

Arizona

Bureau of Land Management

Southern Arizona Project to Mitigate Environmental Damages Resulting From Illegal Immigration



Fiscal Year 2012 Report



Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012

The Southern Arizona Project (SAP) has provided for clean-up and mitigation projects related to the impacts of illegal immigration and drug smuggling for the past ten years. The Bureau of Land Management (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. This report summarizes SAP accomplishments and highlights from Fiscal Year 2012.

Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 continued a major shift in the emphasis and approach of the BLM toward the management of border issues through the expansion of Operation ROAM (Restore Our Arizona Monuments).

As reported for FY 2011, the BLM initiated Project 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 Law Enforcement Rangers from throughout the western United States were assigned to work with BLM Arizona Rangers and other partner law enforcement officers for seven 14-day periods as part of law enforcement surges. An impressive amount of resource and law enforcement work was completed in a short time frame. 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 2012 SAP activities continued the move from reactive clean up and restoration operations to incorporating proactive tactics. The BLM and our partners concentrated on "taking and holding" ground through a combination of intense law enforcement operations and preemptive resource protection actions which included trash clean up, removal of abandoned vehicles, repair of fences, decommission of illegal smuggling routes, and installation of additional vehicle barriers.

Clean-up and remediation projects were focused in the area within 100 miles of the United States border with Mexico. It is within this boundary where the highest volume of illegal activity and landscape degradation occurs. Major impacts of smuggling and undocumented immigration include the accumulation of trash along smuggling corridors, the creation of illegal roads and trails and look out points throughout the border landscape. Disturbances 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. The installation and maintenance of fencing and other barriers has helped to minimize illegal travel cross-country and on unauthorized routes.

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012

Air photos taken before and after installation of vehicle barriers have demonstrated the improvement in restoration after only a few months' time.

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 partners. Partners in FY 2012 included: Arizona Game and Fish Department, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Tohono O'odham Nation, Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge, 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 give 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 the fiscal year.

PHOENIX DISTRICT

Lower Sonoran Field Office

The Lower Sonoran Field Office, Phoenix District, is located almost entirely within the 100 miles of Arizona borderlands. The Sonoran Desert National Monument (SDNM) and the "Ajo" Block receive impacts from border crossers and smuggling operations. The SDNM border efforts are managed as part of Project ROAM and continue to host intense law enforcement surges with accompanying resource restoration crews.

Project "Broken Windows"

Project "Broken Windows" is an umbrella project addressing the removal of widely dispersed smuggler/undocumented immigrant trash, tires, and abandoned vehicles scattered around the Sonoran Desert National Monument (SDNM). The "Broken Windows" project concept is based on the theories of political scientist James Q. Wilson, which stresses the importance of quickly attacking even small signs of disorder like broken windows or trash. A trashed and blighted landscape, like unrepaired broken windows, is a signal that no one cares, so dumping continues and worsens.

The Phoenix District Fire crew along with youth crews hired by the Southwest Conservation Corps (SCC) achieved tremendous success in FY 2012 through Project "Broken Windows". Crews swept and cleared up to 312 miles of primitive road in SDNM. The trash sweeps were conducted along roads, trails and washes commonly used by or visible to visitors.

Youth corps crews and BLM fire crew policed and cleared 300 feet either side of numbered roads. This represents 22,690 acres of landscape litter removal and

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012

inspection. Over the field season, crews collected and properly disposed of nearly eight tons of trash and replaced 59 signs. These crews also inspected and repaired a 40-foot long section of vehicle incursion fence that prevents motorized traffic from entering the Table Top wilderness.

Continuing the trash sweeps of management blocks previously cleaned in past years, renewed and maintained the clean, litter free, and restored appearance of these areas. Returning visitors to the areas remarked to BLM that the subject areas looked “a lot better” than on their prior visits. Today, new trash in these areas is highly dispersed, indicating that BLM’s positive management actions are reducing trash-creating activities in targeted areas.

Twelve miles of Bates Well Road and 13 miles of Vekol Valley Road were also maintained in FY 2012.

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.

Project Range Rider

Long-term livestock grazing fences between BLM lands in central and southern Arizona and the Tohono O’odham Nation have been subjected to cutting and breaching and have been in serious disrepair. Smugglers cut the fences or ram through them in their push across tribal and BLM-managed lands en-route to Interstate 8. As a result, escaped tribal livestock has been found in parts of the SDNM closed to grazing. The Range Rider Project began the horse mounted inventory of the fence lines, documenting segments requiring repair or replacement. A mounted law enforcement ranger and volunteer rode six to ten hours a day, documenting damage to the fence. Breached or damaged locations were GPS recorded and photographed. Also noted were water caches and areas of excessive trash, illegal roads, and routes taken by drug runners. The BLM and the Tohono O’odham Nation have developed an agreement to repair and maintain the fence and do regular patrols for mutual benefit. With the fence in good repair, new breaks can be monitored. Significant repairs of fence breaks are planned for FY 2013 using volunteers and youth corps crews.

Take Back Antelope Peak

Over the past three years, BLM modified Project ROAM and SAP work and field practices to literally “take back”, “hold” and maintain, over-the-long-term, restored landscapes once scarred by smuggling activities. This was a shift from repeating restoration, reclamation and trash removal efforts year after year. The Take Back Antelope Peak Project was designed to strategically restore one large public land

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012

block wholly while preventing vehicle-based smugglers from regaining a foothold for using the lands for vehicle-based criminal enterprises in the future.

The Antelope Peak project area is approximately 11,000 acres in size and has been a favored terrain of vehicle-based smugglers and their associated lay-ups, loading areas, lookouts and caches. The area was used for the loading and movement of drugs by vehicle. Lessons learned by BLM over the past 10 years demonstrate that smuggling route closures cannot be effectively implemented or sustained by simply reclaiming the route with mechanical or hand labor and installing “closed to vehicle use” signs across the unauthorized travel routes. Smugglers eventually, and as experience has shown, speedily re-open the routes and undo hard won and labor-intensive reclamation efforts.

The project was implemented as a series of coordinated field operation steps consisting of: 1) collecting and removing trash and debris from look outs, mountain passes, and along roads, trails and lay-up/drug loading areas; 2) Installing barriers to deny smugglers easy use of vehicles in the Antelope Peak area; 3) decommissioning and reclamation of smuggler road networks; and 4) installation of new or replacement public information and safety signs.

The BLM field personnel carefully orchestrated the removal of trash using the smuggling road networks to collect and transport rubbish. Illegal roads and routes in the Table Top Wilderness were then reclaimed and naturalized. At this juncture, three Normandy barriers totaling 1,380 feet and one fence line totaling 880 feet were installed. The four barriers were designed to work together to cut vehicle access to a major drug and human smuggling corridor that traverses this area and exits on Interstate 8. About 12 tons of trash was collected and removed over the course of the FY 2012 field season.

In FY 2012, approximately 22 miles of smuggling roads, routes and trails were reclaimed and decommissioned by BLM staff and youth corps work crews. This figure represents the most miles of reclamation accomplished annually over the almost decade-long duration of the SAP.

In order to restore the closed route so it literally disappears from the landscape, the BLM work and youth crews de-compacted routes through raking, or scoring with a disked harrow pulled by an all-terrain vehicle. Youth corps crews then raked and applied vertical mulching techniques. Vertical mulching offers the greatest opportunity for long-term reclamation success and closure sustainability.

Vertical mulching involves placement of boulders and organic structure, such as live/dead and down vegetation, within the disturbed soils of affected routes or roadbeds. Only vegetation, rock and woody materials native to the immediate closed route vicinities are used. The technique involves the positioning of composition within the borders of the closed roadway surface, both on the ground and in a vertical manner. The technique is designed to imitate the adjacent

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012

vegetation and terrain while encouraging plant succession and route naturalization. Planting of live hedgehog, cholla and prickly pear cactus species has proven successful. Natural seeding remains the best process for restoring woody plants and shrubs.

Visitor Information and Signing

The BLM installed new and permanent smuggling notices and Visitor Update signs at 15 SDNM entry points south of Interstate 8. The goal of the project was to provide a safe and secure environment for the public, employees, and users of the public lands. Information kiosks will be installed in FY 2013 to provide additional information and resources for the public visiting the SDNM.

GILA DISTRICT

Tucson Field Office

The Tucson Field Office lies within the 100 miles of borderland, and border related impacts are a common issue on several nationally designated areas, including the Ironwood Forest National Monument (IFNM) and the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area.

Ironwood Forest National Monument

The BLM staff and Student Conservation Association interns worked closely with several organizations that provided significant service hours to remediate the impacts caused by smugglers and illegal immigrants on public lands. The IFNM participated in the ROAM activities for FY 2012, and hosted several of the law enforcement surges where resource restoration work was completed.

An important part of the trash removal in FY 2012 was the methodical collection and removal of trash and debris throughout the Sawtooth and Waterman Peak blocks. About 9.3 tons of trash was collected and removed over the course of the field season. The IFNM – Trash Collection and Removal Project was designed to tactically restore two large land blocks while preventing vehicle-based smugglers from regaining significant use of these lands in the future. The Waterman Peak area is a preferred locale for smugglers and their associated trash-strewn lay-ups, loading areas, drops, and supply caches. Several groups participated in clean-up projects, including the Southwest Conservation Corps, Friends of the Ironwood Forest National Monument, Humane Borders, Silverbell Estates Community, Red Hills Community, and the US Border Patrol.

San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area (NCA):

The San Pedro Riparian NCA is located in Southern Arizona and the boundary starts from the International Border with Mexico, continuing 45 miles north to Interstate 10. The SAP work included trash collection and repair of fence damage caused by undocumented migrants within the conservation area. Approximately 2,460

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012

pounds of trash was removed in FY 2012. Additionally, a total of 11,210 feet of fence was repaired, removed and/or replaced.

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.

In FY 2012 the last remaining 1.2 miles of the old border fence between Douglas, Arizona and the Mexico border was removed. This was the last section of the border of the Safford Field Office to be cleaned up and completes the total removal along approximately 25 miles of the international border. Installation of the vehicle barrier made the previous seven-strand barbed wire fence unnecessary and an impediment to wildlife movement. This effort has been ongoing for the last three years and included substantial contributions from the US Border Patrol, US Fish and Wildlife Service, local ranchers on the US and Mexico sides, and Sky Island Alliance. Trash was also collected during the fence operations.

In addition to fence removal and trash clean-up along the international border the Safford Field Office began, in partnership with the University of Arizona Agriculture Extension, Chicago Botanic Garden Conservation and Land Management Internship program and BLM Seeds of Success, the growing of native plants to be used in restoration projects, including those to improve and restore habitats in areas impacted by border related issues.

Youth Conservation Corps crews, Chicago Botanic Garden Interns, volunteers, and BLM staff planted native grasses, seeded, and installed erosion control structures to improve habitat conditions in the San Simon Valley which has seen increased illegal 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.

COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT

Yuma Field Office

The Yuma Field Office, Colorado River District, continued clean-up and restoration of border lands along the Colorado River. The BLM partnered with the US Border Patrol, Arizona Department of Corrections and the Cocopah Tribe, to clean up areas along the river and to provide land restoration through the reduction of weeds and understory that provides cover for smugglers, and to conduct clean-ups of trash in the area left behind as a result of illegal border activities.

Southwest Conservation Corps interns and BLM staff continued installation of information kiosks to enhance environmental education about the border area, discourage illegal dumping and provide contact information for the public regarding illegal activities. Local

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012

Eagle Scouts also participated in volunteer efforts to install kiosks and perform community service through border trash removal.

Increased law enforcement monitoring in coordination with other government agencies continued in the Yuma area. This coordination has led to a decrease in the amount of illegal dumping and border related trash. A good working partnership between the BLM, Border Patrol, Cocopah Tribe, and Arizona Department of Corrections improved security measures along the Colorado River between Yuma and San Luis, Arizona through the removal of understory vegetation to reduce cover for smugglers and improve access for monitoring and enforcement efforts. A clean-up of the area was also conducted. Through the SAP, the BLM provided equipment and logistical support for security improvements. The Border Patrol and Department of Corrections provided labor, security and additional equipment.

BLM PARTNERS

Tohono O'odham Nation

The Tohono O'odham Nation hosts 75 miles of remote international border, the longest shared international border of any Indian Tribe in the United States. In FY 2012, to address the substantial problem of natural resource damage and unsightly waste disposal causing degradation to tribal lands, the Nation partnered with the BLM and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 9 to conduct clean-up projects. Funding from the BLM and EPA were supplemented with funding from the Tohono O'odham Nation which paid for half-time laborers who conducted undocumented migrant waste clean-up work. In addition, the project was further supported by Natural Resources Department/Solid Waste Management Program Revenue Budgets for additional clean-up supplies, disposal costs, administration overhead and other equipment support. Forty-eight sites, resulting in a total of 17,500 pounds of trash, were cleaned up in FY 2012 on the Tohono O'odham Nation. Information was recorded on daily clean-up report sheets provided by the Arizona Border Trash Project managed by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and funded by U.S. EPA and U.S. BLM. More details of the actual clean-up sites can be found on the web site at www.AZBorderTrash.gov.

Arizona Game and Fish Department

The Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) coordinated a number of clean-up efforts in partnership with volunteers and organizations.

Hunters Who Care, Arizona Game and Fish Department

The AGFD conducted aerial flights prior to clean-up events to find highly concentrated sites of illegal trash and waste. Approximately 25 volunteers from several groups participated to collect, load, and transport about 8 tons of trash from a highly polluted area spread over approximately two acres, just north of Lobo Peak. Trash was comprised of a wide variety plastic and glass containers from food and beverages, clothing, backpacks, plastic wrappers, and used hygiene products. The

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012

trash was transported to dumpsters at the base camp. Volume collected for the two days totaled approximately 40 cu. yds.

Participants: Hunters Who Care, Safari Club International, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, AZ Game and Fish Department, Pima County Natural Resources Parks and Recreation (PCNRPR), ADEQ, and additional volunteers from the general public.

Southern Arizona Ranchlands, Arizona Game and Fish Department

The AGFD personnel visually identified trash locations using helicopter flights in January 2012. The highest concentration of trash located was in the Diablo-Saucito-Diablito Mountain complex (forms a triangle). Approximately 1.25 miles of stream bed were highly polluted (several layers with a wide-range of food and liquid containers, clothing, backpacks, plastic wrappers and used hygiene products). From this central location, crews discovered other trash concentrations in the surrounding 1,200 acres of State Trust Lands and private property.

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)

The ADEQ coordinated a collaborative clean-up of border trash and illegal dumping with the Friends of the Santa Cruz River, ADEQ, the Anza Trail Coalition, Santa Cruz County and Rio Rico Properties (landowner). A total of 123 volunteers participated in the efforts, and over 10,000 pounds of trash was collected.

Additionally, ADEQ continued to improve and manage the website established to document clean-up efforts of stakeholders affected by waste issues along the international border. The website, www.azbordertrash.gov, was updated to include a calendar that features clean up events and allows users to volunteer for them via a fillable form. Several partners have been actively testing the site and providing user input to improve and enhance the tool.

Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge (NWR)

The BLM Tucson Field Office partnered with Buenos Aires NWR to fund continued efforts in FY 2012 to mitigate damage to the refuge by illegal border crossers. The funding enabled towing of abandoned vehicles and trash clean-up on the refuge. Buenos Aires NWR stretches from the U.S./Mexico border to 25 miles north of the international boundary. Construction of the border fence in 2008 substantially diminished the number of illegal crossers. However, immigrants still enter the refuge east and west of the fence and leave trash during their journey.

Illegal entrants also leave abandoned vehicles that require removal. Removal is difficult and expensive as vehicles are commonly in remote and off-road areas, blackened by fire or partially buried in washes. The trash (litter, clothing, water bottles, and human waste) is unsightly to visitors and unsafe for wildlife. Staff and volunteers conducted two highway clean-ups, using supplies purchased through BLM funding (trash bags, litter pickers,

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012

gloves). The total number of bags of trash collected equals 54, with an estimated total weight of 500 pounds. Seasonal volunteers collected trash during various field projects and campsite clean-ups, totaling 130 bags with an approximate weight of 2,500 pounds.

Northern Arizona University

BLM and partner, Northern Arizona University (NAU), conducted special air reconnaissance and digital photography flights lines in FY 2012 over work project sites on the SDNM to detect unseen trails and trash dumps, and measure reclamation successes from previous years. A flight, conducted in July 2012, used high resolution and interpreted photography to map unseen trash dumps, new foot trails and new roads prior to deployment of ground based restoration crews.

The goal of the remote sensing project was to work with partners to identify key areas for increased enforcement, closure, and protection efforts. This type of remote sensing allows BLM to quickly respond to new resource threats from smuggling and monitor the status of restorative effects of prior reclamation efforts conducted in FY 2010, FY 2011 and FY 2012. Future efforts will expand the remote sensing to include portion of the IFNM.

List of partners involved in the FY 2012 SAP:

Alliance to Combat Trans-National Threats	Northern Arizona University
Anza Trail Coalition	Pinal County Sheriff's Department
Arizona Department of Corrections	Red Hills Community
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality	Rio Rico Properties
Arizona Department of Public Safety	Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
Arizona Game and Fish Department	Safari Club International
Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge	Silverbell Estates Community
Chicago Botanic Garden Conservation and Land Management Internship	Southwest Conservation Corps
Cocopah Tribe	Student Conservation Association
Friends of the Ironwood Forest National Monument	Tohono O'odham Nation
Friends of the Santa Cruz River	University of Arizona Agriculture Extension
Humane Borders	US Border Patrol
Hunters Who Care	Youth Conservation Crews
Local Eagle Scouts	Pima County Natural Resources Parks and Recreation
Maricopa County Sheriff's Department	Santa Cruz County

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012

The chart below provides the cumulative detail of the SAP efforts accomplished through dedication, partnership and cooperation in FY 2012.

PROJECT	OUTCOME	COMMENTS
TRASH REMOVAL	150 tons of trash removed	Total of BLM and partner clean-up projects
ABANDONED VEHICLE REMOVAL	30 vehicles removed	BLM/Border Patrol cooperative effort, south of Interstate 8
TIRE REMOVAL	300 removed	Removed and transferred to county collection centers.
BICYCLE REMOVAL	135 bicycles removed	Bikes are in highly remote locations; are difficult to reach and remove.
LAND RESTORATION	27,000 acres	Acres reclaimed on roads, lay up sites, illegal smuggling routes
UNAUTHORIZED ROAD AND TRAIL RECLAMATION	22 miles	Unauthorized roads and trails restored to natural condition.
TRAILS AND ROADS MAINTAINED	57 miles	Vekol Road and Bates Well Road fully maintained.
VEHICLE INCURSION BARRIERS ERECTED	0.36 miles	Project ROAM; stops smuggling vehicles from entering Table Top Wilderness Area.
SIGNS AND POST INSTALLATION	99 signs installed or replaced	Completed by youth crews and BLM staff
FENCE CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR	846 miles	Repair and replacement of fencing protects natural resources.
FENCE REMOVAL	12,000 feet	Removal of damaged or old legacy fences
BOUNDARY PATROL OF FENCE	28 miles 215 breaks	Mounted boundary patrol of fence lines and documentation of breaks

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012

Phoenix District – Sonoran Desert National Monument – Project “Broken Windows”



Youth corps crews and fire staff traverse brushy terrain where every plant is spiny or thorny in order to collect smuggling trash scattered in lay-ups or along roads and trails



Crews sweep rocky boulder areas where smugglers frequently secret trash

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012

Phoenix District – Sonoran Desert National Monument Law Enforcement Surges and Saturation Actions – Project ROAM (SAP)



Patrolling and documenting cut range fences and vehicle trespass on the east boundary of the Sonoran Desert National Monument and the Tohono O’odham Indian Nation

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012

Phoenix District – Sonoran Desert National Monument Take Back Antelope Peak – Smuggling Vehicle Barrier Fabrication and Installation



Desert wash northeast of Antelope Peak in late summer 2012. The wash was used by smuggling and other vehicles prior to installation of barrier #1, a 1,200 ft. Normandy. The barrier stretches across a broad wash on the border of the Table Top Wilderness, SDNM



New Normandy vehicle barrier now suppresses smuggling vehicle traffic in this location. Notice absence of tracks on wilderness side (top of photo) of vehicle barrier

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012



Youth corps crew smooth, contour, rake and vertical mulch construction alignment along barrier #1



BLM workers move and weld barrier #1 Normandy sections into place
Each 10-ft. section, (two cross leg support and one 10-ft. rail) weighs about 1,000 pounds

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012

Phoenix District – Sonoran Desert National Monument Take Back Antelope Peak – Road and Route Decommissioning and Closure



Smuggling Route B after mechanical harrowing and before vertical hand mulching and reclamation by youth corps



Route B after hand raking and vertical mulching by youth corps

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012



Smuggling Route E after shallow mechanical harrowing with an all-terrain vehicle and disked harrow



Smuggling Route E after youth corps raking, vertical mulching and hand reclamation

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012

Phoenix District – Sonoran Desert National Monument Take Back Antelope Peak – Trash Collection and Removal



One day haul of trash and bikes from the Take Back Antelope Peak project area

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012

Gila District – Ironwood Forest National Monument



Volunteers from Dove Mountain Hikers cleaning up a lay-up site under an Ironwood tree



Site cleaned of trash from the Avra Valley Road project area

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012

Colorado River District – Yuma Field Office



This is a group photo of Eagle Scout Project participants and YFO Interns who installed a kiosk near County 19 Street

BLM Partners – Tohono O’odham Nation Solid Waste Management Program- Illegal Migrant & Smuggler Waste Clean-up



Shoes with carpet bottoms used by smugglers to hide foot prints

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012



Federal Route 15 - MP 38 & 39 before clean-up activity



Federal Route 15 - MP 38 & 39 after clean-up activity

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012

BLM Partner – AGFD, Hunters Who Care Southern Arizona Ranchlands Clean-up Project



Trash clean-up site

BLM Partner – AGFD, Southern Arizona Ranchlands



Trash cleaned up in one location and transported for one mile by prison crews

Bureau of Land Management- Southern Arizona Project FY 2012



Aerial view of trash at a lay-up site

BLM Partner - Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge



Towing of abandoned van from Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge