categories.

Throughout the coding process, two additional grounded theory techniques were utilized. During the three-step coding process, a constant comparison analysis was conducted to ensure the coding was reflective of the raw data. In addition, gaps in the sampling profile identified through the analysis were remedied through the use of theoretical sampling. This technique allowed for the recognition of potential study participants not identified through criterion and snowball sampling. From these analyses and techniques, a theoretical model of stakeholder attitudes and place constructs emerged.

Validation

The findings of this study were validated using standardized measures of qualitative validation, which include data collection triangulation, mechanical recording of data, member checking, and external audit (McMillan & Schumacher, 2006). In terms of validating the data collection process, this study used a triangulation of methods to collect data ensuring socially constructed meaning-making of place constructs and attitudes emerged. In addition, all semi-structured interviews were mechanically recorded ensuring accuracy of verbatim accounts. Moreover, transcribed interviews were sent to the participants for member-check. This provided the participants the opportunity to review their individual transcript, amend, and grant approval. While all interview participants were given this opportunity and many expressed intentions to review and return, only four participants completed the member-check process and returned transcripts with revisions. This small number of returned transcripts may be due to participants' lack of experience with social research and their consideration of this research as a personal project without outcomes relevant to them as individuals, thus unwilling to invest further time into the study. Otherwise, the detailed transcription may have affected the participants in some way, hindering their response. In terms of validating the data analysis process, this study used a constant comparative method to examine the complete data set for negative cases of the identified categories (Strauss & Corbin, 1998). Lastly, the study employed an external audit to ensure validity of the study. In particular, the research design and analyses were presented to two panels of academic experts without affiliation to this study. One group reviewed the methodology to ensure effectiveness in answering the research questions. The other group reviewed the analyses of this study to ensure coding accurately reflected the raw data. Comments from these groups were used in strengthening the research design and validation of the analytical process.

Subjectivity

This researcher was aware of her own subjectivity from past experience and knowledge affecting the research process. In particular, keeping with grounded theory principles for data analysis required this researcher not conduct a complete literature review prior to the investigation. However, this researcher was aware of the potential influence of previously gleaned knowledge on the topic of place attachment and attitudes toward management and took initiative to reduce bias in the study. In particular, past experience with this particular topic included experience in land use of protected areas as a recreationist and a tourism operator. In these roles, the researcher personally participated in public agency land planning processes. These experiences provided this researcher with prior knowledge and understanding of protected area planning processes. In addition, this researcher's educational background centered on protected area management and land use; thus, this researcher was sensitive to these topics and had an understanding of place attachment as well as community-based approaches to conservation planning.

Awareness of these layers of subjective experience and knowledge allowed the researcher to be more aware of her own values in protected area planning and the potential impact of these on this study. Aware of her own subjectivity, this researcher took effort to reduce bias. For example, she routinely reminded herself of the potential for her own bias to enter the study and took pains to ensure participants' multiple voices were heard in the data collection process by invoking probing questions to elucidate participant meanings of place and attitudes toward planning practices. Throughout the data analysis, the researcher was able to reduce bias by conducting a comparative analysis to ensure multiple voices emerged from the data.

Results

Data analysis of each of the data forms (i.e., interviews, observations, and archivals) revealed emergent constructs of place-based meanings and attitudes towards management. Selected quotes will be presented to illustrate these findings.

Place constructs

Five place constructs emerged throughout the data and across criterion groups, relating to meanings of place attachment. These included place as *dependence, frontier, healing, heritage,* and *home.*

Dependence

Place *dependence* manifested as a construct amongst all criterion groups in the form of livelihood and activity *dependence.* Specifically, livelihood *dependence* echoed in the sentiments of public land managers, tourism operators, and recreationists, who spoke of their livelihoods tied to the Everglades leading to a *dependence* on place. An interview comment taken from Daniel, a NPS law enforcement officer, provides evidence of livelihood *dependence* when he spoke of his employment with the NPS linked to the landscape*:* "I am using Everglades National Park as a place to work. It certainly is providing me with my livelihood." Recreationists also discussed sentiments of livelihood *dependence* in terms of their personal businesses intertwined within the tourism industry. For example, an ATV enthusiast shared how his family benefits from recreational powerboaters in his community. In an interview, Josh conveyed how his family's two restaurants will fall on hard economic times if powerboating is restricted in the Florida Bay as proposed in the GMP. He said:

> when you have kayakers come down here, they don't spend any money . . . They come here, they go camping on an island, they take their ham sandwich and their bottle of water, and they go camp on an island for free . . . Now you get these big fishermen to come in here . . . they spend money in hotels on the weekends . . . they spend money at gas, fuel, they spend money on bait, they spend money on tackle, they go to my mom my family's restaurant to eat . . . we all benefit off of that.

In contrast, only recreationist participants shared sentiments of place for recreational activity *dependence* on the Everglades landscape. For example, Walter, a recreational hunter and avid airboater, shared his attachment to the Everglades based on recreation when he said in an interview: "that is another thing I love. You can go freshwater fishing, salt water fishing and hunting pretty much in the same area." This activity *dependence* is also evident in an interview comment from Travis, a kayak paddler and angler who shared: "we get together, just have some camaraderie out there . . . it's that camaraderie there that we share when we kayak. The kayak and the fishing is the place."

Frontier

Interestingly, only participants of the recreation and tourism groups expressed sentiments of place attachment based on perceptions of the Everglades as a wild *frontier*. For example, David, an avid recreational hunter and past stone-crabber, spoke of the Everglades as the "edge where you know it's kinda like you have to be careful when you're out there you can get bit by something." Individuals like Kirk, a Miccosukee recreationist, also expressed perceptions of the Everglades as "the last wild area in this part of the country." These sentiments of place attachment based on perceptions of the Everglades as a wild *frontier* center on notions of the Everglades as something to be survived.

In particular, participants spoke of the *frontier* as a place of testing and challenge. For example, this quote comes from an interview with Steven, a commercial airboat captain, who spoke of the harsh character of the Everglades when he said "if you wanna be tough, this is the

place that will toughen you up. This is one of the most extreme areas that you can ever live in." In addition, participants shared stories of close encounters with wilderness as evidence of their survival in the Everglades. From here, a clear sense of surviving "misery" emerged as a sentiment that fosters attachment to place. For example, participants spoke of their interactions with the natural environment as torment and "misery." An interview with Richard, a kayak paddler, illustrates this sentiment of surviving "misery" in the *frontier* leading to place attachment. He shared his interactions with the wild environment when he said:

> I show up at the Flamingo boat ramp down here August… you step out of that car, people talk about bad mosquitoes they have no clue . . . you're breathing 'em in . . . there's tens of thousands of 'em around you . . . They're in your mouth and . . . you're wiping your arm and it just turns red with blood and then it turns black again because there's more that just landed on you. And you're trying to get your kayak in the water and it's just like, is this fun? What the hell am I doing? But once you get out there, and you're paddling around out there in the dark of night, and you're watching the sun come up, and suddenly there's spoonbills flying overhead . . . All that boat ramp stuff is just forgotten immediately.

He goes on to further describe a photograph (Figure 2-2) he took while recreating in EVER. He shared: "although photo images like this project peacefulness and calm, these same areas can bring profound misery and challenges, which is why I keep returning." This quote illustrates the "misery" of the Everglades *frontier* as something to be survived and providing fodder for attachment to place.

Healing

Perceptions of place as a space for *healing* also emerged from the data across each criterion group. In particular, participants spoke of perceived *healing* from experiences with the Everglades in terms of maintaining their sanity, as a place for dealing with death and pain, and as a place of spiritual *healing.*

Sentiments of the Everglades as a place that maintains sanity was exemplified throughout the data and across criterion groups. For instance, participants spoke of the Everglades as a place

for mental and emotional balance as evidenced in this quote taken from a recreational angler during a public input session: "it really does save my sanity to be able to get down in to the Park. Get away . . . that place is my passion and my savior." This is also evident in a quote taken from an interview with Jane, a NPS interpretive ranger who said "say you're up in a office and you take a ten minute walk. You come back in for whatever reason, you feel that refreshed."

More specific sentiments of place attachment on the Everglades as a place of *healing* emerged exclusively among recreationists and tourism operators. For instance, these two groups uniquely discussed the Everglades as a place to deal with pain of lost loved ones, past experiences, and personal tragedy. In particular, these individuals sought solace in the Everglades to deal with their own grief and suffering. As Richard said, "people go out to places like that as their final resting place. . . personal tragedy will almost always tend to make you to go sit and be with the birds, the butterflies, the plants, and flowers." Another example comes from an interview with Javier, commercial tourism operation manager who shared:

> my father passed away and I came out here. And for his funeral I wrote what I wanted to say about my father, out here by myself, in the middle of the Everglades . . . I felt like all my emotions would come out. I felt like I'm out in the open in a place that I love, surrounded by everything that I love . . . that calmness that's in me when I come out here just came out and let me feel true. And everything came out, so I wrote it down.

Edward, a commercial airboat captain, further supported this sentiment when he shared his plans for his own death in the Everglades. He said:

> this is where I want to grow old and this is where I want to die, you know. Maybe sit underneath a tree and just they find me sittin' there with a beer in my hand or something. They'll say, 'That ol' kook from the Everglades has just died under an oak tree,' and that's a good thing, you know. That's where I want to go.

Individuals with personal history affiliated with the Vietnam War also expressed this sentiment of *healing.* Robert, a commercial airboat captain, discussed his Everglades therapy:

> being out in the ‘Glades, . . . it reminded me a lot of Vietnam. . . I felt like I wanted to go back because I left something there. So being out in the Everglades I felt like I was getting what possibly I left in Vietnam. . . So it was good for me to live out there for 8 years because a lot of the problems that were in my head went away . . . it relaxed me being out here . . . the Everglades has comforted me. It has put me back where I need to be . . . My soul is in the Everglades.

Recreationists and tourism operators also discussed perceptions of place attachment for spiritual *healing.* For instance, this example comes from Hank, a Miccosukee tribal member, who spoke of his cultural beliefs as spiritual manifestations of his tribe’s attachment to the land. He shared:

> we’re taught that when we look out there in the Everglades that like our traditional burial rites and things like that, that we return to the earth. So we’re taught that when we’re growing up and we look out there that that’s like looking at like your grandparents or your family that have gone before you. And so they’ve gone back to the land.

This sentiment of spiritual *healing* is further supported in the following quote taken from an interview with Kyle, a commercial fishing guide. He discussed his own experiences with personal tragedy and the response of the Everglades in spiritual *healing* when he said:

> my best friend got killed in an auto accident . . . I came back and I sat by my trailer . . . I was in grief. And I looked up and there’s this deer, whitetail deer sitting looking at me and then I look to my right and there was a red shouldered hawk just sitting perched on a limb. It was very spiritual . . . I get that spiritual feeling when I see something beautiful in nature . . . … and it was very spiritual for me because I was going through a state of mourning, and it was just amazing to see those animals.

Heritage

A clear sense of place *heritage* emerged from the data across criterion groups; however, sentiments of place *heritage* differed between groups. For instance, recreationists and tourism operators focused on their genealogic activity as personal *heritage;* while land managers discussed recognition that *heritage* exists within the Everglades and their appreciation for *heritage.*

Specifically, recreationists shared their long term recreation as a genealogic activity that transcended into *heritage,* forever linking them to the land. For example, one recreationist shared this sentiment in a public input comment session when he said, "I have hunted and fished the Everglades for more than 50 years." Other recreationists support *heritage* as genealogy when they spoke of their own history of recreating in the Everglades. For instance, an example comes from an interview with Ray, a recreational angler, who shared how fishing became his *heritage* when he said:

> I grew up doing it. It's a *heritage* that my father embedded into my brain I guess as a kid . . . every weekend, we went either to the woods huntin' or we went fishin'. And when I was real small we didn't have a boat but my family, they would go together Sunday morning . . . we would all drive out to the Tamiami Trail. And we fished with cane poles and we would catch brim and my dad had a little propane stove and we would make fish sandwiches on the bank of the canal out there. And it was a Sunday outing.

Tourism operators also expressed this sentiment of *heritage* through genealogic activity on the Everglades. This is clear in this example taken from an interview with Joseph, a commercial airboat tourism operation owner, who shared the *heritage* of the 'Glades people, locally considered the pioneers of the Everglades. He said:

> you gotta realize we're what you call 'Glades people because that's what we've done. We've made our living out here . . . We've made our family things out here, you know. It's not the only thing we've done, we've done a lot other things, but this is one of the major things for our family.

In addition, the indigenous groups also shared sentiments of cultural *heritage* linking them to the Everglades and fostering their attachment to place. This example comes from Hank, a Miccosukee traditionalist, who shared in an interview, his current use of the Everglades for rituals and ceremonies.

> my clan, the otter clan, we have certain rituals that are specific to our clan and one of the ways that we cleanse ourselves ritually is to just go out there and swim in the water and dunk ourselves beneath the water four times . . . certain times of the year the whole tribe gets together and we have our ceremonies out there. One of the biggest ones is what we call the Green Corn Dance . . . before we had a certain set place for it, they would choose different islands . . . one little island set aside for all the dancing all the ceremonies and then everybody'd canoe back to the other islands nearby to sleep with their families.

Public land managers also shared sentiments of place attachment based on *heritage*, however, these centered on appreciation for others' generational use of land as a cultural legacy of the Everglades. In particular, this example comes from Levi, a NPS science interpreter, who discussed in an interview, his appreciation for traditional land use as *heritage* when he said: "when you appreciate the character of the land and some of the difficulties associated with it, you respect a lot of the folks that lived before us down here, that made a living and existence out of this. I appreciate the legacy and the history we've got."

Home

Participants across each criterion group expressed sentiments of their attachment to the Everglades as their *home*. Again, striking differences exist between the groups. For instance, public land managers simply identified the Everglades as "this is *home*." In contrast, participants of the recreation and tourism operator groups were more descriptive in their expressions of *home.* For instance, Robert, a commercial tour guide, shared his lifelong commitment to the Everglades when he shared in an interview: "I'll never leave this thing [EVER] again. I'm here to stay. I was away from home for too long. I left the Everglades, I left it for too long." In addition, this same life-long commitment was also evident among recreationists as illustrated by Josh, a recreational hunter who shared "I feel comfortable in the environment that I'm at. So, you can let me lose anywhere in the Glades . . . it's kind of stuck to me in a way. I don't think I'll ever leave."

More specifically, participants across criterion groups spoke of their perceptions of the Everglades as home in terms of their familiarity with the land leading to their attachment. For instance, participants spoke of their perceived comfort and safety in the Everglades. An interview with Kirk, a Miccosukee recreational hunter, illustrated this familiarity sentiment when he spoke of his children and their perceptions of the Everglades. He said, "it's really about growing up out here and that makes you feel comfortable, actually feel more at *home*. You feel safe when you're here."

There also emerged apparent sentiments of familiarity based on memories of Everglades experiences. For instance, this notion is evident in a quote taken from an interview with Ray, an angler and life-long resident, who shared:

> when I first enter the Everglades . . . I suddenly feel like . . . it's kinda like you've been gone away from *home* for a long time, and then you go back, and then suddenly all these memories start flowing through your mind, and you suddenly have this familiarity with your surroundings. And that's the exact way I feel when I enter the Everglades . . . the feeling of coming back *home*, you know, coming back to a place that I've spent so much time in and learned from.

Richard, a naturalist, further described this sentiment of familiarity when discussing a photograph (Figure 2-3) he took during one of his experiences in the Everglades. About the photograph, he said:

> this is my photo of the famous ghost orchid, and my favorite wildflower in all of Florida. I've spent many blissful evenings sleeping in a jungle hammock hanging above the water in the Fakahatchee Swamp while in the company of ghost orchids. Their fragrance at night is something that still lingers in my mind.

Participants also shared perceptions of attachment based on familiarity with the Everglades as a result of their family genealogy tied to the land. For instance, an interview with Randy, a generational commercial tourism operation owner, described his attachment to land as a result of his father's relationship with the land for the family business. He expressed:

> I put my blood sweat and tears into it [the Everglades] . . . I can be walkin' around and even my father . . . we both started this business, you know. I was like 17, 16, 17 years old so I could walk around and still see stuff that he's done, you know. So there's definitely an attachment to the land itself.

Perceptions of *home* also emerged among recreationists and tourism operators in the form of manifestations of local knowledge and experience. In particular, participants spoke of their local knowledge and how it is used to pursue their recreational activities. For example, Andrew, a recreational angler, shared his local knowledge as a manifestation of his perception of the Everglades as *home* when he said in an interview: "you learn that there's trees that have fallen in the water. There's a little canal goes from 18 feet to 12 feet because that's where the dredge was… if conditions are right it could be full of fish." This sentiment is also evident in a quote taken from an interview with David, a commercial airboat captain, who described his own local knowledge obtained from the generations before him and his own experiences. In an interview, he shared:

> my family . . . they're from here. So there's a lot of local knowledge that they don't teach you in school… Like the people from the Park Service. Yeah they're very smart. They know the Latin names for everything . . . But there's a lot of local knowledge that they don't know . . . There's things that can't be taught and you have to kind of experience it for yourself and it's the stuff that's passed on to you

Moreover, recreationist and tourism participants expressed sentiments of *home* in their perceived values of lived experiences. For example, this quote is taken from an interview with Richard, who shared how his local knowledge was obtained from lived experiences when he said: "mine is field knowledge and theirs is . . . whatever they've read about." This is further illustrated in another example taken from an interview with Joseph, a commercial airboat tourism operation owner who said:

> when I was young, I had old timers that were here before any of this was here, okay. And they taught me what they knew, showed me what they knew. Then I tried to pass it along on to my next generation so they learn. Plus what I've learned on my own, by myself from the experience and time spent.

Attitudes toward Management

Perceived attitudes toward management emerged from the data, based on place-meanings. In particular, three constructs of attitudes emerged across each criterion group. For example, participants spoke of their *distrust* of management, *relevance of their local knowledge,* and their sense of *responsibility.*

Distrust

Sentiments of *distrust* emerged throughout the data and across each criterion group. For instance, each group expressed perceptions of *distrust* based on old beliefs of negative past encounters with each other. More specifically, recreationists and tourism operators discussed *distrust* of NPS planning and management as well as fear of losing access to public lands, while land managers' expressed perceptions of community stakeholders having lost their connection to land.

Individuals of each criterion group shared stories of past negative encounters with each other that led to future *distrust.* For instance, an interview with David, a commercial airboat captain, revealed a historic incident fostering future *distrust*. Here, David told a story of fishing with his best friend when he was 12 years old. His grandfather had just given him his first boat. He described his negative encounter with the NPS when he said:

> Well we caught some little snappers and stuff we didn't know the size limit or anything like that . . . and we're takin' 'em home to show Mom and Dad we caught some fish. Well here comes a Park ranger, pulls us over, and gave us tickets . . . when I went home with this ticket I told Dad I said "We got pulled over by the Park and they gave us these tickets." . . . And they, my parents were pissed, you know. 'Cause we were not even a mile from the house. We just wanted our first catch, we wanted come home and show Mom and Dad what we caught and cook it and we got fined . . . that's the kind of retaliation that grows in you as you get older and when you see one of 'em you cringe.

This same sentiment of historic *distrust* is echoed amongst land managers as evidenced by an informal interview with Samuel, a NPS scientist. In a narrative, Samuel shared his past negative

encounters with community stakeholders at a public input session for park planning. After this session, he witnessed community residents threaten the lives of several park rangers, thereby instilling a sense of *distrust* based on a historic encounter.

Recreation and tourism participants also expressed *distrust* of management in terms of their disbelief of management's intentions. For instance, an interview with Ray, a recreational angler and organization leader, shared, "whether they're honest in their negotiations with us who knows. I mean you never know." This sentiment further resonates in a comment taken from an interview with Andrew, a recreational angler, who described his *distrust* of management when discussing the GMP's proposed wilderness designation in East Everglades as, "that has definite connotations of keeping us out of there, which in keeping with the philosophy of Everglades National Park, I would tend to think that that's what they want to do."

Lastly, public land managers pervasively expressed *distrust* of community stakeholders based on the sentiment that these individuals do not maintain a connection to natural resources. Samuel, A NPS scientist expressed this impression when he said "I don't think people really are connected to land very much anymore." In addition, Daniel, a NPS law enforcement officer, shared his perception of *distrust* based on the sentiment that community stakeholders "don't see the value in having this community of living things that are not people."

Relevance of local knowledge

All criterion groups also expressed clear opinions on the *relevance of local knowledge* in public land management. Again, clear divergences emerged between criterion groups. For instance, recreationists and tourism operators spoke of their individualized, local knowledge having a role in public land management; however, land managers differed, sharing the attitude that local knowledge holds no relevance.

For recreationists and tourism operators, the relevance of their local knowledge lies in planning and management contexts. Specifically, these individuals expressed the relevance of their knowledge in planning sessions as illustrated by this comment taken from an interview with Andrew, a recreational angler and organizational leader. He shared his organization's involvement in planning processes due to their unique local knowledge when he said:

> if there's a big meeting gonna be on, they'll have a briefing for us beforehand to let us fill us in on what's gonna happen. So, you know, I think that our knowledge of the system, yeah . . . is very important . . . and we have guys in our club . . . that have decades of experience and when, you know, we show up at the meetings and whenever they have a public meeting, our guys will be up there and they'll put their comments on the record.

This sentiment of local knowledge as unique is also supported in another example taken from an interview with Kyle, a commercial fishing guide, who said "people who sit behind a desk will never experience this. But the people who've experienced this and watched it changed because of the conditions that man has put on it like these canals…and the high water events and the low water events [understand]."

However, these sentiments are countered by public land manager perceptions. While there were a small few who spoke to the *relevance of local knowledge* in planning and management contexts, public land managers predominantly shared the attitude that local knowledge holds no relevance. This is evident in the following quote taken from an interview with Levi, a NPS science interpreter. He said:

> when we make a management decision we're beholding the year's best available science. Somebody's informal knowledge, while it's certainly interesting to me personally, can not constitute the basis for how we make management decisions. So we have to rely upon what is best science not necessarily people's informal observations . . . I don't think most people think about that as an avenue toward management nor probably should they. This is a fringe kind of thing to be honest with you.

Responsibility

Perceived attitudes of *responsibility* also emerged across the data and within all criterion groups. In particular, each criterion group spoke of *responsibility* to the environment, while tourism operators also uniquely spoke about their *responsibility* to the Park.

For instance, each group expressed clear sentiments of environmental *responsibility* as evidenced by the following comment from Ben, a Miccosukee, who described his tribe's *responsibility* for the environment when he said:

> as another part of our creation story the Birth Maker told us it's also our *responsibility* to take care of the land and to make to ensure it's well being so we've always had that sentiment, that feeling, and today we continue and express that sentiment in all the different ways we're trying to protect the Everglades and the environment.

This same sentiment is echoed by Joseph, a commercial airboat tourism operation owner, who discussed his generational sentiment of *responsibility* through his responsible use of airboats when he said in an interview, "if you're conservationists like most of us have been through the family, just trying to preserve everything that's around us and not just destroy it, it's not a bad thing." public land managers also shared this sentiment of *responsibility* when they discussed their roles in park management. For example, Daniel, a law enforcement officer, shared "I'm *responsible* for that whole resource and visitor protection . . . I am there to make sure that people who follow behind me have that same opportunity." Lastly, tourism operators discretely discussed the sentiment of *responsibility* to the Park. For example, Randy, a commercial tourism operation owner, shared this perspective in an interview when he said,

> I owe something for being here almost 40 years . . . other people are saying, 'Why are you dealing with the government, just go outside and run your airboat operation outside and you won't have any problems.' And I feel like the visitors are visiting the National Parks and the National Parks are falling apart. That's a bad reputation for the US, so somebody has to step in.

This perspective may be partially explained by their livelihood being tied to the Park; however, public land managers who also gain a livelihood from the Park did not share this sentiment.

Discussion

The results of this study provide insight into site-specific place-based meanings as well as attitudes toward management and suggest these meanings hold relevance in understanding stakeholder attitudes. In particular, attitudes toward management emerged from a five-dimensional model of place.

The grounded theory model of place attachment and attitudes toward management (Figure 2-1) emergent from constant comparative analysis of the data may be best described as a transcendence from individual meanings of place to individual attitudes toward management, that provide greater understanding of place-based meanings and integration in planning contexts. In particular, this socially constructed meaning-making process begins with the individual (e.g., recreationist, tourism operator, public land manager), who expressed place-based meanings that centered on sentiments of place as *dependence, frontier, heritage, healing,* and *home.* These place-based meanings led to place-specific attitudes toward management, for instance, perceptions of *distrust, relevance of local knowledge,* and a sense of *responsibility.* Furthermore, place meanings and attitudes were individualized across groups, so that place-based meanings and attitudes toward management may not be shared by each of the groups. For instance, while recreationists, tourism operators, and public land managers discussed place as *heritage*, only recreationists and tourism operators spoke of their traditional activities transcending into *heritage;* while on the contrary public land managers expressed an appreciation for the existence of EVER *heritage*.

These place-based meanings and subsequent attitudes toward management become the context from which to integrate place-based meanings in planning forums. Thus, the relevance of this model in theoretical implications is in the understanding and advancement of place constructs and attitudinal dimensions, while that of practical applications is in the integration of place-based meanings in planning practices.

Theoretical relevance of this research reveals three-fold implications: a) extends theoretical understanding of place, b) illustrates influential relationship based on the Theory of Reasoned Action, and c) showcases the utility of contemporary data collection methods in place-based research.

Constructs of place were identified in this research, extending current theoretical understanding of place dimensions. For example, the following constructs of place were identified: *dependence, frontier, healing, heritage,* and *home.* These findings illustrate convergences and divergences with past place-model research.

For instance, *dependence* manifested as a place construct, supportive of past research by Williams et al. (1992) who identified a functional attachment to place. Each participant group of this study expressed *dependence* on EVER's natural resources for their recreational activities and livelihoods. While not identical to constructions of past research, place as *heritage, home,* and *frontier* are reminiscent of such work.

For instance, Hammitt et al. (2006) identified place "familiarity" as a construct of their five dimensional model, which is similar to the familiarity property of the *home* construct identified in this research. However, this research also identified discrete properties of *home* other than familiarity, such as local knowledge, and lived experience. For example, recreationists and tourism operators spoke of their lived experiences and traditional wisdom contributing to their

local knowledge as properties of *home.* This finding shows merit in understanding broad dimensions of similar place constructs and warrants further research to examine such diversity.

The place construct *heritage* also showed similarity with Davenport and Anderson's (2005) and Hammitt et al.'s (2006) construct of place identity, which are based on the idea of spaces becoming so much a part of everyday functioning, they become a part of personal identity. For the participants of this study, *heritage* served as the basis of their genealogical use of the land and such behavior made them feel eternally connected, thus leading to life direction. For instance, this research revealed individuals identified themselves through their genealogical use of land, which they described as feeling "kind of stuck to me in a way. I don't think I'll ever leave," thus giving them purpose and future life direction.

In addition, the place construct *frontier* also maintained similarities with past research. Namely, the work of Davenport and Anderson (2005), which addressed the importance of "nature" as the environmental setting fostering attachment to place, as well as that of Stedman (2003) who found "landscape characteristics matter" in place attachment (p. 682). This research revealed place as a wild *frontier* being a unique natural setting that influenced individual meanings of place attachment. For instance, recreation and tourism participants expressed attachment for the *frontier* for its tests and challenges. Thus, for these participants, the *frontier* qualities of the Everglades matter to them in their attachment to land and natural resources.

Lastly, this research found one discrete construct of place attachment. In particular, place as space for *healing* emerged throughout the data for recreation and tourism criterion groups as a place construct. This concept was based on the sentiment of place as space to help maintain sanity as also found by Davenport and Anderson (2005) where they identified such sentiments as "tonic." However, this research also found other dimensions of place as *healing* not found in

previous work, such as place for meaning-making of pain and tragedy and as place for spiritual *healing.* In this context, participants shared their experiences in the Everglades that helped them process through their own pain, tragedy, and spiritual direction. Thus, place *healing* reveals deep dimensions, not previously examined nor identified, and warrants further research to determine the generalizability of such findings.

While place attachment has been traditionally endorsed as a two-dimensional model of *identity* and *dependence* (Proshansky, Fabian, & Kaminoff, 1983; Stokols & Shumaker, 1981), the findings of this study support past researchers who argued a two-dimensional model does not accurately reflect the constructs of place (Davenport & Anderson, 2005; Hammitt, et al., 2006; Jorgensen & Stedman, 2001; Stedman, 2003). As illustrated, the five-dimensional model put forward by this research, provides support for past studies in identifying place-based constructs as well as extends current understanding of place meanings by showcasing the breadth of place attachment other than *identity* and *dependence*.

In addition, this research also extends current understanding of attitudes toward management beyond the traditional support and opposition dialogue. For instance, this research identified three constructs of attitudes toward management based on GMP practices and wilderness designation: *distrust, relevance of local knowledge,* and *responsibility*. These findings differ from past research as such inquiries have focused on agreement (Reading, Clark, & Kellert, 1994; Jacobson & Marynowski, 1997; Tarrant, et al, 1997; Solecki, 1998; Steel et al., 1998) or disagreement (Manning, et al, 1999; Dutcher, et al, 2004; Shindler, et al, 1996; Shindler, et al, 1993) with particular management strategies, while the results of this study focus on attitudes as socially constructed, shared beliefs amongst stakeholder groups (i.e., recreationists, tourism operators, public land managers). The three attitude constructs identified in this research

exemplify individualized experiences constructed into meanings of *distrust, relevance of local knowledge,* and *responsibility* as socially shared beliefs.

Understanding these constructs of place and attitudes exist advances theoretical understanding of these variables; however, the influential relationship between the constructs of these variables provides additional theoretical insight. For instance, additional theoretical implications exist in consideration for the Theory of Reasoned Action and the influential relationship between beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors. Particularly, this research examined place constructs as shared beliefs (i.e., *dependence, frontier, heritage, healing,* and *home*) socially constructed through an inductive process leading to attitudes toward management (i.e., *distrust, relevance of local knowledge,* and *responsibility).* Specifically, this research found attachment as *dependence, frontier, heritage, healing,* and *home* led to attitudes of *distrust, relevance of local knowledge,* and *responsibility* among recreationists and tourism operators; while for public land managers, *dependence, heritage, healing,* and *home* led to these same attitudes. Understanding these attitudinal dimensions shows merit in mitigating EVER stakeholder conflict through integration of place-based planning. Further investigation is needed to identify additional attitudinal dimensions across geographies. In addition, while this research investigated the relationship between beliefs and attitudes as espoused by the TRA, behavioral actions were not determined. However, past research reveals implications supportive of the notion that place beliefs lead to attitudes with possible influence on conservation behaviors. For instance, past research has documented the importance in understanding place-specific meanings of stakeholders to understand salient elements of resource conflicts (Davenport & Anderson, 2005; Kaltenborn & Williams, 2002). Further inquiry into the resultant behaviors from place-based beliefs and attitudes is warranted as a way of fostering collaborative conservation behaviors in protected

area planning and management contexts. In addition to investigation of post-place constructs on attitudes and behaviors, inquiry into pre-place constructs is also needed. Specifically, little is known as to the precursors of place-based meanings such as motive and resources that shape such beliefs. Future examination of such precursors of place would provide insight into mitigating non-collaborative attitudes and behaviors in protected area management and planning.

This research also incorporated innovative data collection methodologies that provide implications for future research. In particular, the use of photo elicitation and mapping techniques allowed for increased validation of data collection by adding to the triangulation of collection methods used. These techniques proved useful in generating greater understanding of participant perceptions of place attachment for EVER and resultant attitudes toward management practices. Thus, future consideration of these data collection techniques for generating understanding of place-based meanings and attitudes toward management is warranted.

In terms of practical implications, this research reveals convergences and divergences across groups in regards to place constructs and attitudes toward management, which may serve as the focal point for collaborative place-based planning. Understanding these similarities and differences is relevant in understanding place-based meanings and future support of management practices. However, the question remains, how can place-based meanings be incorporated into protected area planning to foster integrative planning approaches? A solution can be found by applying a place-based lens to Gray's (1989) work on collaboration.

In particular, Gray (1989) identifies three stages of collaboration: problem setting, direction setting, and implementation. Following these stages as guidelines for incorporating place in planning contexts may provide a framework for place-based planning. For instance, public land planners and managers might focus on the following steps:

- PROBLEM SETTING. In this stage of collaboration, Gray recommends identifying key stakeholders and issues. In the context of place-based meanings, this is where key place constructs must be identified. Specifically, the focus of this stage of place-based collaboration should be on identifying constructs of place by identifying key players and using multi-directional dialog to identify issues. Following this strategy would allow for emergent place constructs to be revealed.

- DIRECTION SETTING. In this stage of collaboration, Gray illustrates the meaning-making process between stakeholders. In a place-based meanings context, this would involve recognizing differences and similarities of place constructs and attitudes toward management. Differences in place-based meanings between criterion groups at EVER include situated beliefs of place *dependence* on the resource for activity versus livelihood, use of place to *heal* from pain and tragedy, place as a space where *heritage* occurs versus an appreciation for its existence, place as *home* where local knowledge and lived experience are gained and memories and family genealogy are made, and surviving "misery" in the Everglades *frontier.* Differences in situated attitudes toward management center on perceptions of *relevance of local knowledge.* Similarities in place-based meanings at EVER include situated beliefs of recognition of cultural *heritage* and perceived *healing* as mental and emotional balance. Similarities in situated attitudes toward management across criterion groups include groups' *distrust* for each other and the perceived sense of *responsibility.* At this step, stakeholders must identify differences and similarities to establish (a) common ground and (b) a platform to identify potential issues. In the context of EVER planning, this would include recognizing the identified convergences of place meanings and situated attitudes amongst stakeholder groups as common ground and the identified divergences as potential topics of impasse.

- IMPLEMENTATION. This stage of collaboration Gray recommends institutionalizing the shared meanings of stakeholders. In a place-based context, place-based meanings identified from the previous step would be incorporated in the planning process. For public land management, this would be incorporated in management frameworks. For example, in EVER this would include managing for the five-dimensional place model (i.e., *dependence, frontier, healing, heritage,* and *home)* in the proposed General Management Plan using the Visitor Experience Resource Protection framework. Additionally, this would also necessitate the incorporation of collaborative attitudes into planning processes. The focus should be on fostering collaborative attitudes already enacted by stakeholders and developing additional collaborative attitudes. Such attitudes identified in this research include perceived *relevance of local knowledge* and *responsibility.* In EVER, this would entail providing opportunities for stakeholders to share their local knowledge and see that knowledge incorporated into the GMP through transparent processes. In addition, public land managers must be given the opportunity to see the relevance of such knowledge for integration into land planning. This would also include providing strategies for public involvement in planning and management that allows for stakeholders to act on their sense of *responsibility.* Such approaches for sharing knowledge and *responsibility* might include traditional management approaches such as public input sessions but also others such as public-private partnerships (Eagles, 2002), community canvassing, and community generated plans.

With such approaches to incorporate place-based meanings and attitudes into collaborative planning and management frameworks, one question still remains. Specifically, can incorporating place-based meanings into planning and management alleviate non-collaborative attitudes toward management and non-conservation behaviors? Such question remains unanswered. However, one truth remains – stakeholders, be they recreationists, tourism operators, or public land managers, want to be heard and will ensure their voice is heard. For example, when discussing NPS priorities with Ben, a past Miccosukee leader, he expressed his group's intention for solving environmental management problems of the Everglades through litigation when he said, "we may have to squeeze the government [NPS] to do the right thing." This example suggests the lengths stakeholder groups will go in putting forward their perspectives. Thus, continuing on without integration of stakeholder perspectives on place-based meanings may only perpetuate the present stakeholder conflict; however, by incorporating place-based meanings into planning contexts and management frameworks, protected area planners and managers might bring stakeholders one step closer to resolution.

Conclusion

This study intended on bridging understanding of place-based meanings and attitudes toward management as a way of understanding place-specific conflict. In particular, past research has called for greater understanding of place-based meanings to explain stakeholder conflicts, touting demographic data as not enough in predicting attitudes toward management (Davenport & Anderson, 2005; Kaltenborn & Williams, 1992; Vorkinn & Riese, 2001). Thus, this research extends current literature by exploring site-specific place constructs to explain geographic-specific attitudes toward management.

In particular, this research examined place-based meanings in the context of conflict over wilderness designation in EVER as proposed by the four alternatives of the General Management

Plan. Five constructs of place emerged from the data which led to collaborative and non-collaborative attitudes toward management. In addition, a place-based planning framework was identified as an approach to dispel stakeholder conflict. While the outcomes of incorporating place-based meanings into protected area planning and management remain unclear, one thing remains certain: not integrating place-meanings in these contexts will only continue the status quo of stakeholder conflict. Thus, incorporating place-based meanings in protected area planning using the suggested steps may prove merit-worthy as a tool for collaborative planning.

Table 2-1. Criterion group participants

Public land managers	Recreationists	Tourism operators
NPS administration	Airboaters	Commercial airboat captains
NPS rangers	Anglers	Commercial fishing guides
NPS interpreters/ communicators	Canoeists/Kayakers	Miccosukee tourism operation owners
NPS law Enforcement	Cyclists	Miccosukee tourism operation staff
NPS scientists	Hikers	Seminole tourism operation staff
	Hunters	Tourism operation managers
	Other motorized boat users	Tourism operation owners
	Swamp-buggy enthusiasts	

Table 2-2. Profile of participants

Name	Gender	Age	Ethnicity	County of residence	Years of residence	Criterion group
Daniel	Male	48	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	20	Public land manager
Josh	Male	30	Caucasian	Monroe	30	Recreationist
Walter	Male	43	Caucasian	Broward	43	Recreationist
Richard	Male	65	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	30	Recreationist
David	Male	47	Caucasian	Monroe	47	Tourism operator
Robert	Male	51	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	3	Tourism operator
Randy	Male	55	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	55	Tourism operator
Javier	Male	38	Hispanic	Miami-Dade	38	Tourism operator
Hank	Male	29	Native American (Miccosukee)	Miami-Dade	29	Recreationist
Joseph	Male	67	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	67	Tourism operator
Andrew	Male	56	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	4	Recreationist
Levi	Male	35	Hispanic	Miami-Dade	35	Public land manager
Samuel	Male	59	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	59	Public land manager
Frank	Male	44	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	7	Public land manager
Ray	Male	70	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	70	Recreationist
Paul	Male	29	Native American (Seminole)	Broward	29	Tourism operator
Ben	Male	90	Native American (Miccosukee)	Miami-Dade	90	Tourism operator
Darren	Male	61	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	5	Public land manager
Kirk	Male	39	Native American (Miccosukee)	Miami-Dade	39	Recreationist
Kyle	Male	31	Caucasian	Broward	31	Tourism operator
Jane	Female	39	Caucasian	Collier	6	Public land manager
Beth	Female	55	Native American (Seminole)	Broward	55	Tourism operator
Edward	Male	44	Native American	Miami-Dade	5	Tourism operator
Gina	Female	36	Caucasian	Collier	3	Public land manager
Jennifer	Female	32	Caucasian	Monroe	32	Tourism operator
Garrett	Male	35	Native American (Miccosukee)	Miami-Dade	35	Tourism operator
Questa	Female	48	Native American (Miccosukee)	Miami-Dade	48	Tourism operator
Victor	Male	32	Native American (Seminole)	Broward	4	Tourism operator
Steven	Male	44	Caucasian	Monroe	44	Tourism operator
Caleb	Male	25	Caucasian	Monroe	10	Tourism operator
Travis	Male	65	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	41	Recreationist

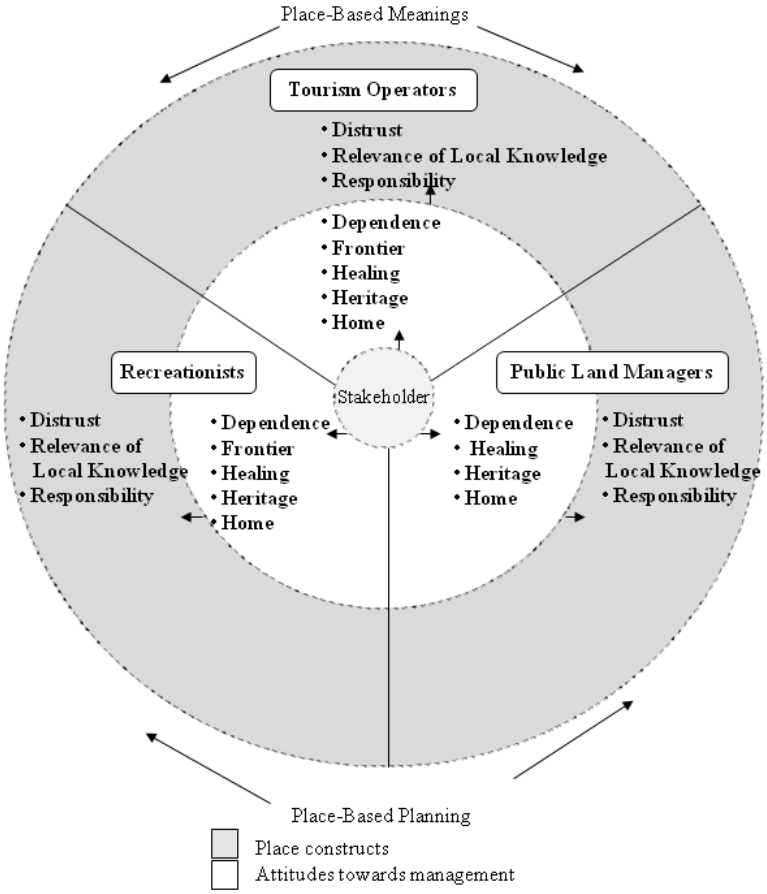


Figure 2-1. Grounded theory of place-based meanings and attitudes toward management

Figure 2-2. Photograph of the Florida Bay in EVER. This image was taken by a recreationist participant of the study. Reprinted with permission from study participant.

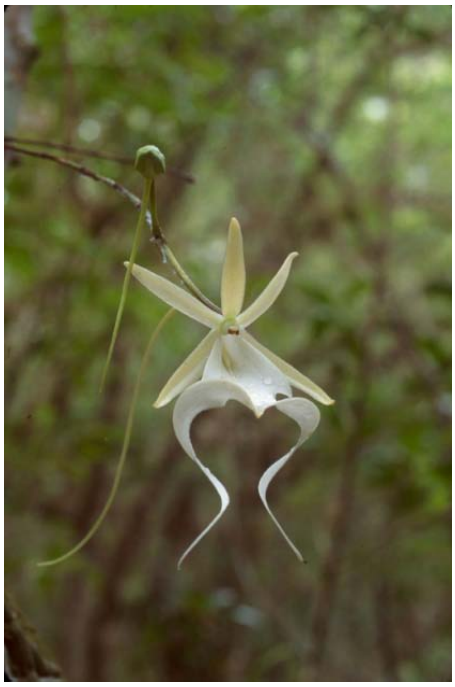


Figure 2-3. Photograph of a ghost orchid in EVER. This image was taken by a recreationist participant of the study. Reprinted with permission from study participant.

CHAPTER 3
THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE UGLY: POWER MECHANISMS IN PROTECTED AREA PLANNING

Introduction

Power as a tool of social and political action is utilized by individuals the world over. However, it remains a phenomenon without clear operationalization and understanding of the influential mechanisms. In the context of protected area planning and management, power has been addressed at a macro level of mechanization (Few, 2000; 2002). For instance, past examination of power manifestations in protected area planning has centered on stakeholder conflict and attempted to understand stakeholder response to protected area management practices through power actions. However, inquiry into the influential constructs of power mechanisms is lacking.

To address this lack of research in power mechanisms, an examination of current participatory planning practices for Everglades National Park (EVER) and stakeholder response to the proposed General Management Plan (GMP) was investigated. In particular, EVER management is in the process of drafting a management plan to address resource and visitor use experience protection. This plan contains four alternatives as mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321-4370f), with one no-action alternative and three action alternatives that focus on some degree of wilderness designation in East Everglades. According to the Wilderness Act of 1964, designated wilderness must remain "untrammeled by man" and "with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable" (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136). Thus, designation of wilderness in East Everglades by Congress, would provide conservation of ecological resources, yet require permanent recreational access restrictions and permanent closure of three existing tourism operations in East Everglades, thus limiting livelihoods and genealogic activities of many community stakeholders. Conceivably, an evident stakeholder

conflict exists based on the potential outcomes of this plan. Gateway community stakeholders and public land managers have expressed diverse reactions of varying power mechanisms in multiple public Park management forums.

Understanding power mechanisms and stakeholder attitudes toward planning and management practices is important to the future management and sustainability of EVER. For example, discerning stakeholder power and attitudes is particularly relevant at EVER as the present outlook for the greater Everglades ecosystem is uncertain due to historic unsustainable resource management with environmental impacts that continue today. In addition, past clashes between community stakeholders and public land managers have resulted in conflict with debilitating effects on conservation. For example, such power clashes resulted in federal litigation limiting management's conservation efforts and disregard for public land agency regulations compounding environmental impacts on the ecosystem. Understanding that power exists within stakeholder individuals and groups and how stakeholders utilize their own agentic power in response to management practices is integral in eliminating past power clashes from re-occurring. For instance, past community stakeholder and public land manager conflicts have rendered debilitating blows to conservation practices and collaboration. Thus, the purpose of this research was to provide evidence on the macro level that power exists in conservation planning contexts as well as provide greater understanding of the micro construction of stakeholder power mechanisms in protected area planning practices, such as GMP and proposed wilderness designation in EVER.

Literature Review

This study provides an ontological description of power and attitudes by portraying emic perceptions through a post-structural lens. In particular, contemporary understanding of post-structuralist perspective is founded on the premise of anti-structuralism and agentic power.

Within this perspective, imposed societal structures are not the life-line of support they once were and individuals are constituted by power relations, as power is the ultimate principle of social reality (Durkheim, 1964; Milner, 1991). Thus, post-structuralism infers the deconstruction of individual perceptions of power as a way of understanding reactions towards imposed structure.

This research disentangles the phenomenon of power among Everglades stakeholders as a reaction to the structuralism of proposed management plans (i.e., proposed General Management Plan alternatives and wilderness designation). Additionally, this study troubles the power phenomenon through deconstruction and subsequent reconstruction. Whereby, deconstruction consists of examination of stakeholder meanings of power mechanisms including attitudes toward land planning practices, followed by reconstructing these meanings based on causal conditions and interactional strategies of stakeholder attitudes with consequential effect on stakeholder actions of power. The following literature review provides greater understanding of the power phenomenon in the context of protected area planning as well as attitudes toward land management.

Protected Area Planning and Gateway Community Stakeholders

Social pressures on natural resources are continually expounding due to an array of social demands and impacts including human population growth extending the urban boundary to the wildland interface. Thus, understanding gateway community stakeholders' perceptions of protected area planning and management is becoming an ever more urgent dynamic in planning and management realms. Consideration of such perceptions and provision for their integration in protected area planning and management may foster future community stakeholder support for management practices. Thus, following this line of inquiry provides merit in deconstructing stakeholder conflict and potential action steps for remediation.

Current discourses on stakeholder conflict in protected areas center on divergences of land use (Little, 1994). In particular, such conflicts reveal a dichotomy of disagreement from commodity-based to ecosystem-based disputes. Specifically, commodity-based conflicts arise from protected area designation or management impacting community stakeholders' recreation and livelihood practices (Argawal & Gibson, 1999; Brown & Lipscombe, 1999; Naughton-Treves, Holland, & Brandon, 2005). In addition, ecosystem conflicts stem from the subsequent socio-cultural and environmental impacts of tourism development (Brunt & Courtney, 1999; Buckley, 2001; Dogan, 1989). Collaborative planning is often recognized as an effective approach for protected area planning (Berkes, 2004; Berkes, George, & Preston, 1991; Charnley & Poe, 2007; Furze, De Lacy, & Birckhead, 1996, Hiwasaki, 2002; Jamal & Getz, 1995; Plummer & Fennell, 2007; Selin, 1999; Turner & Berkes, 2006). However, it is also a contentious approach without effective communication (Kellert, Mehta, Ebbin, & Lichtenfeld, 2000; Trakolis, 2001; Eagles & McCool, 2002). Stakeholder relationships, respective interests, established institutions, and inter-actor interactions (Argawal & Gibson, 1999) have relevance in discerning the constructs behind conflict mechanisms. In particular, these relationships, interests, and interactions between actors involved in protected area planning become the assembly behind power mechanisms.

Power

Discourses on power occur across multiple disciplines such as sociology, geography, and psychology. Because of this transcendence of discourse across broad domains, there is no collectively accepted definition of power. However, no discussion of power is complete without reference to Marx and Foucault. In particular, Marx and Engles (1937) discuss power as a disparity between powerful and powerless as depicted in historical class struggles between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Foucault however, dismissed this simplification of power

dichotomy and described power as mechanized through relationships between individuals and institutions and thus multi-directional. For instance, Foucault (1980) wrote:

> what makes power hold good, what makes it accepted is simply the fact that it doesn't only weigh on us as a force that says 'no,' but that it traverses and produces things, it induces pleasure, forms knowledge, produces discourse. It needs to be considered as a productive network which runs through the whole social body, much more than a negative instance whose function is repression (p. 119).

Foucault also recognizes power as part of everyday life when he writes, "power is everywhere; not because it embraces everything but because it comes from everywhere… There is no binary and all-encompassing opposition between rules and ruled at the root of power relations" (1978, p. 92, 94). Thus, power is spread throughout society and is evident in the interactions of its actors as it is more than oppression but also empowerment for individual agency.

In the context of protected area planning, power is most widely studied from a political-ecology or human geography perspective using qualitative methodology (Few, 2000, 2002; Pile & Keith, 1997; Reed, 1997; Sharp, Routledge, Philo, & Paddison, 2000; Walker & Hurley, 2004). Examination of power in this context has followed two lines of inquiry: investigation of power for macro understanding of differences and potential impacts (Reed, 1997; Sharp et al, 2000) and micro examination of how power is mechanized (Few, 2000; 2002; Walker & Hurley, 2004). Those that have examined power through a micro lens have identified some of the mechanisms from which power is manifested in participatory practices for protected area planning. In particular, past research identified power manifestations through tactics of alliance formation, authority, compromise, enrollment, exclusion, force, influence, persuasion, manipulation, and withdrawal (Bachrach & Baratz, 1970; Few, 2000, 2002).

In addition, power has also been described as acts of containment enacted by protected area planners to control participation by providing community stakeholders an opportunity to become

involved in protected area planning, but containing their decision-making power (Few, 2001) and derailment by powerful interest groups involved in community based approaches to achieve private interests outside of collaboration (Walker & Hurley, 2004). As such, power is used to affect conflict (Bachrach & Baratz, 1970; Dahrendorf, 1959) or convergence. Actions of authority, force, and influence, persuasion, manipulation and exclusion suggest the conflictive nature of power where Marx's dichotomy between powerful and powerless is played out. However, power also holds use for convergence where shared needs and wants become the mode of power negotiations between individuals and groups. Tactics of alliance formation and compromise, illustrate actions of such convergence. Thus, power is used as a tool of conflict and convergence to negotiate personal interests based on situated attitudes and shared beliefs.

Contemporary understanding of power in conservation contexts has led to greater understanding of power differences and impacts, as well as the mechanisms that lead to actions of power. However, more research is needed on the complex variety of mechanisms influential on power. Further inquiry into these mechanisms, such as attitudes toward protected area planning, is important in understanding future support of management practices.

Stakeholder Attitudes of Protected Area Planning

The concept of attitudes has received wide attention as a psychological concept rendering a plethora of definitions. In particular, Fishbein and Ajzen (1975) define attitude as "a response to an exogenous event, object or stimulus." Past scholars examining the concept of attitudes toward protected area planning have focused on practices within national forest management (Larson & Santelmann, 2007; Manning, Valliere, & Minteer, 1999). Such research concentrated on descriptive studies of community stakeholder support and opposition to natural resource management. Evident support for management practices (Jacobson & Marynowski, 1997; Nicholas, Thapa, & Ko, 2009; Reading et al, 1994; Solecki, 1998; Steel et al., 1998; Tarrant et

al, 1997) and opposition for conservation initiatives exist (Dutcher, Finley, Luloff, & Johnson, 2004; Manning, Valliere, Minteer, 1999; Nicholas, Thapa, & Pennington-Gray, 2009; Shindler, List, & Steel, 1993; Shindler, Steel, & List, 1996). Particularly, community stakeholders disputed management of forests for single uses (Manning, Valliere, Minteer, 1999), the lack of tested ecosystems knowledge, management decisions based on politics, lack of public input, lack of access to wilderness areas for livelihood practices, lack of priority for community economic well-being, management's narrow focus on individual parts of forests (e.g., species) (Shindler, List, Steel, 1993; Shindler, Steel, & List, 1996), and land restrictions (Larson & Santelmann, 2007). Conceptual examination of attitudes toward management as power mechanisms in protected area planning remains remiss.

Understanding stakeholder attitudes towards management as power mechanisms in planning domains is particularly important as stakeholders are theorized to maintain power to influence decisions (Mitchell, Agle, & Wood, 1997). This agentic power is evidenced in stakeholder theory, originating in business management disciplines, which postulates "corporation as an organizational entity through which numerous and diverse participants accomplish multiple, and not always entirely congruent, purposes" (Donaldson & Preston, 1995, p.70). Moreover, this theory is based on the understanding of a "stakeholder" as "those groups without whose support the organization would cease to exist" (Freeman, 1984, p. 31) and the relationship between these individuals should be considered for effective management of the corporation. Stakeholder theory also asserts that stakeholders with "with legitimate interests participating in an enterprise do so to obtain benefits" (Donaldson & Preston, 1995, p. 68) and no set of interests or benefits dominates the other, implying agency in power relationships between stakeholders.

While tenets of stakeholder collaboration (Pinel, 2009; Weible, 2008), shared governance (Jetoft, Son, & Bjorkan, 2007), and planning theory (Lane, 2001) have been applied to protected area planning, application of stakeholder theory in protected area planning is minimal. However, these applications of stakeholder participation in planning domains hold relevance for the applicability of stakeholder theory in these same realms. For instance, Lane (2001) suggests repositioning protected area planning for more decentralized processes which emphasize empowerment and shared responsibility. In addition, Weible (2008) suggests collaborative planning is dependent on effective stakeholder participation and expectations of participation affect the success of the collaborative effort. These insights reverberate in the underpinnings of stakeholder theory, first by recognizing agentic power exists among stakeholders and second acknowledging shared participation between stakeholders in a collaborative process has the potential to dictate the effectiveness of protected area planning. Thus, understanding for the stakeholders involved in planning and their power of influence to affect decisions is important to consider for protected area planning initiatives.

Purpose of the Study

This research intended on extending contemporary understanding of power through further examination of power constructs and mechanisms. In particular, this study examined power as a behavioral consequence of attitudes toward protected area planning, by exploring the conceptual underpinnings of attitudes across community and management stakeholder groups. Two research questions were formulated to address the research purpose:

- How is power manifested by stakeholders of EVER?
- What is the relationship between stakeholder power manifestations and attitudes toward public land management planning practices, such as the proposed GMP and wilderness designation?

Methods

This research employed a qualitative methodology to explore, indentify, interpret, describe, and develop a theory related to power and attitudes toward protected area planning. Two sampling techniques comprised the approach to identify the study sample. In particular, criterion and snowball sampling were used to identify potential study participants. A select set of criteria were employed in criterion sampling to ensure a wide representation of study participants across recreation, tourism, and public land management groups in EVER. Specifically, the following criteria were employed: a) current and past users of the Park for recreation and livelihood who reside within the four counties within and around the Park (i.e., Broward, Collier, Miami-Dade, and Monroe); b) tourism operators (owners/employees operating within EVER or in protected areas surrounding the Park; c) National Park Service field and administrative staff of EVER. In addition to criterion sampling, snowball-sampling was used to identify potential study participants representative of varying levels of involvement in protected area planning (Table 3-1). Study participants represented multiple private organizations and clubs (e.g., environmental, recreation, and livelihood) as well as Miccosukee and Seminole tribes (i.e., members and leaders). Using these sampling techniques, 31 participants comprised the study sample. Sampling was conducted until theoretical saturation was reached (Strauss & Corbin, 1998).

A profile of participants portrays participants' gender, age, ethnicity, county of residence, years of residence, and criterion group (Table 3-2; Appendix B for socio-demographic table). Specifically, the sample was predominantly male (n = 26) and ranged in ages from 25 to 90. In addition, participants ranged in length of residence within the four counties of south Florida from three to 90 years.

Data Collection

This study included a two-phase research design for data collection. Data collection for phase one was conducted between May and August of 2007, while that for phase two was collected between May and August of 2008. Data collection included three-fold techniques: interviews (i.e., semi-structured and informal), participant observation, and collection of archival documents. A socio-demographic survey was also utilized.

The semi-structured interview protocol used to interview participants included multiple open-ended questions related to their involvement in the GMP planning process, the proposed GMP alternatives, wilderness designation in EVER, and land management priorities (Appendix C). For example, some questions included:

1. What is your involvement in the General Management Plan (GMP) planning process, wilderness designation, or other land management processes?
2. How do you share your ideas regarding land planning?
3. How is your input incorporated into park planning?
4. What are some other strategies you've used to become involved?
5. What do you think about the proposed wilderness designation of East Everglades?
6. How do you describe land management priorities for the Park?
7. How do these priorities affect your life, community or the ecosystem?

Length of interview time and location were determined by the study participants. Interviews ranged from 30 minutes up to 5 hours and were conducted in various locations within EVER and outside of the Park. For example, locations included several private swamp buggy, jeep, and airboat tours of the Park and surrounding lands, private residences within tribal communities and municipal residential settings, NPS visitor centers, restaurants, municipal parks, NPS staff offices, various tourism operation locations, and one interview conducted via the telephone. All interviews were mechanically recorded using a digital voice recorder, with consent from study participants, to ensure accuracy. In addition, note-taking was used during the interview to assist with probing questions and after the interview to inform analysis. All interviews were transcribed

shortly after recording and a grounded theory constant comparison analysis and theoretical sampling were used to inform future interviews (Strauss & Corbin, 1998).

Participant observations of various field activities were employed to elucidate stakeholder exhibitions of power strategies employed in stakeholder interactions. Such observations involved attendance at NPS public input meetings, NPS visitor center ranger tours and interpretation, commercial airboat group tours, and commercial airboat operations captains shift meetings. More specifically, participation involved active involvement in tours and meetings. In addition, selected individuals involved in these activities were informally interviewed to provide clarification and deeper insight into management priorities, park planning impacts to their land use, and their involvement in the GMP planning process. Note-taking was used during and after observations as well as after informal interviews to increase understanding of stakeholder interactions.

Archival documents were also collected to add to the understanding of research purpose. In particular, these included videos of public input sessions previously video recorded by the National Park Service on the General Management Plan for EVER. These videos were obtained through secondary sedimentation by NPS staff. Treatment of video recordings included transcription of spoken word.

Data Analysis

Grounded theory analysis, specifically as specified by Strauss and Corbin (1998), was used to analyze all data. Qualitative analysis software (i.e., Atlas.ti 5.5) was utilized to facilitate the grounded theory coding and mapping processes. The three steps of grounded theory analysis, open, axial, and selective coding were implemented to arrive at the concluding grounded theory. Open coding was conducted by way of a line-by-line analysis of the data, identifying meaningful units and in-vivo codes. This process made way for the data to be deconstructed with similar

concepts combined into categories, resulting in 39 emergent categories. Axial coding allowed for the refining of codes (e.g., *distrust)* by identifying properties (e.g., the historicity of *distrust*) and dimensions of properties (e.g., near or distant history of distrust). These properties served as categories and the dimensions served as subcategories which were related to each other based on a "paradigm scheme" (Strauss & Corbin, 1998). This step is where categories were examined for causal conditions influential on actions/interactions and the mapping process of grounded theory began. This axial coding step allowed for the original 39 categories to be filtered and folded into 21 categories and a rudimentary map to emerge. Selective coding was used to further refine the categories and tighten the grounded theory map around one central category. This resulted in the 21 categories previously identified in the axial step to be collapsed into 18 categories and a polished grounded theory map to emerge (Figure 3-1). These categories include situated attitudes as causal conditions (i.e., *distrust, conflict, support,* and *acceptance*) and manifestations of power as actions (i.e., *alliance, compromise, enrollment, exclusion, force, influence, resistance,* and *withdrawal*). Comparisons of the identified categories amongst criterion groups were also conducted, resulting in a theoretical model of stakeholder attitudes and power.

Throughout the coding process, two additional grounded theory techniques were utilized. During the three-step coding process, a constant comparison analysis was conducted to ensure the coding was reflective of the raw data. In addition, gaps in the sampling profile identified through the analysis were remedied through the use of theoretical sampling. This technique allowed for the recognition of potential study participants not identified through criterion and snowball sampling. From these analyses and techniques, a theoretical model of stakeholder attitudes and power mechanisms emerged.

Validation

Standardized measures of qualitative validation were used to ensure rigors of truth were adhered to throughout the research process. These included data collection triangulation, mechanical recording of data, member checking, and external audit (McMillan & Schumacher, 2006).

Validation of the data collection process was determined through a four-fold approach. In particular, triangulation of collection methods was used to ensure multiple voices for deconstruction of socio-political context. Semi-structured interviews were mechanically recorded to ensure accuracy of verbatim accounts. Each participant was given the opportunity to member-check transcribed interviews to review, make revisions, and approve. While many participants expressed interest in this process, only four participated by returning revised transcripts. Such a small participation in the member-check process may be explained by several possibilities. In particular, participants may have received the transcript and had no revisions to make, lack experience in social research and not granted full consideration of the impacts of this research, or the detailed transcription may have affected the participants, hindering their response. Lastly, an external audit was conducted to ensure validation of the research design. A panel of academic experts without affiliation to this study served as reviewers of study methodology and provided comments to strengthen the research design.

In regards to validation of the data analysis process, the external audit process was also used to review the analyses. In particular, a panel of qualitative researchers reviewed the analyses and provided support for the emergent findings. In addition, a constant comparative method across the complete data set was used to confirm the findings reflected the data.

Subjectivity

Past experience and knowledge on behalf of the researcher had the potential to affect the research process, thus this researcher extended determination to ensure the reduction of bias. For instance, this researcher harbored previous knowledge on the topic of protected area planning and community involvement, based on past experience. In particular, such experiences include personal participation in protected area land use as a recreationist and tourism operator. While such participation provided knowledge and understanding of planning and involvement, little was previously known by this researcher on mechanisms and manifestations of power. In particular, keeping with grounded theory principles for data analysis required this researcher not conduct a complete literature review prior to the investigation. However, this researcher was aware of the potential influence of previous knowledge on the topic of power and attitudes toward management and took the initiative to reduce her own bias from entering the study.

Having an awareness of these layers of subjective experience and knowledge allowed the researcher to pre-empt her own values in planning and involvement contexts to impact bias on this study and made effort to reduce such bias. For instance, she ensured participants' multiple voices were heard in the data collection and analyses process by reminding herself of her potential bias and practicing two skills. In particular, she routinely used probing questions in the interview process to elucidate participant meanings of power and attitudes toward planning practices. In addition, she conducted constant comparative analysis to ensure multiple voices emerged from the data analysis process.

Results

Data analysis revealed emergent constructs of attitudes towards management mechanizing specific power manifestations. Selected quotes will be presented to illustrate these findings.

Attitudes as Power Mechanisms across Criterion Groups

Participant attitudes as power mechanisms were evident across criterion groups. In particular, these attitudes provided the platform through which power was manifested, thus are referred to as power mechanisms. These mechanisms will be discussed in detail along with divergences and convergences across criterion groups.

Attitudes

Several situated attitudes emerged from the data as categories of interactional strategies. In particular, these attitudes center on perceived *distrust*, perceptions of *conflict*, *support* for management practices, personal *responsibility*, and *resignation*.

Attitudes of *distrust* emerged across every criterion group. Specifically, recreationists and tourism operators spoke of *distrust* of the NPS' secretive agenda and practices, while public land managers shared *distrust* shaped from past negative encounters with community stakeholders.

Recreationists and tourism operators shared similar sentiments of *distrust* when they shared their perspectives of management "not dealing with fair play," practicing questionable management, and not keeping their promises. In particular, evident concerns of inequity in NPS dealings existed as confirmed in an interview with Andrew, a recreational group leader, who said: "There is that concern that Federal agencies are not dealing with above with fair play. We particularly feel like that's the case with the National Park Service . . . [NPS] have their own agenda and they aren't always up front about what it is." *Distrust* is further evidenced in a quote from an interview with Kirk, a Miccosukee recreational hunter, who questioned management practices when he said: "then they get no floodgates on the south side of Loop road and the waters always perfect… no matter how much rain they get it's always perfect and there's no floodgates. So that's weird." These sentiments of *distrust* are also echoed in the voices of the tourism participants who expressed attitudes of *distrust* based on concerns that management has

the authority to take whatever they want from stakeholders, such as private property, recreational access, and traditional heritage. For example, Kyle, a fishing guide and life-long resident of south Florida, expressed this *distrust* when he said:

> everything's done on the back door. In other words, if they want something they've already made the plan, and they don't even tell you. And they make you think that the plan might or might not happen, but it's pretty much already set in stone. They just gotta figure out how they're gonna do it, legally.

Joseph, a commercial tourism owner, also shared this sentiment of *distrust* based on concerns of losing his business to wilderness designation of East Everglades as proposed in the GMP. He shared:

> this is part of the glades history and this is part of what made the Everglades. People came out here and they stayed here. They hunted here, they fished here, they run moonshine here, and this was part of history of this Everglades. Now you're talking about taking your eraser and erasing all them that doesn't exist. Then that means that your Everglades don't exist . . . So if you wipe out all their history because it's inconvenient and nobody's living there and it's a benefit to nobody, then you've wiped out part of the history of the 'Glades.

Park Service staff expressed perceptions of *distrust;* however, their attitudes centered on past negative encounters with community stakeholders. For instance, public land managers expressed perceptions of community stakeholders maintaining historical resentments toward public land managers for past wrongdoings. This is illustrated in the following quote taken from an interview with Samuel, a NPS scientist, who said:

> there's some people you talk to about things like that . . . "Why'd you close my granddaddy's fishing hole?" "Well, if you if that's what you want to pass on to your child other than the positive aspects of what maybe could be there, and that that Park is still there, and that you can go use that Park, other than what's wrong with the world.

In addition, public land managers expressed situated attitudes of *distrust* which emerged from bearing witness of other stakeholders' past negative behaviors of "cheating" the Park through participation in illegal behaviors. For example, an interview with Daniel, a NPS law enforcement officer, revealed "ways that people cheat the Park":

> they break regulations. For example, you know the fish aren't big enough or they wanna take home extras, more than they should. They want to sneak in and poach some lobsters, 'cause you can't take lobsters in the Park . . . So people can sneak in and you know catch a whole bunch of lobster and sneak back out.

An additional situated attitude to emerge from the data centered on participants' perceived stakeholder *conflict* which manifests in a dichotomy of commodity and ecosystem-based arguments. Specifically, recreationist and tourism participants perceived the Everglades resources as a commodity that provides recreational experiences or livelihoods and thus conflict emerges from lack of access to this commodity, while public land managers and indigenous recreationists expressed concerns for an ecosystem-based conflict where the health of the ecosystem is the focal point of the conflict.

Recreation and tourism operator participants shared a commodity–based perception of *conflict* based on attitudes that the NPS is continually restricting access to park resources that provide a commodity for enjoyment and financial income. This is evident in a statement taken from an interview with Walter, an airboat hunter and life-long resident of south Florida, who spoke of his recreational access being restricted.

> when I was a kid it was nothing to see 200, 300 airboats on opening day of hunting season. It's not that way anymore. They've [NPS] restricted it. We used to be able to run dogs down south of Loop. They've done away with that . . . They're gonna take, and take, and take, and take until they outlaw airboats, they outlaw swamp buggies, and until they can just put you on foot to run 500 miles through the Everglades.

Commodity-based *conflict* was also evident amongst tourism participants who spoke of needing resources for livelihood purposes. Randy, a life-time commercial airboat tourism owner, spoke of the commodity–based *conflict* when he said "the government wants to protect the land, they don't wanna be in business to run it." Others support this attitude of commodity *conflict* over livelihood losses. For example, Joseph, a commercial airboat tourism operation owner, spoke about his traditional frogging in the Park to provide frog legs for his restaurant, but this

was eliminated with the East Everglades expansion and now he has to look elsewhere for this livelihood resource. This same individual shared concerns for losing additional income through wilderness designation when he shared: “it’s gonna cut a very big chunk of my livelihood off, okay. If you realize the difference in what I charge for 40 to 45 [minute] ride as to oppose to an hour to two hours, okay, makes a big difference, real quick.”

Attitudes of ecosystem-based *conflict* were also evident across indigenous recreationists and public land managers. For Native American recreationists, cultural beliefs regarding the health of the ecosystem transcend into contemporary attitudes as verified in this comment from an interview with Kirk, a Miccosukee recreational hunter, who spoke of environmental impacts from mismanagement.

> like the chemicals that they [agriculture] put in here today and how they [public agencies] try to move water around. Back when I was a kid this side used to be actually awesome for riding and hunting and all that. Now, the deer, it gets about a foot deeper, or they sometimes they flood it and the deer get stuck out in that, or they move out, some of them get trapped on these islands . . . I grew up eating the deer, the fish, the turtles. Now you gotta worry about getting cancer from them.

Public land managers also expressed attitudes of ecosystem-based *conflict.* For instance, Gina, a Park scientist, discussed stakeholder *conflict* in terms of environmental impacts when she said:

> the biggest concerns that we’ve got is . . . recreational use within Everglades National Park . . . Boating and fishing . . . is the big recreational use in this Park . . . so using those and the increase in the use of that thing obviously can have impacts on the resource.

Daniel, a NPS law enforcement officer, also spoke of this ecosystem-based *conflict* when he discussed environmental impacts caused by powerboating in Florida Bay. He shared how such impacts are furthered by delays from governmental processes and lawsuits when he said:

> every day there’s more people that are cuttin’ their trenches across that flat . . .So if it’s another five years down the road and we get to the GMP and we finally say “Okay, we’re gonna have this pole or troll zone.” Well, that’s five more years of damage. And then if we get lawsuits and we can’t implement that then it’s another five years. So then we win the lawsuits, we can implement it, but now we’ve gotta write the regulations and stuff. So it’s another 2 to 3 years.

Contrary to attitudes of *conflict*, were attitudes of *support*, which were expressed by recreationist and tourism participants. Recreationists and tourism participants discussed *support* for planning practices and individual public land managers.

For instance, Andrew, a recreational organizational leader, presented this *support* when he said "no matter what they do, they're never gonna please everybody. So, there's always gonna be somebody they're pissing off." Tourism participants also *supported* NPS planning practices by expressing how they foster community capital. For example, Randy, a commercial airboat tourism owner, shared this story about his experience with a NPS public input meeting:

> that meeting actually got kind of emotional for me because . . . I didn't know that people were going to this meeting and they were sticking up for businesses on the Trail. And I was surprised because a lot of these people I don't even know . . . So when they e-mail or they get up there and talk and they say what they felt at that point . . . I'm doing a good thing . . . there's a cause to this to keep this going. And it's for not just for me . . . the people of South Florida are saying "Hey, this is where we our parents brought us out here and then now we're bringing our kids out here."

In addition, recreationists indicated attitudes of *support* for individual public land managers. For instance, an interview with Ray, an angler, revealed his perception of particular public land managers' efforts to understand his "plight." He said: "I think that _____ [public land manager] is very cognizant of the recreationists' plight . . . I know that he's gone out with some of the salt water guides and looked at the areas down there that they were talking about, restricting some areas." Tourism operators also discussed *support* for individual public land managers as evident in this quote from Randy, a commercial airboat tourism owner, who said: "I think he listens to everybody whether it's private business or whether its people off the streets or what not. I've seen here a couple of times. He come here, he actually started talkin' to the customers and stuff. So, he's a good person."

Alongside these attitudes of *support*, exist a general sense of *responsibility* from each criterion group; however, the context of this *responsibility* differs between groups. In particular,

recreationists and public land managers spoke of *responsibility* to the natural resources and tourism operators uniquely expressed *responsibility* to the Park.

Recreationists spoke of wanting to "protect it [EVER] for future generations." For example, Josh, a recreational angler, shared his role in communicating EVER restoration to others when he said: "as stewards of the land . . . I think it's important that you know I talk to everybody I can get them to understand the issues that are involved." These sentiments reverberated among the Native American participants who resided within the Park. In particular, indigenous recreationists spoke of their sense of *responsibility* to the environment as evidenced from this quote taken from an interview with Hank, a Miccosukee traditionalist, who participates in cultural practices:

> as another part of our creation story, the Birth Maker told us it's also our responsibility to take care of the land and to make to ensure its well being . . . My clan, the otter clan, we have certain rituals that are specific to our clan. And one of the ways that we cleanse ourselves, ritually, is to just go out there and swim in the water and dunk ourselves beneath the water four times . . . I have to make sure that the water's there . . . the land is there, the trees are there, so I can build my house, so I can plant my corn, so I can go swimming.

Similar to that of the recreationists, public land managers expressed sentiments of *responsibility* to the environment. These individuals spoke of their jobs providing them the opportunity to act *responsibly.* In particular, an interview with Jane, an NPS interpreter, revealed her sense of *responsibility* as a passion. She shared: "my livelihood is secondary to the meanings that these lands offer . . . my livelihood is in a way my passion and that is to encourage the stewardship when you're visiting with people."

Like recreationists and public land managers, tourism operators also expressed a sense of *responsibility*. However, unlike these groups, their sense of *responsibility* was to the Park. Tourism operators spoke about wanting to "give back" to the Park or beliefs that they "owe it" to the Park. For instance, Javier, a commercial tourism manager, shared his sense of *responsibility*

for the Park in an interview, when he said: “I owe it to it [EVER]. The only reason I live and you live is because of this around us.” This sentiment is supported in another interview statement by Randy, a commercial tourism owner, who shared his sense of *responsibility* when he said:

> I owe something for being here almost 40 years . . . other people in business are saying, ‘Why are you dealing with the government, just go outside and run your airboat operation outside and you won’t have any problems.’ And I feel like the visitors are visiting, you know, the National Parks and the National Parks are falling apart. Then that’s a bad reputation for the United States, so somebody has to step in.

In addition to the previously discussed emergent attitudes, *resignation* also became evident. Interestingly, only recreationists and public land managers expressed sentiments of *resignation*, specifically from “the fight.”

For instance, recreationists discussed *resignation* of continuing “the fight” against management, because nothing can be done to change this situation. Evidence of this is manifest in an interview statement from Walter, a recreational hunter, who described his past adventures disregarding Park regulations and encounters with NPS law enforcement. He said: “Now… I follow the laws, because you know what, it’s just not worth it. I’m not gonna go to jail. I’m not gonna get no fines and stuff . . . there’s nothing you can do… you’re not gonna get out of it.” Others supported this *resignation* of not being able to “make a difference” as evidenced in a quote taken from an interview with Richard, an Everglades angler, who said: “I’m a normal person like everybody else and . . . you don’t think that one person can make a difference, which is . . . everybody’s feeling when they sit on the couch and watch five o’clock news. We don’t like things but we’re just trying to survive.”

Public land managers also expressed *resignation* from “the fight.” For instance, Frank, a NPS manager, spoke about his acceptance of past wrongs wrought by the NPS. In an interview, he shared: “I personally think that there’s many cases and many National Parks were established by means that are really not acceptable. But nothing you can do about that now. So, some of that is

just unfortunate part of history." In this example, he has accepted these past wrongs and *resigned* to an attitude that nothing can be done about it. Such *resignation* was also manifested among public land managers in regards to their communication with community residents. For these individuals, they have given up on communicating with stakeholders. In particular, an interview with Samuel, a NPS scientist, revealed this sentiment of resignation when he shared how some of his peers have responded to communications with stakeholders: "some people say 'I've had enough of you guys… no matter what I say to you, you don't listen,' so why should I say anything."

Power Manifestations across Criterion Groups

Power mechanisms (i.e., attitudes) led to emergent power manifestations across criterion groups. In particular, power manifestations consist of actions brought to bear from the identified attitudes. These power manifestations include the following eight constructs: *alliance, compromise, enrollment, exclusion, force, influence, resistance,* and *withdrawal.* These power manifestations will be discussed in detail along with divergences and convergences across criterion groups.

Recreational participants were the only group to articulate power manifestations involving the formation of *alliances. Alliances* are actions taken by actors to unite forces to progress shared interests (e.g., partnerships). Formation of *alliances* was spoken of routinely by recreationists in their interactions with private organizations, other recreationists, and to a lesser extent, federal agencies. One such example comes from Andrew, a recreational organization leader, who shared his efforts to maintain *alliance* with public agencies when he said: "we were invited to speak and at the Everglades Coalition's annual meeting… I said all the good things for the _____ [agency] you know and they . . . said, 'you were fantastic'." Another example comes from Ray, another recreational organization leader, who shared his efforts to inform other anglers about

management restrictions and practices. He posted a sign at a popular fishing location that read: "Attention these canals are temporarily open. Closing dates to be announced!" followed by his name and contact information. This is the response he received from his sign and efforts to form *alliances*:

> last month I was contacted by three different groups of people, two groups that were from South Carolina and one group was from Alabama . . . they called me and they said… first I wanna know what the story is on the canals and number two, I wanna know why the fishing is so lousy this year. And so I tell 'em about the story about the canals and then the reason the fishing has been bad these past few months is because of the water levels has been held so high.

It should also be noted that members of recreation organizations attempted to form *alliances* with this researcher by assisting with the research process (e.g., offering additional contacts without being asked), spending countless hours touring this researcher through the Everglades (e.g., airboat, swamp buggy, ATV), and invitations to personal events.

In terms of manifestations of resistance, recreationist participants were again the only group to express this power strategy. *Resistance* is best described as a call to question. In the context of recreationists' use of *resistance* as a power manifestation, they are defying the NPS to prove them wrong. In particular, recreationists *resisted* management restrictions and propositions by challenging their competence to enforce laws and manage. For instance, this example comes from Josh, a recreational hunter, who said "I can launch my airboat in the National Park at night and slay 50 deer and put 'em on the airboat take 'em home and I'll never get caught." Others *resist* management's lack of research to support their management propositions. This example comes from a power boater and lifelong resident of south Florida. At a public input session for the GMP, his wife read from a prepared statement, a letter written to the Department of the Interior and the Senate. His letter had this to say:

> one of the stated reasons for the plans changes is that operation of our boats in the Park is destroying the sea grasses . . . that is as erroneous as the assumption that the moon is made of cheese. . . Further, there has not ever been any scientific study which serves to substitute such an accusation.

Power manifestations of *compromise* also emerged from the data, particularly from tourism and public land manager participants. *Compromise* is the mutual agreement on a common issue. This is illustrated by tourism operators who expressed commodity–based conflict attitudes due to livelihood restrictions from the proposed GMP. Such individuals discussed their willingness to alter current practices and relinquish current access to East Everglades. For instance, this quote from an interview with Robert, a commercial airboat captain, shows his willingness to make changes in their practices in exchange for continued business:

> we're willing to agree to stay in a small area. We're willing to agree . . . [on] making the boats as efficient as possible . . . the best things that are available to us, that we can buy, we'll use them all. We'll pay for 'em all. We'll build whatever you need us to build, but let us do what we're doing 'cause we know it's a good thing.

Others endorse wilderness designation in portions of East Everglades, leaving parts available for them to continue to operate their tourism businesses. This is evident in a quote taken from an interview with Joseph, a commercial tourism owner, who said:

> but you gotta realize is this bottom part, wouldn't hurt for it to be wilderness. The bottom half of it, it wouldn't hurt at all. And it could be wilderness and we'd still be able to come down to like say this point right here, see. Once you get past that point in the dry season, all you're doing is bumpin' rocks anyway, so then it's useless.

In addition, public land managers also described actions of power as *compromise.* Primarily, such actions focused on their willingness to make accommodations for community residents. For example, an interview with Frank, a NPS manager, reveals past practices of overturning their own decisions when appealed by community residents. He shared:

> we do have the ability to maybe reconsider something that might have been a wrong done wrong to somebody. But that wouldn't be something like land ownership or something that's, you know, more permanent decision. But if it's some kind of policy . . . depending on the type of issue that's occurring it could be something that could be modified or overturned or changed and we've done that.

On this same vein of *compromise* through accommodating community residents, public land managers spoke about making too much accommodation for these individuals in regards to the GMP. For instance, this quote comes from an interview with Daniel, a NPS law enforcement officer, who believes Park managers have given away too much in regards to accommodating recreational land use over preserving environmental resources. He shared:

> after that first round of stuff [GMP alternatives proposals] we moved from, okay this is what the Park was meant to be, and this is how we can protect it, and this is how we can allow people in there to enjoy it without destroying it. And now we're over here at well, this is not a National Park, this is a county Park. This was set aside not for preserving this pristine wilderness full of wildlife, it was set aside as a place to go fishing.

In addition to power manifestations of *compromise* emerged those of *enrollment.* Interestingly, tourism participants were the only group to express actions of *enrollment.* In the context of protected area planning, *enrollment* is best described as an individual or group inviting others not associated with their context to join them in advancing their cause. This is contrary to *alliance* as here individuals/groups do not share common interests. For example, tourism operators expressed actions to *enroll* other members into their network, particularly visitors of the Park, such as legislative folk and the general populace. In informal interviews, commercial airboat captains shared how they "never know who will be on my boat" as it could be someone with influential power and they would seize the opportunity to share their perspective and *enroll* them into their cause. In an interview, Steven, a commercial airboat captain, shared his actions of visitor *enrollment*: "we try to give them the best experience and teach as much as we can. And you know, we're preparing now to get you know them involved, you know through letters, you know to speak their mind."

In terms of power manifestations of *exclusion,* again recreationist participants were the only group to express such actions. In this context, *exclusion* is the purposeful segregation of an individual or group from participation. Such practices were discussed amongst members of groups, such as environmental organizations and recreation clubs. For example, recreationists spoke of being *excluded* by environmentalists who advocate the removal of recreationists from the land through litigation. Travis, a recreational angler, had this to say about such efforts: "I don't think that you should remove the people completely in order to keep this pristine environment . . . they [NPS] received a lot of complaints from the environmentalists and it seems that the environmentalists are the ones that do the most I mean they holler the loudest and they're the ones that are heard." In addition, a quote from an interview with Richard, a kayak paddler, reveals personal experiences of *exclusion:*

> I got on the Florida Sportsmen forum which is the powerboat community forum and tried to be the person that was speaking out for the paddling community. 'Cause I was supporting alternative E . . . alternative A was what I call that do nothing plan, which wasn't acceptable to me at all, but that's what the entire Power boating community wanted . . . and I pissed them off by putting the word sportsmen in quotation marks every time I said Florida sportsmen . . . and they just went wild . . . Even the forum moderator posted a picture of Hitler and said this is a guy that would be in favor of alternative E . . . There was threats like you know, 'if we ever see you out there you'll be a speed bump with our powerboat' this kind of stuff.

Each criterion group discussed power manifestations reflective of *force. Force* involves actions of strength to bring about change. In particular, each group discussed actions of *force* to ensure their voice is heard. For instance, Hank, a Miccosukee tribal member, discussed the tribal voice being heard in management forums when he shared "it is heard, we do have venues, we do have forums, and if it's not we make sure it is." When asked how the tribe ensures their voice is heard, his answer: "lawsuits." Ben, a Miccosukee tribal leader shared his sentiment on lawsuits as a tool of *force* to "squeeze the government [NPS] to do the right thing." Recreationists with memberships in environmental groups also spoke of *force* to ensure their voice is heard. Travis,

also shared how the only reason he joined a particular environmental group was because of their political clout and shared "they are associated with a big law firm, a big major law firm. And they're . . . the one's that will step in and file a lawsuit that stops stupidity."

Tourism operators also described actions of *force* in terms of exposure. In fact, tourism operators discussed their own strategies for exposing stakeholder-management conflict through the media. For instance, David, a commercial airboat captain, shared in an interview how he approaches powerful people who interfere with his approach to "do the right thing for the ecosystem." He first will "try the nice way. If that person doesn't want to listen, doesn't want to talk, you know, and doesn't want to agree, or try to understand… you go at 'em with whatever you can, media, you know. You just basically go ahead and you expose them." Other tourism operators share his sentiments of exposure and have implemented these actions in the past. For example, this quote comes from Joseph, a commercial airboat tourism owner, who when threatened by loss of property through a "Declaration of Take" from the NPS, utilized the media to expose the conflict. He shared:

> that's when I made over 200 tapes and sent them to every Congressman, every Senator, and every news media. So channel 10 did things nationwide, channel seven did news, Times did front cover and five pages, Miami Herald did the cover. I do a lot of stuff with fashion [and] movie people. They called the Governor. The Governor called down and all of a sudden I got a nice little letter one day that said Mr. _____ [his name] we're finding that people are aware of airboats in the Everglades and would like to talk to you.

Moreover, public land managers clearly delineated their own actions of *force* when interacting with recreationists and tourism operators. Samuel, a NPS scientist and life-long resident of south Florida, said:

> most of those guys, a lot of people that are land users and recreational people . . . a lot of 'em feel that they know more than the professionals . . . they really think that the way that they would do it would be the best way to do it. And so, what you're trying to do is you're trying to convert them all the time to do these things. So, what you do is you do *force* you really end up *forcing* 'em. You say, you know "We're gonna do closed areas and we're gonna see what happens and if it improves then isn't that a good thing?"

This sentiment of *forcing* stakeholders to "convert" to the NPS' way of thinking is further evidenced in the following quote taken from an interview with Levi, a NPS manager, who said: "with a lot of these things you've gotta bring 'em kicking and screaming and court fights." In this statement he describes the NPS' role in public involvement as *forceful*.

Each criterion group also spoke of their own use of *influence* on decision-makers. *Influence* is best understood as affecting change without the use of *force.* For instance, recreationists spoke of their *influence* in expanding their stakeholder network by speaking at conferences hosted by non-profit environmental organizations, inviting the general public to visit their tribal community, and lobbying federal and state legislature. Ray, a recreational angler who belongs to an organization that actively communicates with decision-makers in the NPS regarding recreation concerns, had this to say of his own *influence* in such communications:

> we've had people come down from Washington from the Department the Interior to fish with us . . . they go out and they feel like they're roughing it, you know. If you're lucky, they'll get hit with a little bit of a rain squall. They can go back to Washington and tell everybody how they were out in the Everglades with the fishermen. But at the same token, now they know they can connect a face to it, you know. We're not just an organization anymore, we take the time to talk to them before and after about things.

Tourism operators expressed their practices of *influence* by writing letters to legislatives, speaking for public record at public meetings, and attempts to influence powerful touring guests. For example, Randy, a commercial tourism operation owner, shared his encounters with legislatives and his efforts to *influence* when he said in an interview: "with ____ [Presidential candidate] I tried to say somethings but their agenda was probably certain things so I couldn't really say too much. I actually got a better situation with the [state legislator] in a way as we were talking to him."

Public land managers also spoke of power manifestations reflective of *influence.* In particular, these center on their communications with powerful decision-makers and efforts to pass on their

view of the stakeholder conflict. For example, in an interview, Darren, a NPS administrator, shared "we communicate all the time with members of Congress . . . There are a lot of different audiences that . . . come in. I had the Director Office Manager of the Budget Department three weeks ago and it was a real eye opener for this guy and his family how wild this place is." This is further supported in another example of *influence,* which comes from Frank, a NPS manager, who shared his interactions with legislatives when he said in an interview: "people in the Executive branch and the members of Congress are down here a lot so I spend a lot of time with them and their staffers."

Lastly, power manifestations of *withdrawal* also emerged, however, only for the recreationist participants. *Withdrawal* is used as a strategy to remove oneself or retreat to a place of seclusion. Recreationists practiced *withdrawal* when retreating from use of EVER's resources and stakeholder network. For example, this quote taken from Josh, a recreational hunter, illustrates his *withdrawal* from recreating at EVER: "I used to go a lot more than I do now, since I bought my place in Georgia you know I saw the writing on the wall . . . but I do hunt occasionally in the Park maybe once or twice a year." Another example comes from an interview with Walter, a recreational airboater, who spoke of *withdrawing* from the stakeholder network and *aligning* with an indigenous group. He said:

> I knew what was happening with Park so I kinda jumped on the Indian wagon… as I stay on the reservation and I have my camp there I'm pretty much protected from the Park. My camp sits nine feet from the Park line… I know nobody can pull on to my camp with their Park buggy or their airboat and say a word to me. They have no jurisdiction.

This research provides explanation of power mechanisms across criterion groups (i.e., recreationists, tourism operators, and public land managers). In particular this research revealed situated attitudes as influential on power manifestations between and within criterion groups. Specifically, public land managers enact power on tourism and recreation groups in the form of

force and *compromise,* while recreationists enact power on tourism operators in the formation of *alliances*. Additionally, tourism operators manifest their power on land managers as *force* and *compromise,* while recreationists manifest power on managers as *resistance, force,* and *alliance*. All groups participate in *influencing* decision-makers. Two groups revealed a feedback loop: recreationists practice actions of *alliance* with and *exclusion* of other recreationists as well as *withdrawal* from the stakeholder network, influencing situated attitudes; tourism operators practice *enrollment* as power manifestations also influencing situated attitudes.

Discussion

The results of this study suggest power mechanisms exist in power manifestations of protected area planning. In particular, attitudes toward management emerged as mechanisms of power behaviors, revealing eight constructs of power.

The progression of power mechanism is best described as a sequential ordering of influences based on Strauss and Corbin's (1998) paradigm scheme. Following this line of analysis, conditions lead to actions which influence consequences. For the purpose of this research, the first two dimensions of Strauss and Corbin's (1998) paradigm scheme were examined in the analysis: conditions and actions. The results of the grounded theory analysis revealed participants across criterion groups maintained attitudes toward planning practices (i.e., conditions) that mechanized power manifestations in protected area planning (i.e., actions) (Figure 3-1). In particular, participants maintained attitudes of protected area planning that include attitudes of *conflict, distrust, resignation, responsibility,* and *support for management.* Participant attitudes mechanized behavioral power manifestations that consisted of eight constructs including *alliance, compromise, enrollment, exclusion, force, influence, resistance,* and *withdrawal.*

These power manifestations are greater defined by their dimension of collaboration or non-collaboration. For instance, power manifestations of *alliance, compromise,* and *resistance* illustrate collaborative power behaviors, while *enroll, exclusion, force, influence,* and *withdrawal* represent non-collaborative power behaviors. More specifically, how stakeholders manifest power in their inter-relations is illustrated in their collaboration with each other. For instance, recreationists maintain attitudes of *conflict, distrust, resignation, responsibility,* and *support* that mechanize power behaviors of *alliance* with tourism operators, *alliance, resistance,* and *force* with public land managers, and *alliance, exclusion,* and *withdrawal* within their own group. Tourism operators maintain fewer attitudes that mechanize less power behaviors. For example, tourism operators espouse attitudes of *conflict distrust, responsibility,* and *support* that manifest power behaviors of *compromise* and *force* to public land managers as well as *enrollment* within their own group. Lastly, public land managers maintain similar attitude constructs as tourism operators; however, their power manifestations are fewer than both recreationist and tourism operator groups. For instance, public land managers hold attitudes of *conflict, distrust, resignation,* and *responsibility* that manifest power behaviors of *compromise* and *force* to recreationists and tourism operators. Moreover, every group practices power behaviors of *influence* on decision-makers (e.g., federal, state, and local politicians, Department of the Interior administrators).

These power mechanisms become the context from which to understand power manifestations in planning forums. Thus, theoretical relevance of this model is explained through understanding attitudinal dimensions as mechanisms of power, while practical implications lie in application of this understanding of power manifestations in planning practices. Both will be discussed further.

Theoretical relevance of this research reveals two-fold implications: a) extends theoretical understanding of power mechanisms and b) identifies relationships between attitudes and power manifestations thus broadening micro understanding of the construction of power mechanisms.

Using a post-structuralist theoretical perspective throughout the research process allowed for the deconstruction of stakeholder power mechanisms in planning contexts and the extension of theoretical understanding of power manifestations. For instance, deconstruction of stakeholder power led to the identification of five attitudinal and eight power constructs.

While past attitudinal research has identified attitudes of *support* for management (Reading et al, 1994; Jacobson & Marynowski, 1997; Tarrant et al, 1997; Solecki, 1998; Steel et al., 1998) and *conflict*, or opposition to management (Manning, Valliere, Minteer, 1999; Shindler, List, Steel, 93; Shindler, Steel, & List, 1996), this research reinforces these past findings with similar results. For example, recreationists and tourism operators expressed sympathy for public land managers as having an "unenviable task," recognition of public land managers' efforts to understand diverse views, effective collaboration, as well as support for staff, meetings, and management practices. In terms of opposition, all stakeholders spoke of *conflict* as disagreement with planning and management practices across commodity and ecosystem-based properties. In particular, recreationists and tourism operators disagreed with access restrictions, practices of single species management, the lack of research conducted by the NPS to justify their management proposals, and management's lack of making tourism in the park a priority. However, this research also identified additional constructs of stakeholder attitudes beyond support and opposition. In particular, this research identified attitudes of *distrust, resignation,* and *responsibility.* For instance, recreationists spoke of *distrust* in their concerns of inequity in

NPS dealings, management operating from one agenda, and continually taking away access rights. Tourism operators also expressed *distrust* of the NPS because of past practices of eradicating access rights and eliminating local heritage. In addition, public land managers expressed *distrust* of community residents as these individuals harbor historical resentments and impede progress through litigation. Recreationists and public land managers also described attitudes of *resignation*, based on perceptions that one person cannot make a difference and abandoning communications with community residents. Lastly, all groups expressed a sense of *responsibility* with recreationists and public land managers maintaining *responsibility* to the Everglades environment and tourism operators upholding *responsibility* to EVER.

These findings extend current understanding of attitudinal research in regards to the role of attitudes in power negotiations for protected area planning involvement. As Foucault points out in regards to power, there is no simple understanding of power as a dichotomy of powerful and powerless. This may also be the case with attitudes as mechanisms of power. Attitudes as power mechanisms may not be a simple case of support and opposition but dimensions of these variables may exist. *Distrust* of land management and *responsibility* might fill the gap between *support* and *conflict* as dimensional properties. Further inquiry is warranted to examine the dimensions of attitudes that may serve as additional power mechanisms.

This research identified an influential sequence between attitudes as causal conditions and power manifestations as actions across criterion groups. Thus, confirming the influential relationship between these variables and the relevance of understanding attitudes toward protected area planning in forecasting power manifestations.

Eight power constructs mechanized from stakeholder attitudes toward management were identified by this research. These constructs support existing literature on power manifestations

where similar constructs of *alliance, compromise, enrollment, exclusion, force, influence,* and *withdrawal* were identified (Bachrach & Baratz, 1970; Few, 2000, 2002). However, one power construct emerged from this research revealing discrete status; having not been previously identified by past research. In particular, *resistance* became apparent as a distinct manifestation of power. This finding supports the use of a post-strucutralist perspective in deconstructing individualized meanings as *resistance* as power is foundational to post-structural thought. It should also be noted that *resistance* emerged as a power manifestation not only among recreationists but to a lesser extent among public land managers. For example, while many public land managers expressed their disagreement with government, a few spoke about their own actions to *resist* government. One such quote comes from a Daniel, NPS law enforcement officer, who said: "I'm the little guy on their shoulder and I've been that little guy on their shoulder for a long time and you know, I'm saying, 'Geez, we can't do that. We're destroying this. We're supposed to be the stewards.' " Thus, *resistance* presents as a power manifestation amongst groups and used in their interactions with government. In these contexts, *resistance* represents a collaborative action, as it is used in ways to make apparent management shortcomings, such as lack of enforcement and research. Additional inquiry is needed to assess the generalizability of *resistance* as collaborative or non-collaborative action in other protected area planning contexts and across stakeholder groups. In addition, further inquiry is needed to address macro understanding of power by examining additional constructs of power in protected area planning contexts.

These findings extend current understanding of power manifestations as research on attitudes toward management and planning as mechanisms of power is remiss. However, questions still remain providing direction for future research. For example, what other mechanisms exist that

influence power actions in planning contexts? Are these different across developed and developing countries? These might include social dimensions of protected area planning, such as place attachment and landscape values, and the interaction of these with power. Also, what other constructs of power exist and how do these differ across geographical locations? In addition, what happens post-power manifestation in protected area planning and management? What are the outcomes of power manifestations? As Foucault (1980) suggests, "what makes power hold good, what makes it accepted is simply the fact that it doesn't only weigh on us as a force that says 'no,' but that it traverses and produces things, it induces pleasure, forms knowledge, produces discourse" (p.119). Thus, outcomes beyond *conflict* and *support*, collaboration and non-collaboration exist and are a part of power negotiations amongst protected area stakeholders. These include power behaviors for emotions such as "pleasure," cognitive effects such as "knowledge," and communication as "discourse," as well as outcomes for establishing power differentials and particular strategies for doing so. In particular, past research has found power outcomes of containment by protected area planners to control stakeholder participation in decision-making (Few, 2001) and derailment by powerful interest groups to achieve private interests outside of collaboration (Walker & Hurley, 2004). Such outcomes reflect individualized motives for power interactions. How stakeholders enact power to achieve desired outcomes may influence collaboration, thus further inquiry is warranted.

While past research has developed inquiry into the macro understanding of power manifestations, meaning the effects of power, a paucity of research has examined the micro understanding of constructs that develop power. Thus, additional theoretical consequence of this research is evident in the explanation of micro power mechanisms through examination of the attitude and power behavior relationship filtered through a post-structural lens. As previously

noted, using a post-structural lens allowed for the identification of power *resistance* as an agentic practice among recreationists and to a lesser extent, public land managers. Through the identification of this and other agentic power behaviors, this perspective also revealed the relevance of stakeholder theory in planning contexts.

For instance, this research revealed stakeholder agency in power behaviors as evidenced in their manifestation of collaborative and non-collaborative power. Recognizing that multiple and diverse individuals comprise stakeholders that can affect change (Donaldson & Preston, 1995) when it comes to protected area planning is integral to stakeholder theory. Thus, recognizing all legitimate stakeholders in the planning process for their power to influence decisions is integral to effective planning (Freeman, 1984) and demonstrates the applicability of stakeholder theory in protected area planning domains.

The practical implications of this research center on the implications of power manifestations. This research reveals collaborative power manifestations conducive to shared governance in planning, such as *compromise,* the formation of *alliances,* and *resistance,* as well as non-collaborative power behaviors, such as *enrollment, exclusion, force, influence,* and *withdrawal*. The latter are power actions practiced by recreationists, tourism operators, and land managers in their relations with each other, resulting in each group feeling, as one tourism operation owner said, “pushed into a corner” without alternatives but to *enroll, exclude*, *force, influence,* and *withdraw*. One question remains: how can the NPS foster power actions for collaboration instead of non-collaboration? To reach this end, land planners and managers must begin by dispelling shared attitudes that foster non-collaborative power manifestations and promoting those that encompass collaborative efforts. For example, participants that expressed attitudes of *conflict, distrust,* and *resignation* also discussed non-collaborative power behaviors of *enrollment,*

exclusion, force, influence, and *withdrawal;* while those who communicated attitudes of *responsibility* and *support* also discussed collaborative power behaviors including *alliance, compromise,* and *resistance.* Dispelling non-collaborative and fostering collaborative power mechanisms can be done by legitimizing the planning process through provision of more opportunities for involvement and transparency of process.

Legitimizing the planning process by providing more opportunities for community involvement is critical for protected area planning. Providing such opportunities may promote situated attitudes that foster collaboration. For example, participants who expressed attitudes of *responsibility* to environmental resources of the Park also expressed *support* for management practices. Providing more opportunities for involvement would provide stakeholders with a platform to act on their own sense of *responsibility* and foster present and future *support* for planning and management. In particular, while many discussed their own sense of environmental *responsibility* as a shared attitude, their power actions were devoid of further sentiments. This is evident among the non-indigenous recreationists and provides confirmation that these individuals do not have opportunities to act upon their sense of *responsibility* for the environment. Thus, there is a clear need for more public involvement in protected area planning for stakeholders to act upon their *responsibility* and *support* management practices.

Promoting more involvement also reinforces power manifestations for collaboration such as the formation of *alliances* and *compromise* between groups. Current collaborative efforts in EVER planning is disjointed as evidenced by the lack of *alliances* between criterion groups. For instance, recreationist participants with membership in tribes, environmental, and recreational organizations all spoke of litigation in *forcing* their agenda. This illustrates an unwillingness to collaborate on the community level by practicing litigation through state and federal governance

platforms. In an informal interview with Samuel, a NPS scientist, the disjointed nature of stakeholder groups was also exposed, specifically between the NPS and other organizations. He shared his belief that the NPS must improve their efforts to unite with other groups in order to effectively fulfill the Park mandate. Thus, public land managers must recognize the interdependence between groups (Jamal & Getz, 1995), in order to foster the formation of *alliances.* Recognizing such interdependence between groups might result in positive outcomes by reducing conflict between stakeholder groups through the implementation of *compromise*. In particular, it is important to note that managers were aligned with indigenous groups on the nature of *conflict*, both seeing the imperative as an ecosystem-based *conflict*; however, they differed with recreationists and tourism operators who feared the loss of commodity. Thus, involving all groups in decision-making, has the potential to not only foster the formation of *alliances*, based on establishing common ground, but also foster power actions that enact the understanding of common ground through *compromise* between groups. Moreover, fostering *alliances* and *compromise* between groups might put to rest power actions of *exclusion* between recreationists and tourism groups and aid in reducing the use of *force* by groups in their interactions with each other. Some suggestions on providing more opportunities for public involvement in protected area planning might include:

- Providing opportunities for multi-directional communication to foster the formation of *alliances* and *compromise.* Current public involvement in planning processes is limited to three minute public inputs for public record, but no formal banter between groups.
- Providing opportunities for stakeholders to act on their sense of *responsibility* through public involvement in research and management. Stakeholders could be included in research such as wildlife inventories and vegetative sampling, as well as in management, such as in enforcement of regulations through a formal program to report illegal activity.
- Legitimizing public input by incorporating local knowledge into planning processes and providing acknowledgement of such contributions may dispel attitudes of *distrust*.

- Fostering public-private partnerships to assist in delivering the Park mandate and cultivating collaboration. Such partnerships may provide the Park with the opportunity to offer visitor services beyond the scope of their current provisions, while advancing the mandate for conservation of resources and provision of visitor experiences as well as stakeholder *compromise and alliances*.

- Implementing adaptive management to address *conflict* outcomes such as disregard for Park regulations. As one fishing guide at a public input meeting said, “I’ve seen the good, the bad and the ugly down there. Yeah, there are some problems. There are some prop scars. I’ve seen guys go 60 mph in 2 inches of water, [but] you can’t legislate common sense." From this quote, it is evident people will continue to break the rules out of lack of “common sense.” Thus rigid management prescriptions will not work. Land managers must incorporate adaptive management practices to meet conservation needs while providing for recreation and explain the relevance of such practices in both contexts.

- Forming *alliances* with other public agencies might assist the NPS in ensuring the livelihoods and recreational activities that are being restricted in EVER are continued in other areas of the protected area network of south Florida. In addition, these efforts would also show the effort of the NPS to ensure such accommodations are made.

A more transparent process is also warranted in planning for protected areas In particular, study participants across all groups spoke of attitudes of *distrust, conflict,* and *resignation*. These attitudes are powerful and effective in fostering power manifestations such as *exclusion* and *force.* Providing a transparent process might dispel some of these attitudes by allowing for an informal process of stakeholder checks and balances. Some ways of fostering a transparent process might include:

- Communicating legislation and informing the public of management and science on a routine basis, not just at planning stages. As recommended by one participant, one way to do this might be through education on cable television broadcasting. This is a method currently employed by other levels of government including municipal and tribal.

- Making research and management visible. This can be done through field exhibits of on-going research.

- Democratize planning by requiring as part of the planning process, input from users and non-users of the Park across the United States. Obtaining both perspectives would provide community stakeholders with understanding of management’s responsibility to diverse desired visitor experiences. In addition, this would instill the value that EVER is a Park within the NPS system and thus cannot be managed for individual interests.

- Communicating the benefits of management by the NPS. Consideration for human-based benefits to community residents of Park management is lacking. Park managers need to recognize mutual benefits of Park management practices (Jamal & Getz, 1995) and communicate these human-based benefits based on stakeholder interests to foster stakeholder buy-in of the planning process.

Legitimizing the planning process by providing more opportunities for involvement and transparency of process might also lead to additional positive outcomes. For instance, these measures might lessen attitudes of *resignation* and power actions of *withdrawal.* Attitudes of *resignation* were pervasive across recreationists and public land managers, and to lesser extent tourism operators. Tourism operators spoke of considering *resignation* as evidenced by this tourism operation owner's comment: "sometimes when you're going against the government you know sometimes it's a long battle and you sit there and go well do I just take the money or whatever they give me and walk away, retire." For many, these attitudes of *resignation* led to *withdrawal* from the stakeholder network. Providing more opportunity for public involvement in transparent protected area planning might ease perceptions of *resignation* and actions of *withdrawal* as these individuals would become part of the decision-making in the planning process and witness their involvement implemented in the plan. Then they would know, one person "can make a difference."

While these recommendations are uniquely imperative for management of EVER, they also hold relevance for protected area planning across the world where conflict exists over protected area designation. These recommendations are intended to ease conflict by offering alternative power manifestations to those that result in non-collaboration.

Conclusion

Over the course of the past 15 years, a growing focus has emerged on the micro dimensions of power, such as mechanisms, although little research as yet has been conducted in protected area planning. This study investigated attitudes toward protected area planning as mechanisms of

power to understand stakeholder power manifestations. In particular, these power mechanisms led to eight constructs of power that supported past research and one discrete construct extending current understanding of power manifestations. Consideration of these mechanisms of power is important in pre-empting future stakeholder conflict as this information allows public land managers and planners to predict power mechanisms that cultivate support or conflict with management practices. In terms of EVER, stakeholder conflict is present and has resulted in litigation as well as stakeholder disregard for NPS regulations. Thus, understanding stakeholder power mechanisms is important to understand stakeholder future support of the proposed GMP and wilderness designation in East Everglades. Once stakeholder power manifestations conducive of non-collaboration can be predicted, they can be planned for and mitigated.

Table 3-1. Criterion group participants

Public land managers	Recreationists	Tourism operators
NPS administration	Airboaters	Commercial airboat captains
NPS rangers	Anglers	Commercial fishing guides
NPS interpreters/ communicators	Canoeists/Kayakers	Miccosukee tourism operation owners
NPS law enforcement	Cyclists	Miccosukee tourism operation staff
NPS scientists	Hikers	Seminole tourism operation staff
	Hunters	Tourism operation managers
	Other motorized boat users	Tourism operation owners
	Swamp-buggy enthusiasts	

Table 3-2. Profile of participants

Name	Gender	Age	Ethnicity	County of residence	Years of residence	Criterion group
Daniel	Male	48	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	20	Public land manager
Josh	Male	30	Caucasian	Monroe	30	Recreationist
Walter	Male	43	Caucasian	Broward	43	Recreationist
Richard	Male	65	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	30	Recreationist
David	Male	47	Caucasian	Monroe	47	Tourism operator
Robert	Male	51	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	3	Tourism operator
Randy	Male	55	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	55	Tourism operator
Javier	Male	38	Hispanic	Miami-Dade	38	Tourism operator
Hank	Male	29	Native American (Miccosukee)	Miami-Dade	29	Recreationist
Joseph	Male	67	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	67	Tourism operator
Andrew	Male	56	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	4	Recreationist
Levi	Male	35	Hispanic	Miami-Dade	35	Public land manager
Samuel	Male	59	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	59	Public land manager
Frank	Male	44	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	7	Public land manager
Ray	Male	70	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	70	Recreationist
Paul	Male	29	Native American (Seminole)	Broward	29	Tourism operator
Ben	Male	90	Native American (Miccosukee)	Miami-Dade	90	Tourism operator
Darren	Male	61	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	5	Public land manager
Kirk	Male	39	Native American (Miccosukee)	Miami-Dade	39	Recreationist
Kyle	Male	31	Caucasian	Broward	31	Tourism operator
Jane	Female	39	Caucasian	Collier	6	Public land manager
Beth	Female	55	Native American (Seminole)	Broward	55	Tourism operator
Edward	Male	44	Native American	Miami-Dade	5	Tourism operator
Gina	Female	36	Caucasian	Collier	3	Public land manager
Jennifer	Female	32	Caucasian	Monroe	32	Tourism operator
Garrett	Male	35	Native American (Miccosukee)	Miami-Dade	35	Tourism operator
Questa	Female	48	Native American (Miccosukee)	Miami-Dade	48	Tourism operator
Victor	Male	32	Native American (Seminole)	Broward	4	Tourism operator
Steven	Male	44	Caucasian	Monroe	44	Tourism operator
Caleb	Male	25	Caucasian	Monroe	10	Tourism operator
Travis	Male	65	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	41	Recreationist

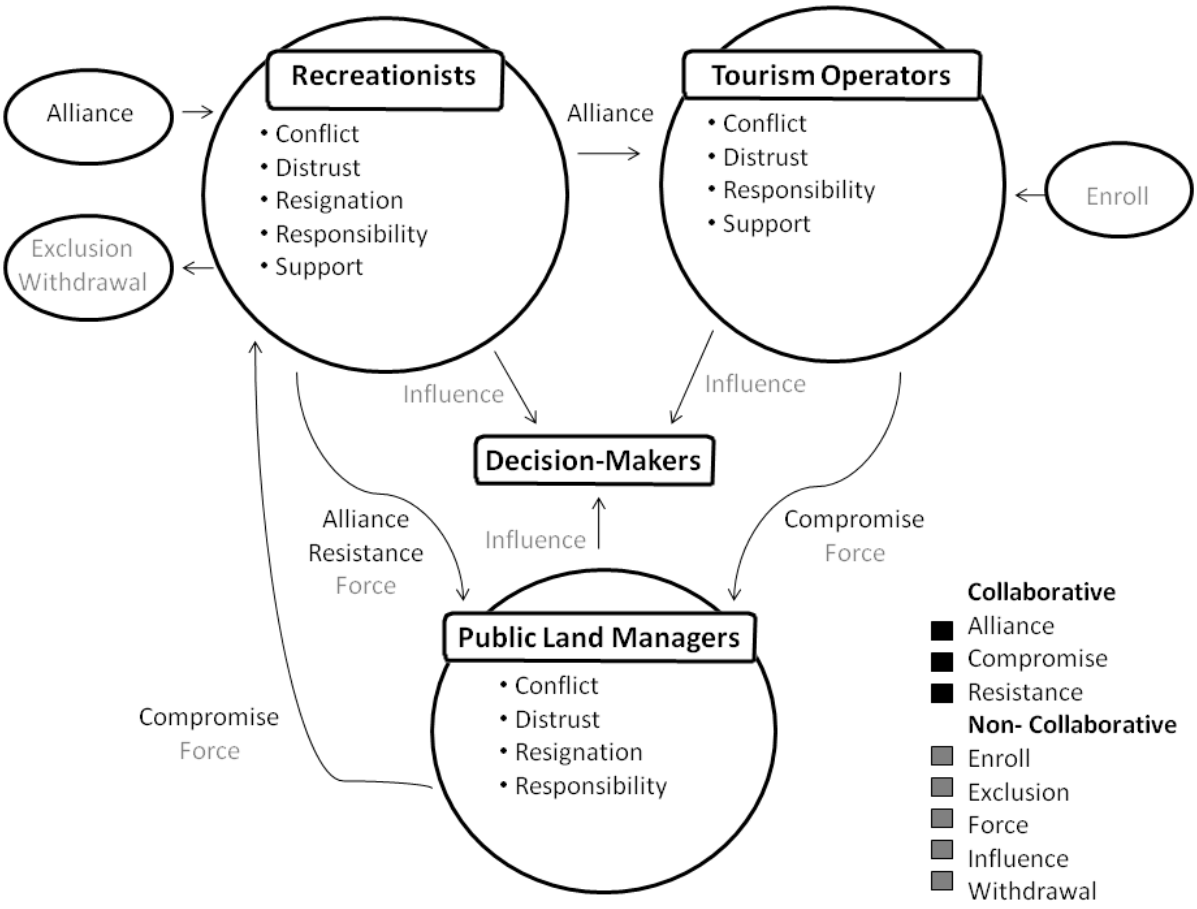


Figure 3-1. Grounded theory of power mechanisms and manifestations across criterion groups

CHAPTER 4
THIS PLACE IS A REFUGE FOR US: A LANDSCAPE VALUES THEORY FOR INTEGRATIVE PROTECTED AREA PLANNING

Introduction

Landscape valuation has been shown to hold relevance in understanding attitudes toward management (Bengston & Fan, 1999; Bengston, Xu, & Fan, 2001; Manning, Valliere, & Minteer, 1999; Shindler, Steel, & List, 1996), as diverging values render stakeholder-management conflict. However, the relevance of past research is limited in its application to community-based integrative planning as past research has focused on attitudinal support or lack of support for management and not deeper dimensions of attitudes. As human population expansion compound the pressures on natural resources at the wildland urban interface, understanding landscape valuation becomes more crucial than ever before. Thus, inquiry into the dimensions of attitudinal response to management practices in light of landscape valuation is warranted to mitigate future stakeholder-management conflict.

The proposed General Management Plan (GMP) of Everglades National Park (EVER) provides a context of inquiry for understanding landscape valuation in protected area planning. In particular, this plan presents four proposed alternatives which span the spectrum of management practice including one no-action alternative and three action alternatives calling for varying amounts of wilderness designation in East Everglades. This plan would result in particular conservation outcomes associated with wilderness designation, however would also result in permanent effects on recreation and livelihood in East Everglades. In particular, wilderness, as described in the Wilderness Act of 1964, includes:

> an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136).

Thus, such designation would require permanent access restrictions for traditional recreation and the permanent closure of tourism operators having operated for generations and are currently operating in East Everglades. Stakeholder response to this proposed plan reflects conflict between community land users and public land managers based on differing landscape valuations.

In the context of conservation planning, understanding stakeholder landscape valuations is important for the continued sustainability of environmental resources. In particular, past stakeholder-management conflict has resulted in debilitating and detrimental effects on conservation. For instance, stakeholder-management clashes in the Everglades have resulted in public disregard for protected area regulations and continuous litigation which not only restricts agency conservation efforts if the public agency loses the lawsuit, but also prolongs conservation practices if they win. Thus, understanding stakeholder landscape valuation and the influence of these values on attitudes toward protected area planning is important in understanding future support of protected area management. Thereby, the purpose of this research was to provide greater understanding of the micro construction of stakeholder values constructs in protected area planning practices, such as the proposed alternatives of the GMP including wilderness designation in EVER.

Literature Review

This study is grounded epistemologically in social constructionism. In particular, this interpretive research focuses on the meaning-making process amongst land user groups in EVER. Social constructionism theory asserts beliefs are shared and socially constructed through

an inductive process; thereby, allowing for multiple realities to exist. Within a social constructionist paradigm, the individual and group construction of reality is of interest.

A social constructionist theoretical perspective helps identify the symbolically constructed knowledge manifesting as meaning-making through interaction and dialogue between individuals, for socially construed meanings (Mannheim, 1936) of landscape values with implications on perceived attitudes toward protected area planning (i.e., proposed GMP alternatives and wilderness designation). To explain landscape valuation and perceived attitudes toward management, participants constructions of their realities related to these contexts are deconstructed allowing for socially constructed understanding. The following literature review provides greater understanding of the landscape values phenomenon in the context of protected area planning as well as attitudes toward land management.

Gateway Communities and Protected Area Planning

The perceptions of protected area management practices held by gateway community stakeholders are integral to effective planning in contemporary society. Social pressures on natural resources continue to expound, bringing the wildland-urban interface closer. Thus, understanding stakeholder perceptions of management practices on community practices such as recreation and livelihoods become integral to mitigating future conflicts and fostering support for protected area planning and management.

Past scholars have examined stakeholder-management conflict over protected area planning and found differences in contexts. In particular, protected area designation and conservation management has led to commodity-based conflicts with impacts on stakeholder opportunities for recreation and traditional livelihood practices (Argawal & Gibson, 1999; Brown & Lipscombe, 1999; Bustam, 2008; Naughton-Treves, Holland, & Brandon, 2005). In addition, ecosystem-based conflicts emerged, revealing detrimental socio-cultural and environmental impacts from

land use as the focal point of stakeholder conflict (Brunt & Courtney, 1999; Buckley, 2001; Dogan, 1989). Collaborative planning has been heralded as integral to effective protected area planning (Berkes, 2004; Berkes, George, & Preston, 1991; Charnley & Poe, 2007; Furze, De Lacy, & Birckhead, 1996, Hiwasaki, 2002; Plummer & Fennell, 2007; Turner & Berkes, 2006). However, such planning can turn into a contentious approach with ineffective communication (Eagles & McCool, 2002; Kellert, Mehta, Ebbin, & Lichtenfeld, 2000; Trakolis, 2001). Relationships between stakeholders, their respective interests, established institutions, and how they interact with one another (Argawal & Gibson, 1999) hold relevance in understanding the constructs behind conflict mechanisms. In particular, stakeholder and management interests in landscape valuations may help explain supportive or oppositional attitudes toward protected area planning.

Stakeholder Attitudes toward Management and Planning

The psychological concept of attitudes has been widely examined. Fishbein and Ajzen (1975) provide a working definition of attitude from which to conduct this research. In particular, they define an attitude as "a response to an exo-genous event, object or stimulus" (Fishbein & Ajzen, 1975). In the context of protected area planning, understanding stakeholder landscape-based meanings as beliefs that shape attitudes toward planning and management is important to consider in understanding future collaborative conservation behaviors.

Past research examining attitudes toward protected area planning have focused on public land management (Larson & Santelmann, 2007; Manning, Valliere, & Minteer, 1999). Such research revealed support for management practices exist (Jacobson & Marynowski, 1997; Nicholas, Thapa, & Ko, 2009; Reading et al, 1994; Solecki, 1998; Steel et al., 1998; Tarrant et al, 1997), as well as opposition for particular conservation initiatives (Dutcher, Finley, Luloff, & Johnson, 2004; Manning, Valliere, Minteer, 1999; Nicholas, Thapa, & Pennington-Gray, 2009; Shindler,

List, & Steel, 1993; Shindler, Steel, & List, 1996). For instance, community stakeholders disagreed with management of forests for single uses (Manning, Valliere, Minteer, 1999), the lack of tested ecosystems knowledge, management decisions dictated by politics, lack of public input, lack of access to wilderness areas for livelihood practices, lack of priority for community economic well-being, management's narrow focus on individual parts of forests (e.g., species) (Shindler, List, Steel, 93; Shindler, Steel, & List, 1996), and unfair management practices related to land restrictions (Larson & Santelmann, 2007). However, a paucity of research exists that examines the influence of landscape valuation on attitudes toward management.

Landscape Valuation

Landscape theory, as purported by Greider and Garkovich (1994) is based on the premise that in order to understand social reality, one must explore the symbolic meanings applied to landscapes. More specifically, this theory puts forth the notion that landscapes "are the symbolic environments created by human acts of conferring meaning to nature and the environment, of giving the environment definition and form from a particular angle of vision and through a special filter of values and beliefs" (Greider & Garkovich, 1994, p. 1). In addition, they assert that such meanings create social constructions that "result from ongoing negotiations in a cultural context. The world humans reside in is meaningless without symbols and meanings that comprise landscapes and reflect what people in cultural groups define to be proper and improper relationships among themselves and between themselves and the physical environment" (p 2). Thus emerges the understanding of the human-environment relationship as one constructed from choice and negotiation, dictating landscape meanings as a socially constructed value.

Literature on landscape values is flush with research addressing the constructs and categorization of landscape valuation. Research on this topic has been typically approached from a public land management perspective (Andrews, 1978; Andrews & Waits, 1980; Bengston,

1994; Lewis & Sheppard, 2005; Manning, Valliere, & Minteer, 1999). Bengston (1994) defines landscape values as an "enduring concept of the good related to forests and forest ecosystems" and refers to them as "held" or "assigned" values (p. 520). Values are further conceptualized by three components: preferences, norms, and ecological function. Landscape values of preferences dictate if an individual likes an environmental component or likes it better than others (Andrews, 1978). Values based on norms are environmental components that are valued by society or culture regardless if an individual or group prefers it (Andrews, 1978; Tuan, 1977). These values reveal cultural meaning or spiritual values (Lewis & Sheppard, 2005). Values of ecological function reflect the positive impacts of a healthy ecosystem on individuals and groups, such as water and air quality. Several researchers have developed and tested classifications of environmental values (e.g., aesthetic, ecological, recreation, moral, cultural, scientific, spiritual, and economic values) to quantitatively and qualitatively measure landscape values (Kellert, 1985; Lewis & Sheppard, 2005; Manning et al, 1999; Rolston & Coufal, 1991).

These landscape values often reveal mismatched expectations for land users and managers that lead to conflict in management values (Andrews, 1978). For example, visitors to EVER occasionally see prescribed burns across the landscape and perceive the action as unnecessary and the outcome as unsightly and unnecessary, but NPS management perceive the burn as necessary for forest regeneration and the evidences of such regeneration. Thus, it is imperative to understand the interactions between landscape values and attitudes toward management of all stakeholders to better manage and foster support of management practices.

Past research on landscape values and attitudes associated with land management practices has focused on the environmental paradigm shift from anthropocentrism to biocentrism, and the resultant practice of ecosystem management (Dunlap, 1991). Grumbine (1994) describes

ecosystem management as the merging of ecological processes and socio-political values to protect native ecosystems. Some researchers have explored implications of forest values on ecosystem management (Bengston, 1994; Bengston & Xu, 1995; Bengston & Xu, 1996). Others have analyzed land user attitudes toward ecosystem management practices and found diverse ethics from anthropocentric to biocentric values with varying support for ecosystem management (Bengston & Fan, 1999; Bengston, Xu, & Fan, 2001; Manning, Valliere, & Minteer, 1999; Shindler, Steel, & List, 1996). Additionally, others have also examined the influence of social values on perceptions of land management and found similar results (Vaske, Donnelly, Williams, & Jonker, 2001; Vaske, Needham, & Cline, 2007). Such examinations of values demonstrate the merit of understanding landscape values as a measurement tool to gauge support of management practices. However, inquiry into landscape valuation as a predictor of attitudes toward management and across stakeholder groups remains remiss. Yet, this understanding is important for consideration as theory implies cognition of space (e.g., landscape meanings) influences responses (e.g., attitudes toward management) to external stimuli (e.g., management practices).

The notion of spatial cognition as influential on responses to external stimuli is traced to earlier work on spatial cognition theory. According to Montello (2001), spatial cognition is based on the premise of individual agency to negotiate responses through their own volition. In addition, they purport that spatial cognition develops in a three step sequence, beginning with landmark knowledge of unique features that identify a place, leading to route knowledge based on travel routes connecting landmarks, and resulting in survey knowledge of two-dimensional layouts of space (Montello, 2001). Thus past experience and knowledge lead to internal survey knowledge of space that is used in response to external stimulus.

Tolman's (1948) work on the "cognitive maps" of rats provides insight into how behavioral response is manifested in spatial cognition. According to Tolman (1948), who examined rat navigation in experimental mazes, spatial knowledge is established in creation of an internal "cognitive map" of the external environment, similar to an internal compass and what Smesler and Baltes (2001) referred to as "survey knowledge." In his work, Tolman (1948) found these "cognitive maps" were used by rats in navigation and consisted of inputs as external stimuli and outputs as adjusted behaviors to create efficient paths between familiar locations. He argued that while the rats were inundated by stimuli through the changing structure of the mazes, the nervous system selectively allowed particular stimuli in for processing and that which was allowed in was processed across the "cognitive map;" thus allowing for adjusted responses for successful completion of the maze. Thereby, Tolman found the interaction of stimuli with the "cognitive map" was responsible in determining the behavioral response of the animal. In the context of landscape valuation, spatial cognition theory may provide explanation for attitudinal responses toward management as preferences and decisions to external stimuli, such as management practices. Thus, the importance of incorporating landscape valuation in protected area planning and management practices may be made clear.

Purpose of the Study

This research intended to extend contemporary understanding of resource valuation by examining landscape value constructs as beliefs leading to responses of attitudes toward protected area management and planning, using a qualitative methodology. Two research questions were formulated to address this purpose:

- How do EVER stakeholders construct landscape valuation?
- What is the relationship between stakeholder landscape values constructs and attitudes toward public land management planning practices, such as the proposed GMP and wilderness designation?

Methods

This research employed a qualitative methodology to explore, indentify, interpret, describe, and develop a theory related to landscape valuation and attitudes toward management. A two-fold approach to sampling was utilized to identify the study sample. In particular, criterion sampling was used to identify potential study participants practicing recreation, tourism, or public land management in EVER. The following criteria assisted in identifying study participants: a) current and past users of the Park for recreation and livelihood who reside within the four counties within and around the Park (i.e., Broward, Collier, Miami-Dade, and Monroe); b) tourism operators (owners/employees operating within EVER or in protected areas surrounding the Park; c) National Park Service field and administrative staff of EVER (Table 4-1). This sampling technique, along with snowball-sampling, allowed for the identification of study participants with varying degrees of involvement in protected area planning. These included members of multiple private organizations and clubs (e.g., environmental, recreation, and livelihood) as well as Miccosukee and Seminole tribal members and leaders, and individuals involved in land management and research, tourism livelihoods (e.g., fresh and saltwater fishing guides, commercial airboat operators), and recreation (e.g., hunting, fishing, paddling, motorized boating) within the Park. Based on these criteria, 31 participants were included in the study sample. Sampling continued until theoretical saturation was reached (Strauss & Corbin, 1998). A profile of participants portrays participants' gender, age, ethnicity, county of residence, years of residence, and criterion group (Table 4-2; Appendix B for socio-demographic table). Specifically, the sample was predominantly male (n = 26) and ranged in ages from 25 to 90. In addition, participants ranged in length of residence within the four counties of south Florida from three to 90 years.

Data Collection

Data were collected using a two-phase research design and a triangulation of collection methods. Data collected during phase one occurred between May and August of 2007 while those collected in phase two took place between May and August of 2008. Collection methods included interviews (i.e., semi-structured and informal), with mapping techniques and photo elicitation, as well as participant observation, and collection of archival documents. Moreover, a socio-demographic survey was utilized.

Participant interviews were conducted using a semi-structured interview protocol to elucidate landscape meanings leading to perceived attitudes toward management (Appendix C). interview questions were open-ended and focused on the importance of EVER, proposed GMP alternatives, wilderness designation in EVER, and land management priorities. For example, some questions included:

1. Would you say that you value Everglades National Park?
2. How would you describe the value of the Park?
3. Are there particular features in the Park that are important to you?
4. What do you think about the proposed wilderness designation of East Everglades?
5. How do you describe land management priorities for the Park?
6. How do these priorities affect your life, community or the ecosystem?

Interviews were selected by the study participants and included various locations within and outside of the Park and lasted for varying lengths of time. In particular, interview locations included several private motorized tours (i.e., swamp buggy, jeep, and airboat) of the Park and surrounding lands, as well as conversations held at private residences within tribal communities and municipal residential settings, NPS visitor centers, restaurants, municipal parks, NPS staff offices, various tourism operation locations, and one interview conducted via the telephone. Interviews spanned in length from 30 minutes to five hours. All were mechanically recorded using a digital voice recorder, with consent from study participants, to ensure accuracy. Notes

were taken during the interview to assist with probing questions and after the interview as an added method to inform analysis. Shortly after recording, each interview was transcribed and a grounded theory constant comparison analysis and theoretical sampling was used to inform future interviews (Strauss & Corbin, 1998).

Two additional techniques were employed in the interview phase of data collection to assist in obtaining situated landscape meanings across criterion groups. In particular, mapping techniques (Brown, Reed, & Harris, 2002) and photo elicitation (Beckley, Stedman, Wallace, & Ambard, 2007; Garrod, 2007; Stedman, Beckley, Wallace, & Ambard, 2004) were employed. Mapping techniques involved the use of maps presented to study participants as a way of triggering discussion of participant meaning-making across a geographic landscape. In this study, participants were presented with detailed maps of EVER, reflective of management practices pre- and post-wilderness designation (Appendix E & F). Each participant was asked to identify locations based on their own "cognitive maps" that hold particular value and meaning as a way of eliciting deeper meanings associated with landscape values. Using this technique, enabled participants to recollect past experiences on the landscape that shaped their internal "cognitive map", discuss the meanings those experiences hold for them in constructing their "map," and express how they imbue the landscape with valuation because of these experiences and internal "map." Mapping techniques resulted in greater participant insight discussed during the interview.

Photo elicitation was also utilized during the semi-structured interviews to extract additional meanings of landscape valuation. Using this technique, participants were asked to bring to the interview any photos they took of their experiences in EVER they would like to share. During the interview, participants were asked to communicate the importance of the photo and what the image meant to them as a way of fostering deeper communication of landscape valuation. This

technique also allowed for participants to recollect past experiences on the landscape, reflect on the meanings those experiences hold, and discuss how they imbue the landscape with valuation due to these experiences. Thereby, using photo elicitation permitted in-depth discussion on meanings and perceived attitudes during the interview.

Data collection methods also included participant observations of various field activities. These observations were conducted to illuminate stakeholder perceptions of landscape values in communications with each other and park visitors. Participant observations included attendance at NPS public input meetings, NPS visitor center ranger tours and interpretation, commercial airboat group tours, and commercial airboat operations captains shift meetings. In addition, this data collection technique involved note-taking during and after observations to increase understanding of stakeholder interactions, followed by informal interviews of selected individuals. Informal interviews were used to obtain clarification and perspective on management priorities, park planning impacts to their land use, and their involvement in the GMP planning process. Notes were taken after informal interviews to add to the understanding of the data.

Lastly, archival documents were also collected. Archival documents consisted of video recordings of public input sessions on the GMP for EVER, previously recorded by the National Park Service. Archivals were selected through secondary sedimentation by NPS staff. Video recordings were transcribed prior to analysis.

Data Analysis

All data collected from interviews (including commentaries shared during mapping techniques and photo elicitation), observations (and informal interviews), and archival documents were analyzed using grounded theory analysis (Strauss & Corbin, 1998) and Atlas.ti 5.5. Data were imported from word processing into Atlas.ti 5.5 and treated to a three-step

analysis process: open, axial, and selective coding. The open code step of analysis allows for a line-by-line analysis across the entire data set to identify meaningful units and in vivo codes. Such inspection and coding of the complete data set allowed for the data to be taken apart and similar concepts to be combined into categories. Open coding permitted 26 categories to emerge from the data. Open coding was followed by axial coding where codes (e.g., *distrust)* were refined by identifying properties (e.g., the historicity of *distrust*) and dimensions of properties (e.g., near or distant history of distrust). These properties served as categories and the dimensions served as subcategories which were related to each other based on Strauss and Corbin's (1998) paradigm scheme, where categories are examined for causal conditions influential on actions/interactions. Axial coding allowed for the original 26 categories identified in open coding to be refined and collapsed into 24 categories. Lastly, selective coding was employed to integrate and refine categories based on a central category. This step in the analysis allowed for the 24 categories identified in the axial step to be collapsed into 16 categories. These categories include values constructs as causal conditions (i.e., *aesthetic, biodiversity, do the right thing, economic, escape, frontier, heritage, new discovery, recreation, rewards,* and *spiritual)* and situated attitudes toward management as actions/interactions (i.e., *conflict, distrust, responsibility, shift blame,* and *support*). Additional analyses were conducted to determine differences amongst criterion groups along these identified categories.

Throughout the coding process, two additional grounded theory techniques were utilized. During the three-step coding process, a constant comparison analysis was conducted to ensure the coding was reflective of the raw data. In addition, gaps in the sampling profile identified through the analysis were remedied through the use of theoretical sampling. This technique allowed for the recognition of potential study participants not identified through criterion and

snowball sampling. From these analyses and techniques, a theoretical model of stakeholder attitudes and landscape valuation emerged.

Validation

Validation of the data collection and analyses were based on standardized measures including data collection triangulation, mechanical recording of data, member checking, and external audit (McMillan & Schumacher, 2006). In particular, the data collection process was validated through a four-fold approach. For instance, collection methods were triangulated to ensure socially constructed meaning-making of landscape valuation and attitudes emerged, interviews were mechanically recorded to ensure accuracy of verbatim accounts, an external audit by a panel of academic experts not affiliated with this study reviewed the research design, and each participant was given the opportunity to member-check transcribed interviews. While many participants expressed interest in the member-check process, only four participated by returning revised transcripts. Such a small participation in the member-check process may be explained by participants' lack of perceived necessary revisions, disinterest in continuing with the research process, or the detailed transcription may have affected the participants, hindering their response.

In terms of the data analysis process, validation was obtained through two-fold approach. In particular, the research design and analyses were presented to two panels of academic experts without affiliation to this study. One group reviewed the methodology to ensure effectiveness in answering the research questions. The other group reviewed the analyses of this study to ensure coding accurately reflected the raw data. Comments from these groups were used in strengthening the research design and validation of the analytical process.

Subjectivity

Subjective biases on behalf of the researcher had the potential of influencing the research process and were granted consideration prior to embarking on the research to strategize steps to

reduce bias. In particular, keeping with grounded theory principles for data analysis required this researcher not conduct a complete literature review prior to the investigation. However, this researcher was aware of the potential influence of previous knowledge on the topic of landscape valuation and attitudes toward management. In particular, this researcher was aware of her own past experience in land use of protected areas as a recreationist and a tourism operator, knowledge of protected area planning processes, and educational background centered on protected area management and land use affecting the research process and took initiative to reduce bias in the study.

Aware of these layers of subjective experience and knowledge allowed the researcher to anticipate her own values in planning and involvement contexts biasing this study and made effort to reduce such partiality. For instance, she practiced two skills for reducing bias. In particular, she routinely used probing questions in the interview process to elucidate participant meanings of landscape values and attitudes toward planning practices. In addition, she conducted constant comparative analysis to ensure multiple voices emerged from the data analysis process.

Results

Data analysis revealed emergent constructs of landscape valuation leading to attitudes towards management. Selected quotes will be presented to illustrate these findings.

Values

Eleven landscape values constructs emerged from the data. These included: aesthetic, biodiversity, do the right thing, economic, escape, frontier, heritage, new discovery, recreation, rewards, and spiritual.

Aesthetic

Participants of the recreationist and public land manager groups shared perceptions of landscape values based on the *aesthetic* qualities of the landscape. In particular, participants spoke of the "beauty" of the Everglades. For example, Andrew, a recreational angler, shared his perception of *aesthetic* "beauty" when he said: "I appreciate the beauty of it because to me there's nothin' prettier than seein' the sunrise over the Everglades." This perspective is further illustrated in a quote taken from an interview with Jane, a NPS interpretive ranger, who described natural elements of EVER that are striking to her. She said: "then all of a sudden the sun comes out and you see the spider webs with the dew on it. And there's just miles of the golden orb, you know, webs. And just things like that, that you just start registering." Another example of the *aesthetic* qualities of EVER is evident in the following interview quote from Richard, a kayak paddler, who shared a photo (Figure 4-2) of his paddling experiences, then said: "this photo epitomizes the beauty of the Everglades interior as viewed from a fishing kayak at dawn. The profound beauty of the sun coming up over the water from a fishing kayak is nothing short of breathtaking."

Biodiversity

Participants across each criterion group shared the sentiment of landscape *biodiversity* value. Comments surrounding this construct focused on the floral and faunal diversity of EVER. For example, Kirk, a Miccosukee hunter, shared his appreciation for the natural diversity when he said:

> The wildlife is better . . . they [NPS] got a variety of scenery on that side. You got the mangroves, and pine trees, and then cypress. A lot of deer out there. Once in a while you'll see a panther or a bear.

This sentiment was further manifested in an interview with Kyle, a commercial fishing guide and life-long resident of south Florida, who shared his appreciation for the faunal diversity when he said:

> I have an island over here that has a bird sanctuary . . . every species that's in the Everglades is on that little island. And you can see, from the airboat, the nests. And in the nests, you can see the eggs. And the eggs, you can see blue eggs, yellow eggs, white eggs with brown polka dots. And there's some eggs that even have rings on 'em. I mean they look like Easter eggs.

In addition, public land managers also expressed appreciation for *biodiversity.* Levi, a NPS science interpreter expressed this valuation when he said: "because we have such a flat topography, there's a very close diversity of different ecosystems that lay right next to each [other]. There's a very close assemblage of islands, bays, hammocks."

Do the right thing

Public land management staff exclusively spoke of the value of the Everglades in providing the opportunity to *do the right thing*. For instance, an interview with Frank, a NPS manager, revealed this value when he shared:

> we're lucky enough to be able to work in a job where it kind of ties your personal values to what you spend most of your life doing . . . I feel pretty fortunate that I can actually do something that you really believe in on a personal level and really apply it, try to apply it every day just doing the right thing.

Moreover, public land managers discussed strategies for using EVER as a "platform" to *do the right thing.* This example comes from a phone interview with Darren, a NPS administrator, who shared this strategy: [we] use it as a big platform for education. Not only about the resource but the challenges we face, and the ecosystem restoration, and exotics, and everything else."

Economic

In terms of *economic* landscape valuation, this perception was shared by individuals in the recreational and tourism operator groups. In particular, these groups argued for the "economic impact" of their recreation on local community economies and the loss of livelihoods from proposed management restrictions. For instance, recreationists spoke of the "economic power" of fishing and shared stories of their own interactions with in and out-of-state anglers who invest countless dollars into the local communities. This example comes from an interview with Ray, a recreational angler and life-long resident of south Florida, who shared an interaction he had with an out-of state fishing group. He said:

> these particular people tell me that they've been coming down here from anywhere from 7 to 13 years, every year. And they come down and spend three, four weeks. And they fish . . . And so it just goes to show you that what a great area this is, economic impact.

The *economic* valuation of EVER also reverberated amongst those involved in tourism-based livelihoods. In particular, such individuals spoke of proposed management actions and the potential of these actions to impact their livelihoods. Fear of financial loss due to proposed management practices was evident across many tourism sectors, as individuals shared concerns for community *economic* loss, including restaurants, fuel stations, markets, and the like. A quote taken from a commercial tour guide at a NPS public input meeting reflects the *economic* valuation of EVER and concern over such loss: "any type of restrictions that you have, especially the most restrictive they have there, Alternative D, won't just put us out of business, it'll kill the town. The charter boat business will die."

Escape

Perceptions of landscape value as *escape* were evident across each criterion group. For these individuals, EVER serves as a place of *escape* from the city and a place to relax. For instance, Walter, a recreational hunter, shared this *escape* valuation when he said: "Miami International

Airport from my camp in the 'Glades is basically as a crow flies, only 45 minutes. And that's two totally different worlds. So it's kinda like an escape." Tourism operators shared their use of EVER for *"escape"* as well as how they have seen this same valuation from their visitors. In particular, this example comes from an interview with Randy, a commercial tourism operation owner, who discussed how he's witnessed some of this customers seeking "*escape"* from their Everglades experience.

> when you get caught in the rat race of the city, and the cement jungle, the asphalt jungle, and everything else, sometimes you need to get away and get back to Mother Nature. Somehow just get out there in the open land and kind of just let everything out, just unwind to speak of. I see that with individuals.

A similar sentiment of *escape* echoed amongst public land managers. These individuals discussed the landscape valuation of EVER as an *escape* for their visitors. For instance, an interview with Frank, a NPS manager, revealed EVER as "a place you can go out and get away from the rest the world as we know it." This is further evident in this quote taken from an interview with Jane, an interpretive ranger, who described the Everglades as "a getaway. Especially kind of at this particular Park, being sandwiched between very busy metropolitan areas. That might be a retreat for a lot of people."

Frontier

Frontier values of the landscape emerged across each criterion group. For instance, this sentiment is shared by Hank, a Miccosukee recreationist, who said: "it's sort of like the last wild area in this part of the country." A similar sentiment is shared by Levi, a NPS science interpreter, who said: "the area that we have right now is literally like the last wilderness frontier in the lower 48 states. It's still kind of raw." This "raw" quality of the Everglades is characterized by experiences in the 'Glades. In an interview, Robert, a commercial airboat captain, described the historical Everglades that he experienced as a younger man as:

> this wilderness was like the Old West . . . we were the law as far as being isolated. When I was living there, and I would have trappers, people trapping and poachers, and stuff like that trying to sneak on the property . . . trying to set their traps and this and that.

Others shared the *frontier* value of the Everglades as fostering an experience of survival. For instance, Josh, a recreational hunter, shared his perspective of the "raw" qualities of the Everglades as dangerous, when he said: "I kinda like that edge where, you know, it's kinda like you have to be careful when you're out there. You can get bit by something." Further supporting this notion of the Everglades as a place to be "survived" is evident in the following quote taken from an interview with Richard, a naturalist, who spoke of his guiding experiences with less experienced Everglades travelers:

> some of them, the kids, are so frightened they start crying. And they're hanging onto your legs going "Oh Mr._____." And to get 'em out there and then when they come back, man, you know, they're all high-fivin' like, you know, like they've lived, survived.

Evidence of surviving the Everglades is also emergent in stories of personal experiences of close contact with nature. For example, Daniel, a law enforcement officer, shared this narrative of his close contact experiences in EVER:

> there's been a time or two when I've been wading in alligator holes up to here [pointing to his chest] and I see an 8 or a 10 footer cross there, and he goes down into the water, and underwater. That made me a little uncomfortable for a while . . . and almost stepping on cottonmouths because they don't rattle they just sit there waiting for you step on them, you know, it gets your attention.

Heritage

Perceptions of landscape *heritage* value manifested across the recreationist and tourism operator groups. For these individuals, *heritage* was based on their recreational and livelihood genealogy on the land. For instance, many shared their longevity of recreational land use such as Ray, a recreationist, who said, "I have hunted and fished the Everglades for more than 50 years." Kirk, a recreational angler, also shared this historicity of land use when he said: "I've been fishing this canal since they were dug, you know. When I was five years old I used to fish the

Tamiami Trail canal." These historical recreational land uses led to recreation genealogy as local *heritage* practice. For example, in an interview, Josh, a recreational hunter, described his recreation genealogy as a contemporary practice when he said:

> I was brought up like that. My dad always hunted and my grandfather always hunted. And the girls, you know, they do their thing, they cook it, whatever you got. It's kinda how you was raised, you know. And I was never raised in a big city or anything like that so when you're out here you kinda get attached to what you know kind of in a way, you know. Which I'm all about learning new stuff and going out and doing whatever else but this is what I like to do the most.

This same sentiment of recreation genealogy as *heritage* is also evident in the following quote taken from a NPS public input meeting, where a recreationist shared his Everglades experiences as something never to be forgotten and thus a part of his *"heritage:"*

> I've been fishing here for about 20 years. My old man and a couple of his buddies loaded us kids up and we frogged the whole time down. They showed us the way from Flamingo all the way up to the Shark River and I'll tell you what, I'll never forget that. That place is my passion and my savior.

Native American recreationists also expressed the sentiment of EVER *heritage* value. In particular, they spoke of their use of land for rituals, ceremonies, and traditional subsistence farming practices. This example comes from Hank, a Miccosukee recreationist, who shared the historical use of the land by his people. He said:

> we're associated with this area . . .- since history and Seminole and Indian wars. Indians hiding out in the swamps. So it's kinda like a place of refuge for us. A lot of our people came from like Northern Florida and Georgia and hid down here in the swamps . . . this place is a refuge for us.

Tourism operators also expressed sentiments of the *heritage* value of EVER in terms of their historicity of livelihood. In particular, this quote comes from an interview with Kyle, a commercial fishing guide, who discussed his business as his *heritage* when he said:

> we didn't want it to go outside of the family. And that was my biggest thing. And when my lawyer asked me, "Why don't you just sell it?" he doesn't understand. When my girlfriend says, "Why don't you sell it?" she doesn't understand. I don't care about all the problems. I care about the heritage. This is my land, you know, and nobody can take this from me. I don't feel like it's right for anybody to even try to pressure me into it.

Heritage as livelihood also manifested in tourism operators hopes for being able to pass on their livelihood to the generations that follow after them as a way of preserving their *heritage*. The following quote is taken from an interview with Joseph, a commercial airboat tourism operation owner, who shared this perspective when he said: "mine is a different service. It's kind of emotional, mine, because its family tradition, and it's being trying to be passed on to the next generation."

New discovery

The value of EVER in providing opportunity for *new discovery* was apparent across each criterion group. Specifically, individuals of each group spoke of the opportunities EVER provides to discover new or identify rare species of flora and fauna. For example, an interview with Richard, a naturalist, revealed this sentiment of *new discovery* value. This individual was describing his explorations in EVER when he said:

> I went on this mission to find and photograph as many of the 102 orchids at the time that they knew were in Florida... So I was going out into this area looking for native orchids . . . and what was neat was, in those travels I discovered two species of native orchids that were native to Florida that nobody found before. And it was like how could how could this be?

This same valuation of making *new discoveries* was also shared by tourism operators. An interview with Robert, a commercial airboat captain, illustrates this valuation when he described his *new discoveries* and the opportunity to share these with public land managers. He said:

> I was the first one to know that there was Everglades kites nesting on this side of the highway…canoeing, I discovered a pair of kites. And eventually the people from the National Park, cause they would send their technicians you know asking questions and stuff … I pointed out some very important information for them.

Public land managers also discussed personal narratives of their experiences in making *new discoveries* in EVER. For instance, this example comes from an interview with Levi, a NPS science interpreter, who shared a photo (Figure 4-3) of his *discoveries* in EVER and said: "*O. compressus* is one of only a few species of legless lizard that occurs in Florida… This was the first such individual I had ever encountered, and I have only run into these a handful of times since."

Moreover, *new discovery* valuation is further supported in the following example taken from an interview with Walter, a recreational angler. In this example, the participant shared a photo (Figure 4-4) of his experience, where he witnessed "the life cycle." He said:

> I was fishing one day and it was . . . like the life cycle of the Everglades I threw the bait at the fish, the fish grabbed the bait, I reeled in the fish, and the alligator grabbed the fish, and took it off to the side.

Recreation

Recreationist and tourism operators shared a sentiment of landscape valuation based on *recreational* use of the land. In particular, participants spoke of such activities as dependent on the EVER resource for individual and familial leisure pursuits. Ray, a recreational angler, shared his *recreational* value of EVER when he said: "I depend on this area for my local recreation because it is geographically close to my house." This sentiment was also expressed by Travis, another recreational angler, who said, "I've fished out there for 20 years and I love to fish out there. There isn't another place like it, anywhere in the United States." Furthermore, Joseph, a tourism operation owner, also shared this perspective when he spoke of his familial *recreation*. In an interview, he said, "for our livelihood and our fun, and our family events, we go out, just to boat ride, just to relax, okay. And go out there, and sit out there, and fish. Fishing is very relaxing."

Rewards

Rewards as a landscape valuation emerged from the data across recreationist and tourism operator groups. In particular, participants shared personal narratives of unique experiences in nature as well as functional services provided to them by the Everglades. For instance, Danny, a commercial airboat captain, shared his personal story of unique Everglades experiences as *rewards* when he said:

> the other day I was taking people out on a boat and we come up on a bird's nest . . . Well, we were watching a pair of black neck stilts sittin' . . . on the nest and she got up and the male went and sat down on the nest . . . And those are the kind of rewards I'm talking about… Last year, during mating season, we saw we saw two gators mating and three months later we saw all the babies coming out of the eggs.

Participants also shared this perception of *reward* value in terms of the practical service the Everglades provides in maintaining their health. For instance, Hank, a Miccosukee recreationist, shared how the Everglades provides for his "survival" when he said: "[EVER provides] for our well being, general health, because that's where we get our medicine. That really depends on the survival of the environment, the ecosystem, and all that." This same perception of Everglades providing for human health is evident in the following quote taken from an interview with Richard, a naturalist, who shared,

> people can talk about nature all they want, you know, And I'm an anti-environmentalist and this that and that. And I don't even understand that statement. I think if your anti environmentalist, then you don't like the environment, you know. How could you not like the environment? If you're against the environment than you're against what's giving you your, you know, your lifeblood.

Spiritual

Participant across criterion groups shared sentiments of EVER's *spiritual* value. In particular, participants, such as this example from Ben, a Miccosukee recreationist, spoke of EVER as a place that "allows me to like express, make a place for my spirituality." Participants also spoke

of EVER in providing spiritual connection with nature. This is evident in the following quote taken from Steven, a commercial airboat captain, who said:

> when you're out on that boat you become one with everything out there . . . I'll be out there with the people and you get caught up in the moment and you just shut the motor off. I just forget to talk and I'm just like just looking around, you know, and everybody's looking at me like are we broke down, and I'm like no, I'm just kinda like enjoying this peace and quiet enjoying everything . . . all the birds are there and the gators are swimming by and you're just like you're caught up in the moment.

Spiritual "healing" also emerged within the construct of landscape valuation. For instance, Robert, a commercial airboat captain, shared how physically being in the Everglades has changed him *"spiritually,"* when he said: "the best times in my life, the way that I felt *spiritually,* my personality, and my attitude, was so good while I was here and it changed when I wasn't here." This sentiment of *spiritual* "healing" is also evident in the following quote taken from a NPS public input comment session when a recreationist shared *spiritual* "healing" in maintaining his "sanity." He shared:

> I spent three days in the Park last week, once by myself, once with three generations including my father and my son. And I feel like a new man because of that. Especially out there facing the challenges of this huge metropolis on the edge of the Park. We're also on the receiving end here and… it really does save my sanity to be able to get down in to the Park, get away. I appreciate that.

Spiritual "healing" valuations reverberated amongst public land managers who shared the sentiment of the Everglades in maintaining their sanity. For instance, this interview quote is comes from Jane, an interpretive ranger, who shared her experiences in Everglades altering her moods. She shared: "sometimes . . . you just take a ten minute walk, you know. And say you're up in a office and you take a ten minute walk. You come back in for whatever reason, you feel that refreshed."

Attitudes toward Management

Attitudinal responses manifested from landscape valuations with external stimulation from proposed management practices. In particular, the proposed GMP and wilderness designation in East Everglades influenced the following attitudinal dimensions: *conflict, distrust, responsibility, shifting blame,* and *support.*

Conflict

In terms of stakeholder attitudes, perceptions of *conflict* clearly emerged across participant groups. In particular, recreationist and tourism operator groups spoke of *conflict* in terms of Park regulations limiting access to resources for recreation and livelihood. Those in the public land manager group also shared a sentiment of *conflict.* However, their concerns were based on stakeholders' lack of concern for EVER. For example, Andrew, a recreational angler, shared his concerns of management regulations in an interview when he said: "it's just like mind numbing the way they, that the Federal government, wants to step in and just regulate everything to death." This same individual goes on further to describe how the Federal government imposes regulations through access restrictions. He shared:

> the Federal government's trying to dictate to the myriad of recreational interests that are utilizing the land, whether it's to go camping out there, or to you know, to fish, or to hunt, or whatever it is that they want to do out on that land, trying to deny us the access that we pay our money for . . . right now all that's in danger . . . because they're trying to restrict access.

This sentiment of access restrictions as the cornerstone of *conflict* is shared by tourism operators who fear loss of livelihoods. For example, Joseph, a commercial airboat tour operation owner, expressed his concerns for loss of livelihood with the proposed wilderness designation in East Everglades, when he said:

> anything that really would disrupt our business is if they restrict where we can go with our business. If they were to say, "okay you got a mile and a half that's all you can go, okay."

> Well what about the other 109,000 acres that's out here that we've been showing people for 60 years and now you're saying okay were gonna let you go quarter of a mile circle?

Public land managers also discussed attitudes of *conflict* in their situated attitudes. For these individuals, *conflict* centered on stakeholders lack concern for the Park. For instance, Daniel, a NPS law enforcement officer, shared "they're not thinking about the future of the Park. They're not thinking about the future of their families. They're thinking about here and now and me and today." He goes on further to describe how this lack of concern stems from stakeholder desires to not be inconvenienced in their use of EVER. Specifically, he said:

> there's nowhere in Florida Bay that somebody can't get to with their motorboat, without damaging anything . . . It's a matter of convenience . . . Do they need to get there in 20 minutes from Islamorada? Can't they spend 30 minutes or 40 minutes getting there, you know? Go around the long way, stay in the deep waters, keep away from the islands that have those nice pink birds . . . They don't see the value in having this community of living things that are not people. They're birds, and bugs, and snakes, and turtles, and this huge diversity of life. They don't see the value in that.

This attitude of *conflict* centering on stakeholder lack of concern is supported in another quote taken from an interview with Samuel, a NPS scientist. He spoke of this disconnect of concern for the Park when he said, "I don't think people really are connected to land very much anymore."

Distrust

Concerns of *distrust* manifested across criterion groups, with focus centering on maintained past beliefs. Specifically, individuals within recreation and tourism operator groups spoke of their *distrust* due to negative past encounters with the NPS, when management staff gave them a "hard time" and didn't keep their promises; while public land manager participants also spoke of negative past encounters with community stakeholders that turned hostile. For instance, Josh, a recreational hunter, shared this personal narrative of his experience with past management staff that led to his own resentment against public land managers:

> I was out there frogging one time with my sister. It was an old truck . . . Well, blue lights turn on behind me and I was on the side of the road . . . Well, a Park Ranger come and he

> wanted to give me a ticket because I did have a tag, I didn't have insurance and stuff. . . .. He wrote me up for so many tickets and in the end it was like 200 and something dollars . . . 2 miles down the road is black-town and they're selling crack to the kids as we speak . . . there's no law enforcement down there. But they're over here at 11 o'clock at night giving me a hard time . . . We weren't doing nothing wrong. That kind of stuff is irritating . . . and that's the kind of retaliation that grows in you as you get older and you when you see one of 'em you cringe

This same sentiment of *distrust* is also shared by tourism operators. This example comes from Joseph, a commercial airboat tour operation owner, who shared how he was told his business would be granted a concession with the East Everglades expansion. However, this promise was not kept as evidenced in this interview quote:

> the superintendent of the Park at that time said . . . "we'll buy you out but you'll still be a concession for the National Park." "Fine," I said. I don't care who owns it as long as I can still have my family tradition, . . . when they put the final bill together they put that nice biggest little word in the world "if," "if the secretary deems necessary" not the secretary will negotiate . . . Everything that I fought for, for two years in public meetings down here now is like, okay, you just wasted your time. . . that changed the whole thing.

Public land managers also shared expressions of *distrust* centered on old beliefs. In particular, these individuals discussed personal narratives of past stakeholder interactions that resulted in violent threats. For instance, in an informal interview, Samuel, a NPS scientist, shared how past public input meetings were "ugly." He described how such interactions become so hostile that following one particular meeting, some of the stakeholders threatened the Park Rangers lives and then the Federal Bureau of Investigation became involved. This same individual further described his resultant concerns of *distrust* when he said: "I don't think it's possible to convince people that don't wanna be convinced . . . That just can't be done no matter what you do."

Responsibility

Participants across criterion groups expressed attitudes of *responsibility.* In particular, recreationists and tourism operators spoke of their own practices to be environmentally sustainable and public land managers spoke of their responsibility to the Park and its gateway

communities. For instance, Kirk, a recreational hunter, shared this attitude of *responsible* practices when he said:

> if you're going out there, yeah, don't be throwin' your trash in the water, you know. Don't be bringin' in undersized fish. Don't be, you know, respect it. Just think that you're fortunate to be using it in the times that we are now, so keep it going by having respect, you know. If the land can give you these nice fish and all this stuff and you have a good time out here, give back to it. Treat it right.

Tourism operators also expressed sentiments for environmentally sustainable practices as was evident in the following quote taken from an interview with Randy, a commercial airboat tour operation owner. Here he identifies actions he believes are necessary for environmental *responsibility* and describes his practice of these actions:

> we're not pollutin' anything. We're not spilling oil over here or sewers going all over the place like factories or something. We're not destroying the land, you know. The trails are there. We're on the trail. We stay on a main trail.

Lastly, public land managers also illustrated attitudes of *responsibility*. While many spoke of their role in resource and visitor experience protection, some spoke of an attitude of *responsibility* that extended beyond the resource to include individuals within gateway communities. In particular, they spoke of their role in communicating the services Everglades offers to the public. For example, Darren, a NPS administrator, shared this in an interview:

> we need to make people aware that Everglades is in their backyard. And we talk about the services provided in terms of drinking water and the fact that you got an area that's imperiled but you can still come out here in the month of February, in our high season, and walk the Anhinga Trail.

Shift Blame

Recreationists and tourism operators shared similar attitudes of *shifting blame* for their concerns over EVER management. In particular, these individuals *blamed* nearly everyone involved in restoration and development as responsible for management problems. For instance, recreationists and tourism operators, *blamed* the State of Florida for not making fishing a priority

as one angler said “in the state of Florida it’s [fisheries] like down here on the list.” They also *blamed* environmental groups such as this quote from Andrew, a recreationist, who said, “people like PETA, could eventually force the outlawing of fishing and hunting as barbaric pastimes that have no place in modern society.” They further *blamed* politicians for not acting on behalf of the Everglades as Ray, a recreational angler, shared:

> the politicians down here are the basically the scum of the earth. In Miami Dade county they’re just, they’re the worst. They’re in it for their own self good and nobody else’s. And like I said, I don’t think any of ‘em could point in the direction of Everglades National Park.

Participants also *blamed* developers and out-of-state retirees for not caring about the Everglades’ resources as illustrated in this quote from Richard, a naturalist:

> the majority of them don’t really care or even understand the natural beauty and the natural resources in Florida. So there’s a whole song, you shouldn’t have took more than you gave. So, I think that’s what a lot of people have, that, you know, they’re here to either make a fast buck from selling, you know, being developers, or they’re here to spend their golden years.

Recreationists and tourism operators *blamed* each other for their issues with Park management. Specifically, recreationists *blamed* other recreationists for limiting their access to Everglades resources. For instance, this quote comes from Kyle, a recreational hunter and lifetime resident of south Florida, who shared how his generational access to a particular island in the Everglades has been recently restricted by a fellow recreationist. He shared:

> so, it makes me a little bit upset when I go to the island that I’ve gone to my whole life, that’s the only one in this whole area that has a cabin, and now the guy has a fence, and I can’t even walk on the island that I’ve always felt as if it was mine.

This same sentiment of *blaming* peers for issues with park management is also evident amongst the tourism operator group. Individuals in this group shared their involvement in “airboat wars” where airboat tourism operations on the Tamiami Trail are trying to prove their relevance to Park visitors to foster a concession with the NPS, by competitively keeping score of

visitor numbers to their operations. Steven, a commercial airboat captain, shared this sentiment in an interview when he said:

> a lot of the companies, you know, they're all about themselves. And it's just, I'm not gonna saying airboat wars, but it's just jealousies and stuff like that . . . how many people everybody else did that day, or you know if how many people we did, did we do better than everybody else today? . . . I've worked at other airboat places and you know they're like more worried about "Whoa, well, how many people d'they get today?". . . It's all about money who does better than others.

Support

Participants across each criterion groups expressed attitudes of mutual *support.* In particular, recreationists and tourism operators discussed sympathy for public land managers and *support* for their efforts, while public land managers shared their efforts to involve communities in their management plans. For example, an interview with Ray, a recreational angler and lifelong resident of south Florida, revealed this attitude of *support* for public land managers:

> they've got unenviable task, too, because they're, you know, getting a lot of pressure to do something. And the environmentalists are saying, you know, do this, do that, do this. And the recreationists are saying do this, do that . . . Somebody else is over there saying, do something, you know. And so they've got a tough, tough row of stumps to work.

This same attitude is reinforced by another quote taken from an interview with Robert, a commercial airboat captain, who used a metaphor to explain his *support* for public land managers:

> I always thought they managed it well . . . it's just like a restaurant. Who's cooking your food is not necessarily who owns it . . . The owner he's not there, you got a chef that goes back there, you walk in there, and you get a bad meal. Do you blame the owner of the place or do you, you know, I just had a bad day with the chef, the guy they have cooking didn't cook it right . . . The Park is like that. It's a fine restaurant and whoever's cookin is the one that's gonna serve you a fine meal or you know you're gonna get something that's a little bit too greasy . . . I think it's fine

This attitude of *support* is also illustrated amongst public land managers who spoke of their strategies to include communities in management plans. For example, an interview with Frank, a NPS manager, reveals this quote: "we kind of bend over backwards in public involvement."

Discussion

The results of this study suggest an influential relationship from public land management practices on existing landscape valuations leading to collaborative and non-collaborative attitudes toward management. In particular, attitudes toward management emerged from an 11 construct model of landscape valuation.

The grounded theory model (Figure 4-1) emergent from the data portrays the influential relationship of public land management practices on stakeholder landscape values, resulting in specific attitudes toward management. In particular, EVER stakeholders discussed landscape values centering on 11 constructs (i.e., *aesthetic, biodiversity, do the right thing, economic, escape, frontier, heritage, new discovery, recreation, rewards,* and *spiritual*). These values emerged from individualized lived experiences on the landscape and serve as participants' "cognitive maps" which were challenged by practices of public land management (i.e., GMP and wilderness designation) as external stimuli. This interaction between valuations as "cognitive maps" and NPS management as external stimuli led to perceived attitudes toward management that represented five distinct constructs (i.e., *conflict, distrust, responsibility, shift blame,* and *support*). These attitudes represented collaborative (i.e., *responsibility, support)* and non-collaborative attitudes (i.e., *conflict, distrust, shift blame).* While each criterion group may share similar landscape valuation and attitude constructs, the subcategories within these constructs may differ between groups. For instance, each criterion group spoke of *conflict;* however, the subtext of this construct differed amongst group participants. Specifically, recreationist and tourism operator groups spoke of *conflict* in terms of Park regulations limiting access to resources for recreation and livelihood, while public land managers shared concerns of *conflict* based on stakeholders' lack of concern for EVER

These valuations and attitudes toward management become the context from which to integrate meanings into planning frameworks. Thus, the relevance of this model in theoretical implications is in understanding the composition of landscape valuation and attitudes toward management; while the practical implications lie in understanding the relationships between these constructs.

Theoretical relevance of this research reveals two-fold implications: a) extends theoretical understanding of landscape valuations and attitudes toward management constructs and b) identifies relationships between landscape values and attitudes toward management through application of spatial cognition theory.

Particular landscape valuations emerged from the data reflecting broad understanding of EVER stakeholder's perceptions of land values. In particular, of the 11 constructs that emerged, six showed similarities with past research. For example, *aesthetic, biodiversity, economic, heritage, recreation,* and *spiritual* valuations were similar to valuations of past research that found aesthetic, ecologic, economic, cultural, recreation, and spiritual values, respectively (Kellert, 1985; Lewis & Sheppard, 2005; Manning et al, 1999; Rolston & Coufal, 1991) However, five constructs emerged from this research, distinct from previously identified values. These included: *do the right thing, escape, frontier, new discovery,* and *rewards.* Thus, these constructs reveal the uniqueness of the EVER landscape in retaining specific valuations across stakeholder groups.

In future consideration of landscape values, the unique valuations of geographic areas and cultural groups must be considered by researchers and protected area managers, as static and rigid constructs of landscape valuations may not be appropriate across geographies and cultural demographics. To facilitate such research, further consideration of the data collection methods

employed in this research is merit-worthy. In particular, this research used mapping techniques and photo elicitation to generate deeper landscape meanings. These methods proved useful in elucidating such meanings and ought to be considered in future research. In addition, mapping participants' landscape valuation using Geographic Information Systems might also prove useful to spatially document particular geographical locations of landscape valuations. Obtaining mapped locations of landscape valuations may provide insight on the exact locations of particular landscape valuations for planning and management insight.

This research also extends current understanding of attitudes toward management beyond the traditional support and opposition dialogue. For instance, this research identified five constructs of attitudes toward management based on GMP practices and wilderness designation: *conflict, distrust, responsibility, shift blame,* and *support.* These findings differ from past research as such inquiries have focused on agreement (Reading et al., 1994; Jacobson & Marynowski, 1997; Tarrant, et al, 1997; Solecki, 1998; Steel et al., 1998) or disagreement (Manning, et al, 1999; Dutcher, et al, 2004; Shindler, et al, 1996; Shindler, et al, 1993) with particular management strategies, while the results of this study focus on attitudes as socially constructed, shared beliefs amongst stakeholder groups (i.e., recreationists, tourism operators, public land managers) with dimensions beyond support and opposition. In particular, while this research identified attitudes of *support,* attitudes of *conflict, distrust, responsibility,* and *shift blame* were also identified; thus revealing four attitudinal dimensions beyond those identified in past research. Further investigation is needed to identify additional attitudinal dimensions across geographies to determine the generalizability of this study's findings as well as greater dimensions of attitudes beyond traditionally identified support and opposition and the five dimensions of this study. In addition, as this study examined landscape valuations influenced by an external management

practice stimulus leading to particular attitudes toward management, the post-attitudinal response remains unidentified. Further research is warranted to examine the post-attitudinal response of stakeholders to illuminate potential behaviors in protected area planning contexts.

As previously discussed, the theory of spatial cognition provides relevance in understanding the relationship between landscape values and attitudes towards management given particular management practices (i.e., GMP and wilderness designation). Like Tolman's (1948) "cognitive map" theory based on rats in a maze, people also use "cognitive maps" to navigate the Everglades. In particular, this group of stakeholders utilized EVER for specific values and have particular locations within the Park they frequent to find such values. For example, they may use particular pockets of the Park to find *spirituality*, experience the *frontier*, or explore for *new discovery*. When in a situation that threatens to change their "cognitive map," attitudinal responses are not that far removed from those of rats. Tolman (1948, p 207) defines, three responses in rats as a behavioral response to the external stimuli, that are "expressions of cognitive maps which are too narrow and which get built up in us as a result of too violent motivation or of too intense frustration." These include regression to an earlier map, fixation to the point of finding it difficult to see any alternative, and displaced aggression on others. While others still manage to find their way to the end.

The attitudinal responses of stakeholders in this study were similar. For example, when participants' "cognitive maps" of landscape values were challenged by proposed management practices of the new GMP, they responded attitudinally in four distinct ways. To begin, they expressed *distrust* and regressed to an earlier "cognitive map" based on old beliefs. They also fixated on their own perspective of the *conflict* which centered on their perceptions of limitations placed on their recreational and livelihood access as well as perceptions of lack of concern from

community stakeholders. Participants also provided evidence of displaced aggression on others by *shifting blame* from the NPS for concerns over EVER management to other individuals and groups involved in restoration and development such as the State of Florida, politicians, environmentalists, developers and out-of-state retirees. In the context of protected area planning, these responses are non-collaborative. However, some participants expressed contrary attitudes, proving they found their way to collaboration through attitudes of mutual *support* and *responsibility* for sustainable practices and community education.

Thus, the question remains, how can public land managers assist stakeholders in finding their way to collaboration? To accomplish this goal, non-collaborative attitudinal responses must be altered by influencing the external stimulus of management practices. Specifically, influencing the external stimulus of management practices might include incorporation of landscape values into protected area planning.

Public land managers and planners are responsible for such integration and to accomplish this they might practice three steps: a) identify site-specific values, b) determine convergences and divergences of such values, and c) make a place for landscape valuation in planning frameworks (i.e., Visitor Experience and Resource Protection). Specifically, landscape values are diverse and potentially geographically and culturally distinct, as evidenced in this study. Identifying these diverse and distinct valuations should be obtained through ethnographic methods, as used in this research, by protected area anthropological staff.

In addition, convergences and divergences in landscape valuation exist between stakeholder groups. Understanding these similarities and dissimilarities will assist managers and planners in determining the relevance of individual valuation in protected area planning. Similarities and

dissimilarities can be identified based on comparisons of landscape valuations across stakeholder groups.

Such identification of convergences and divergences of landscape valuations across stakeholders groups provides a milieu for the final recommended step in integrating landscape values in planning processes. This integration can be applied by recognizing diverse landscape valuations across stakeholder groups, similarities and dissimilarities of these valuations and the geographical location of these valuations within the protected area for management within the VERP framework. For example, this three step integration can be applied to the EVER GMP planning process by first identifying landscape values through public scoping sessions and public meetings; second, identifying convergences and divergences across stakeholder groups post public inquiry through stakeholder comparisons; and third, integrating landscape values in the GMP draft plan stage of planning by incorporating landscape-based meanings and categorizations in VERP planning using mapped regions for landscape values.

Influencing the external stimulus of management practices by diligently incorporating landscape valuation into protected area planning may show merit in dissuading non-collaborative attitudinal responses (e.g., *conflict, distrust, shift blame)* and fostering collaborative attitudes (e.g., *responsibility, support).* For example, EVER stakeholders discussed 11 constructs of landscape valuation (i.e., *aesthetic, biodiversity, do the right thing, economic, escape, frontier, heritage, new discovery, recreation, rewards, spiritual)* that were influenced by management as an external stimulus. Current EVER NPS planning practices (e.g., GMP and wilderness designation) act as an external stimulus on stakeholders "cognitive maps" which are constructed by landscape valuations. This influence from the external stimulus led to collaborative (e.g., *responsibility, support)* and non-collaborative (e.g., *conflict, distrust, shift blame)* attitudes

toward management with potential for subsequent collaborative and non-collaborative future behaviors. Thus, understanding and integrating landscape valuations in protected area planning might provide insight into future support of management and collaborative processes.

Blending collaborative-planning with landscape values and attitudes toward management to understand stakeholder-management conflict is relevant as this study found diverse values led to various attitudes across stakeholder groups after influence from management as an external stimulus. Thus, it is not just about established generalizable landscape valuations or attitudes of support and non-support as past research infers. In the context of protected area planning, stakeholder-management conflict becomes apparent when divergent geographically discrete landscape values (e.g., *do the right thing, escape, frontier, new discovery,* and *rewards)* are influenced by an external stimulus (e.g., GMP, wilderness designation), and lead to attitudinal responses reflective of regression, fixation, displaced aggression, and collaboration (e.g., *distrust, conflict, responsibility, shifting blame,* and *support).* However, one thing remains unclear: the post-attitudinal response. How stakeholders will react given their collaborative and non-collaborative attitudes to management is not identified. Further inquiry into the post-attitudinal response is warranted prior to and after integration of landscape values in protected area planning contexts.

Conclusion

This study intended to understand the influence of proposed management plans on landscape valuation and attitudes toward management as a way of understanding stakeholder conflict. In particular, landscape valuation serves as "cognitive maps" or "survey knowledge" that when challenged by outside stimulus, and processed across the cognitive map, results in the attitudinal response to management. Thus, in the people-landscape relationship, the focus is less on the physical setting and more on the internal cognition of that space by individuals and groups.

Integrating landscape valuation into protected area planning and management thereby becomes more crucial as a means for mitigating stakeholder conflict. However the outcomes of such integration remain unexplored and in need of further inquiry to fully understand the relevance of landscape value integration in protected area planning and the efforts of due diligence to a community-based approach to planning.

Table 4-1. Criterion group participants

Public land managers	Recreationists	Tourism operators
NPS administration	Airboaters	Commercial airboat captains
NPS rangers	Anglers	Commercial fishing guides
NPS interpreters/ communicators	Canoeists/Kayakers	Miccosukee tourism operation owners
NPS law enforcement	Cyclists	Miccosukee tourism operation staff
NPS scientists	Hikers	Seminole tourism operation staff
	Hunters	Tourism operation managers
	Other motorized boat users	Tourism operation owners
	Swamp-buggy enthusiasts	

Table 4-2. Profile of participants

Name	Gender	Age	Ethnicity	County of residence	Years of residence	Criterion group
Daniel	Male	48	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	20	Public land manager
Josh	Male	30	Caucasian	Monroe	30	Recreationist
Walter	Male	43	Caucasian	Broward	43	Recreationist
Richard	Male	65	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	30	Recreationist
David	Male	47	Caucasian	Monroe	47	Tourism operator
Robert	Male	51	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	3	Tourism operator
Randy	Male	55	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	55	Tourism operator
Javier	Male	38	Hispanic	Miami-Dade	38	Tourism operator
Hank	Male	29	Native American (Miccosukee)	Miami-Dade	29	Recreationist
Joseph	Male	67	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	67	Tourism operator
Andrew	Male	56	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	4	Recreationist
Levi	Male	35	Hispanic	Miami-Dade	35	Public land manager
Samuel	Male	59	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	59	Public land manager
Frank	Male	44	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	7	Public land manager
Ray	Male	70	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	70	Recreationist
Paul	Male	29	Native American (Seminole)	Broward	29	Tourism operator
Ben	Male	90	Native American (Miccosukee)	Miami-Dade	90	Tourism operator
Darren	Male	61	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	5	Public land manager
Kirk	Male	39	Native American (Miccosukee)	Miami-Dade	39	Recreationist
Kyle	Male	31	Caucasian	Broward	31	Tourism operator
Jane	Female	39	Caucasian	Collier	6	Public land manager
Beth	Female	55	Native American (Seminole)	Broward	55	Tourism operator
Edward	Male	44	Native American	Miami-Dade	5	Tourism operator
Gina	Female	36	Caucasian	Collier	3	Public land manager
Jennifer	Female	32	Caucasian	Monroe	32	Tourism operator
Garrett	Male	35	Native American (Miccosukee)	Miami-Dade	35	Tourism operator
Questa	Female	48	Native American (Miccosukee)	Miami-Dade	48	Tourism operator
Victor	Male	32	Native American (Seminole)	Broward	4	Tourism operator
Steven	Male	44	Caucasian	Monroe	44	Tourism operator
Caleb	Male	25	Caucasian	Monroe	10	Tourism operator
Travis	Male	65	Caucasian	Miami-Dade	41	Recreationist

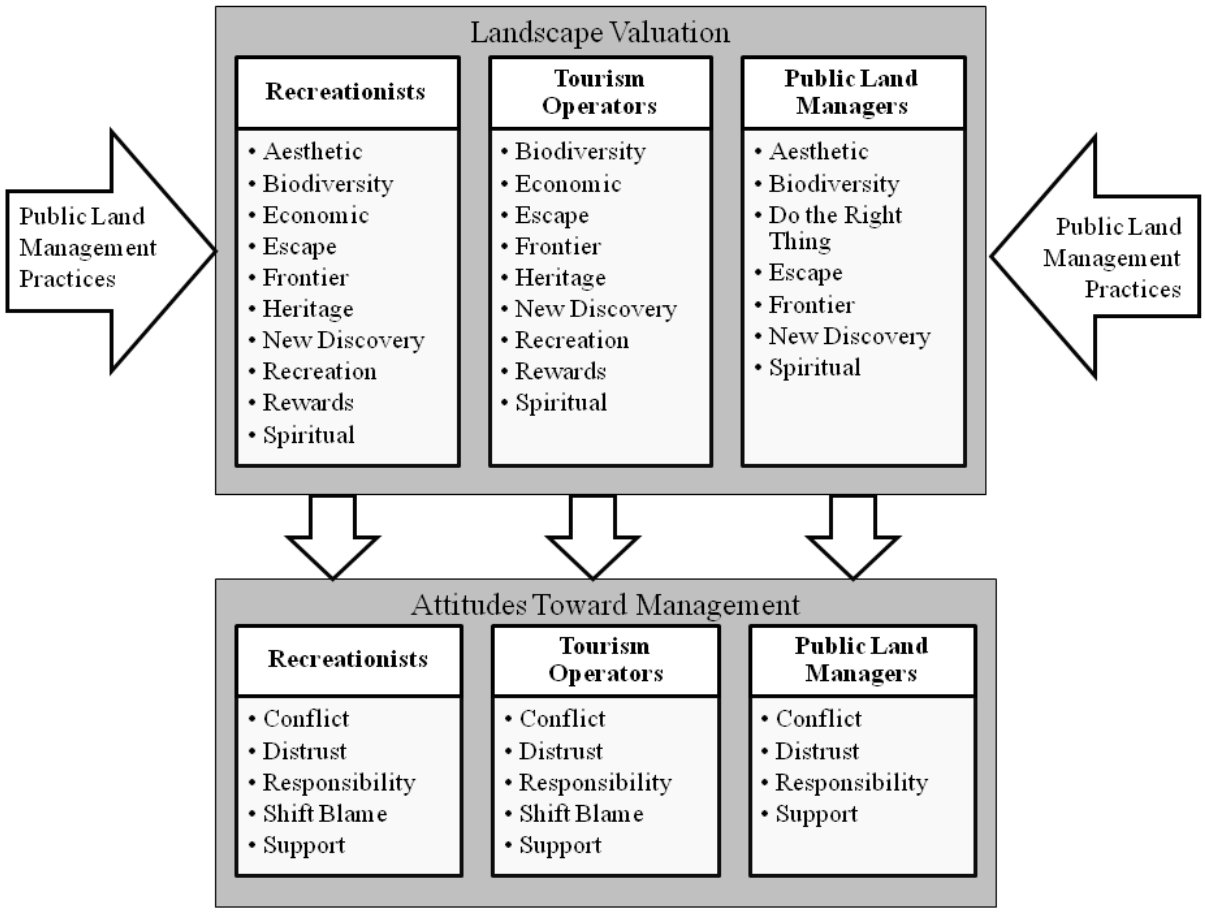


Figure 4-1. Grounded theory model of stakeholder landscape values and attitudes toward management

Figure 4-2. Photograph of the Florida Bay at dawn. This image was taken by a recreationist participant of the study. Reprinted with permission from study participant.

Figure 4-3. Photograph of *O. Compressus*. This image was taken by a public land manager participant of the study. Reprinted with permission from study participant

Figure 4-4. Photograph of *Alligator Mississippiensis*. This image was taken by a recreationist participant of the study. Reprinted with permission from study participant

CHAPTER 5
CONCLUSION

Background

Contemporary stakeholder-management clashes have emerged revealing relevance for understanding place-based meanings, landscape valuations, and power mechanisms in conflict resolution. Understanding these socio-political constructs of human-environment interactions are important for consideration as issues of resource use and conservation are becoming more complex due to social demands on natural resources. Thus, socio-political dimensions are entering conservation planning domains and consideration for such variables is integral for collaborative protected area planning and management.

In the context of Everglades National Park (EVER), these socio-political dimensions hold relevance in the General Management Plan (GMP) planning process. In particular, EVER is currently developing a new GMP for the Park which proposes four alternatives with varying amounts of wilderness designation in East Everglades. Such designation would provide EVER managers the opportunity to conserve Park resources, yet at the cost of traditional recreation and livelihood practices in the area. Since wilderness designation requires the land be "untrammeled" by man with "the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable" (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136), recreational access would be permanently restricted and several tourism operations would be permanently closed.

Gateway community stakeholders and public land management stakeholders responded to this plan with reactions reflective of varying perceptions of place attachment, power manifestations, landscape valuations, and attitudes toward management. Understanding these responses is important for the continued sustainability of environmental resources. In particular, past stakeholder-management conflict has resulted in debilitating and detrimental effects on

conservation. For instance, stakeholder-management clashes in the Everglades have resulted in public disregard for protected area regulations and continuous litigation restricting agency conservation efforts. Thus, understanding stakeholder perceptions of place attachment, power manifestations, landscape valuation and attitudes toward management is important in understanding future support of protected area management.

Thereby, the purpose of this research was to examine three variables across attitudes toward management as a way of understanding stakeholder support for proposed management practices in EVER. In particular, this research investigated participants' place attachment and landscape valuations to identify constructs of these variables as well as their predictive ability for attitudes toward management, given proposed practices. Perceptions of power were also examined to identify constructs of power as manifestations, as well as to determine the mechanisms through which power is exercised, such as attitudes toward management.

Findings across Place, Power, and Values

The results of this study revealed conclusive constructs for each of the variables as well as confirmed the relationship between these variables and attitudes toward management. More specifically, place attachment and landscape valuation invoked attitudinal responses by stakeholders and power manifestations were influenced by attitudes toward management. These findings are supported by the Theory of Reasoned Action (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980), stakeholder theory (Donaldson & Preston, 1995; Freeman, 1984), and spatial cognition theory (Montello, 2001; Tolman, 1948).

The Theory of Reasoned Action puts forward an influential relationship leading to behavioral responses. Ajzen and Fishbein (1980) purport that individual beliefs regarding a particular behavior and social influence, determine their attitudes toward the behavior, eventually leading to their behavior. This theory holds relevance for examination of place-based meanings as beliefs

shape attitudes toward planning and management that may influence conservation behaviors. For example, a five-dimensional place-based model emerged that included *dependence, frontier, healing, heritage,* and *home.* These constructs of place led to particular situated attitudinal responses including *distrust, relevance of local knowledge,* and *responsibility.*

Stakeholder theory retains relevance in understanding power manifestations as attitudes toward management serve as mechanisms through which power is exercised by each individual stakeholder within the EVER network. Stakeholder theory gives recognition to the diverse stakeholders involved in decision-making and their agentic power in influencing decisions (Donaldson & Preston, 1995; Freeman, 1984; Mitchell et al., 1997). In this study, participants maintained attitudes toward management that served as mechanisms for agentic power manifestations. Specifically, the perceived attitudes maintained by these stakeholders included *conflict, distrust, resignation, responsibility,* and *support.* These attitudes served as mechanisms for agentic power to be exercised, which manifested in eight strategies to sway decision-making, including *alliance, compromise, enrollment, exclusion, force, influence, resistance,* and *withdrawal.*

Spatial cognition theory (Montello, 2001; Tolman, 1948) also holds relevance in understanding landscape valuations and attitudes toward management. According to Montello (2001), spatial cognition is based on the premise of individual agency to negotiate responses through their own volition. Tolman's (1948) work on "cognitive maps" provides further insight on this theory. In particular, he purports that behavioral responses are predicated by spatial cognition as a "cognitive map" that is influenced from an external stimuli. Spatial cognition theory holds relevance for understanding the influence of external stimuli, such as proposed management practices, on landscape valuation, leading to particular attitudes toward

management. For example, stakeholders' landscape valuations centered on 11 domains. These included *aesthetic, biodiversity, do the right thing, economic, escape, frontier, heritage, new discovery, recreation, rewards,* and *spiritual.* More specifically, these landscape valuation domains served as "cognitive maps" or "survey knowledge" that when challenged by outside stimulus, and processed across the "cognitive map", resulted in the attitudinal response to management. In the context of EVER, outside stimulus included the proposed GMP. After this stimulus is processed across the "cognitive map," a distinct attitudinal response is evoked. In particular, attitudinal responses included *conflict, distrust, responsibility, shift blame,* and *support.*

These findings suggest two propositions. In particular, constructs of place, power, and landscape valuations are site-specific and these same constructs hold relevance in understanding attitudes toward management. Furthermore, theoretical frameworks support the implication of an influential relationship with place, power, and landscape valuations and attitudes toward management.

Implications

This research provided theoretical and practical implications of the findings. Consideration of these implications will be discussed.

Theoretical relevance of this research revealed three-fold implications. In particular, this research extends theoretical understanding of place, power, and landscape values by identifying constructs of these variables, provides understanding for the relationship between place, power, and landscape values and attitudes toward management, as well as provides insight into the application of innovative data collection methods for future consideration.

Constructs of place, power, and landscape valuation were identified, extending current theoretical understanding of these dimensions. For example, discrete constructs of place as space

for *healing*, power manifestations of *resistance*, and landscape values of *do the right thing, escape, frontier, new discovery,* and *rewards* all emerged as unique constructs, discrete from past research.

In addition, this research provides understanding for the relationship between place attachment, power manifestations, landscape valuations and attitudes toward management. In particular, perceptions of place attachment led to attitudes of *distrust, relevance of local knowledge,* and *responsibility,* while landscape valuations led to attitudes of *conflict, distrust, responsibility, shift blame,* and *support.* Moreover, attitudes of *distrust, conflict, support,* and *acceptance* served as power mechanisms for power manifestations including *alliance, compromise, enrollment, exclusion, force, influence, resistance,* and *withdrawal.*

From a methodological perspective, this research incorporated innovative data collection methodologies that provide implications for future research. In particular, the use of photo elicitation and mapping techniques provided increased validation of data collection by adding to the triangulation of collection methods used. In addition, these techniques proved useful in generating greater understanding of participant perceptions of place attachment, landscape valuations, and resultant attitudes toward management practices. Thus, future consideration of these data collection techniques for generating understanding of place and landscape meanings as well as attitudes toward management is warranted.

In terms of practical implications, this research provided insight into fostering collaborative attitudes and actions of power for integrative protected area planning. In particular, steps for integrating place-based and landscape-based meanings were identified in this research as well as action strategies for cultivating collaborative power actions in planning contexts.

Future Research

This research identified additional inquiry necessary to provide insight on the integration of place attachment, power mechanisms, and landscape valuations in protected area planning. In particular, future inquiry is warranted in examination of manifestations prior to place, power, and values constructs as well as post attitudinal responses.

For instance, the micro understanding of cognition prior to place, power, and values beliefs remains unknown. In particular, this might include consideration of motives and resources that influence these constructs and this area needs further exploration.

In terms of post attitudes toward management, theory suggests attitudes lead to behaviors. Thus examination of the influence of place and values constructs on attitudes leading to behavioral response needs consideration. In addition, inquiry into post power manifestations also warrants inquiry. Specifically, examination of the post power manifestation outcomes, including strategies of negotiation through multidirectional power interactions is needed.

Worth noting are the limitations of this research. In particular, this research was limited by two potential restrictions: under-sampling of criterion groups and lack of post-attitudinal examination for place-based meanings and landscape valuations as well as lack of pre-attitudinal inquiry for power mechanisms. Specifically, this research utilized criterion and snowball sampling followed by theoretical sampling to identify participants for each criterion group; however, sample sizes amongst the three criterion groups were uneven (i.e., recreationists n = 8, tourism operators n = 16, public land managers n = 7), suggesting under-sampling of the recreationist and public land manager groups. Future inquiry on these topics may make accommodation to more evenly sample criterion groups for equal opportunity of multiple voices emerging from the data. In addition, this research did not include consideration of the post attitudinal response (i.e., behaviors) for place-based meanings and landscape valuations as well

as the pre-attitudinal constructs of power mechanisms (e.g., motives, resources) in the research design. Future research might consider these pre- and post- constructs to provide a more holistic understanding of place attachment, landscape valuation, and power manifestations.

Conclusion

This research intended on providing insight into the relevance of place attachment, power manifestations, and landscape valuations in understanding attitudes toward management, given proposed management practices in EVER. The importance of these variables lies in their application in protected area planning and management. This research attempted to provide a how-two step by step framework for place-based and landscape values based planning as a way to encourage collaborative power efforts in protected area planning.

APPENDIX A
PROTECTED AREAS PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE SYSTEM

United States National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) was established in 1916 by the Organic Act, for the purpose of management and oversight of the existing National Parks and future designated areas. Currently, there are 388 units within the National Park Service system, totaling 86.4 million acres (National Park Service, 2009). These units include National Battlefields, Cemeteries, Historical Parks, Historic Sites, Lakeshores, Memorial, Monuments, Parks, Parkways, Preserves, Recreation Areas, Rivers, Seashores, and Trails.

NPS Planning

Planning in the NPS system is delivered through the General Management Plan (GMP) process. This process is guided by enabling legislation, such as National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Such legislation provides direction for planning process requirements and consideration for plan alternatives (National Park Service U.S. Department of Interior, 2008). Following NEPA guidelines, the NPS planning process includes public involvement actions as presented in Table A-1 (National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, 2008).

Table A-1. NPS planning process per NEPA requirements

Requirement	Action
Notice of intent (NOI) to prepare a GMP	Publish the NOI to prepare an EIS in the Federal Register.
Formal NEPA scoping	Conduct internal and external scoping; include other state, local, tribal governments and federal agencies and the public.
Notice of Availability for the draft GMP	File the draft GMP with the Environmental Protection Agency, which publishes a notice of availability (NOA) in the Federal Register.
Distribution of draft GMP	Send copies of the draft GMP to (a) all federal agencies that have jurisdiction by law or special expertise, and all appropriate federal, state, or local agencies or Indian tribes; (b) any interested or affected individuals or organizations; and (c) anyone who requests a copy.
Public review of draft GMP	Provide a minimum 60-day period for review of the draft GMP, beginning on the date when the EPA publishes the NOA in the Federal Register. The National Park Service also is required to file a NOA, but the 60-day public comment period begins on publication of the EPA NOA.
Public meeting	Conduct a public meeting. (Note: A public hearing* is mandatory for a GMP/wilderness study.)
Notice of Availability for the final GMP	File a final GMP with the EPA that adequately responds to the comments received during the review period; publish a NOA for the final GMP in the Federal Register. Wait 30 days from the time EPA publishes their NOA before a ROD is signed.
Distribution of final GMP	Send the full GMP to (a) any individual or organization that has made a substantive comment; (b) all agencies or tribes that have commented; (c) anyone who requests it.
Notice for the record of decision (ROD)	Publish the ROD or a summary

APPENDIX B
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Table B-1. Socio-demographic profile of participants

		Recreationists (n=6)	Tourism Operators (n=18)	Public land managers (n=7)	Total (n=31)
Gender	Male	100	83.3	71.4	83.8
	Female	0	16.7	28.6	16.2
Age	20-29	16.7	5.6	0	6.5
	30-39	16.7	11.1	28.6	16.1
	40-49	0	5.6	14.3	6.5
	50-59	16.7	5.6	14.3	9.7
	60-69	33.3	11.1	28.6	19.4
Ethnicity	Caucasian	66.7	55.5	85.7	64.4
	Latino	0	5.6	14.3	6.5
	Miccosukee	33.3	22.2	0	19.4
	Seminole	0	11.1	0	6.5
	Other Native American	0	5.6	0	3.2
Education	< High School	0	11.1	0	6.5
	High School	33.3	16.7	0	16.1
	Business/Technical School	16.6	11.1	0	3.2
	Some College/2-year degree	16.7	0	0	9.7
	Completed 4-year degree	16.7	11.1	85.7	29
	Graduate/Advanced degree	16.7	0	0	3.2
Income	$15,000 to 34,999	0	16.7	0	9.7
	$35,000 to 49,999	16.7	5.6	0	6.5
	$50,000 to 64,999	16.7	0	28.6	9.7
	$65,000 to 99,999	33.3	5.6	42.9	19.4
	Over $100,000	16.7	11.2	14.3	12.9
County	Broward	0	11.1	0	6.5
	Collier	0	0	28.6	6.5
	Miami-Dade	100	61.1	71.4	70.9
	Monroe	0	27.8	0	16.1
Residence	0-10 years	0	5.6	42.9	12.9
	11-20 years	0	0	14.3	3.2
	31-40 years	16.7	0	0	3.2
	Lifetime resident	83.3	83.3	28.6	70.9

APPENDIX C

SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW GUIDE

I would like to talk to you about Everglades National Park. I would like to know about your connection with Everglades, how you value this land, how you communicate with your peers and community about conservation issues in the Park, and your perceptions of management practices.

I would like to ask you few questions.

1. What is your occupation?
2. What forms of recreation do you engage in within the ENP?

[Place Attachment]

3. Would you say you have an attachment to Everglades National Park?
4. How do you describe your attachment to the Park?
5. Would you share some of your personal experiences in the Park?
6. How important to you is this Park versus other protected areas?

[Landscape Values]

7. Would you say that you value Everglades National Park?
8. How would you describe the value of the Park?
9. Are there particular features in the Park that are important to you?
10. Are there particular meanings that you assign to the Park?

[Social Power]

11. What is your involvement in the General Management Plan (GMP) planning process or other land management processes?
12. How do you share your ideas regarding land planning?
13. How is your input incorporated into park planning?
14. What are some other strategies you've used to become involved?
15. Have you seen or know of strategies of involvement used by different stakeholders during the planning process?

[Attitudes Toward Wilderness Designation and Land Management Practices]

16. What do you think about the proposed wilderness designation of East Everglades?
17. What do you think about the proposed GMP for the Park?
18. How do you describe land management priorities for the Park?
19. How do these priorities affect your life, community or the ecosystem?

Is there anything that you would like to add? Do you have any questions or comments? Thank you for your time.

APPENDIX D
DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY

1. What is your gender? ☐ Male ☐ Female

2. What year were you born? 19_____(year born)

3. Are you? ☐ Single ☐ Married/Partnered
   ☐ Divorced/Separated ☐ Widowed

4. Are you of Spanish or Hispanic origin? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   a. Do you consider yourself to be? (check one)
      ☐ African American ☐ Asian
      ☐ Caucasian ☐ Latino (Hispanic)
      ☐ Miccosukee ☐ Native American/American Indian
      ☐ Pacific Islander ☐ Seminole
      ☐ Other (specify) _____

5. What is the highest educational level you have attained? (Check one)
   ☐ Less than high school ☐ Completed 4 year college degree
   ☐ High school diploma ☐ Some graduate work
   ☐ Attended business/technical school ☐ Completed graduate or advanced degree
   ☐ Some college or 2 year degree

6. Which of the following categories best describe your annual household income in 2007, before taxes? (Check one)
   ☐ Less than $14,999 ☐ $50,000 to $64,999 ☐ $150,000 to $199,000
   ☐ $15,000 to $34,999 ☐ $65,000 to $99,999 ☐ Over $200,000
   ☐ $35,000 to $49,999 ☐ $100,000 to $149,000

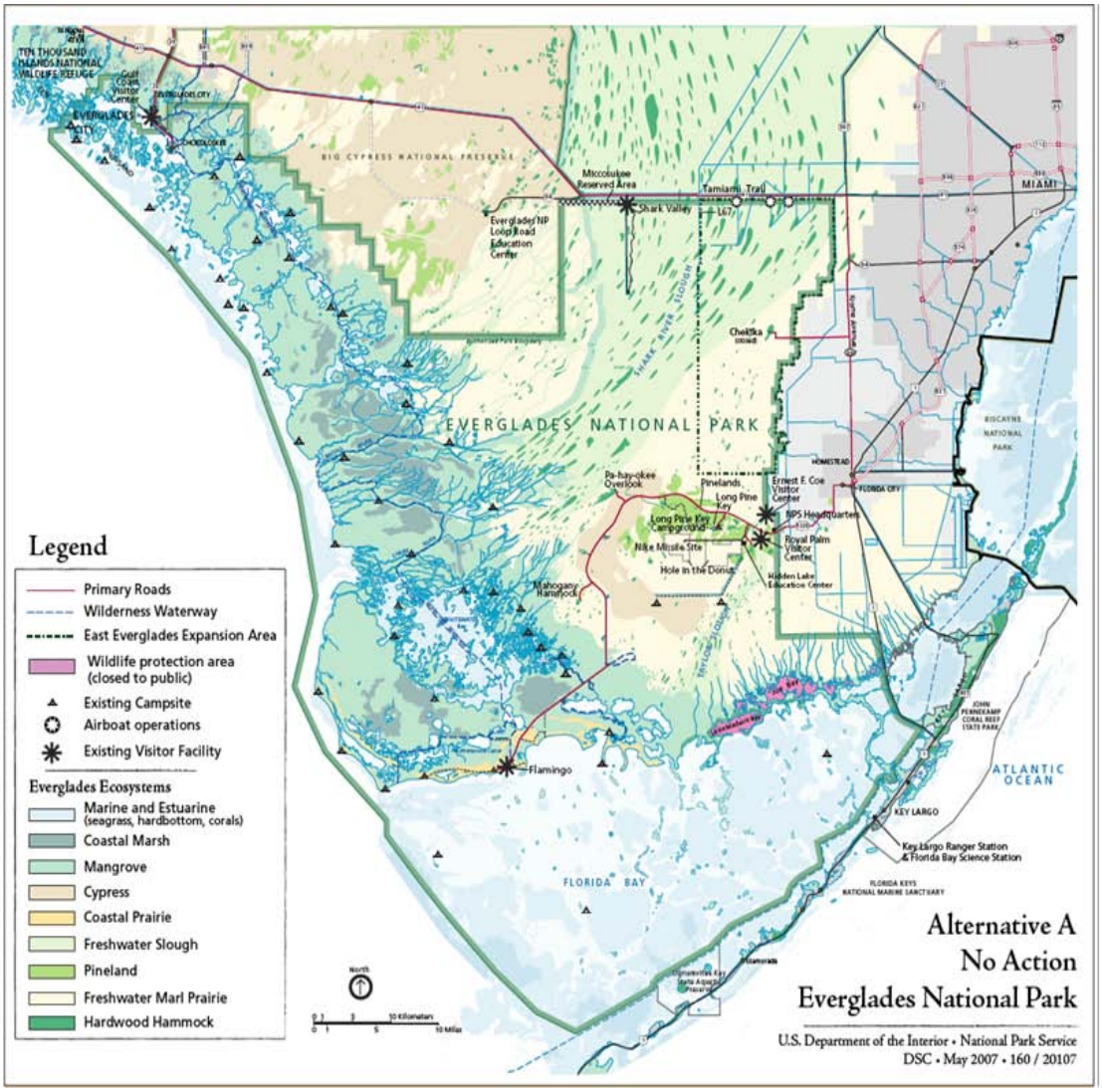
7. What is your permanent residence Zip Code? _____

   a. How long have you lived at this location? _____years _____months

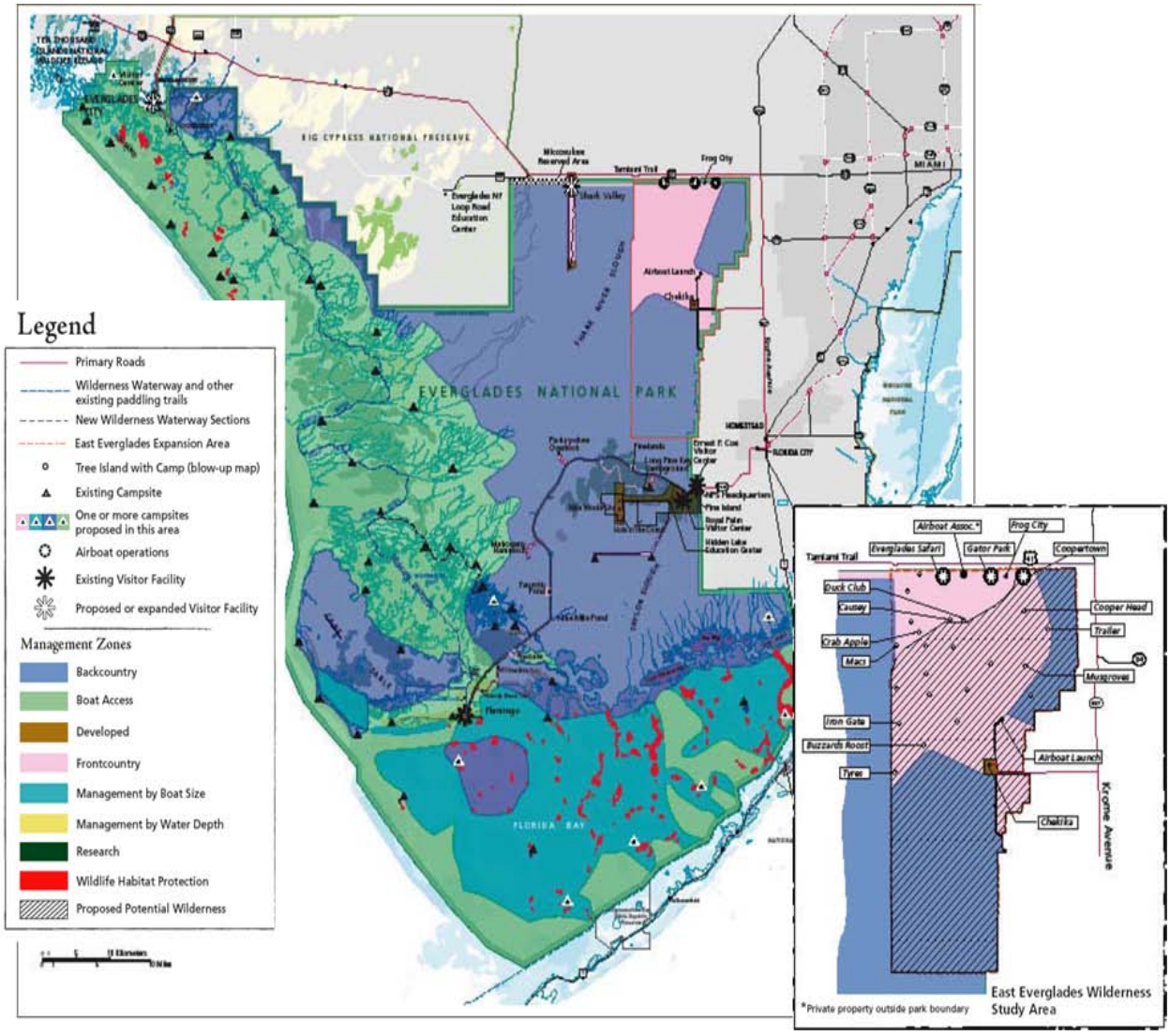
   b. What is your permanent residence COUNTY?
      _____

Thank you for your time.

APPENDIX E
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK MAP PRE-PROPOSED WILDERNESS DESIGNATION



APPENDIX F
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK POST-PROPOSED MANAGEMENT PLANS



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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Tinelle Bustam is a native of New Hampshire. She attended the University of Montana, where she received her Bachelor of Science degree in wildlife biology in 1998, and the State University of New York at Cortland where she received her Master's degree in recreation in 2002. After spending several years working in the recreation industry, as a program administrator and recreation coordinator, Tinelle spent a year and a half travelling around the world with her better half, Sean. These travelling experiences, along with visitations to protected areas and participation in sustainable community-based tourism, inspired her to pursue a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degree from the University of Florida in the Department of Tourism, Recreation, and Sport Management. She began her Ph.D. program in August 2006 and completed in December 2009. She intends on continuing her work on participatory practices in protected area management and socio-political dimensions of gateway communities.