

Arizona

Bureau of Land Management

BLM



Southern Arizona Project To Mitigate Environmental Damages Resulting from Illegal Border Activities

Fiscal Year 2013 Report



Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2013

INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Arizona is pleased to report on the Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 accomplishments of The Southern Arizona Project (SAP). The SAP has provided for clean-up and mitigation related to the impacts of illegal immigration and drug smuggling since 2003. The BLM and our partners, including governmental agencies, organizations and nonprofit groups, have continued to provide needed trash removal and remediation of damages to natural and cultural resources from illegal border activities.

In FY 2013 a major shift continued in the emphasis and approach of the BLM toward the management of border issues through the expansion of Operation ROAM (Reclaim Our Arizona Monuments). As previously reported, BLM initiated Operation ROAM in June of 2010 to deter and address smuggling and other illegal activities within the Sonoran Desert and Ironwood Forest National Monuments. The resource protection and restoration goals of Operation ROAM align with both the SAP and the BLM Border Strategy through: 1) providing a safe and secure environment for the public and BLM employees; 2) enhancing the protection of natural and cultural resources on public lands; and 3) improving coordination and cooperation with border law enforcement and land management partners. The BLM rotated additional BLM Law Enforcement Rangers to work with BLM Arizona and other partner law enforcement officers for seven two-week periods as part of law enforcement “surges”. An impressive amount of resource work was accomplished in coordination with the additional law enforcement efforts. The ROAM partners include the US Border Patrol, the Alliance to Combat Trans-National Threats, the Arizona Department of Public Safety, and the Pinal and Maricopa County Sheriff’s Departments.

The FY 2013 SAP activities continued to aggressively incorporate proactive tactics. In addition to the continuity of the law enforcement operations and removal of abandoned vehicles, repair of fences, and decommission of illegal smuggling routes, crews installed additional vehicle barriers.

While still conducting SAP projects on public lands within the 100 miles north of the United States border with Mexico, the BLM put most of the emphasis in FY 2013 on the Sonoran Desert National Monument (SDNM) and the Ironwood Forest National Monument (IFNM). It is within these areas where the highest volume of illegal activity and landscape degradation continues to occur on BLM managed lands. On-going impacts of smuggling and undocumented immigration include the accumulation of trash along smuggling corridors and the creation of illegal roads and trails. These border related impacts create adverse impacts to the natural and cultural landscape, fragment wildlife habitat, damage archaeological and sacred sites, cause erosion, and increase the presence of invasive plant species. Through SAP/ROAM, the effects of these efforts continue to be reversed as trash is removed, and unauthorized trails and roads are restored to their natural state and replanted with native species. Additional vehicle barriers were installed which has been demonstrated to minimize illegal cross-country travel on unauthorized routes, as well as aiding in the restoration of the landscape.

The SAP is coordinated by the BLM Arizona State Office, and project funds are distributed to the BLM Tucson, Safford, Lower Sonoran, and Yuma Field Offices, as well as other borderlands

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partners. Partners in FY 2013 included: Arizona Game and Fish Department, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Tohono O'odham Nation, Northern Arizona University, Cocopah Tribe, Southwest Conservation Corps, Arizona Department of Corrections, US Border Patrol, and others.

The SAP projects continue to provide seasonal jobs for America's youth. Through agreements with various youth corps and hiring organizations, the SAP was able to provide opportunities for American youth to experience first-hand the challenges and rewards of working on public lands.

Below are descriptions of SAP work accomplishments for FY 2013.

PHOENIX DISTRICT

Lower Sonoran Field Office

Much of the Lower Sonoran Field Office is located within 100 miles of the US-Mexico border. The Sonoran Desert National Monument (SDNM) and the "Ajo" Block receive the most impacts from illegal border crossers and smugglers. The SDNM lands are part of the major focus of the ROAM effort and of the funding and efforts of the SAP.

Landscape Restoration

Efforts on the SDNM this year were focused on landscape restoration as well as continuing to clean up trash and debris left behind by illegal operatives. In the past several years the BLM has made substantial headway in cleaning up the legacy trash left behind by illegal border activities. The emphasis in FY 2013 was to conduct more restoration of lands that have been negatively impacted through the creation of unauthorized roads and trails, cut fences, vehicle incursions into sensitive areas and damaged vegetation.

Scattered trash was collected from the vehicle route network and desert washes adjacent to, and within the Table Top Wilderness; particularly in the area of Antelope Peak; the Vekol Valley area; and from areas of the Sand Tank Mountains and along the vehicle route known as Sand Tank Wash. Approximately 14,000lbs of trash was removed along with 12 tires and 13 bicycles.

Several restoration projects included the use of volunteers from partner organizations. Volunteers from the Sierra Club, Friends of the Sonoran Desert National Monument and others, along with BLM staff reclaimed and rehabilitated approximately two miles of a smuggling route in the Antelope Peak area, Table Top Wilderness. Ten bags of trash were removed and four signs installed.

Volunteers from the Sierra Club, Friends of the Sonoran Desert National Monument and BLM employees rehabilitated two smuggling routes and removed related trash. The project was near the Freeman Road exit and Interstate 8 (I-8) in the Lost Horse Peak area.

Buffel Grass continues to be a side-effect of disturbed lands within the southwest and this holds true in areas disturbed by border activities. Volunteers from the Friends of the Sonoran Desert

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National Monument and REI worked to remove buffel grass from approximately 2.5 acres (185 bags) north and south of I-8.

While cleaning up areas disturbed by illegal border activities, the Southwest Conservation Corps (SCC) youth crews were able to remove approximately 1,890 pounds of target shooting related debris at popular target shooting area.

Smuggling Route Decommissioning and Reclamation

This project closed and remediated unauthorized vehicle routes and restored a designated non-motorized trail in wilderness that was heavily used by vehicles in the course of illegal drug smuggling operations. The BLM personnel and contract youth crews removed trash along the routes, blocked traffic by constructing vehicle barriers where feasible, reclaimed the routes, and posted public information signing. In order to restore closed routes to as near a natural condition as possible, the BLM work crews de-compacted the routes through raking or scoring with a disk or harrow pulled by an all-terrain vehicle. Youth crews then raked and applied “vertical mulching” techniques, which includes placing boulders, dead and down vegetation, and even planting some live vegetation such as cholla cactus, within the disturbed soils of affected routes or roadbeds. Only vegetation, rock, and woody materials native to the immediate closed route vicinities were used. The technique is designed to imitate the adjacent vegetation and terrain while encouraging plant succession and route naturalization. Planting of live hedgehog, cholla, and prickly pear cactus species has proven successful, although natural seeding remains the best process for restoring woody plants and shrubs. Vertical mulching offers the greatest opportunity for long-term reclamation success.

A particularly important project was the restoration of the Lava Flow Trail, a 7.25-mile designated non-motorized trail through the Table Top Wilderness. This trail has increasingly been used as a vehicle travel route by drug smugglers, resulting in heavy damage to the trail. The BLM and SCC youth crews worked to restore the trail to a single-track, and several vehicle barriers were placed to obstruct vehicle traffic from entering the trail.

Twenty seven miles of road and trail were reclaimed and 6 miles of vehicle barriers were erected.

Vehicle Barrier Installation

In FY 2011 and FY 2012, four Normandy style barriers and one 800 foot fence line were installed at key locations on or near the boundary of Table Top Wilderness to prevent smuggling vehicles from driving into the wilderness area. The effort was very successful at stopping illegal vehicle traffic from entering the wilderness at those highly used locations. As a result, five more Normandy barriers and one boulder wall were planned and installed in FY 2013 at other high-use locations in the Table Top area.

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Normandy barrier locations:

- South of Table Top campground – 80 feet (wash near BLM Route 8024B)
- Black Mountain Well area – 175 feet (wash near Route 8046A and 8024A)
- Vekol Wash near Veal Barn – 72 feet (Route 8046)
- White Hills Wash off Vekol Road – 209 feet (near 8007K and 8009F)
- N. Lava Flow Trailhead – 80 feet (Route 8042)

Boulder Wall location:

- Lava Flow Trail - 180 feet (approximately ¾ mile north of S. Lava Flow Trailhead)

Two barriers and the boulder wall have been successful in keeping vehicles off the Lava Flow Trail, which was fully restored in FY 2013 from the impacts caused from vehicle use on the trail.

The other barriers have been instrumental in protecting other areas near Table Top Wilderness.

Project Daylight – I-8 Vegetation Reduction Project

Interstate 8 (I-8), which crosses the SDNM, has been a hot point for illegal smugglers to connect with the handoff of illegal drugs, or the pick-up of immigrants. The dense vegetation along the washes leading to the I-8 right-of-way has provided cover for smugglers to hide until meeting up with contacts. The Interstate 8 Vegetation Reduction Project (Project Daylight) has been designed to improve visibility within the right-of-way between mileposts 119-161 for the purposes of improving public and employee safety, enhanced law enforcement efforts, and improved protection and management of the SDNM. Densely vegetated areas and trees within the I-8 right-of-way will be pruned or removed to improve visibility, or line-of-sight, from the pavement at select locations to meet the following objectives:

- Reduce threats to public and employee safety by improving visibility within the I-8 right-of-way and nearby areas of public lands;
- Limit the availability of places of concealment adjacent to I-8;
- Enhance the ability of law enforcement agencies to suppress criminal activity along I-8; and,
- Improve and maintain resource conditions in areas where illegal activities have caused damage.

The project is envisioned to take place over several years through a partnership between the BLM and the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT), Yuma and Tucson Districts. During FY 2013, an environmental assessment, finding of no significant impact, and decision record were completed by the BLM for the project in consultation with ADOT. An encroachment permit was issued by the ADOT-Yuma District for BLM to begin work in the I-8 right-of-way, and the initial phase of field implementation is scheduled for March, 2014.

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Visitor Information and Signing

The BLM installed 15 public information displays, or sign kiosks, on the SDNM adjacent to, or south of, I-8. The sign kiosks replaced temporary plywood bulletin boards and will provide public information regarding safety issues related to illegal immigration and drug smuggling in the area. The new sign kiosks provide a place for current display of information related to ongoing law enforcement and resource remediation efforts in the area, as well as provide a brief description of the monument, a map, educational information on natural and cultural history, reminders for proper off-highway vehicle use and protection of monument objects.

The BLM replaced 13 weather worn standard multi-agency “smuggling warning” signs and BLM Visitor Update signs that had grown faded from weather exposure. The visitor update signs advise the public of ongoing law enforcement and resource remediation projects in the area. These signs are in addition to those located at the larger kiosk information sites.

Range Rider Program

The Range Rider Program is a project to ride and repair breaks in the boundary fence between the SDNM, IFNM and the Tohono O’odham Nation. This fence is often cut by illegal immigrants and drug smugglers traveling cross country by foot, bicycle, and vehicle. These breaks allow livestock and feral burros from the Tohono O’odham Nation lands to cross onto public lands within the two national monuments. The BLM used in-house staff, seasonal firefighters, and youth crews to inventory breaks in the fence line and repair these breaks. On the SDNM, 153 breaks were repaired along 20 miles of fence line.

Abandoned Vehicle Removal

This project involved the documentation and towing of smuggling vehicles abandoned, crashed, or disabled on the SDNM. Prompt removal lessened the possibility for fuel and fluid leaks, vandalism, fire, hazardous material deposits, and further trash and damage associated with abandoned vehicles. Such vehicles are habitually a focal point for noteworthy levels of trash, property and debris. Removal permits quick and effective restoration.

GILA DISTRICT

Tucson Field Office

Ironwood Forest National Monument

The SCC youth crew members, along with several BLM employees began construction of approximately 6,336 feet of new rangeland fence around the cultural resource management area at the Mission Santa Ana de Chiquiburitac in the IFNM. This site is an important archaeological site that has been subjected to vehicle incursion by border violators. Due to weather delays the project was not finished in FY 2013, but is scheduled to be completed in FY 2014. Work accomplished included setting corner posts and line braces and building about ¼ of the fencing around the site.

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Range Rider Program

As discussed above, the Range Rider Program is a project to ride and repair breaks in the boundary fence between the SDNM, IFNM and the Tohono O'odham Nation. Using an SCC crew, 186 fence breaks over a stretch of 44 miles were repaired on the IFNM. These breaks were created to allow illegal immigrant and smuggling vehicles to enter from the south. The repaired fence now deters cattle and other traffic from disturbing and damaging sensitive flora and other resources on the IFNM.

San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

The work in San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area (SPRNCA) consisted of installing new areas of fencing, repairing existing fences, obliterating unauthorized trails and cleaning up trash and waste found in the SPRNCA. Approximately 2,670 pounds of trash was removed, along with 39 tires. In addition, maintenance of trails and the installation of signs also occurred to inform the public of routes that were unauthorized and under rehabilitation.

Safford Field Office

The Safford Field Office manages lands along the border in the southeastern portion of Arizona and the effects of illegal activities related to border violations continue to occur on public lands.

Landscape Restoration

In FY 2011, a series of human ignited fires were started along the international border and severely burned 33 acres of riparian habitat within the Guadalupe Canyon Outstanding Natural Area (ONA). In FY 2013, a youth conservation corps crew worked with a contractor and private land owner to install three fire-breaks (9, 10, and 12 acres respectively) in the riparian area of the Guadalupe Canyon ONA. These fire breaks reduced the risk of catastrophic fires within the canyon. The 31 acres of fire breaks were then seeded with native grasses and wildflowers. Trash cleanup also was completed in the project area.

Four unauthorized turn-out locations, where vehicles were pulling off-road (1 acre total), were rehabilitated and seeded.

Youth Conservation Corps crews (YCC), Chicago Botanic Garden Interns, volunteers, and BLM staff planted native grasses, seeded, and installed erosion control structures to improve habitat conditions on one acre in the San Simon Valley, which has seen increased illegal border related traffic in recent years. Efforts to maintain and improve wetland habitats within these arid environments provide the largest benefit to the most species and helps maintain wildlife corridors.

The use of best practices for site rehabilitation in the San Simon and San Bernardino Valleys have greatly improved project success over the last year and include using brush mulch on seeded areas, and using a combination of planting and seeding in areas. Best practices in planting included:

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- Pre-water planting holes,
- Use of DriWater in planting hole, and
- One post planting watering.

The implementation of the described planting practices have reduced post-planting labor of continued watering of plants. This has increased plant survival from approximately 60 percent to over 95 percent. These efforts continue to assist in the rehabilitation of areas impacted by illegal border traffic in sensitive habitats.

The SCC Military veteran crew replaced one mile of fence which had been cut for illegal access in so many places that it could no longer be repaired. The cut fence had been an ongoing source of unmanaged livestock movement.

COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT

Yuma Field Office

In FY 2013, the Yuma Field Office participated in the removal of border related trash, and abandoned vehicles, including in the Limitrophe area adjacent to the Colorado River. Additionally kiosk signs regarding border information for public land visitors were installed as a part of an Eagle Scout Project which also included trash clean-up.

BLM PARTNERS

Tohono O'odham Nation

The Tohono O'odham Nation (Nation) is a federally recognized Indian Tribe in South Central Arizona with over 28,000 enrolled Nation members. The Nation consists of four non-contiguous parcels totaling more than 2.8 million acres of Sonoran Desert, nearly the size of the State of Connecticut, and it is the second largest Indian Reservation in the United States. The Nation has 75 miles of remote international border with Mexico. The 75-mile southern border is the longest shared international border of any Indian Tribe in the United States, as well as being one of the most porous areas of the U.S. – Mexico Border. The Nation is considered one of the busiest corridors of illegal migration in America. Over the years, through the U.S. Border Patrol's efforts, the numbers of illegal migrants has gradually dropped to a current estimate of 100 per day crossing onto the Nation's lands. In November 2013, U.S. Border Patrol representatives stated that the Nation had fallen from the number one border crossing area between Brownsville, TX to San Diego, CA to number two, with West Texas having surpassed the Nation for that top spot. However, it is evident that there continues to be negative impacts on the Nation with well-armed drug smugglers, wandering or lost illegal border crossers, home break-ins and resulting theft of food and water.

Trash Clean-Up

Sixty-one sites were cleaned up in FY 2013 on the Nation. The focus was predominately in Chukut Kuk District due to the fact that the U.S. Border Patrol makes the most arrests in that District and waste is abundant there. Illegal migrants and smugglers have moved their routes,

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trails and encampments to more remote areas and into the mountain ranges to avoid detection, capture and arrest.

Abandoned Vehicles

Ninety-seven abandoned vehicles were photographed and their GPS locations recorded prior to FY 2013. Only seven were removed and recycled in FY 2013. Due to time and equipment constraints the additional vehicles were not removed from their remote locations. However, it has been reported and observed that scavengers have been stripping vehicles and removing some of them and taking them to the Tucson and Phoenix areas to recycle for the value of the scrap metal. It is planned that vehicle removal will be focused on heavily in FY 2014.

Coordination and Planning

Ongoing coordination between the Nation, BLM and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has identified additional opportunities for resource sharing and assistance. Fence repair between the Nation and BLM, work on the Santa Ana Site are among the projects that will be expanded in FY 2014. The Nation has made a commitment to continue to deal with the ongoing problem of illegal migration and smuggler activity crossing the U.S. Mexico International Border. The cooperative effort between the Nation and the Federal Government through the nine-year funding relationship with the BLM and the EPA through the Border 2012 Project has enabled the Nation to accomplish substantial clean-up efforts.

Pascua Yaqui Tribe

The Pascua Yaqui Tribe assisted in the cleanup of trash in areas impacted by illegal border activities. In addition, the Tribe constructed a one-mile long fence between Tribal and BLM lands to prevent illegal activity and crossing and to aid in the restoration of the impacted areas.

Arizona Game and Fish Department

Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) personnel visually identified trash locations using helicopter flights, in January 2012. These flights totaled 6 hours of flight time on 3 consecutive days. This data was used for planning Arizona Department of Corrections (ADOC) cleanup crew activities for the next 18 months. Recently (January 2014), two new flights were flown, and that data will support continued trash collection efforts for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

The Wilmot Prison, Nogales Crew, cleaned up trash left by border crossers using hand-operated trash pickers. The ADOC provides inmate labor free of charge to the AGFD, as a fellow cooperating state agency. A crew of 15 prisoners from the ADOC Wilmot Prison participated to collect, transport, and load approximately 99,000 pounds of trash from these locations. Most trash was accumulated under shrubs and trees, in washes, and upland locations near shaded areas, or at water sources. Crews worked an average of three days per week throughout the year.

The highest concentration of trash located was in the Diablo-Saucito-Diablito Mountain complex (forms a triangle). Numerous miles of stream bed were highly polluted (several layers deep) with a wide-range of food and liquid containers, clothing, backpacks and plastic wrappers, and used hygiene products. From this central location, crews discovered other trash spread in streambeds

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and under trees in medium to low density concentrations in the surrounding 20,000 acres of private and State Trust Lands (STL). Aerial helicopter flights were a highly effective means to locate concentrated trash sites. The GPS data points collected, gave crews exact on the ground locations.

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) has been implementing a project that focuses on consolidating a collaborative program to manage and mitigate the impacts of migrant waste in Arizona's borderlands through the use of a Web-based center, the Arizona Border Trash (AZBT) Web site at www.azbordertrash.gov.

During calendar year 2013, ADEQ developed enhancements to the AZBT Web site to provide more elements of use to stakeholders and to make the Web site more automated, with grant funding support from the BLM. This phase of enhancements was completed in the summer of 2013 and was put into production in July.

With the assistance of a contractor and ADEQ's Information Technology Division, a series of enhancements was developed, including improved search and sort features for reporting; an improved calendar feature; a significantly enhanced online field form, including data validation in some fields and the ability to upload three photos in the before, during and after categories; an automated form to request to borrow supplies from ADEQ; enhancements to additional automated forms in the public screen with new tracking in the administrative screen, with notification to the user by e-mail and to the AZBT e-mail account; a supplies and equipment tracking system in the administrative screen; and a system to view a listing of all group names or landowner names at a glance in the administrative screen. ADEQ continues to improve the web-based service, and all SAP projects are scheduled for entry into the system.

Northern Arizona University

The BLM has partnered with Northern Arizona University on the Resource Impact Monitoring System project which has developed remote sensing techniques for the identification, measurement, and inventory of human impacts resulting from illegal immigration, drug smuggling, and recreation uses in the SDNM, IFNM, and adjacent public lands.

A major goal of the project has been to determine the specifications of remotely sensed image data that are best suited to detect human impacts in the Sonoran Desert, especially within the national monuments in the southwestern deserts of the United States. An important task was to determine if the characteristics of commercially available satellite images are acceptable for operational monitoring. Detailed analyses of the data at several study sites during fiscal years 2010-2013 have confirmed that relatively simple black-and-white panchromatic satellite images with a spatial resolution of 0.5-meter are suitable for detecting and monitoring linear human impacts down to the scale of roads and footpaths. Images acquired during the summer appeared to be best for detecting linear feature impacts; however, images collected during the spring and fall can also be good data sets for this application. Images collected during the winter can be used; however, it appears that images with mid to high sun angles are better.

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In addition to high-resolution (0.5-meter pixels) satellite images, the project also had extremely high resolution (0.1-meter pixels) natural color aerial photographs collected for five transects within the Antelope Peak and Table Top Areas of Interest (AOI) at the SDNM. The digitized aerial images were studied and analyzed for the amount of detail and information contained in the data, especially that related to the travel network within the AOI. A major part of the analyses of these data has been to compare the level of detail difference between the more operationally friendly and relatively simple satellite image data sets and the higher spatial resolution but not as operationally friendly aerial imaging. Of particular interest is the detection, mapping, and monitoring of roads and trails, as well as information related to litter and lay up areas along the travel network. The analysis has also included investigating the amount of information contained within sand washes which at times can become part of the travel network in a region.

Summary results of the satellite and aerial image data analyses for the Antelope Peak and Table Top AOI within the SDNM indicate that:

- *Satellite* panchromatic images with 0.5-meter spatial resolution can be used to detect, map, and monitor *for* new and existing roads and trails.
- *Aerial imaging* with higher spatial resolution is required to detect and monitor *features on/by* the roads and trails (e.g., lay up areas and litter sites), as well as details such as tire tracks within sand washes.

Analyses of the aerial image data continued during FY 2013 to help determine the optimal spatial resolutions and scales for the various ground features of interest. In general, the results so far indicate that using the combination of high resolution satellite images for regional scales and very-high resolution aerial images for priority/critical sites appears to be a good method to use for mapping and monitoring landscape change related to travel networks in the Sonoran Desert.

With the original goals of the remote sensing project largely met, the project has been exploring new avenues for FY 2014 and beyond to enhance the application of remote sensing technologies in landscape-scale management of monument and public lands resources in the Borderlands area of the desert southwest.

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Summary of FY 2013 Accomplishments

Project	Outcome	Comments
TRASH REMOVAL	220,580 pounds = 110 tons of trash collected	Total of BLM and Partner cleanup projects
ABANDONED VEHICLE REMOVAL	16 vehicles removed	BLM and Partner efforts south of I-8
TIRE REMOVAL	51 tires collected and disposed	Removed and transferred to collection centers
BICYCLE REMOVAL	68 bikes collected	Collected from remote areas
LAND RESTORATION	35.5 acres	Acres reclaimed on roads, lay up sites and illegal smuggling routes.
UNAUTHORIZED ROAD AND TRAIL RECLAMATION	29.5 miles	Unauthorized roads and trails restored to natural condition.
TRAILS AND ROADS MAINTAINED	35 miles	Authorized routes and trailed maintained or rehabbed.
VEHICLE INCURSION BARRIERS ERECTED	802 feet	Barriers erected to prohibit unauthorized vehicle intrusion.
SIGNS AND POSTS INSTALLATION	115	Installation or replacement of visitor information and safety signage.
FENCE CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR	66.5 miles	Repair or replacement of fencing for protection of natural and cultural resources.

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Phoenix District – Lower Sonoran Field Office – Project Landscape Restoration



Rehabilitation of two miles of a smuggling route in the Antelope Peak area, Table Top Wilderness



Rehabilitation of two miles of a smuggling route in the Antelope Peak area, Table Top Wilderness

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Phoenix District – Lower Sonoran Field Office – Range Rider Program



Fence repair between the SDNM and the Tohono O’odham Nation



Fence repair between the SDNM and the Tohono O’odham Nation

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Phoenix District – Lower Sonoran Field Office – Smuggling Route Decommissioning and Reclamation



Table Top Wilderness, Lava Flow Trail 1, Before



Table Top Wilderness, Lava Flow Trail 1, After

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Phoenix District – Lower Sonoran Field Office – Trash Removal



Bicycles collected from the Table Top Wilderness



Trash collected from the Table Top Wilderness

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Phoenix District Office – Lower Sonoran Field Office – Vehicle Barrier Installation



Black Mountain Well area

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Gila District – Tucson Field Office – Southern Arizona Cleanup Game and Fish Department



Typical lay-up site



Trash bags staged for removal.

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Tohono O'odham Nation



Drug smugglers use carpet bottom slippers to hide their footprints. These items along with the black water bottles were collected in one day and organized for the picture to demonstrate the number of people using the technique to avoid arrest.

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Before clean-up efforts, near US/Mexico Border.



During clean-up efforts, near US/Mexico Border.
This was a new site that was found and crew is pictured cleaning it up.

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Below are photos taken by Bob Wick of cleanup efforts by several local youth resource management corps from the Phoenix area that worked with the BLM on various ROAM restoration projects.

