

Bureau of Land Management

Southern Arizona Project

Fiscal Year 2009 End-of-Year Summary Report



**The Southern Arizona Project
To
Mitigate Damages Resulting from Illegal Immigration and Smuggling
Fiscal Year 2009 End-of-Year Summary**

Introduction

The Southern Arizona Project (SAP) is a program administered by the Arizona Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to mitigate the effects of illegal immigration and drug smuggling on Arizona's borderlands. The BLM and partner agencies, tribes, and organizations have cleaned up trash and implemented remediation of landscapes in the 100 mile wide zone reaching from the California border on the west to the New Mexico line on the east.

Illegal immigration and drug smuggling operations have deleterious effects on the fragile landscape of the Sonoran Desert. Unauthorized automobile, bicycle, and foot travel create trails and roads that continue to be used for illegal purposes. Vehicles and bicycles used in these illegal activities are often abandoned in the desert if they become disabled or the occupants flee law enforcement. Trash left by undocumented immigrants (UDIs) is another all-too-common problem. Groups of immigrants and smugglers often move en masse through Arizona's borderlands leaving trash along their routes and particularly in great concentrations at "lay up" sites where they rest or wait for rides.

Remediation and restoration of impacted lands is an important focus of the SAP. Disturbances to the natural landscape caused by these illegal border activities can fragment wildlife habitat, cause excessive erosion, and increase the presence of invasive plant species. Remediation efforts have focused on unauthorized roads and trails. Grading of disturbed sites, removal of invasive brush, and reseeding with native plants are standard practices in road and trail restoration. The installation and maintenance of fencing and other barriers can also help minimize illegal travel in impacted areas. This is a continual challenge, as illegal activities occur every day on Arizona's borderlands.

Initiated in 2003, the SAP cuts across legal and administrative boundaries. Between FY 2003 and FY 2005, the SAP was funded through BLM supplemental appropriations approved by Congress. Since FY 2006, the BLM has funded the SAP through base annual appropriations for resource protection. In FY 2009 program funding totaled approximately \$1.14 million dollars. Program funding totals \$6,252,500 since FY 2003. Yearly amounts are as follows: FY 2003 - \$695,000; FY 2004 - \$790,000; FY 2005 - \$986,000; FY 2006 - \$971,000; FY 2007 - \$962,000; FY 2008 - \$711,000 and FY 2009 - \$1,137,500.

This report documents accomplishments of the SAP during Fiscal Year (FY) 2009. Annual reports from past years (2003 to 2008) are available at:

http://www.blm.gov/az/st/en/info/newsroom/undocumented_aliases.html.

Arizona Strategic Goals

The Arizona BLM is in the process of completing the Arizona Strategic Goals that will set a framework of priorities for accomplishing local and national-level goals. One of the first set of goals to be completed is the *BLM Arizona US-Mexico Border Strategic Action Plan*. The strategic goals include: 1) Provide a Safe and Secure Environment for the Public, Employees and Users of Public Lands; 2) Enhance Communication and Collaboration with US Border Patrol; 3) Improve Conditions of Natural and Cultural Resources in Cooperation with Tribes and Agencies; and 4) Work to Increase Cross-Border Cooperation on Ecosystem Health, Tourism and Human Safety. The SAP supports the strategic goals for Arizona in a number of ways, through resource protection, working in cooperation with agencies, tribes, and the Border Patrol, and increasing the safety of public lands users through remediation of hazardous waste and materials.

In addition to the Border Strategy, the SAP supports other strategies relating to the employment of youth, increased opportunity to work with Tribes on issues of common interest and resource protection, enhancement of partnerships, and volunteer engagement in the management of public lands.

A complete introduction to the Arizona Strategies can be found at <http://www.blm.gov/az/st/en.html>.

Fiscal Year 2009 Accomplishments and Highlights

The SAP is managed by the BLM Arizona State Office in Phoenix. Project funds are allocated among the Arizona BLM Gila, Phoenix, and Colorado River District Offices, the offices that manage lands within the 100 miles of the international borderlands. The BLM also enters into assistance agreements to help fund agencies, tribes, and organizations with cleanup and restoration projects on impacted lands within the 100 mile zone.

Partners in FY 2009 were the Coronado National Forest, Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge, San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Cochise County, the Town of Marana, the City of Yuma, the Tohono O'odham Nation, the Pascua Yaqui Tribe, the Cocopah Tribe, and the International Sonoran Desert Alliance.

Student interns hired through the Student Conservation Association (SCA), Southwest Conservation Corps (SCC), and the Chicago Botanic Garden have been vital to the success of the SAP in the past and again helped make the SAP successful in FY 2009. Interns were able to take part in on-the-ground cleanup projects and also coordinate volunteer efforts, maximizing the impact of volunteers' time.

Southern Arizona Project- FY 2009 Accomplishment Totals

Trash removed	234 tons (468,000 pounds)
Tires removed	8 tons (approximately 800 tires)
Vehicles removed	62
Bicycles removed	404
Lands restored	650 acres
BLM roads repaired	33 miles
Unauthorized roads closed	7
Fence maintenance	7 miles
Signs erected	48
Wells maintained	3
Marijuana plants destroyed	103

Phoenix District FY 2009 Accomplishments

Human and drug smugglers use bicycles, all-terrain vehicles, backpacking groups, horse pack trains, SUVs, trucks, and ultralight aircraft to transport human and drug cargos. They travel cross-country and discard materials throughout Arizona's borderlands. Consequently, removing trash (e.g. discarded property, surplus food, drug-hauling materials, saddles, blankets, horse tack, and clothing) is an important SAP goal. Other critical functions are collecting and removing abandoned horses, vehicles, and bicycles, replacing fences, and repairing and restoring damaged soils and plants. The SAP also reclaims and closes illegal smuggling roads, staging, and loading areas.

Project work was concentrated within the Lower Sonoran Field Office boundaries on and immediately adjacent to the Sonoran Desert National Monument (SDNM) and on the public lands surrounding Ajo, Arizona. Areas on the SDNM south of Interstate 8, specifically Vekol Valley, Freeman, and Smith Roads, areas north and east of the SDNM, and the BLM lands around Ajo were the focus of most of the cleanup efforts. Illegal routes reclaimed or closed were south of Interstate 8. Work on these cleanup and reclamation projects was performed by BLM staff, BLM law enforcement personnel, and SCA and SCC youth crews and contractors.

Phoenix District FY 2009 Totals

- 166,318 pounds (83 tons) of trash and 5.2 tons of tires were collected.
- 62 abandoned automobiles and 87 bicycles were removed from public lands.
- 103 marijuana plants were destroyed.
- Installed four miles of fencing.

- Reclaimed or closed seven unauthorized roads used for smuggling activities, repaired 28 miles of BLM road, and erected 48 signs.
- Restored 158 acres of desert landscape.
- Maintained three wells.

Phoenix District Project Highlights

- The Table Top Wilderness and Smith Road UDI/Smuggling Trash Removal and Land Restoration project was a success. SCC crews spent five weeks cleaning up the Table Top Wilderness. Forty-two youth volunteers also participated. Nearly 70,000 pounds of trash and 32 bicycles were collected. Additionally, 37 acres of land were reclaimed and 30 signs were installed in the area.
- BLM law enforcement rangers removed abandoned vehicles throughout the year. Sixty-two vehicles, all south of Interstate 8, were removed in FY 2009.
- Between October 2008 and May 2009, 151 cleanup and restoration projects were undertaken by SCC youth crews on SDNM lands north of Interstate 8. Over 100,000 pounds (50 tons) of trash left by illegal dumpers of household waste and human and drug smugglers was removed, and 144 acres of damaged lands were restored. Waste Management, Inc. donated the use of heavy equipment and labor to assist with the cleanup efforts. Fencing and signage projects were also undertaken in the area.

Phoenix District Partnerships

Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge (CPNWR)

CPNWR sponsored an inventory of damage from vehicle and foot traffic and restoration needs in the CPNWR. All UDI and smuggling routes within the refuge were mapped and priorities for restoration assessed. SCA interns provided the labor for this initiative.

International Sonoran Desert Alliance (ISDA)

The ISDA is a nonprofit group concerned with environmental and social sustainability issues on both sides of the international border. As such, it sponsored several cleanup projects in and around the SDNM in FY 2009. The ISDA also sponsored educational events focusing on border issues. This outreach raises public awareness while also encouraging participants to volunteer in future cleanup projects.

BLM's support of ISDA also helped foster a cross-border relationship with the Pinacate Biosphere Reserve in Mexico. ISDA sponsored the development of educational materials for use at the Pinacate Reserve Visitors Center, which opened in fall 2009. Benefits of the program include shared exhibitions, exhibition development, and international environmental

coordination efforts between the Mexican Museum, the Tohono O'odham Cultural Center, and the Pinacate Biosphere Reserve.

Gila District FY 2009 Accomplishments

Funds were distributed to both Tucson Field Office (TFO) and Safford Field Office (SFO) to fund SAP cleanup efforts in FY 2009. A majority of the funding supported temporary labor for garbage removal and restoring landscapes. Some of the money was used to partner with other agencies through assistance agreements to perform the same type of work.

Tucson Field Office

FY 2009 funding for TFO was used to directly finance cleanup and remediation projects on public lands, purchase necessary equipment for cleanup projects, and to fund partnership agreements with other groups and agencies. The partnership agreements were with two federal agencies, a county, a municipal organization, and an organization providing temporary labor.

Safety Training, Orientation, Equipment, and Supplies

- TFO ensured safety and training for SCA interns and volunteers by providing the following: 1) safety equipment including gloves, trash grabbers, hand sanitizer, first aid kits, personal protective equipment; 2) immunizations to mitigate exposure to diseases; 3) wilderness first responder training for two new SCA interns and recertification for a continuing SCA intern; 4) borderlands safety video and awareness training; and 5) monthly safety meetings and area safety status updates with law enforcement and the field manager.
- SCA interns organized volunteer groups. BLM staff and SCA interns worked closely with several organizations that provided significant service hours to remediate the impacts caused by smugglers and illegal immigrants on public lands.
- SCA interns coordinated work crew projects with the SCC and the Community Learning Adventure Service Project, a group affiliated with the SCC.
- TFO furnished or purchased equipment and supplies for SCA interns and field crews, including: travel funding, camera and GPS equipment, camping supplies, tools, building materials, and vehicle and ATV maintenance.
- TFO renewed a landfill contract for proper disposal of collected waste.
- TFO purchased and distributed trash bags. Approximately 1,000 bags were donated to volunteer and partner organizations that included Humane Borders, Border Patrol, and the Silverbell Estates and Red Hill communities.

Student Conservation Association

Five SCA interns were contracted to organize and assist with work projects approved for the TFO for a period of 52 weeks each. Three of the SCA interns were assigned to the Ironwood Forest National Monument (IFNM), and two others were assigned to the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area. As part of their training, four of these interns have become certified wilderness first responders. They also attended field safety orientations to become familiar and confident in performing their jobs in the Sonoran environment, which includes working in potentially dangerous, remote areas and under extreme weather conditions, possibly without cell phone or radio coverage.

In addition to organizing and working with a variety of organizations and groups to do cleanup and repairs, these SCA interns spent more than 223 hours cleaning up 10,690 pounds of trash left by smugglers and undocumented immigrants. They also removed 97 tires from IFNM.

Funding from the SAP funded all required supplies and materials for the SCA interns. This included GPS units, cameras, hand tools, gloves, trash bags, and other supplies. In addition, funding was used to rent roll-off dumpsters to assist with trash cleanup projects. Several abandoned vehicles were towed out of the IFNM using these funds.

TFO Project Highlights

- SCA interns spent more than 110 hours cleaning up 1.7 tons/3,835 pounds of trash and 26 tires from public and neighboring lands. The SCA interns, in coordination with BLM park rangers, also erected five visitor warning signs and purchased three others, totaling about 45 hours of work.
- An SCC crew along with two SCA interns worked in the backcountry of the IFNM to clean up 260 bags of trash totaling 9,100 pounds. They carried the trash out of a remote wash, a distance of one mile.
- On January 21-23, 2009, 25 student volunteers and six teachers removed 42 bags of trash totaling 580 pounds or approximately 18 cubic yards from a site near the Cocoraque Butte area. The trash was taken to the Pima County Tangerine Landfill. In addition to cleaning up trash, the participants were also visited by speakers from five distinct groups offering different perspectives on border issues. Through interactive presentations, the speakers discussed issues ranging from UDI activity and law enforcement to humanitarian and environmental issues caused by migration along the US/Mexico border.
- On February 12, 2009, the Red Hill Community collected 24 bags of trash from the intersection of Silverbell and Sasco Roads and west on Silverbell Road. The bags were removed by SCA interns and disposed of at the Tangerine Landfill.
- In March 2009, residents of Silverbell Estates cleaned up UDI trash around the Sawtooth and Silverbell Estates area. Thirty bags of trash (approximately 15 cubic yards) were removed from this site and disposed of by SCA interns.

- Humane Borders, a humanitarian aid group working in the borderland areas adjacent to Tucson, contributed more than 200 volunteer hours, cleaning up approximately 150 bags of trash in two remote locations.
- The Gila District force account crew maintained 5 miles of existing roads in Las Cienegas National Conservation Area. These roads had been impacted by illegal immigration and off-road travel.

San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area (SPRNCA) Project Highlights

- Approximately 11,000 feet of fence around the SPRNCA perimeter damaged by UDI and smuggling activities were repaired.
- SCA interns and BLM park rangers encountered approximately 50 UDIs and found several abandoned vehicles during cleanup efforts and routine patrols of trailheads and problem areas throughout the SPRNCA. BLM law enforcement was notified of these situations as they occurred.
- A BLM park ranger and SCA interns worked with a volunteer group, the Geocachers, picking up UDI trash from the Highway 82 Bridge to Willow Wash. Members of this group often recreate in the SPNCA.
- A local Boy Scout troop completed their annual UDI and smuggling waste cleanup event. SCA interns and BLM park rangers and law enforcement officers also participated in this effort.
- A total of 107 bags of trash equaling approximately 3,729 pounds were collected throughout the SPRNCA in FY 2009.
- Additional cleanup efforts within the SPRNCA boundary along the Southwestern and San Pedro Railroad grade netted 79 bags of trash equaling approximately 2,753 pounds.

Safford Field Office

FY 2009 funding was distributed through the Safford Field Office to cooperating partners and used to fund several cleanup, landscape rehabilitation, and mitigation projects. Partners in FY 2009 included the San Bernardino and Leslie Canyon National Wildlife Refuges and Cochise County.

Gila District Partnerships

Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge (BANWR)

Assistance agreements between the SAP and BANWR provided funding in FY 2009 used to pay for the removal of abandoned vehicles and to hire a SCC crew to perform two weeks of cleanup work on the refuge. Results include:

- The removal of 83 bags of UDI waste from roadways and others sites within the refuge.
- Clearing of vegetation and trash from the Mustang Trail hiking route. Illegal trails used by UDIs and smugglers were remediated in this area.
- Removal of approximately 14,500 feet of damaged and unneeded fence. Some fences had been cut by UDIs or smugglers. Others were remnants of old ranching fences that were impeding wildlife movement.

Coronado National Forest (CNF)

The Coronado National Forest encompasses approximately 1.8 million acres with 30 miles of the US/Mexico border on two Forest Service ranger districts, Nogales and Sierra Vista. The impacts of illegal border activities include damaged fences, miles of unauthorized foot trails and roads, soil compaction and erosion, trampled vegetation, and piles of trash and human waste. Trespassing cattle enter the CNF through the damaged fences, wildfires are started by UDIs, and abandoned mines are used as hideouts, camp sites, and caches.

An assistance agreement provided funds to help pay for the purchase and installation of cattle guards in the CNF. Gates are often left open by UDIs or smugglers. This results in cattle ranging onto areas of the CNF that are closed to grazing, damaging the landscape in these areas. Cattle guards are installed in the roadway and cannot be left open or easily damaged. These cattle guards will also assist the Border Patrol and other emergency responders by allowing them to enter and exit an area freely without having to stop for gates, leading to faster response times to calls in the area.

San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge (SBNWR)

- Trash removal on SBNWR and Leslie Canyon National Wildlife Refuge. Dumping by UDIs has decreased over the past several years. BLM funds helped to support a student intern position. In total, 0.6 tons (1,200 pounds) of trash were removed from the refuges.
- A local equipment operator was contracted to remove thickets of invasive brush used as lay up sites for UDIs. This effort was part of an overall landscaped reclamation project funded jointly by BLM and US Fish and Wildlife Service. In total, more than 500 acres of invasive brush were cleared in the San Bernardino Valley.
- Enhanced vehicle barrier installed on SBNWR to protect critical habitat. The barrier is passable by large wildlife such as pronghorn and deer. BLM funds paid for a half of a temporary laborer position during installation.

Town of Marana

The Town of Marana has been performing significant cleanup projects in and around the IFNM to remediate impacts from illegal smuggling and undocumented immigration. City workers and

volunteers perform cleanup work on a weekly basis on lands within and bordering the IFNM. A total of 24,690 pounds of trash and 162 tires were removed in FY 2009.

Cochise County

Cleanup projects in Cochise County were funded through an assistance agreement with the SAP. Cochise County did not submit a report of FY 2009 accomplishments. FY 2009 accomplishments will be included in the FY 2010 SAP report.

Colorado River District FY 2009 Accomplishments

Of the three field offices in the district (Yuma, Lake Havasu, and Kingman) only the most southern, Yuma, abuts the international border and participates in the SAP. During FY 2009, the Yuma Field Office (YFO) completed cleanup projects through direct involvement and supported outside groups in their efforts through assistance agreements.

Yuma Field Office

Cleanup and remediation efforts within the YFO were carried on throughout the year and focused on areas impacted by UDI travel and dumping. With the help of interns, cooperating agencies, and volunteers, over 90 tons of trash were removed from borderlands in FY 2009. Participation and organization by interns from both SCA and the Chicago Botanic Garden was vital. The City of Yuma Parks and Recreation Department and the International Border Alliance also cooperated.

BLM staff and SCA interns continued to coordinate the cleanup of sites where illegal border activities occur throughout the YFO. Indications are that the illegal activities are now occurring with greater frequency in the eastern portion of the YFO boundaries in the area surrounding Dateland and in the vicinity of the Eagletail Mountains Wilderness. The area around the confluence of the Gila and Colorado Rivers is often used as a lay up site for UDIs and continues to require periodic cleanup and monitoring by law enforcement.

Locations where trash from illegal border activities accumulates have also become problem areas for illegal dumping. There are environmental quality concerns over the accumulated trash on both sides of the international boundary. The concerns led to formation of the International Border Alliance to combat illegal dumping.

Hiring interns has improved the effectiveness of the YFO border project by increasing a field presence that deters illegal dumping. The interns also leverage the amount of work that can be accomplished through volunteer recruitment and project coordination with local partners. Many individuals, groups, and other government agencies are willing to help with the cleanups because of environmental quality concerns. Cleanup efforts continue to be expanded with partners and volunteers throughout the region. A total of 170 volunteers participated in FY 2009.

Several partners have cooperated to conduct public outreach to combat illegal dumping and improve resource protection through the coordination of law enforcement efforts. For example, law enforcement agencies, including US Border Patrol, Yuma County Sheriff's Office, Cocopah Police Department, and the Somerton, San Luis, and Yuma Police Departments coordinated efforts to contribute the use of equipment and have their youth Explorer groups work with the YFO to conduct a cleanup of the Colorado & Gila River confluence area. Another partner, Yuma County Public Works Department, has donated recycling services during cleanup efforts to decrease project costs and lessen the burden on landfills.

There were no abandoned vehicle removals funded through the SAP in FY 2009. The prompt removal of smuggling vehicles by federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies has helped to minimize SAP costs for abandoned vehicle removal associated with illegal border activities in the YFO.

Colorado River District Partnerships

Cocopah Tribe and International Border Alliance

The YFO initiated support for the cleanup of tribal lands on the Cocopah Indian Reservation that had been affected by accumulated trash from illegal border activities and illegal dumping. Tribal lands in an area known as Orange Grove were cleaned up through cooperative effort sponsored by the International Border Alliance, a nonprofit group devoted to environmental stewardship of the borderlands. Other participating groups included the Arizona Department of Corrections, Yuma County, and the cities of Somerton and San Luis. The project included both trash removal and the remediation of landscape damage from unauthorized vehicle and foot travel.

Arizona State Office FY 2009 Accomplishments

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)-Southern Arizona Project Web-Based Management Tool

BLM provided ADEQ with funding in FY 2009 to assist in the development of web-based management tools for the collection, standardization, and sharing of data from and between the many government agencies, nonprofit groups, and private landowners affected by waste issues along the international border.

ADEQ has been partnering with the University of Arizona School of Geography and Development to create the web-based Undocumented Migrant (UDM) Waste Center. The purpose of the website is to provide a place where stakeholders conducting UDM waste cleanups can find assessment resources and where data from cleanups can be tracked consistently. This will provide for more efficient cleanups.

ADEQ has worked to develop resources that provide for consistency and efficiency in UDM waste cleanups. This includes assessment methodology to use in the field when conducting cleanups of UDM waste. The methodology developed thus far by ADEQ includes a field form

for recording cleanup data and accompanying instruction sheet, a supply checklist to provide guidance to groups conducting cleanups about what is needed, a volunteer emergency contact form, and volunteer liability forms. ADEQ will also be working on developing a pre-cleanup checklist and a guidance manual.

Future goals of the project include adding the functionality to the project website to allow for data entry by ADEQ and cooperators on individual cleanup efforts and developing a database to track such projects. An interactive mapping function for the website is also planned.

Arizona Game and Fish Department

An assistance agreement with the Arizona Game and Fish Department was funded for the purchase of materials needed for the cleanup of UDI trash, to replace gates and fencing damaged by UDI and drug trafficking activities with cattle guards, and to fly aerial pre-cleanup flights to locate high concentrations of trash for more efficient use of volunteer time.

The Hunters Who Care Cleanup Event was held near Arivaca on December 8 and 9, 2009. The event was a success with 75 participants and 15 staff members attending. Other participating agencies and groups included Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Pima County Parks and Recreation, the Safari Club International, and the Boy Scouts of America. The effort was aided by pre-cleanup flyovers to identify dumping areas and low-impact routes for access and removal of trash. Approximately 10 tons of trash was removed from two sites during the cleanup. This trash consisted primarily of clothing, backpacks, and food containers, suggesting UDI activity.

Tohono O'Odham Nation

The Tohono O'Odham Nation is a federally recognized Indian tribe in south-central Arizona with more than 28,000 enrolled tribal members. The Tohono O'Odham Reservation consists of four non-contiguous parcels totaling more than 2.8 million acres of Sonoran Desert, nearly the size of the state of Connecticut. It is the second largest Indian reservation in the United States. The Tohono O'Odham Nation has 75 miles of remote international border. The 75-mile southern border is the longest shared international border of any Indian tribe in the United States. Tohono O'Odham lands border BLM managed lands including the Ironwood Forest and Sonoran Desert National Monuments.

The Tohono O'Odham Nation received SAP funding which was used for labor, fuel costs, and supplies for cleanup of sites impacted by undocumented immigration and smuggling.

- More than two dozen sites on the Tohono O'Odham Reservation were cleaned up between January and September of 2009.
- Cleanup efforts netted 3,455 bags of trash totaling 18.5 tons.
- 317 bicycles and 426 gasoline jugs were also recovered.

Pascua Yaqui Tribe

The Pascua Yaqui Tribe received funding from the SAP in FY 2009 for cleanup and mitigation efforts on the tribally owned Tortuga Ranch near Tucson and other tribal lands impacted by illegal immigration and smuggling. An old stable at the ranch that had fallen into disrepair and had become a gathering place for UDIs was razed. Additionally, trash was removed from 10 UDI lay up sites on and around the Pascua Yaqui Reservation. All told, 4.3 tons of trash and debris were removed.



A typical “lay up” site used by UDIs before and after cleanup. Clothing, backpacks, food wrappers, and water bottles made up the bulk of the trash at this site.





Volunteers made many cleanup efforts possible. Safety instruction is part of volunteer training. Pictured are volunteers removing trash from a riparian area near Yuma.



These trees were planted as part of the riparian cleanup and restoration efforts in the Yuma Field Office.



Southwest Conservation Corps youth crews work on the Sonoran Desert National Monument - Table Top Wilderness Area in January 2009.





Smuggling route on the Sonoran Desert National Monument – Table Top Wilderness Area before and after restoration.



BLM law enforcement rangers destroyed 103 marijuana plants in FY 2009, including these on the Sonoran Desert National Monument.



Cattle guard installation in Coronado National Forest



Cleanup project on the Tohono O'Odham Nation near the town of Pisinimo.



Before and after photos of lands cleaned up near Arivaca. The Arizona Game and Fish Department sponsored this event. Fifty-two bags of trash were removed from the area pictured.





These two dumpsters contained seven of the ten tons of trash cleaned up during the Hunters Who Care event near Arivaca