

Summits on the Air

U.S.A. (W7-Arizona)

Association Reference Manual



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Association Manager	Mark Chalcraft, K7MLC
Summits-on-the-Air	an original concept by G3WGV and developed with G3CWI

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Change Control

Date	Version	Details
01-Aug-10	1.0	First formal issue of this document

Disclaimer

Hiking and mountain climbing are potentially hazardous activities particularly in Colorado with its extreme elevations. The SOTA Management Team, the WØ-Colorado Association and their officers do not accept responsibility for any death or injury resulting from participation in SOTA. The inclusion of a summit in this Reference Manual does not indicate that it is safe, legal, or even possible to climb the summit. The Summit Reference data is not guaranteed to be accurate and no reliance should be placed upon it. Any hiker must be sure to check applicable local, state, and federal laws to be sure that a hike or climb up any of the mountains listed in this manual is legal and safe. Some summits may reside in private hands, and all hikers must respect private property rights. As a particular caution to European hikers, please note that "Every Man's Right" does not exist in the U.S.A.; permission to cross private lands must be expressly granted and cannot be assumed.

Summits on the Air – ARM for U.S.A. (W7-Arizona)

1 Association Reference Data

Association	U.S.A. (W0)
Commencement date	01 August 2010
Regions	Eastern Arizona (AE-xxx) Western Arizona (AW-xxx)
Association parameters ¹	
Summit operation criteria	Operation must be within 80ft vertically of the summit
Band 1, score 1 point	< 3500 ft a.s.l.
Band 2, score 2 points	>=3500 ft a.s.l. <5000 ft a.s.l.
Band 3, score 4 points	>=5000 ft a.s.l. <6500 ft a.s.l.
Band 4, score 6 points	>=6500 ft a.s.l. <8000 ft a.s.l.
Band 5, score 8 points	>=8000 ft a.s.l. <9500 ft a.s.l.
Band 6, score 10 points	>=9500 ft a.s.l.
Seasonal bonus	Yes
Bonus rationale	Winter period with highest probability of localized unpredictable weather impeding travel. Applicable to summits in Eastern Arizona region. Summer period with life-threatening daytime temperatures. Applicable to summits in Western Arizona region.
Min. height for bonus	Winter Bonus - 3 Points for activations >=6500 ft a.s.l. Summer Bonus- 3 Points for activations <=6500 ft a.s.l.
Bonus period dates	Winter Bonus-1 December to 15 March inclusive Summer Bonus- 15 June to 15 September inclusive
Association sponsored awards	None at present
Association Manager	Mark Chalcraft, K7MLC

1.1 Program derivation

W7-Arizona SOTA is an extension of similar programs already active in other countries. Summit qualification for inclusion in the SOTA Program is based on the relative height of summits compared to their surroundings, and the W7-Arizona Association defines a minimum of 500 feet of vertical rise from the surrounding saddle in order to qualify. This vertical separation from surrounding terrain is the basis of the definition of geographic prominence, which Wikipedia has an excellent description of here: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prominence>.

Participants in the W7-Arizona SOTA program must meet the qualifications stated in the SOTA General Rules, and must participate in accordance with these rules. In cases where information in this reference is in conflict with the General Rules, the General Rules shall take precedence. Full text of the SOTA General Rules can be found at <http://www.sota.org.uk/RulesAndGuidelines>.

¹ See General Rules for parameter definitions

1.2 General information

W7-Arizona SOTA includes those qualifying summits located within the State of Arizona.

At present, the summit list is not exhaustive, and many more summits within Arizona eagerly await inclusion in the region's database. If the reader finds a summit which he believes to meet the qualifications of the SOTA program, or if he finds a mistake in the summit data, he should contact the Region Manager. If an activator wishes to see a particular summit included in the W7-Arizona summit list, please provide the Association Manager the following information:

1. Name of summit- as named on the USGS Geonames database.
2. The Latitude and Longitude of summit.
3. The elevation of the summit above sea level.
4. The summit's prominence value, along with a citation of the source of this data.

The Association Manager will check whether the summit meets the qualification criteria and, if it does, will forward this information to the SOTA Management Team for inclusion in the database. The decisions of the Manager and the Management Team are final regarding the interpretation of the criteria and the inclusion or exclusion of a summit. Summits cannot be counted for points in the SOTA program until a reference number has been issued in the SOTA Summits database.

Final Ascent and Activation Zone explained

The SOTA General Rules state that the method of final access to the Summit must be non-motorized. The General Rules do not specify the distance, either vertical or en route, that this final ascent must cover. In keeping with the spirit of adventure and the promotion of physical fitness embodied by the SOTA program, the W7-Arizona association recommends that the activator plan a minimum of 100 vertical feet be covered in the final approach to the operating position. This recommendation is not considered a rule in fairness to those who are limited in mobility and face more considerable challenge than other activators. Operation from a vehicle is never permitted during a SOTA activation.

The SOTA general rules also state that radio operations must take place within a summit's Activation Zone, which, in the case of the W7-Arizona association, is an area within 80 vertical feet of the actual summit point. The Activation Zone is a single, "unbroken" area which can be visualized by drawing a closed shape on a map, following a contour line 80 feet below the summit point. Another way to describe the activation zone is any place that has a route to the summit point that does not dip below 80 feet of the summit point. The operating position must be within this zone, but antennas may extend well beyond.

Activators should feel free to contact the Association Manager should further clarification be deemed necessary, or if any doubt exists in an activator's mind as to whether his activation will be valid for SOTA credit.

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1.3 Rights of way and access issues

If the land you are on is not your own, then you are trespassing. Trespassing may be done legally, with the permission of the landowner, either expressed or implied. Right of way on undeveloped land is implied unless the land is fenced and or posted in accordance with state law. Posted private lands may not be entered without expressed permission. Camping on private land may be done legally only with the expressed permission of the landowner.

Most W7-Arizona SOTA summits are located on public land. Public lands may be administered by Federal, State, and Local Governments which may put limitations on their use. Do not assume that all public lands, and the roads and trails upon them, are available to public access. If the summit you wish to visit is on public land, find out which agency administers the land, such as a particular National Forest or Park, and contact that agency's information office.

Only a fool would illegally trespass on Native American land or US Military land.

1.4 Maps and navigation

A GPS receiver is not a substitute for map of sufficient resolution and a compass, as well as the ability to use them. A GPS device should be carried only as a secondary source of navigation information.

US Geological Survey (USGS) maps are considered the standard for backcountry travel. USGS topographic maps accurately represent the natural and manmade features of the land to stringent National Map Accuracy Standards.

USGS maps of the 7½ Minute Series (covering 7½ x 7½ minutes of geographic arc) show most maintained trails and contour intervals of 40 ft. at a scale of 1:24,000. Carrying these maps as a primary source of navigation information is strongly recommended, even if you are familiar with the terrain.

USGS maps of the 30 x 60 Minute Series, with a scale of 1:100,000, are commonly referred to as "land use maps" and are useful in determining what lands are publicly and privately owned, and which government agency is responsible for managing a particular publicly owned area.

Also useful are US Forest Service, National Park, and State Park maps which show parking, camping, toilet, trash, and other visitor facilities.

The Association Manager suggests that the potential activator conduct an internet search for the specific regions and summits he is interested in. Such internet searches may yield links to hiking, biking, and climbing groups that share intimate local knowledge of a summit, its access, and nearby resources.

1.5 Safety considerations

Mountaineering is an inherently risky endeavor. The consequences of thoughtless actions can be tragic. While the risks you assume by participating in SOTA activities can never be dismissed, they can be greatly diminished through knowledge, preparation and experience.

The W7-Arizona association contains vast expanses of remote, undeveloped land. Trailheads may be located many miles from the nearest town, highway or home. Be sure your vehicle is appropriate for the roads you intend to travel, and is in good condition. Carry enough food and water to be stranded for a few days waiting for help to come. The desert is an inhospitable environment with scarce resources to sustain your life.

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The “Ten Essentials” is a list of essential items hiking authorities deem necessary for safe travel in the backcountry. The Ten Essentials were first described in the 1930s by The Mountaineers, a hiking and mountain climbing club. Many regional organizations and authors recommend that hikers, backpackers, and climbers rigorously ensure they have the ten essentials with them; however, many expert hikers do not always carry all the items. Not every expedition will require the use of an essential item. Carrying these basic items improves the chances that one is prepared for an unexpected emergency in the outdoors.

According to the classic text “Mountaineering: The Freedom of the Hills”, these ten essentials are:

1. Map
2. Compass (optionally supplemented with a GPS receiver)
3. Sunglasses and sunscreen
4. Extra food and water
5. Extra clothes
6. Headlamp (outdoor)/flashlight
7. First aid kit
8. Fire starter
9. Matches
10. Knife

A bear will destroy your car for a morsel of food left inside. A scorpion will sting and hospitalize you. A rattlesnake will bite and kill you. A mountain lion will kill and eat you. Understanding the range and behavior of these animals and adapting yours accordingly will greatly decrease your risk.

The approaches to many W7-Arizona SOTA summits are long and technical. Assess your skill and fitness levels realistically and travel well within your limitations. Remember, once you make the summit, you are only half the way home. Often the down climb is where most accidents occur due to fatigue and lack of focus!

1.6 Navigation and Weather

Mountain roads are often unstable and subject to temporary closure. The condition of access roads through forest, park, or BLM lands should be confirmed by contacting the managing agency. Highway travel conditions can be checked by visiting www.az511.com or by dialing 511 to access ADOT's automated traveler advisory service.

Mountain weather can vary from blazing heat to blowing snow at a single location in a single 12 hour period. Be prepared to travel and to stay for 1 unplanned day in any type of weather you may encounter. NOAA forecasts should be checked at <http://weather.noaa.gov/> before any travel commences. Current conditions and local hazardous weather warnings should be monitored on NOAA Weather Radio, with frequencies available at www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/stations.php?State=AZ

Flash flooding is a deadly threat in narrow canyons, foothills and desert areas. Observe posted warnings.

Lightning is always a present danger above timberline! Know the early signs of weather associated with lightning. Upon the first sign of visible thunderstorms, lightning, or thunder, reduce your exposure immediately by descending. Know that proximity to your antenna puts you at greater risk. Do not seek shelter under trees or rock outcrops.

1.7 Environmental Considerations

FOLLOW ALL POSTED FIRE RESTRICTIONS OR YOU MAY END UP IN PRISON. This is not an exaggeration.

Burn area restoration, use impact recovery, threatened species habitat preservation, and wildfire risk are common reasons that public lands are subject to temporary use restrictions and area closures. Such changes to access are always advertised and well posted. Check with the administering agencies and NEVER violate these restrictions.

1.8 Foreign Amateurs

(Taken from the ARRL.ORG website)

Foreign Amateurs who wish to operate in the US may do so if the country of which they are a citizen and amateur licensee has entered into a bilateral or multilateral reciprocal operating agreement with the US. Such agreements can include a reciprocal licensing agreement, CEPT license, or IARP permit. No additional permit is required -- simply bring your original license, issued by your home country when you visit the US; and be sure to identify your station while operating by the US call district identifier (e.g., followed by your non-US call sign (W7/G1ABC).

For full details of operating in the USA with a foreign license, please see the ARRL website at <http://www.arrl.org/FandES/field/regulations/io/#foreign>. The ARRL is America's and perhaps the world's largest ham radio club and is an invaluable resource of operating information for foreign and domestic ham radio operators. In general the FCC welcomes foreign amateurs and receiving operating permission should be reasonably easy. In the USA FCC regulations should be strictly adhered to.

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Band plan information can be found here:

<http://www.arrl.org/FandES/field/regulations/bandplan.html>

and frequency allocation charts and formation can be found here:

<http://www.arrl.org/FandES/field/regulations/bands.html>

Additionally, the Association Manager is not aware of any customs regulations addressing the importation of ham radios to America, and in general FCC type acceptance standards are loose enough to allow for operation of foreign type accepted amateur radios and even homebrew radios.

Finally, foreign hams should be sure to read and understand ARM section 1.3 Rights of Way and Access Issues.

If no agreement exists, it is possible for foreign citizens to take the U.S. ham radio exam to receive their FCC issued license. Any individual can take the exam except agents of foreign governments. Dates and locations of license exams can be found here:

<http://www.arrl.org/arrlvec/examsearch.phtml>

Please note, it will take at least two weeks for a newly licensed ham to receive his license and operating privileges, and it is advisable that a foreign ham allow much more time. Also remember that in the U.S. a ham must carry his license on his person whenever he is operating ham radio gear, his license cannot be left at home or in his hotel.

1.9 Association Awards

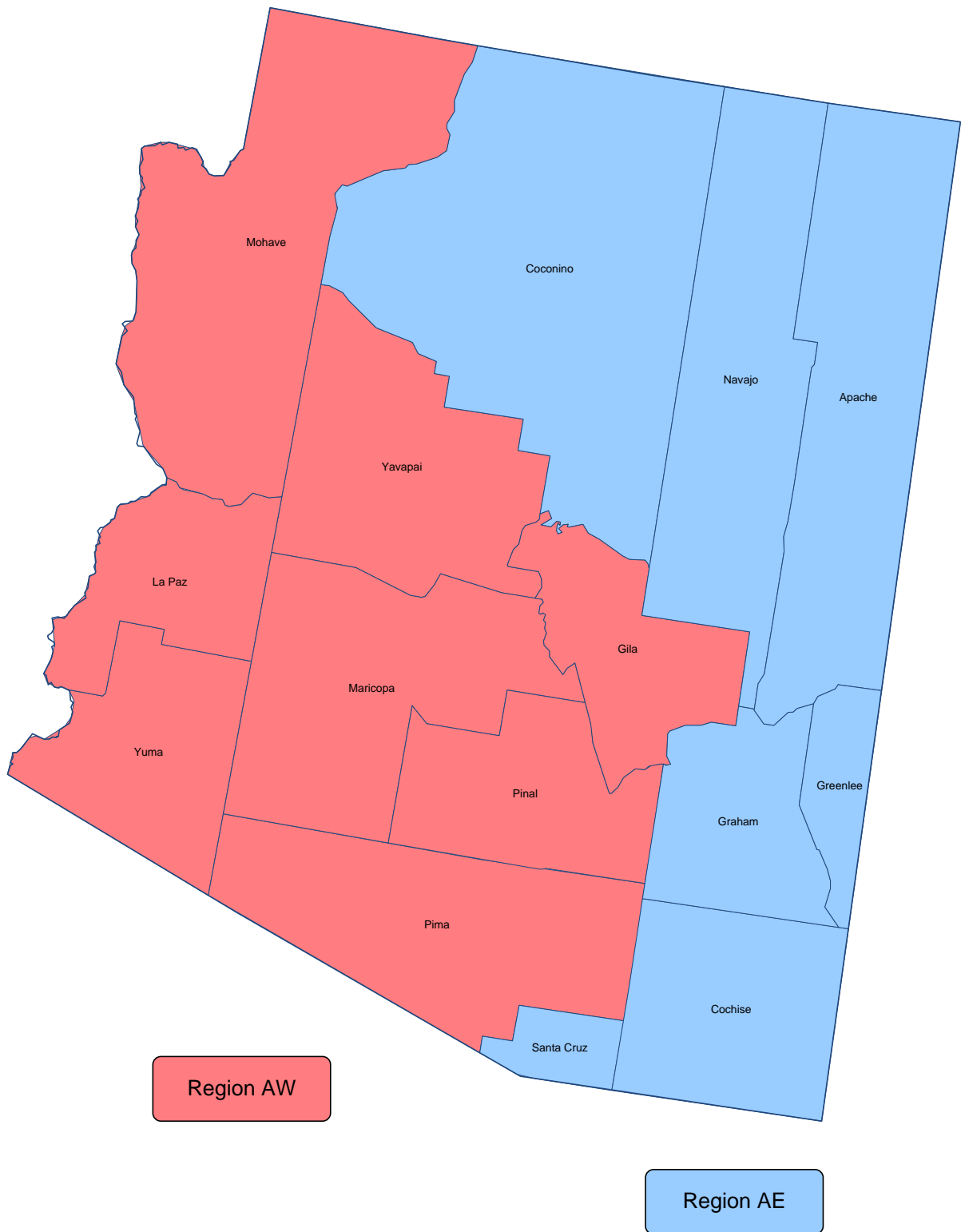
The W7-Arizona association does not at present sponsor any awards.

1.10 Process to maintain summit lists

The W7-Arizona Association Manager shall make available to all interested parties a process to petition for the addition, correction, or removal of summit listings. A summit is to be added to the list if the petitioner demonstrates that it meets the qualification of prominence and that public access is available. A summit listing is to be corrected if the petitioner demonstrates that the factual information presented is incorrect. A summit is to be deleted if the petitioner demonstrates a permanent lack of public access to, or prohibition on radio operations from, its location. Petitions are to be reviewed and appropriate action taken at least once per calendar year.

Manager note: The height and prominence values listed for Arizona were compiled from the data maintained on the Lists of Peaks website located at [Lists of Arizona](#).

2 Summit Reference Data



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2.1 Region Reference –Eastern Arizona

Association	W7-Arizona, USA
Region	AE
Region manager	Mark Chalcraft, K7MLC

2.1.1 Regional notes

The Eastern Arizona region contains those summits located in the Arizona counties of Coconino, Navajo, Apache, Greenlee, Graham, Cochise, and Santa Cruz. The geography of this region is dominated by the Colorado Plateau, a tableland of soft sedimentary rock ranging from 5,000 to 9,000 feet above sea level. Deep canyons and gorges, flat topped mesas and buttes, and scattered high mountain ranges of volcanic origin populate this region. Spires, pinnacles, arches and other spectacular landforms created by eons of wind and water erosion are found throughout this landscape.

2.1.2 Table of summits

REF. NO.	PEAK NAME	ELEV	LAT	LON	PTS	VALID FROM	VALID TO
AE-001	Humphreys Peak	12633	35.3464N	-111.6779W	10	01-Aug-10	
AE-002	Agassiz Peak	12356	35.3259N	-111.6776W	10	01-Aug-10	
AE-003	Doyle Peak	11460	35.3302N	-111.6459W	10	01-Aug-10	
AE-004	Mount Baldy	11420	33.9110N	-109.5649W	10	01-Aug-10	
AE-005	Mount Ord	11357	33.9376N	-109.6049W	10	01-Aug-10	
AE-006	Escudilla Mountain	10910	33.9553N	-109.1251W	10	01-Aug-10	
AE-007	Mount Graham	10720	32.7017N	-109.8715W	10	01-Aug-10	
AE-008	Kendrick Peak	10418	35.4080N	-111.8511W	10	01-Aug-10	
AE-009	Greens Peak	10133	34.1118N	-109.5745W	10	01-Aug-10	
AE-010	Webb Peak	10030	32.7116N	-109.9228W	10	01-Aug-10	
AE-011	Heliograph Peak	10022	32.6501N	-109.8492W	10	01-Aug-10	
AE-012	Chiricahua Peak	9759	31.8457N	-109.2910W	10	01-Aug-10	
AE-013	Miller Peak	9466	31.3929N	-110.2931W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-014	Mount Wrightson	9453	31.6961N	-110.8483W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-015	Pastora Peak	9407	36.7901N	-109.1650W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-016	Blue Peak	9355	33.5625N	-109.2968W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-017	Elden Mountain	9299	35.2411N	-111.5977W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-018	Bill Williams Mountain	9256	35.2000N	-112.2047W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-019	Kaibab Plateau	9220	36.3970N	-112.1508W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-020	McKays Peak	9175	33.9762N	-109.7982W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-021	Cerro Gordo Mountain	9161	34.1261N	-109.7276W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-022	Antelope Mountain	9003	34.0963N	-109.4652W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-023	Saddle Mountain	8880	35.4386N	-111.7317W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-024	Blue Jay Peak	8860	32.7436N	-110.0304W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-025	Rose Peak	8786	33.4398N	-109.3709W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-026	Cerro Trigo	8614	34.1930N	-109.5711W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-027	Hopkins Mount	8580	31.6891N	-110.8846W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-028	Hutch Mountain	8532	34.8019N	-111.3901W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-029	Mormon Mountain	8510	34.9696N	-111.5106W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-030	Lake Mountain	8501	34.1578N	-109.7693W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-031	Sage Peak	8380	31.7833N	-109.2660W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-032	Fluted Rock	8304	35.8861N	-109.2491W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-033	Maple Peak	8294	33.3468N	-109.1020W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-034	Slate Mountain	8215	35.4943N	-111.8426W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-035	Baker Butte	8077	34.4520N	-111.3785W	8	01-Aug-10	
AE-036	Volunteer Mountain	8047	35.2180N	-111.8954W	8	01-Aug-10	

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AE-037	Woody Mountain	8045	35.1422N	-111.7517W	8	01-Aug-10
AE-038	Sunset Crater	8039	35.3655N	-111.5004W	8	01-Aug-10
AE-039	Silver Peak	8008	31.9057N	-109.1991W	8	01-Aug-10
AE-040	Willow Mountain	7817	33.4618N	-109.5940W	6	01-Aug-10
AE-041	Davenport Hill	7805	35.2235N	-112.0971W	6	01-Aug-10
AE-042	Cooley Mountain	7740	34.0618N	-109.9065W	6	01-Aug-10
AE-043	Porter Mountain	7595	34.2059N	-109.9429W	6	01-Aug-10
AE-044	Buck Mountain	7571	34.6668N	-111.4152W	6	01-Aug-10
AE-045	Kennedy Peak	7549	32.6362N	-110.3058W	6	01-Aug-10
AE-046	Lohali Mesa	7520	36.1475N	-109.8178W	6	01-Aug-10
AE-047	Maverick Hill	7488	33.0266N	-109.0583W	6	01-Aug-10
AE-048	Cottonwood Mountain	7481	32.8778N	-110.1970W	6	01-Aug-10
AE-049	Deer Spring Mountain	7441	34.0114N	-109.9750W	6	01-Aug-10
AE-050	Manzanita Benchmark	7392	35.8449N	-113.1730W	6	01-Aug-10
AE-051	Sugarloaf Mountain	7310	32.0142N	-109.3248W	6	01-Aug-10
AE-052	Merriam Crater	6813	35.3387N	-111.2865W	6	01-Aug-10
AE-053	Preston Mesa	6770	36.3671N	-111.2045W	6	01-Aug-10
AE-054	Guthrie Peak	6571	32.8871N	-109.3143W	6	01-Aug-10
AE-055	Howell Mesa	6442	35.8993N	-110.9015W	4	01-Aug-10
AE-056	Whitlock Peak	6211	32.6014N	-109.2178W	4	01-Aug-10
AE-057	Antelope Mesa	6041	33.2151N	-109.1040W	4	01-Aug-10

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2.2 Region Reference – Western Arizona

Association	W7-Arizona, USA
Region	AW
Region manager	Mark Chalcraft, K7MLC

2.2.1 Regional notes

The Western Arizona region contains those summits within the Arizona counties of Gila, Mojave, Yavapai, La Paz, Maricopa, Yuma, Pinal, and Pima. Dominated by the geography of the Basin and Range physiographic zone, the land consists mainly of a series of low, sometimes fertile valleys separated by small but extremely rugged mountain ranges.

2.2.2 Table of summits

REF. NO.	PEAK NAME	ELEV	LAT	LON	PTS	VALID FROM	VALID TO
AW-001	Mount Lemmon	9157	32.4430N	-110.7883W	8	01-Aug-10	
AW-002	Mica Mountain	8664	32.2198N	-110.5434W	8	01-Aug-10	
AW-003	Bigelow Mount	8540	32.4155N	-110.7144W	8	01-Aug-10	
AW-004	Rincon Peak	8482	32.1198N	-110.5230W	8	01-Aug-10	
AW-005	Hualapai Peak	8417	35.0751N	-113.8978W	8	01-Aug-10	
AW-006	Mount Union	7979	34.4150N	-112.4043W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-007	Mazatzal Peak	7903	34.0625N	-111.4615W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-008	Woodchute Mountain	7860	34.7498N	-112.1753W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-009	Pinal Peak	7848	33.2823N	-110.8212W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-010	Mingus Mountain	7815	34.7038N	-112.1176W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-011	Aztec Peak	7748	33.8121N	-110.9079W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-012	Baboquivari Peak	7734	31.7710N	-111.5959W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-013	Spruce Mountain	7696	34.4631N	-112.4038W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-014	Browns Peak	7657	33.6844N	-111.3257W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-015	Towers Mountain	7628	34.2342N	-112.3679W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-016	Center Mountain	7580	33.8501N	-110.9112W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-017	McFadden Horse Mountain	7510	33.8800N	-110.9439W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-018	Window Rock	7468	32.3759N	-110.8554W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-019	Hyde Creek Mountain	7270	34.8352N	-112.9187W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-020	West Spruce Mountain	7180	34.5381N	-112.5899W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-021	McFadden Peak	7135	33.9101N	-110.9659W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-022	Mount Ord	7128	33.9050N	-111.4090W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-023	Tanque Verde Peak	7060	32.1957N	-110.6313W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-024	Christopher Mountain	6966	34.2717N	-110.9804W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-025	Kitt Peak	6880	31.9649N	-111.5994W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-026	Pine Mountain	6814	34.2973N	-111.7857W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-027	Pine Mountain	6780	34.3364N	-112.4009W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-028	Last Chance Knoll	6758	36.3992N	-113.7144W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-029	Tule Mesa	6678	34.3709N	-111.8140W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-030	Copper Mountain	6676	33.9253N	-111.1014W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-031	Carol Spring Mountain	6629	33.6604N	-110.5614W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-032	Squaw Peak	6623	34.0098N	-110.9574W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-033	Buckhorn Mountain	6612	33.6585N	-111.2871W	6	01-Aug-10	
AW-034	White Eagle Peak	6230	35.3571N	-114.1143W	4	01-Aug-10	
AW-035	Seegmiller Mountain	6220	36.8470N	-113.4921W	4	01-Aug-10	

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AW-036	Keystone Peak	6188	31.8774N	-111.2156W	4	01-Aug-10
AW-037	Harquahala Mountain	5681	33.8121N	-113.3469W	4	01-Aug-10
AW-038	Mount Perkins	5456	35.5695N	-114.5080W	4	01-Aug-10
AW-039	Blackjack Point	5380	34.0487N	-111.8750W	4	01-Aug-10
AW-040	Humboldt Mountain	5204	33.9814N	-111.7980W	4	01-Aug-10
AW-041	House Mountain	5127	34.7709N	-111.8539W	4	01-Aug-10
AW-042	Quartzite Peak	5121	33.4699N	-110.7437W	4	01-Aug-10
AW-043	Crossman Peak	5100	34.5489N	-114.1884W	4	01-Aug-10
AW-044	Signal Peak	4877	33.3592N	-114.0827W	2	01-Aug-10
AW-045	Mount Ajo	4808	32.0268N	-112.6905W	2	01-Aug-10
AW-046	Harcuvar Peak	4620	33.9183N	-113.6374W	2	01-Aug-10
AW-047	Skull Mesa	4595	33.9266N	-111.9054W	2	01-Aug-10
AW-048	Newman Peak	4500	32.7187N	-111.4004W	2	01-Aug-10
AW-049	Black Mesa	4354	33.6473N	-110.8906W	2	01-Aug-10
AW-050	Thompson Peak	3982	33.6442N	-111.8121W	2	01-Aug-10
AW-051	Quijotoa Mountains HP	3950	32.1335N	-112.1590W	2	01-Aug-10
AW-052	Castle Dome Peak	3788	33.0848N	-114.1434W	2	01-Aug-10
AW-053	Vulture Peak	3660	33.8789N	-112.7949W	2	01-Aug-10
AW-054	McCracken Peak	3529	34.4446N	-113.7776W	2	01-Aug-10
AW-055	Potts Mountain	3378	34.3695N	-113.7290W	1	01-Aug-10
AW-056	Cunningham Mountain	3316	33.5700N	-114.3498W	1	01-Aug-10
AW-057	Tumamoc Hill	3108	32.2127N	-111.0064W	1	01-Aug-10
AW-058	Camelback Mountain	2704	33.5146N	-111.9616W	1	01-Aug-10
AW-059	Squaw Peak	2608	33.5474N	-112.0209W	1	01-Aug-10
AW-060	North Mountain	2104	33.5856N	-112.0723W	1	01-Aug-10
AW-061	Sugarloaf Mountain	1954	36.0087N	-114.7372W	1	01-Aug-10
AW-062	Oatman Mountain	1741	33.0515N	-113.1360W	1	01-Aug-10