

**SOUTHERN ARIZONA PROJECT
TO
MITIGATE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGES
RESULTING FROM ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION**



**FISCAL YEAR 2006
END-OF-YEAR REPORT**



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Bureau of Land Management (BLM)**

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The Southern Arizona Project to Mitigate Damages Resulting from Illegal Immigration and Smuggling

Fiscal Year 2006 End-of-Year Summary

Introduction

The Southern Arizona Project is a multi-year program set up by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to mitigate the impacts of illegal immigration and smuggling through on-the-ground projects. Between fiscal years (FY) 2003 and 2005, the program was funded through congressionally added-on supplements. In FY 2006 (and FY07), the BLM has funded this project through base annual appropriations. The program funding totals \$4,404,000: FY2003 \$695,000; FY2004 \$790,000; FY2005 \$986,000; FY 2006 \$971,000; and, FY2007 \$962,000.

These funds were shared among BLM offices in southern Arizona and were granted to neighboring counties and towns, federal and state agencies, non-governmental groups, and to the Tohono O'Odham Nation for mitigation activities on their lands. The program extends from the western Colorado River corridor to the New Mexico border on the east. In the past, this program concentrated on lands within 100 miles north of the border, but in 2006 many trash clean ups occurred as far north as the vicinity of Phoenix and the Agua Fria National Monument (AFNM).

The results for the first three years have been summarized in the report issued in May 2006: *A SUMMARY OF 2003-2005 ACCOMPLISHMENTS (the Summary)*.

In FY2006, the number of illegal immigrants (undocumented aliens "UDA", undocumented immigrants "UDI", or undocumented migrant "UDM") that crossed public lands continued to be high and the resulting impacts appear to be expanded beyond the 100-mile area north of the border that has defined the borderlands. Added to these impacts are the damages that result from drug smuggling activities, particularly trail and road damage and abandoned vehicles. A detailed description of the impacts to lands in southern Arizona may be found in the *Summary* and in past reports provided on line at:

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

Fiscal Year 2006

Projects completed during FY2006 included newly established projects and continued work from FY2005. For each participating agency or organization, project summaries are presented below in a summary fashion. The Appendices provide details and photographs of these projects.

General Notes about the FY2006 Southern Arizona Project:

1) Partnerships. In addition to the partners who receive direct funds, the participation of volunteers, humane and citizen groups, hikers and hunters, youth groups, local residents, and conservation associates must be acknowledged as keys to the success of this program.

In 2006 partnerships were added: the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZG&F), Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument (ORCNM), Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge (CPNWR), and

Coronado National Forest (CNF). BLM partners leveraged BLM funds, adding both other funding sources and partners. Cochise County reimbursed ranchers, scouts and hiking groups for collecting and removing trash on CNF lands. The Tohono O'Odham Nation (the Nation) has matched funds from this program with an Environmental Protection Agency grant and with the Nation's resources to develop a solid waste program. The Town of Marana (Marana) devoted resources to weekly clean-ups in the Ironwood Forest National Monument (IFNM). The AZG&F organized hundreds of volunteers to clean up private ranchlands.

In FY2006 as in past years, youth and volunteer groups participated in significant events and occasional cleanups. The Student Conservation Associates (SCA) interns are invaluable to the program through their efforts and their outreach to organize other groups and volunteers. Humane Borders constantly removes trash in the IFNM or other areas near its water stations. The Huachuca Hiking Club worked the high country in Cochise County. Trash bags, gloves and other protective equipment are distributed to those who are helping with this effort. Beginning in 2005 and continuing into 2006, the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) continues an effort to distribute thousands of trash bags to local agents for use by the illegal immigrants when detailed by agents.

2) Seamless mitigation. Many projects cross jurisdictional boundaries and involve multiple agencies and crews. For example, in Cochise County working with the BLM agreement with the county, local hiking clubs, scout troops and explorer posts removed litter from CNF lands. Although the SCA interns were funded through an agreement with BLM, weeks of crew time were also spent on lands managed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), US Forest Service (USFS), and the National Park Service (NPS).

3) Litter removal in FY2006 increased tremendously in volume —over **1,181,540 pounds** removed in FY2006. This high volume represents not only the efforts of organizations to cleanup significant areas, but the fact that both undocumented immigrant trash (UDIs) and urban fringe trash occurs in overlapping areas and sometimes on the same sites. Urban-fringe trash results from residents, visitors and others who illegally deposit litter, mattresses, and other items in the desert. Some ordinary trash items may be utilized by UDIs, but are not brought to the site by them. Such mixed garbage is especially apparent at the Colorado River (Yuma), Morgan City Wash (near Phoenix), and the fringes of the IFNM. Cleaning up these UDI/urban fringe trash areas took great efforts to organize but produced very visible results and volumes of trash.

4) Landfills and Garbage Bags. Litter removed during cleanup projects is typically deposited in landfills, especially county or city landfills. Project funding is utilized for landfill costs as well as the garbage bags themselves. These are not ordinary garbage sacks but are specially ordered to ensure extra thickness and size. The impact of placing trash and bags in landfills is not evaluated within this report.

5) Abandoned and burned vehicles: Abandoned vehicles continue to be an expensive clean up task. These disabled, often burned or rolled-over vehicles typically must be extricated from remote and rugged areas or washes. Burned vehicles along with batteries, fuel cans and other parts are potential hazardous sites. Several units reported removing vehicles: the BLM Yuma (YFO) and Lower Sonoran Field Offices (LSFO) and the Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge (BANWE). The TO Nation Solid Waste Division has recorded hundreds for future removal. The cost of towing vehicles depends on location and condition. Costs range from \$200 to \$750 per vehicle. Often, to prevent more extensive damage, law enforcement officers or agency staffs must accompany the towing operation.

6) The level of effort. The Southern Arizona Project is an extensive program with considerable efforts expended by agencies, tribes, groups and individuals. The problems being mitigated---impacts to the lands---are extensive as well.

Some idea on the measures of efforts can be gained from a few facts. For example, the TO Nation reported the total number of miles driven for their project in FY2006 as 30,798 miles. The Malpais Borderlands Group (Malpais BG) reported 19,744 miles driven during the project for fence repair, garbage pick up, and road repair. The accomplishments reported below also speak to the success of FY2006 due to multiple efforts.

7) Coordinated efforts. Funding provided by the BLM is matched with funds and resources. For example, student interns were hired as FWS workers through a 50:50 match with the BLM agreement. Agencies and organizations also match dollars through coordinated efforts. A prime example is the Altar Valley Clean up March 11, 2006, a program that has been going on for about three years in the north Altar Valley and involves a fall and spring event. Coordinated by AZG&F and local sportsmen groups, this independent event was designed for sportsmen to show local ranchers that they appreciate having access across private and public lands to hunt and will help address UDI litter. In March 2006, about 140 people turned out in very bad weather. Over a period of 6 hours, several sites were cleaned up amounting to over four 40-year dumpsters.

Summary of Accomplishments for FY2006:

- Litter removal: over **2,800 bags** of trash plus dump truck and dumpster loads amounted to **1,060,000 pounds** of trash removed from public lands. This included 35,350 pounds removed by Marana from the IFNM and 443 tons cleaned up along the Colorado River corridor. The Colorado River corridor trash was perhaps 10% immigrant; 90% was years old having resulted from continuous illegal dumping by resident and visitors;
- Litter removal: over 3,809 bags or **71,280 pounds** of trash removed from other federal, private and state lands, some removed by mules from inaccessible areas;
- Litter removal: over 3,565 bags or **50,260 pounds** (25.13 tons) removed from the TO Nation's lands;
- Abandoned cars: **130 abandoned vehicles** were removed and a much higher number were identified for future removal from the TO Nation's lands;
- Bicycle removals: **1,902 removed** from the TO Nation and 35 other bicycles removed from BLM public lands, mainly the SDNM;
- Fencing and repairs: BLM repaired 30 cuts in 50 fence sections over a 33 mile fenceline in the LSFO and installed 2 miles in the IFNM to protect plants; the San Bernardino NWR (SBNWR) repaired 3 miles; Pima County repaired 2,750 feet; BANWF spent 238 hours repairing fences; Malpais BG repaired fence cuts on a continuous basis; the Coronado National Memorial (CNM) repaired other fence segments; the CNF purchased fence materials and cattle guards which the National Guard installed;
- Roads and trails rehabilitated, removed or restored: the BLM LSFO/SDNM maintained 26 miles of road, rehabilitated 50 illegal routes, restored and signed or re-signed other routes, and maintained trailheads; BLM and CNF installed cattleguards; BLM rehabilitated 1600 ft of illegal routes in the IFNM; the Malpais BG repaired roads several times.
- Sensitive area protection: FWS installed steel vehicle guard rail through Leslie Canyon NWR (LCNWR) and bollard vehicle barriers along the SBNWR south boundary; BLM completed installation of the Sanford Canyon pipe rail vehicle barrier at Cienega Creek on the Las

Cienegas National Conservation Area (NCA). BLM San Pedro Riparian NCA (SPRNCA) installed vehicle barriers at Bead Hill, and installed/repared water gaps at Escupule Wash.

- The BLM LSFO and the International Sonoran Desert Alliance (ISDA) improved water and accessibility for pronghorn removing trash and fences and replacing existing water tanks;
- BLM IFNM and the Nation designed protection to close an important archaeological site to vehicle traffic through boulders---work finished in FY2007.
- Restoration Projects: BLM Yuma Field Office removed undesirable vegetation and fuels from some 8 acres; planted cottonwood and willow poles and 920 potted mesquite trees; the SPRNCA crew reseeded 351,000 square feet of UDI campsites in 5 locations;
- Vandalism and Graffiti Clean Up: San Bernardino and Leslie Canyon NWRs repaired vandalism or removed spray-painted rocks, associated with UDIs;
- Monitoring and Identification Projects: the LCNWR and SBNWR initiated studies to monitor potential UDI impacts, especially to habitat and avian wildlife; CNM SCAs spent 450 hours locating, documenting and developing a GIS database of UDI impacts; participants surveyed 22.6 miles in approximately a six week time period;
- Environmental Education and Signing: BLM placed anti-dumping signs in the Yuma Colorado River Corridor and bilingual protective signing and stickers with universal language dealing with fire in the LCNCA; students completed a CLASP learn and serve project at the IFNM;
- Special law enforcement details supported by the program funds produced these results during their patrol or operations: stolen vehicles recovered 50; vehicles impounded tied to UDI smuggling 136; UDIs detained for USBP 560; marijuana pounds seized 622; weapons seized 11; search and rescue operations 13; assists and backups 52.

Bureau of Land Management

Arizona Border Security Detail

In FY 2006, BLM law enforcement from Arizona was allocated \$50,000 to provide security for crews completing cleanup and rehabilitation of lands in southern Arizona, and to provide emergency care to any persons found in distress in the southern Arizona deserts. Other indirect goals were to increase the law enforcement presence in order to serve as a deterrent for UDI and drug smuggling, prevent additional resource damage and trash dumping, and provide increased visitor and employee safety on public lands.

Rangers from the El Centro (California) Field Office regularly assisted the Yuma FO in patrolling the border areas. Agents from the Arizona State Office and Rangers from other field offices in Arizona and adjacent States assisted the Gila and Phoenix Districts. Including the Rangers that normally patrol the border areas, there were a total of 753 hours of total overtime worked during FY2006.

Highlights and statistics from this time period taken from Significant Activity Reports:

	FY06	Compared to FY05
• Stolen Vehicles Recovered	50	68
• Vehicles Impounded tied to UDI Smuggling	136	121
• Undocumented Immigrants Detained for USBP	560	597
• Pounds of Marijuana Seized	622	924
• Assaults of Ranger (By Vehicle)	3	2
• Weapons Seized	11	8
• Backup to Assault of Border Patrol Officer	47	4
• Assist on Recovery of UDI Exposure Fatalities	5	3
• Search and Rescue Operations	13	8
• Border Security Details	62	41
• Border Drug Flights	25	

BLM Phoenix District Office

BLM Arizona completed planned organizational changes. The Phoenix Field Office has been encompassed within the Lower Sonoran Field Office (LSFO) and within the Hassayampa Field Office (HFO). Both field offices report to the Phoenix District. The LSFO includes the Sonoran Desert NM (SDNM). The HFO, which manages lands mainly to the north and northwest of Phoenix, includes the Agua Fria NM (AFNM). The HFO has begun to receive impacts from illegal immigration and in FY2006 organized cleanup events.

Detailed project reports and photographs may be found in Appendix A for both field offices.

Lower Sonoran Field Office

The LSFO received \$ 202,000 in FY2006. Much of the program focus was on the SDNM. Once again, significant efforts were completed utilizing BLM staff, SCA interns, volunteers and partnership agencies and groups. LSFO also provided funds to the CPNWF, the OPCNM, and continued its agreement with ISDA.

The LSFO and SDNM achieved these results between November 2005 and May 2006:

- Coordinated volunteers and SCA interns, with 172 days of SCA field work between 2 SCA interns;
- Utilized SCAs and other land stewards to sign areas, educate visitors, fix fences and carryout typical park ranger tasks;
- Removed 685 bags of trash from the Phoenix District (most from SDNM), nearly 7 tons of trash, most UDI in origin;
- Removed 35 bicycles and 80 vehicles from SDNM;
- Restored and rehabilitated approximately 50 illegal roads in SDNM;
- Maintained roads in LSFO and SDNM.

Some Project Highlights:

- Smith Road (near I-8) cleanup #1---December 1-6, December 13, 2005, BLM staff and SCAs; resulted in sign placements; removed 31 bags of trash, 5 bikes;
- Vekol Valley restoration #1---February 7 to February 14, 2006, length of Vekol Road from Interstate 8 to south end of road at Tohono O' Odom (TO) reservation boundary; SCA associates; identified sites for cleanup, removed 15 signs; rehabilitated new intrusions;
- SCC Freeman Road/ Vekol Road restoration and trash removal---March 5-8, 2006, BLM staff, SCAs, SCC crew of 11; resulting in: 1) 100 bags of trash removed; signs installed; 7 routes were restored using smoothing and mulching techniques;
- SCC Smith Road/Vekol Road restoration and trash removal---April 9 to April 20, 2006, BLM staff, SCAs, SCC 10 members, resulting in: 9 signs installed; removed 2 tons (150 bags) trash plus 16 bikes removed;
- Table Top Road restoration---April 25, 2006, SCAs, rehabbed road, removed trash and bikes; maintained trailhead;
- Area-A fence repair---May 15 to May 18, 2006, BLM staff and SCAs, completed about 2/3 of the fence line; repaired approximately 30 cuts and performed maintenance on more than 50 sections of fence;
- Pronghorn Improvement at Bendejas Well and Cameron Tank, south of Ajo----January 14 and March 25, 2006, BLM staff and ISDA volunteers; improved pronghorn accessibility by removing trash, fences and other debris, replaced with new water tanks, removed 2 dump-truck loads and 4 pick-pup loads of trash;
- Removed approximately 90 vehicles from SDNM and surrounding area, primarily south of Interstate 8.

Hassayampa Field Office

Unfortunately, the impacts of illegal immigration can now be seen in public lands to the north of the 100 mile area typically labeled borderlands. Projects completed:

- Morgan City Wash and AFNM cleanup #1---January 17-18, 2006; SCA interns, resulted in: monitoring and collection of 7 bags of trash; and,
- Morgan City Wash cleanup #2---February 5, 2006 to February 7, 2006, BLM staff, SCA interns, SCC crew of 10, cleaned up enormous UDI site, with approximately 350 bags of trash and filled four roll-off dumpsters.

International Sonoran Desert Alliance (ISDA)

The Phoenix District Office partnered with ISDA on several efforts such as wildlife waters clean up, fence repair, trash removal and fence removal and repair. ISDA organized other volunteers and collaborated with the CPNWR.

ISDA highlights of efforts in FY2006:

- Outreach activities to organize and develop large groups of volunteers for work projects, organized specific events, and provided tools, project and desert safety training to volunteers. Volunteers were educated in the process of vertical mulching, a creative restorative process that “disappears” roads. ISDA set up environmental education opportunities and provided written materials.
- Collaborated with CPNWR to develop appropriate pronghorn specific guidelines for fence/wire/barrier removal to insure pronghorn usage in these areas.
- Cameron Tank project: with 38 volunteers (including Explorer Scouts), ISDA removed all barbed wire that had completely surrounded the tank and prevented pronghorn access for water. By freeing this area of all barriers, the volunteers created an oasis for all wildlife. In addition, this group bagged and removed all trash from the area and neatly piled fencing grids for later dumpster removal. In subsequent efforts, trash was taken to the Ajo dump.
- Bendaja Well project: with 42 volunteers for the purpose of removing 1 large area of fencing that was creating entrapment problems for wildlife and another area of wire and post entrapment (an old corral) that enclosed the water source, preventing the endangered pronghorn from accessing water. In addition to removing all barriers to 2 water sources in this area, this crew gathered, bagged, and raked together enormous amounts of trash. Two full dumpsters and 4 pickups full of trash were removed and the balance was neatly piled for future, major dumpster removal. Subsequently, trash was taken to the Ajo dump.
- Rasmussen Road vertical mulching project: 7 volunteers made an illegal road on BLM “disappear” through vertical mulching; road hadn’t been reused as their report date.
- Hia-Ced O’odham Indian cemetery vertical mulching project: 6 volunteers completed this successful project. The illegal road was restored, documented and photographed (for BLM). No reuse as of the ISDA report date.
- ISDA led 5 volunteers on a bike removal cleanup on BLM land to the south of Well Road. Eleven bikes and bike parts were removed to the Ajo dump.
- ISDA led 3 volunteers on a second bike removal cleanup on BLM land to the north of Well Road. This time volunteers found only 2 bikes and some bike parts, but also gathered trash along the way for removal to the Ajo dump. ISDA discovered a significant (though not too old) trash pile for future removal.

BLM Gila District Office

The Safford Field Office (SFO) and the Tucson Field Office (TFO) are now managed through the Gila District Office, although no field office boundaries have shifted.

Safford Field Office

The SFO received \$108,500 in FY2006, which was used to supplement existing assistance agreements with the NPS, FWS and the Gila Watershed. Work continued as carryover from

FY2004 with Cochise County and the Malpai BG to clean up trash left and repair damage caused by smugglers and illegal immigrants. Results:

- These agencies and group and their volunteers (as well as BLM staff) removed thousands of pounds of trash and rehabilitated washes and roads; and,
- They repaired roads, fences, gates, cattleguards and installed a vehicle barrier.

Please see more on the accomplishments for the NPS, FWS, MBG, and Cochise County in the summary below and project details in the Appendices.

Malpai Borderlands Group

The BLM Safford Field Office first entered into an assistance agreement with the Malpai BG in FY2003 and has continued each year since. The 2006 focus was on removing trash with some road and fence repair.

The Malpai BG focuses on the area illustrated in Appendix H: from Douglas east on the US/Mexican border to the border of New Mexico; north on the border to approximately 5 miles above the confluence of township 21S and 22S; west to Highway 80 and south to Douglas, Arizona. This area includes: the Mallet Ranch, 10X Ranch, Tex Canyon, Buck Creek, Indian Creek, Danger Wash, Silver Creek in the lower Chiricahuas, and ranches in the Pedregosa Mountains. Additional cleanup occurred in the Leslie Canyon Road area north of Douglas and west of Hwy. 80 including Castle Dome area.

Within this area of southeastern Arizona and the edge of New Mexico, the Malpai BG, working with local ranchers and employing a full-time worker, traveled 19,744 miles to remove trash and repair fence and roads. The Malpais BG contractor, following up on reports from local ranchers and from the USBP, often walked great distances to clean up areas.

- The Malpais BG contractor removed 8 to 10 bags of trash each day, working most 5-day weeks in the year. Large trash areas are now clean including some areas with newer trash.
- Several land owners are fencing off the wildcat roads that are a result of the vehicular traffic across the open country where there are no actual roads.
- Some roads were repaired where UDI and USBP traffic had caused extensive erosion.
- Some usable items have been recycled (clothing and blankets). Example: St. Vincent de Paul facility in Douglas.
- Over one mile of fence was built to control cattle frightened by the people walking through the pastures by the border. Funding for a cattleguard on the Geronimo Trail Road was cost shared by the BLM and Cochise County.

For a detailed identification of the UDI removed trash and project photos, see Appendix H.

In past reports the Malpais BG has provided an in depth description of damages occurring in Southeast Arizona from the illegal immigration and smuggling. They continue to report:

- 1) Springs are fouled and full of trash. Water troughs are used as bath tubs and clothes washers;

- 2) Calves, snakes and other wildlife are killed for food;
- 3) Archaeological sites are trashed;
- 4) Fences are mashed down and broken, gates are left open, pipelines are cut;
- 5) There is a larger incidence of theft from homes mostly near Portal, AZ and Rodeo, NM.;
- 6) The international border fence is down in many places. USBP Horse Patrol has occasionally fixed the fence in places. Historically, local ranchers have had to fix the border fences themselves, although the fence belongs to the US Government;
- 7) Cattle and wildlife are constantly frightened by people on foot and are running from groups;
- 8) In 2005, one person, parked on the side of Highway 80 north of Douglas, had his tires slashed while he was gathering trash.

Future plans are to continue with the repair and replacement of fencing; road repair and repairs of other improvements that have been damaged.

Tucson Field Office

The TFO received \$ 438,000 in funding to support the field office programs and its special units: the San Pedro Riparian NCA, the Las Cienegas NCA, and the IFNM. These funds were shared with neighboring partners of the TFO: the CNM, CNF, Marana, Pima County, Santa Cruz County, and the BANWR. Major components of this program are listed below. Please see the Appendices for further project details and photographs. The TFO staff achieved these results or made these efforts:

- Coordinated SCA interns and volunteers, training and equipping field workers with safety and telecommunication needs;
- SCAs recruited and organized other volunteers and 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;
- Furnished or purchased equipment and supplies for SCAs and field crews including: 1) Digital cameras, GPS units and binoculars; 2) Backpacks and water containers for field work; 3) Fence cutting repair tools and materials; 4) Vehicles, laptop computers, cell phones, calendars and office supplies; 5) Tools and emergency equipment for vehicles; 6) Equipment and vehicle maintenance and repairs including replacement tires for field truck; 7) Cargo nets, tie downs, towing equipment and other supplies to haul litter; 8) Winch for removing smuggling vehicle car parts in washes and other heavy debris; 9) Hand tools for volunteer and youth crew projects, especially for vertical mulching projects of illegal smuggling vehicle routes; 10) Toilet system to dispose of human waste for project crews and large volunteer events; and, 11) Travel money for camping;
- Ensured safety and training for SCAs and volunteers: 1) Providing safety equipment including gloves, trash grabber sticks, hand cleaner, first aid kits and appropriate PPE (e.g. hearing and eye protection); 2) 80-hour medical training (Wilderness First Responder) or Refresher WFR; 3) 32-hour Desert Ecology course; and, 4) Immunizations to mitigate exposure to high risk diseases;
- Proved telecommunications for field crews in remote areas: 1) Charging stations and rechargeable battery packs for existing handheld; 2) Pre-paid satellite phone plans for 7 phones in support of UDI projects and staff in the TFO area, totaling \$3800; 3) Hands free car kit for one Satellite phone for IFNM park ranger working alone in remote areas where illegal activity is occurring; 4) Maintenance and parts for existing cellular phones: chargers,

antenna, etc.; and, 5) Replaced 10 EF Johnson handheld radios with 10 Bendix King handheld radios and associated items;

- Renewed landfill contract for two landfills near IFNM for use through Sept. 30, 2007 by TFO staff and interns during cleanup projects with the local communities and youth crews;
- Purchased and distributed trash bags: 500 bags designed for heavy duty use by BLM, partners and groups; 1,500 trash bags and 20 trash picker sticks were donated to the AZ G&F for use on the bi-annual Altar Valley Ranch Cleanup Project; 100 to 200 bags to other volunteer groups such as Humane Borders, Samaritans, and private individuals living on private lands within the IFNM;
- Purchased and utilized storage container, trailers, and all-terrain utility vehicle for the IFNM, SPRNCA and LCNCA. New equipment permitted SCA interns and staff to stage supplies for IFNM projects much closer to the resource area, significantly reducing fuel and employee travel time costs over the year. Higher clearance vehicles, trailers and a 4x4 utility vehicle improved efficiency in collecting and disposing loads of litter collecting during crew projects and volunteer services projects. The utility vehicle carries up to 1100 pounds and carries tools and supplies as well as trash;
- Coordinated youth crew projects: Southwest Conservation Corps (SCC, formerly Youth Corps of Southern Arizona) and, affiliated with the SCC, the Community Learning Adventure Service Project (CLASP).

Some TFO project highlights:

- SCAs spent more than 125 hours themselves cleaning up 271 bags (approximately 135.75 cubic yards) of trash. They also rehabilitated 384 feet of illegal routes and repaired 253 feet of damaged fences;
- SPRNCA water gaps and vehicle barriers: barrier installed and water gaps repaired by Environmental Careers Organization (ECO) park rangers with SPRNCA staff at Beed Hill and Escuple Wash;
- LCNCA vehicle barriers: pipe rail vehicle barriers installed on the east and west sides of Cienega Creek at the Sanford Canyon crossing; 2 pipe rail walkthroughs installed, staff assisted by the Sky Island Alliance volunteers who cleared brush and placed vertical mulching along the roadway to aid in restoring and naturalizing the area;
- LCNCA pilot sign development and fabrication: 3 large signs and smaller stickers. Stickers placed on "Carsonite" "Rockart" or "Rhino" type posts; larger signs to convey bilingual and universal language to visitors to be aware of their surroundings;
- IFNM Santa Ana site protection: to protect from vehicle travel, consultation with the TO Nation elders. Planning completed in FY2006 for project implementation in FY2007. A barrier of natural boulders to be used; work to be done by the TO Nation under an existing agreement;
- Removed UDI trash from public and neighboring lands: continued collection efforts through four roll-off dumpsters. Since October 1, 2005, thirty-one 30-cubic yard roll-off containers have been filled and removed at 5 locations; approximately 80 tons;

- Rehabilitated Roads and Trails: attempted to use native plants and seed from local nurseries but contractual problems prevented this approach. Repaired one fence and installed one cattle guard on the IFNM along a high use smuggling corridor vehicle route to avoid constant upkeep and maintenance;
- An SCC crew worked 10 days in the IFNM October 3-13, 2005 to construct more than two miles of a four-strand barbed wire fence along the western side of Waterman Rd. The fence is intended to limit smuggler vehicles to the Waterman Road corridor where the road travels through an endangered species habitat (*Echinocactus horizonthalonius var. nicholii*);
- An SCC crew of eight people worked in the IFNM March 27-30 removing 85 bags of waste (approximately 42 cubic yards). This crew also rehabilitated 1,235 feet of roads in the West Silverbell Mountains created by smugglers engaged in cross country travel;
- A CLASP crew in IFNM, specifically the Malpais Hill area, April 24-27, 2006 worked 9 hours to gather and dispose of 115 bags of trash (approximately 57.5 cubic yards). The crew of 11 met with volunteers and community speakers to learn about the lands and illegal immigration and its affects. Through these educational sessions and practical work experiences, the crew became intimately familiar with, as well as remediated the impacts of, smuggling in southern Arizona;
- From August 27-30, an SCC crew worked on the SPRNCA to reseed camps left by UDIs. The 8 member SCC crew, along with 3 SCA interns, worked 27 hours in order to reseed the degraded areas along the San Pedro River.
- In total, the SCC crews between October 05 and August 30, 2006, collected 459 bags (229.5 cubic yards) plus 18 tires, and completed 1,235 feet of road rehabilitation and 351,000 sq ft. of reseeding (SPRNCA);
- Two neighborhood groups adjacent to the IFNM (Red Hill Community and Silverbell Estates) collected 377 bags (188.5 cubic yards) of trash over FY2006. The neighbors left full bags of trash along major corridors within the IFNM. BLM park rangers and SCA interns then picked up and disposed of this trash into the roll off dumpsters;
- On February 16, 2006, 26 Air Force Service Members worked along with a BLM park ranger and SCA interns at Valhalla to remove 40 bags (about 20 cubic yards) of UDI trash;
- Continued the USBP Pilot Trash Bag Program. Each USBP vehicle in the Tucson Sector was to be issued 10 trash bags. The concept behind this program is to send the bags to where the trash is being generated. The Tucson Sector has 8 USBP Stations, which were given boxes of trash bags proportionate to the size of the station. Each box contains 100 trash bags and a total of 103 boxes or 10,300 bags were used during the FY2006.

Town of Marana

Marana is the gateway community for the IFNM and a partnership between the town and IFNM has existed for the past three years. Under an agreement, Marana has been performing significant clean up and re-vegetation projects in and around IFNM to remediate the impacts from illegal smuggling. Marana received \$30,000 in FY2006 for labor, supplies, tools, equipment and remediation work. The Town performs weekly clean-up work on lands within and bordering the IFNM. Their average weekly collection is 700 pounds of litter, delivered to the Tangerine Landfill. Marana has made great efforts:

- Since October 2005, Marana disposed of over 35,350 pounds of trash.
- Marana has also filled and disposed of two 30-cubic yard roll-off dumpster of tires. The town has voluntarily taken on the task of removing the tires from the rims, as required for disposal. They perform this not only on the tires they collect, but on the many truck loads of tires collected by SCAs and BLM staff from IFNM;
- Also, in special cases, the town has been able to remove several abandoned vehicles and one particularly large trailer full of trash in addition to the weekly duties of UDI trash removal and road remediation.

BLM Colorado River District

The Colorado River District now administers three field offices: the Yuma Field Office, Kingman Field Office, and Lake Havasu Field Office.

Yuma Field Office

The Yuma Field Office was provided \$89,000 in FY2006 and achieved great results:

- Restored an 8-acre border area along the Colorado River probably burned by illegal immigrants;
- Removed 1,109 bags of trash plus. In addition to the crew, equipment was used to remove approximately 443 tons (**over one million pounds**) of trash that had accumulated over the years;
- Cleaned up 5 continuously used sites or about one square mile;
- Installed signs at high UDI activity areas that have become illegal dumpsites;
- Removed 26 abandoned vehicles, some burned, from BLM and Bureau of Reclamation-managed lands;
- Coordinated crews from the Coconino Rural Environment Corps and the SCC.

YFO continued efforts to protect native vegetation stands along the Lower Colorado area from fire damage and foot traffic. Restoration occurred in stages and utilized varying techniques. The results were plotted and recorded to measure success rates of plants and of various associated irrigation.

Several sites were cleaned up including: Paradise Cove, Transient Restoration Site, Gila River and Colorado River confluence, and Mitty Lake (approximately 1 square mile). Security concerns along the international border prevented further clean up.

See Appendix C for additional details and photos.

National Park Service (NPS)

Coronado National Memorial

The BLM Tucson Field Office signed an inter-governmental agreement with the CNM for \$16,000 late in FY2005. This agreement funded projects that were completed in FY2006. CNM encompasses approximately 5,000 acres along three miles of the US-Mexico border.

The impacts of illegal border activities include damaged fences, miles of unauthorized foot trails, soil compaction and erosion, trampled vegetation, and piles of trash and human waste. A limited field survey in 2003 documented 70 trails crossing a 1.2 mile east-west transect parallel to the main road that bisects the park. Trespass cattle enter the park through the damaged fences, wildfires are started by UDAs. Abandoned mines are used as hideouts, camp sites, and caches.

In FY2006, CNM capitalized on the volunteer resources available in the local area by hiring two SCA resource assistants, working as a team for 12 weeks to document impacts, coordinate cleanup efforts, and begin restoration work. The SCA interns located, documented, and helped develop a GIS database of UDA impacts on the park including illegal trails, trash sites, and damages to natural and cultural resources. The SCAs coordinated and led efforts with local groups (such as military units from Fort Huachuca, scouts, and other volunteers) and one week of a YCOSA crew to clean up trash and repair damaged fences in the park.

Results: The participants surveyed 36,430 meters of trails (22.6 miles) in approximately a six-week time period. Approximately 450 working hours were completed by each intern over a 12-week time period. The trail archives are stored in a personal geodatabase and will continue to expand as more data is collected. Although, there are survey results for each trail, the final results will not be compiled until enough data has been collected to make a significant analysis. With the remaining funding for this project, CNM will continue these border impacts surveys with a future SCA interns.

With the assistance of the YCOSA crew members 70 bags (1/2 cubic yard sized bags) were collected over a period of four days, covering approximately 25% of the park's area (approx. 1200 acres). Much of the area covered was in rugged terrain and required extensive hiking and strenuous labor, especially when carrying full trash bags to vehicle pick-up points. Fourteen participants completed a total of 420 working hours, October 31-November 4, 2005.

See Appendix D for project detail

NPS Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

The BLM Lower Sonoran Field Office signed an inter-governmental agreement with the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument late in FY2006 for work to be completed in 2007-2008. Future plans include assessment and clean up of monument lands. Those projects completed and reported in FY2007 will be included in the End of Year 2007 report.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

FWS Leslie Canyon National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and San Bernardino NWR

The BLM Safford Field Office continued the interagency agreement with FWS at San Bernardino and Leslie Canyon National Wildlife Refuges. In turn, the FWS matched funding from BLM at 1 to 1 or 1 to 3 to complete these projects:

- Cleaned up an estimated 0.25 tons of debris discarded on both refuges.
- Inspected and repaired an estimated three miles of fence line;
- Cleaned or repaired rocks that had been vandalized by crossers;
- Began installing a concrete-filled, steel, bollard-style vehicle barrier;
- Placed steel vehicle guard rail along portions of the Leslie Canyon roadway
- Monitored impacts from smuggling and illegal immigration on habitats and avian wildlife.

The Refuges made great use of student intern labor to complete projects from fencing and barriers to cleanup of trash and boulders. The BLM funding was matched equally with FWS funds to support the position. Other FWS staff was involved in these projects as well.

Narcotics smugglers will cut the international border fence and drive through SBNWR to enter the United States illegally. To help prevent this illegal and destructive activity, a concrete-filled, steel, bollard-style vehicle barrier is being installed along the south boundary of the refuge.

Smugglers trafficking in humans and/or narcotics drive off established roadways to clandestinely pick up their cargos in the riparian corridor at LCNWR. Additional vehicles have careened off the roadway. Such activity damages sensitive wetland habitat and impacts federally-listed endangered plants and fish in Leslie Creek. To thwart this illegal activity, a steel vehicle guard rail was installed along portions of the roadway through Leslie Canyon. A contractor was hired to install the guardrail using materials purchased by the FWS. Using some of the BLM funding, the work was conducted using about a 3:1 match of FWS funds and funding provided through BLM.

Illegal immigrants crossing through San Bernardino NWR and Leslie Canyon NWR impact water quality, wildlife populations, and other habitat conditions in these "protected" areas. During 2006, studies were initiated on both refuges to monitor the potential impacts from illegal activities. The research was contracted out to monitor impacts to habitat and avian wildlife using, in part, funding provided from the BLM. The contracts were completed using a 50:50 match of FWS funds.

See Appendix E for additional details and photos.

FWS Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge

The BLM Tucson Field Office signed an interagency agreement with Buenos Aires NWR late in FY 2005 to fund the following carry-over project work in FY 2006: remove abandoned vehicles, supply staff and volunteers with tools to repair damaged fences, and to provide supplies for removal of debris left by illegal immigrants.

BANWR stretches from the US/Mexico border to twenty-five miles north of the international boundary. Border Patrol estimates that several hundred to thousands of undocumented aliens cross the border every day.

In the year 2001, GIS analysis and aerial imagery revealed 1,314 linear miles of UDA trails on the refuge, including 117 individual trail crossings at the 4.5-mile international border. This translates to 280 acres of complete denudation, much of which is in fragile and valuable riparian habitat. The miles of trails and acres of denudation have increased since that year. Before interagency funds were available, 20 abandoned vehicles needed to be removed. Some vehicles are blackened by being set afire, and many are in remote and off-road areas. Removal is difficult and costly. The amount of trash (litter, clothing, water bottles, and human waste) is unsightly to visitors and unsafe for wildlife.

The entire \$14,000 obligated in FY2005 was spent in FY2006 to accomplish refuge habitat management goals. (1) Personal protective equipment necessary for habitat clean-up: \$1,446.72 purchased leather gloves, safety glasses, safety goggles, dust filter masks, and insulated water coolers; (2) Litter clean-up supplies: \$942.38 purchased hand-held litter grabber tools and trash bags; (3) Tools for mending cut and damaged fences: \$559.49 secured fence post drivers, fence post pullers, fence pliers, bolt cutters, and a fence stretcher; and, (4) Towing of abandoned vehicles which cost \$750 per vehicle (on average). These disabled, often burned or rolled-over vehicles typically must be extricated from remote and rugged areas or washes. Removal is continuing into FY2007. In FY2006, inter-agency funds enabled removal and towing of 12 vehicles at a cost of \$8,915.82. A \$2,135.59 administrative fee was retained at the USFWS Regional Office in Albuquerque. Compiled with the above expenditures, the total expenditure equals \$14,000. This figure is the total obligation from the 2005 agreement. The Refuge also was able to utilize two work weeks of YCOSA crew time to do immigrant litter cleanup work and fence cut repairs.

Please see Appendix E for project details.

FWS Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge

The BLM Lower Sonoran Field Office signed an inter-governmental agreement with the Cabeza Prieta NWR late in FY2006 for project work to be done in 2007-2008. Projects completed and reported in FY2007 will be included in next year's report.

U.S. Forest Service

Coronado National Forest

The BLM Tucson Field Office signed an inter-governmental agreement with the CNF late in FY2005. CNF encompasses approximately 1.8 million acres with 30 miles of the US/Mexico border on two districts, Nogales and Sierra Vista. The impacts of illegal border activities include damaged fences, miles of unauthorized foot trails, soil compaction and erosion, trampled vegetation, and piles of trash and human waste. Trespass cattle enter CNF through the damaged fences, wildfires are started by UDIs, and abandoned mines are used as hideouts, camp sites, and caches. This agreement provided funding in the amount of \$30,000 to address these impacts. The following materials were purchased under this agreement:

- \$20,046.08 for fencing materials;
- \$ 9, 954 Cattleguards

Nogales Ranger District added \$3,000 to complete the cattleguard purchase as well as cover travel to Colorado to transfer them to Nogales. Border Patrol has utilized some of the fencing materials as have the ranchers, but most was intended for the National Guard deployments, as needed.

Additionally, under a separate agreement funded by the Tucson Field Office, CNF was also able to utilize one week of a YCOSA crew time in the Huachuca Mountains to clean up immigrant litter.

Cochise County

The BLM Gila District Office, Safford Field Office continued to partner with Cochise County through an assistance agreement. In turn Cochise County, further partnered with private, community and service groups to target lands in the CNF for clean-up. Some of these events involved horseback crews and others required strenuous hiking. The County dedicated the County Inspector, vehicles, trailers, supplies and dumpsite to complete these projects.

The partnership with Cochise County has resulted in significant amounts of trash removal:

2003: 3.03 tons (6,060 lbs)	2004: 10.46 tons (20,920 lbs)
2005: 5.80 tons (11,600 lbs)	2006: 6.0 tons (12,000 lbs) in 10 projects

Cochise County highlighted FY2006 Projects:

- Highway 90, MP 296 to 297, December 6 to Dec 23, 2005, county removed 0.86 tons of trash
- Central Hwy, MP 10.5 and Hwy 90, MP 388.0, Border Patrol Explorer Post #456, December 27, 2005 and January 6, 2006, crew of 12: resulted in 0.74 tons bagged and picked up for dumping
- Highway 90, MP296, Unity of Sierra Vista, January 3, 2006, crew of 10: results 0.33 tons of trash bagged and removed
- Highway 90, MP 302, Unity of Sierra Vista, May 23, 2006, crew of 10: results 0.58 tons of trash to the dumpsite
- Highway 80, MP 389, Explorer Post #456, June 13, 2006, crew of 10: results 0.46 tons to dumpsite
- Miller, Ash and Andelusian Canyons, Boy Scout Troop #435, July 29, 2006 crew of 24: results 0.32 tons removed
- North Oro Road, Douglas Border Patrol Explorer Post #456, August 1, 2006, crew of 8: results 0.52 tons of
- CNF Comfort Springs Trail, Moore Ranch, August 21 and 26, 2006: result 1520 lbs of trash to dumpsite via 4 or 5 horses and crew members
- CNF Trail II, Sierra Vista High School Girls Soccer Team, September 2, 2006, crew of 18: results 0.65 tons bagged and removed
- CNF Comfort Springs Trail, Boy Scout Troop #435, September 9, 2006, crew of 12; result removed 1520 lbs to dumpsite

See Appendix F for specific projects and photographs.

Santa Cruz County

An assistance agreement with Santa Cruz County was signed in late Fiscal Year 2003. At that time, \$35,000 was allocated to conduct ongoing UDI remediation. The County used these existing funds in Fiscal Year 2006 to purchase trash bags, gloves, hats, t-shirts and trash pickers for the volunteers to use during projects. Santa Cruz County utilized the county Workforce Development participants, as well as the Border Patrol Explorers, for trash remediation projects. The projects were held approximately biweekly with about 20 volunteers removing trash throughout Santa Cruz County. Areas cleaned include Interstate 19 between mile posts 4 and 8, the Rio Rico area, the Sonoita area, Bell Ranch and Monte Carlo.

- Over FY2006, volunteers removed 300 bags of trash in Santa Cruz County.

Pima County

Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation (NRPR) has been working with the BLM TFO to address environmental and health/safety issues related to impacts of illegal immigrants on Pima County (PC) owned and managed lands. The initial grant of \$30,000 was awarded in August, 2005; accomplishments through the end of FY2006 follow. The project efforts focused attention primarily on litter left by UDIs on nine large County open space and conservation land properties. The base properties cover approximately 68,000 acres. Additional work was also done on routine fence repairs where UDIs were entering properties and consequently causing damage to vegetation or property.

The County approach to this project has not focused on specific projects but rather ongoing efforts on county lands as units. Within a property staff easily finds hundreds of points that needed litter pick up or fence line repairs. Experience has shown that the impacts are ongoing, cumulative and must be re-addressed in many sites during the project year. Consequently, Pima County has utilized staff resources to visit properties and address problems as a part of ongoing management efforts and activities as units rather than points on a map. The intent is still to maintain an intermittent staffed team to focus increased and ongoing attention on problem areas across the County lands. It is anticipated that such a work unit will become fully functional early in 2007 and work through most of the rest of the next project year. During the past project year, staff has also helped coordinate and utilize specific events that focused attention on specific areas for short periods of time.

The following sites represent the primary activity areas that PC focused attention on this past project year:

Canoa Ranch-	4,700 acres
Bar V Ranch/Davidson Canyon-	13,000 acres
Empirita Ranch-	880 acres
Kings 98 Ranch/Humane Border Station-	4,000 acres
Old Hayhook Ranch-	800 acres
Rancho Seco-	40,000 acres
Buckelew Ranch-	500 acres
Black Wash-	250 acres
Cienega Creek Preserve-	4,100 acres

Pima County had three categories of participants involved within efforts during the project year:

- County staff, or summer interns, within the Operations and Natural Resources Divisions worked at times across the full project year or were involved in specific events and/or management activities;
- Special large events, such as Altar Valley cleanup, brought hundreds of volunteers out for a one day event'
- Individual groups that did ongoing efforts on site specific areas during the year.

During the project year, it is estimated that over 250 individuals participated in project activities. About 180 were members of the public. Overall the efforts have been mixed but from the County perspective, well worth the effort. The County reports it would not have been able to accomplish the project year activities and planned work without this supplemental support. Unquestionably, PC has been able to utilize the funds to remove significant amounts of litter left across open space and conservation lands. In some cases, like Canoa Ranch, the effort has dramatically improved the visual look and feel of the property and the area has not experienced significant new deposits of litter. In other sites, it is an ongoing issue that the County must address. Pima County may have been able to remove accumulated spots of litter but they have been replaced by new, although far less in volume, litter deposits. Fences and gates have been repaired only to have them cut the following evening.

Because the County has not been looking at the project from a site specific perspective, the following is a generalization of overall results. Utilizing Canoa Ranch as an example, efforts covered all 4,700 acres and removed over 5 – 40 cu/yd dumpsters of litter. To do this, litter was removed from several hundred specific points. 20 different fence breaks were repaired, trash was removed from 4 buildings and vegetation trimming occurred on 15 points across the ranch.

Here is a summary table estimate of the overall effort of NRPR staff and volunteers:

Property	Volume of Trash	Fence Repairs	Effort hours
Canoa Ranch	240- cu/yds	20- 1,500 ft	2,000 hrs
Bar V Ranch	10- cu/yds	5- 150 ft	40 hrs
Empirita Ranch	10- cu/yds	10- 500 ft	120 hrs
Kings 98 Ranch	5- cu/yds	0	20 hrs
Old Hayhook	5- cu/yds	0	10 hrs
Rancho Seco	5- cu/yds	4- 100 ft	40 hrs
Buckelew Ranch	5- cu/yds	0	20 hrs
Black Wash	5- cu/yds	4- 150 ft	30 hrs
Cienega Creek	5- cu/yds	5- 150 ft	80 hrs
Altar Valley Event (Covered Rancho Seco, Kings 98 Old Hayhook, Buckelew)	160- cy/yds	0	1,200 hrs
Project Coordination			320 hrs

- Involved over 250 individuals (180 members of the public) in projects spread over county properties;
- Projects and events removed 450 cubic yards of trash;
- Repaired 2,750 ft of fence (over 20 fence breaks).

See Appendix G for photographs.

The Tohono O'odham Nation

Tohono O'odham Nation – Natural Resources Department Solid Waste Management – Undocumented Migrant (UDM) Project

The BLM and the Tohono O'odham Nation entered into a five year cooperative agreement to address the problem of waste left behind by illegal migrants. The purpose of the cooperative agreement has been to provide financial resources to mitigate damage caused by illegal immigration within the Nation by removing trash and rehabilitating and restoring natural resources damage caused by UDMs.

The Nation is a federally recognized Indian Tribe in South Central Arizona with over 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, and it is the second largest Indian Reservation in the United States. The Nation has 75 miles of remote international border which is the longest shared international border of any Indian Tribe in the US. This position has created an unprecedented homeland security crisis.¹

At its peak of border crossing activity, 1,500 immigrants illegally crossed the Nation border daily. Currently, USBP estimates that the numbers to be 250 to 350 illegally cross daily into the US via the Nation. A USBP spokesman recently reported that the Nation is in the “busiest corridor of illegal immigration in America”. Recent intelligence sharing of information between the Nation and USC&BP has revealed that they are starting to see an increase of border-related activity. Such activity includes an increase in the amount of UDM foot traffic, narcotics smuggling and vehicular traffic, abandoned vehicles and stolen vehicle recoveries within the Nation. There are at least 160 known illegal crossing sites along the Nation's border with Mexico. In 36 locations there are no barriers at all.² Recent activities along the border clearly demonstrate an increase in drug smuggling and reported sightings of what appears to be a Mexican military at the southern edge of the border and attacks against drug “back packers” have increased.

Daily confrontations with illegal aliens require the Nation's Police Officers to possess weaponry and protective equipment to ensure the safety of their own lives. Safety for the Solid Waste Management crew, however, continues to be a major issue due to the fact that crew members are out cleaning up the sites in remote locations that are unsecured and lack radio coverage. Cell phone and radio transmissions often do not work due to dead transmission zones. Local law enforcement offices do not have the resources to escort crew members to clean up sites.

To date, the Nation has spent more than \$10 million dollars in tribal resources on Homeland Security issues and now spends over \$3 million annually. The Nation has been able to forge relationships with EPA and BLM to clean-up the trash that is littered on the Nation's Reservation by UDIs. This situation has caused damage to natural resources and to date generated 130 sites that have been cleaned up on the Nation's lands over the past 24 months.

During FY2006, the UDM Project focused on re-visiting all known sites that have been cleaned up at least once and the identification of new sites. The crew made 1,650 trips to re-visit known sites for the purpose of cleaning-up any new waste and to verify if the campsites or pick up points were still being utilized by UDMs.

¹ Prepared Statement of Vivian Juan Saunders, Chairwoman, Tohono O'odham Nation to the Judiciary Committee.

² Excerpt from Prepared Statement of Vivian Juan-Saunders Chairwoman to the Tohono O'odham Nation address to the Judiciary Committee.

The numbers reflected on this report were recorded on tracking forms, which tracks the date, time, mileage and cost of fuel, site locations, number of bags collected, number of bikes or abandoned vehicles, tonnage of debris from the project and any other comments based on observations and assumptions. The following are some of the factors that affected the amount of debris collected in FY2006:

- UDM activities appear to have been relocated to new sites, which are slowly being identified by crew members with approximately 46 new sites. This brings a new total of identified sites to 130 since the start of the project;
- The weather conditions during this past summer at 100 plus degree heat;
- Border crossers utilizing coyotes or smugglers to lead them through the desert quickly or the use of stash houses (where smugglers hide UDMs while awaiting payment and travel arrangements to final destinations) are more common;
- Regular site visits to campsites and visibility of crew members has reduce the amount of use of the known locations by UDMs;
- Increased use of concrete bags to give the appearance of an even load going in to the pick up points, concrete bags are then disposed of and illegal migrants are then hauled out of the site.

RESULTS:

- Total number of bags collected for FY 2006: **3,565 bags of debris**
- Total number of bikes collected for FY 2006 : **1,902 abandoned bikes**
- Total number of miles driven for UDM Project for FY 2006: **30,798 miles**

In conclusion, the Nation's Solid Waste Management Program has significantly reduced the amount of visible trash left by undocumented migrants. The USBP and National Guard have significantly reduced illegal border crossings in certain areas of the Nation shifting the flow to other areas of the US/Mexico border. Discussions with Homeland Security, USBP, and BORSTAR officials have revealed that foot traffic is significantly down on the western side of the Baboquivari Mountain range. It has shifted further west into the Vamori Wash area and further east to the eastern side of the Baboquivari Mountain Range. Drug smuggling on the reservation, via stolen vehicles crossing the border, is up due to the construction of the vehicle prevention fence further west, in the Cabeza Prieta NWR.

The Nation's lands continue to be impacted by the littering of tons of illegal alien garbage creating negative environmental impacts. The Nation's SWMP continues to expand its efforts to identify and remove waste, abandon vehicles and reduce natural resource damage. To restore and protect the fragile Sonoran Desert requires continued funding, experienced field staff and waste site identification.

Fiscal Year	Sites cleaned up	Abandoned bikes collected	Bags of trash collected	Other:
2005	84 sites cleaned	1,420 bikes removed	4,005 bags (45 tons of trash) picked up	
2006	84 sites revisited; 45 sites cleaned up	1,902 bikes collected	3,565 bags of debris (25.13 tons of trash)	220 abandoned vehicles located

See Appendix I for further details and photographs.

Arizona Game and Fish Department

The Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZG&F) was awarded a \$9,000 grant for the purchase of materials and supplies related to the clean up of UDI trash for the Ranchland Clean Up Project. During the 2006 report period, the AZG&F purchased nearly 45% of the equipment budgeted in the grant proposal. The remaining balance will be spent in the 2007 calendar year, before the close of the grant cycle in September.

Final Note to the 2006 End-of-Year Report:

While this report notes much about the accomplishments of these projects, the report is not exhaustive of the efforts made and projects completed in FY2006. Some project work carried over to FY2007, and some funding was provided late in FY2006 to partners. Many bags of garbage collected by individuals or groups in Southern Arizona are never reported and parallel efforts by other agencies or groups must be added to the Southern Arizona Project accomplishments.

Finally, as the Phoenix BLM District noted about their completed work and report:

Results from this report are as thorough as possible, but they do not tell the whole conservation story from this time period. Nor is every trash site and illegal road restoration documented here; instead this report provides examples of the type of rehabilitation effort [which] occurs through this project.

SOUTHERN ARIZONA PROJECT FISCAL YEAR 2006 PHOTO HIGHLIGHTS

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Yuma Field Office, Lower Colorado Restoration Pole Planting



BLM Sonoran Desert National Monument
Illegal Road Restoration



BLM Ironwood Forest National Monument
Red Hills Community joins with Student Conservation Association (SCA) crew



BLM San Pedro Riparian Nat'l Conservation Area
San Pedro River Clean up: Southwest Conservation Corps (SCC) crews -- 2500 lbs that week



Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge
Fence Repair, Youth Corps of Southern Arizona (YCOSA), Nov. 2006



Pima County --Bags for dumpster, ready for landfill. August 2006



Cochise County/Coronado National Forest
Huachuca Hiking Club and Ranchers clean up and mule-pack trash from the high country



Abandoned Vehicle Removals:

BLM Sonoran Desert National Monument



FWS Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge
Vehicle found in difficult situation for removal



BLM Yuma Field Office
Abandoned Vehicle Removed



Tohono O'Odham Solid Waste Division
Abandoned bicycles removed from TO Nation lands



Barriers and Protective Fencing:

FWS San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge



Signage:

BLM Yuma Field Office
"No Dumping"
Signs installed in illegal dumping area
After major cleanups



BLM Sonoran Desert National Monument
"Not A Road"
Carsonite sign in Vekol Valley after illegal road
restoration



Restoration:

BLM San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area
SCC and BLM crew reseeded 100,000 square feet



BLM Ironwood Forest National Monument
After vertical mulching applied to restore
illegal road by the Town of Marana crew



BLM Sonoran Desert National Monument --- Vekol Road Restoration



Before



After

BLM Ironwood Forest National Monument ---Sawtooth Mountains Road rehabilitation
Before



After



Repair of Fences, Water Tanks and Other Infrastructure

BLM Sonoran Desert National Monument
Wildlife Water Replacement and Fence Repair
International Sonoran Desert Alliance, volunteers, and BLM crews



BEFORE AND AFTER: Clean up of undocumented immigrant (UDI) Sites

BLM Ironwood Forest National Monument---Malpais Foot Trails
139 bags of trash removed to the Agua Dolce dumpster

Before

After



Tohono O'Odham Nation Western Region
Before



After



BLM Yuma Field Office
Clean up of Colorado River dump site along the limitrophe. Mixed urban fringe
trash and UDI litter.

Before



After



Resource Damage

Tohono O'Odham Nation



FWS San Bernardino/Lesley Canyon
Graffiti to be removed from outcrop:



National Park Service (NPS) Coronado National Memorial
Typical trash in a UDI traffic corridor



Tohono O'Odham Nation

Concrete bags hauled in to give the appearance of an even load going in to the pick up points. Concrete bags are then disposed of and illegal migrants are hauled out of the site.



Malpais Borderlands Group targeted lands. Lay up spot trash accumulates on important ranchlands.



BLM Ironwood Forest National Monument—mixed trash being collected for the dumpster



APPENDIX A
The Southern Arizona Project
FY2006 End-of-Year Report

Bureau of Land Management -- Phoenix District
Lower Sonoran Field Office -- Sonoran Desert National Monument
Hassayampa Field Office – Agua Fria National Monument
Restoration Projects 2005-2006





End-Of-Year Report

End-of-Year Facts (November 2005 through May 2006)

Conservation crews, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) personnel, volunteers and Student Conservation Associates (SCA) Steve DeGrush and Kevin Malia collected approximately 685 bags of trash throughout the Phoenix BLM District from November 2005 through May 2006. That was a total of nearly seven tons, most of which was related to Undocumented Immigrant (UDI) travel.

Areas of the Sonoran Desert National Monument (SDNM) south of Interstate 8 contained most of the trash. An additional 35 bikes and 80 vehicles were removed from the monument.

During the seven-month stretch, Steve and Kevin totaled 96 and 81 field days, respectively. (Note: Steve worked between the dates of September 26, 2005 and August 15, 2006, while Kevin worked between November 3, 2005 and May 22, 2006. This report reflects the time period they worked together.)

In addition, SCA associates and land stewards restored and rehabilitated approximately 50 illegal roads throughout the monument. They signed areas, educated visitors, fixed fences and performed several other park ranger tasks.

Results from this report are as thorough as possible, but they do not tell the whole conservation story from this time period. Nor is every trash site and illegal road restoration documented here, instead this report provides examples of the type of rehabilitation effort occurs through this project.

Project Name: Smith Road cleanup #1

Date of Project: December 1 to December 6, 2005 and December 13, 2005

Location: Smith Road, begin at Interstate 8 overpass and move south

Participants: SCA associates Steve and Kevin; park ranger Melinda Mahoney

Description of Project: Collect trash along Smith Road, near Interstate 8 overpass and along washes paralleling Smith Road. One UDI site was known (near Interstate 8 overpass), while other sites and/or trash piles would be documented for future crew work or cleaned up. Place Wilderness signs in washes on east side of Table Top Wilderness boundary. Complete minor road restoration at a few points along road.

Results: Collected 31 bags of trash and five bikes. Trash was concentrated in a few areas, but mostly scattered in washes paralleling road. Old aluminum cans and trash collected along road scattered as well. Pounded in four new Wilderness boundary Carsonites; completed minor restoration work along Wilderness boundary. Replaced two “Road/Area Closed” signs at end of road.



before



after

Project Name: Morgan City Wash and Agua Fria National Monument cleanup #1

Date of Project: January 17 to January 18, 2006

Location: Morgan City Wash – about one mile north of Highway 74. Agua Fria National Monument (AFNM) – entrance to monument at Badger Springs exit.

Participants: SCA associates Steve and Kevin

Description of Project: Monitor trash sites along Morgan City Wash and clean up one of several trashy campsites. Collect trash around parking lot at AFNM from UDI use.

Results: Collected three bags in Morgan City Wash. Collected four bags of trash at AFNM.



before (Morgan City Wash site)

* After photos unavailable; AFNM photos unavailable

Project Name: Morgan City Wash cleanup #2

Date of Project: February 5, 2006 to February 7, 2006

Location: Small side road south of Morgan City Wash route; road parallels Highway 74 and trash site within one-half mile north of Highway 74. Site extends approximately 150 yards and spills onto two hillsides.

Participants: Southwest Conservation Corps (SCC) crew of 10; SCA associates Steve and Kevin; BLM outdoor recreation planner Mary Skordinsky

Description of Project: Clean enormous UDI site, utilizing SCC crew.

Results: Collected approximately 350 bags of trash and filled four roll-off dumpsters. All of larger trash items removed from wash, though many tiny scraps remained.



before



after

Project Name: Morgan City Wash cleanup #2 (continued)



before



after



after



after (approximately one roll-off)

Project Name: Vekol Valley restoration #1

Date of Project: February 7 to February 14, 2006

Location: Length of Vekol Road from Interstate 8 to south end of road at Tohono O' Odam (TO) reservation boundary.

Participants: SCA associates Steve and Kevin

Description of Project: Identify, GPS and mark OHV intrusions and trash piles (UDI or recreation-related) along Vekol Road. Take out Carsonite "Not A Road" signs from previous year's SCA work projects in areas that appear to be fully rehabilitated. Restore and rehabilitate new intrusions.

Results: Removed 15 previously placed signs. Places where signs taken out nearly invisible to former use. Restoration work completed on new illegal trails has held up and remains mostly untouched.



before



after



before



after

Project Name: Vekol Valley restoration #1 (continued)



before



after



before



after



before



after

Project Name: Ironwood Forest National Monument cleanup and restoration

Date of Project: February 23 and 24, 2006

Location: Sawtooth Mountains, Ironwood Forest National Monument. Much of work completed along power line road on north side of monument

Participants: SCA associates Emily, Donna, Steve and Kevin

Description of Project: Arrange for removal of old truck on monument road. Clean up scattered trash (both UDI and recreational). Restore UDI roads in north part of monument.

Results: Truck removed successfully by Gary's Towing. Removed approximately four bags of trash. Restored two UDI roads, which paralleled each other. Used similar restoration techniques from previous sites, though higher amount of vegetation applied to one of the restored roads. North Tank and Ironwood projects completed over a three-day, two-night camping trip with Tucson Field Office SCA interns.



before



after

Project Name: Ironwood National Monument cleanup and restoration (continued)



before



after



vehicle removal

Project Name: SCC Freeman Road/ Vekol Road restoration and trash removal

Date of Project: March 5 to March 8, 2006

Location: Freeman Tank and immediate area; spots along Freeman Road. Vekol Road – approximately one-half mile north of Vekol-Table Top Road intersection

Participants: 11-member Southwest Conservation Corps (SCC) crew. SCA associates Steve and Kevin; park ranger Melinda Mahoney

Description of Project: Major tasks include directing crew, restoring illegal OHV routes, installing “Not A Road” and “No Motor Vehicles Off Road” Carsonite signs and cleaning up concentrated and scattered UDI trash sites. Other tasks include raking out OHV tracks in washes, constructing rock barriers on one illegal route, removing trash near Interstate 8 at Freeman Road and Vekol Road exits, acquiring GPS points for all work sites.

Results: Six non-inventoried routes were restored in Freeman Road area. One major non-inventoried route restored on Vekol Road. One-hundred bags of trash collected for project, almost all of which was extracted from Freeman Road area. Trash hauled by pickup truck and trailer to landfill on Highway 85, between Gila Bend and Buckeye Hills. Installed four Carsonite signs, and more importantly, were able to remove Carsonite signs after completing restoration on Vekol Road site. Crew and BLM personnel decided restoration work at most sites disguised former roads well enough to not install Carsonite signs. Restoration included digging out ruts, smoothing surface and using vertical mulching techniques when possible. Provided finishing touches to restoration sites by raking over tracks left by conservation personnel.



Freeman Road before



Freeman Road after (approx. 50 bags shown)



Project Name: SCC Freeman/ Vekol Road restoration and trash removal (continued)



Freeman before



Freeman after



contour work



rock barricade



raking out tracks in wash



vertical mulching

Project Name: SCC Freeman/ Vekol Road restoration and trash removal (continued)



Vekol before



Vekol after



Vekol restoration



Vekol restoration

Project Name: SCC Smith Road/Vekol Road restoration and trash removal

Date of Project: April 9 to April 20, 2006

Location: Work completed on Smith Road, primarily between Interstate 8 and Tohono O’ Odham Nation boundary. Some work completed on Smith Road, north of interstate; work also completed at West Lava Flow trail head and roads leading south from Pinal/ Maricopa county line.

Participants: 10-member Southwest Conservation Corps (SCC) crew. Phoenix District BLM Law Enforcement, SCA associates Steve and Kevin; park ranger Melinda Mahoney

Description of Project: Comprehensive removal of trash along Smith Road and washes paralleling Smith Road, south of Interstate 8. Remove trash from documented UDI site along Interstate 8. As time allows, remove trash along Smith Road, north of Interstate 8. Install Carsonite signs in washes along Smith Road/ Table Top Wilderness. As time allows, restore illegal roads along Smith Road and elsewhere in SDNM, including two locations on Vekol Road; roads south of Pinal/ Maricopa county line and West Lava Flow trailhead.

Results: Over two tons of trash removed, which included approximately 150 bags and 16 bikes. Trash collected and bagged along Smith Road; then taken by truck and trailer to landfill on Highway 85, between Gila Bend and Buckeye. Trash collected up to three washes deep on both sides of Smith Road, which encompassed broad area. “Hilltop” UDI site on south part of Smith Road yielded approximately 30 bags of total trash collected. Crew able to remove trash on Smith Road, north of Interstate 8 as well as other locations mentioned above. Nine Carsonite signs installed along Table Top Wilderness boundary washes. Crew worked well – successive helicopter flyovers have reported the road is nearly “immaculate” and contains a small amount of new trash.



UDI site near Smith Road and Interstate 8



unloading trash at landfill

Project Name: SCC Smith Road/ Vekol Road restoration and trash removal (continued)



SCC "safety circle" on Smith Road



trash removal at "Hilltop" site



Smith Road smuggling camp (before)



Smith Road smuggling camp (after)

Project Name: SCC Smith Road/ Vekol Road restoration and trash removal (continued)



before



after



"Hilltop" site before



"Hilltop" site after



signing (before)



signing (after)

Project Name: SCC Smith Road/ Vekol Road restoration and trash removal (continued)



Vekol Road restoration



signing and restoration, south end of Vekol Road



Vekol Road restoration (before)



Vekol Road restoration (after)

Project Name: Table Top Road restoration

Date of Project: April 25, 2006

Location: Table Top campground; area along Table Top Road near campground

Participants: SCA associates Steve and Kevin

Description of Project: Rehabilitate numerous off-road smuggling tracks that cross road leading to Table Top Trailhead. Remove trash and bikes along road. Complete minor maintenance at Lava Flow & Table Top trailheads. Re-define small parking/ pull-out area at Lava Flow trail head.

Results: Off-road track rehabilitation should stop additional recreational use. Re-defined parking area looks good and should hold up. Access roads and campground very clean.



Lava Flow trail head parking (before)



Lava Flow trail head parking (during)



Lava Flow trail head parking (after)

Project Name: Area-A fence repair

Date of Project: May 15 to May 18, 2006

Location: West and north lengths of Area-A fence line (approx. 33 miles total)

Participants: BLM employee Amos Sloan; SCA associates Steve and Kevin

Description of Project: Repair cuts and breaks along entire length of Area-A fence line; perform general maintenance of fence where needed. Use ATVs to haul fence supplies and assist with transportation.

Results: Completed approximately two-thirds total length of fence line. Repaired approximately 30 cuts and performed maintenance on more than 50 sections of fence. Cuts and breaks in washes were most timely to repair; some sections were completely replaced with new t-posts and strands of wire. Some cuts needed only minor repairs (i.e. tightening loose wires).. Fence required repairs in most spots where it crossed washes.



before



after



before



after

Project Name: Area-A fence repair (continued)



before



after



locate wire ends



string-out wires



tie-off wires

Project Name: South Ajo Block cleanup & wildlife water repair and replacement

Date of Project: January 14 and March 25, 2006

Location: Bendejas Well and Cameron Tank areas south of Ajo, AZ

Participants: BLM wildlife biologist Lori Young, BLM construction personnel, International Sonoran Desert Alliance (ISDA) volunteers; led by ISDA program director, Mimi Phillips

Description of Project: For the January project, volunteers removed trash, wire and other materials around the earthen Cameron livestock tank to make the tank more accessible to Sonoran pronghorn, an endangered species. The Ajo Copper News and Ajo Corridor News provided positive coverage of the event.

During the March project at Bendejas Well, volunteers removed trash, fences and pushed over railroad ties to open up the former livestock holding area. In addition to the smuggling trash, the area had accumulated decades of public use trash.

BLM replaced water tanks damaged by smuggling activity with new water tanks to provide reliable water for Sonoran pronghorn. Because smuggling activity was regularly damaging these waters (holes, spigots left on, etc.), the drinkers were modified to limit water loss, and the waters were checked weekly and minor repairs were done as needed.

Results: The 38 volunteers removed two dump-truck loads of materials and debris and four pickup loads of trash. They stacked the larger, more unmanageable items into piles for a later pick-up date. Those materials will be removed with a front-end loader. ISDA continues to express interest in cleanup projects around the Ajo region. Reliable water is available for the endangered Sonoran pronghorn.



volunteers at Cameron Tank



Project Name: South Ajo Block cleanup and wildlife water repair (continued)



hauling out a storage tank



re-converted game water at Bendejas Well

Project Name: Abandoned vehicle removal

Date of Project: Ongoing

Location: Sonoran Desert National Monument and surrounding area; primarily south of Interstate 8

Participants: Phoenix District BLM law enforcement personnel

Description of Project: Find abandoned vehicles and report discoveries. Coordinate prompt removal of vehicles. Vehicles and associate debris are removed.

Results: Approximately 90 vehicles were removed in Fiscal Year 2006. By removing vehicles quickly, hazardous materials spills are often avoided, unsightly vehicles are removed, and the resources in the area can begin to rehabilitate immediately.



abandoned vehicle near Antelope Pk.

APPENDIX B
The Southern Arizona Project
End-of-Year Report

Bureau of Land Management Gila District --Tucson Field Office

Student Conservation Association:

The Student Conservation Association (SCA) interns are the core of much of TFO's Southern Arizona Project program to address the environmental impacts from illegal immigration. SCA interns to the TFO spend a significant amount of time organizing and working with a variety of organizations and groups to do cleanup and rehabilitation of lands degraded from illegal immigration impacts. In addition, the SCA interns spent more than 125 hours by themselves cleaning up 271 bags (approximately 135.75 cubic yards) of trash left by smugglers and illegal immigrants. They also rehabilitated 384 feet of illegal routes and repaired 253 feet of damaged fences. Due to personnel issues, there are no complete detail reports for projects completed by SCA interns on the SPRNCA and LCNCA. Also, projections for amount of work completed for FY06 is less than expected due to the unfulfilled length of service by three SCA interns. (for project detail) In fiscal year 2006, \$97,280 was spent to recruit two interns for the IFNM for 52 weeks of service and two interns for SPRNCA for 26 weeks of service.

In addition to funding the SCA interns, this money provided SCA interns and volunteer crews with a range of safety and communication equipment necessary due to the remoteness, desert conditions and illegal smuggling activities. Providing the necessary training and communication is time-consuming and expensive, but necessary as part of the hazard mitigation efforts.

Safety Training, Orientation, Equipment and Supplies for SCA interns

- Providing or purchasing digital cameras, GPS units and binoculars
- Providing or purchasing backpacks and water containers for field work
- Providing safety equipment including gloves, trash grabber sticks, hand cleaner, first aid kits and appropriate PPE (e.g. hearing and eye protection)
- Fence cutting repair tools and materials
- 80-hour medical training (Wilderness First Responder) or Refresher WFR
- 32-hour Desert Ecology course (Institute of Desert Ecology)
- Vehicles, laptop computers, cell phones, calendars and office supplies
- Tools and emergency equipment for vehicles
- Equipment and vehicle maintenance and repairs including replacement tires for field truck
- Cargo nets, tie downs, towing equipment and other supplies to haul litter
- Immunizations to mitigate exposure to high risk diseases
- Travel money for camping to accomplish projects related to Undocumented Immigrant work in remote areas
- Purchase of a winch for removing smuggling vehicle car parts in washes and other heavy debris

- Hand tools for volunteer and youth crew projects, especially for vertical mulching projects of illegal smuggling vehicle routes
- Purchasing toilet system to dispose of human waste for project crews and large volunteer events

Telecommunications

To minimize the possibility of detection, smugglers and illegal immigrants many times use southern Arizona's more remote areas as they travel north to their pick-up points. These well-used routes contain heavy concentrations of litter, human waste and resource damage, which adversely affect the experience of legitimate visitors as well as potentially causing illness or other harmful effects in wildlife and livestock.

These remote areas often have little or no radio or cell phone communications capability. To help ensure the safety of persons cleaning up the concentrations of litter and repairing resource damage caused by smugglers and illegal immigrants in these back-country areas, BLM purchased the following telecommunication items in FY2006:

- Charging stations and rechargeable battery packs for existing handheld radios (prior to upgrade of radio equipment upon assessment by the previously vacant position of Telecommunications coordinator for the Gila District)
- Pre-paid satellite phone plans for 7 phones in support of UDI projects and staff in the TFO area, totaling \$3800. These phones provide the only communication link in many areas where cleanup work is occurring. Each SCA team is issued a Satellite phone as well as the Park Ranger for IFNM. Additionally, each crew camped in remote locations with no cell or radio contact is issued a satellite phone. One phone is available for check-out at both Tucson Field Office and San Pedro Project Office, for staff going into border areas with no cell phone or radio coverage.
- Hands free car kit for one Satellite phone for IFNM park ranger working alone in remote areas where illegal activity is occurring. This item will eliminate the necessity to exit the vehicle in order to gain satellite coverage when attempting to make an emergency call.
- Maintenance and parts for existing cellular phones: chargers, antenna, etc.
- Replaced 10 EF Johnson handheld radios with 10 Bendix King handheld radios (upgrade of handheld radio equipment after assessment by Gila District Telecommunications coordinator). Charging stations, rechargeable battery packs, battery packs, protective cases, extra antennas, and a cloning cable for the new handheld radios. This upgrade totaled \$18,357. The handheld radios were replaced because the EF Johnson radios were not performing successfully under existing conditions.

SPRNCA Water Gaps and Vehicle Barriers

There was \$2000 set aside for reinstallation and repair of vehicle barriers and water gaps along the San Pedro. Two Environmental Careers Organization (ECO) Park Rangers with the San Pedro Field Office worked to install vehicle barriers at Beed Hill. In addition, the ECO rangers reinstalled and repaired water gaps that had suffered extreme damage at Escuple Wash.

LCNCA Vehicle Barriers

This project involved the installation of pipe rail vehicle barriers on the east and west sides of Cienega Creek at the Sanford Canyon crossing. The vehicle barriers are designed to stop motorized traffic from crossing Cienega Creek and impacting sensitive riparian and aquatic resources. In addition to the vehicle barriers, 2 pipe rail walkthroughs were also installed to allow non-motorized recreation use to continue in the area. Sanford Crossing has been used frequently by motorized traffic engaged in transporting illegal immigrants. This project was completed in December 2005.

Prior to the installation of the barriers, Sky Island Alliance volunteers assisted with clearing brush and other obstacles from the project area. The volunteers also placed vertical mulching along the roadway to aid in restoring and naturalizing the area. Future projects include lock installation on the gates, placement of additional regulatory signs and final mulching. Details below.

Pilot Sign Project (LCNCA)

In Fiscal Year 2006, \$5000 was set aside for a pilot sign development and sign production project to address some of the unique issues to land management along the international border. This funding was used to design a series of stickers to be placed on “Carsonite” “Rockart or “Rhino” type posts and to design a visitor warning sign. Fabrication of three ¾ inch thick x 24”x36” signs to be placed in LCNCA existing metal sign holders.

BLM Tucson Field Office, Las Cienegas National Conservation Area staff hired Ormsby and Thickstun Studio to design and develop the first of a whole series of signs, for a total fee of \$2500. A Border Issue sign plan is being developed by Outdoor Recreation Planner for Las Cienegas NCA and Wilderness Specialist. In it several types of signs will be aimed at several different audiences to convey specific types of messages.

The first is a bi-Lingual/Universal for all types audiences or visitors. These are a series of universal 3" inch stickers to be used on Carsonite type signs.

- simple graphic /universal symbol
- funding for design/file format only
- correct translation pending

Examples:



FIRE

Never leave a campfire unattended. Even a small breeze could quickly cause the fire to spread.

FUEGO

Nunca deje desatendido un fuego en un campamento. Cualquier brisa ligera podría iniciar un incendio.



WATER

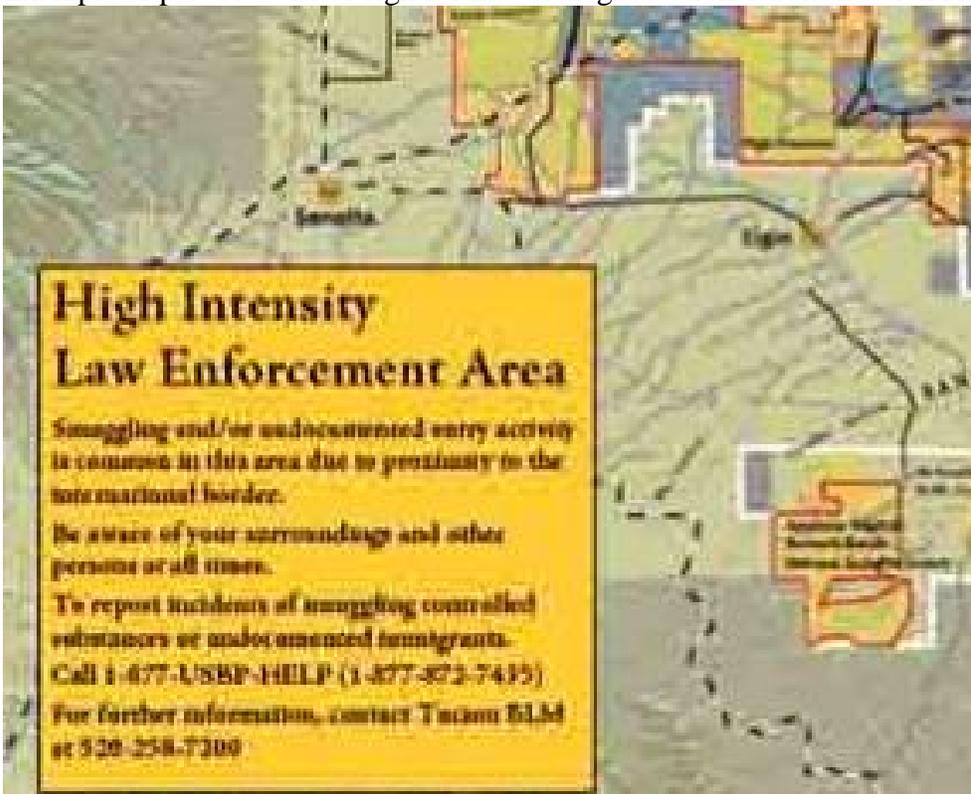
Do not use for drinking water.

AQUA

Aqua no hay potable.

The second sign designed and developed for English speaking audience using the language for visitor warning commented on the Office of the Solicitor.

Example of part of a visitor sign for Las Cienegas National Conservation Area:



Santa Ana Site Protection Project:

Significant objects managed by the BLM, within the boundary of the Ironwood Forest National Monument (IFNM) are currently being adversely affected by unauthorized vehicle travel at Santa Ana (the site). The site is in immediate need of protection, as unauthorized roads have been created through one of the main features of the site. These routes are being used by vehicles smuggling humans and illegal drugs. Use of these routes has increased in past years due to the increase in smuggling activity. A decision to close the site to motorized vehicles is recorded in the approved *Proposed Phoenix Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement* (1989). This project will implement the plan decision to close the site to motorized vehicles. After months of consultation with the Tohono O'odham Nation elders, cultural affairs specialists, and archeologist, a decision was made to secure the site from unauthorized vehicle travel by placing a rock boulder barrier around the site. The Tohono O'odham are anxious for the site to be given protection through a barrier of natural boulders, and have emphasized that time is of the essence. A portion of the site extends onto Tohono O'odham lands; however, the majority of the site is located on BLM land within Ironwood Forest National Monument. Under an existing assistance agreement, a task order was issued to allocate \$22,000 to the Tohono O'odham Nation to complete the work. The project is on schedule to be completed by March 2007.

Landfill Contract

Tucson Field Office has been collecting abandoned property associated with illegal smuggling of people and drugs through Ironwood Forest National Monument for the past 5 years. Disposing of this litter properly has required access to the local landfills, operated by Pima County. The County manages two landfills with 15 miles of the Monument: Tangerine Road Landfill and Ina Road Landfill. Ina Road landfill is the only source in the county able to accept tires. Tangerine Landfill is open 7 days a week.

The objective of this contract is to improve the health of the ecosystem, while simultaneously reducing the safety and health hazards present, through proper disposal of trash and tires. \$10,000 has been set aside for this contract. This contract is now in effect through September 30, 2007 and is being used by TFO staff and interns during cleanup projects with the local communities and youth crews.

Road and Trail Rehabilitation

A blanket purchase agreement was pursued for acquiring native plants and seed from local nurseries. This proposal went out late in the Fiscal Year and no bids were received. Therefore, the blanket purchase agreement was never awarded. Although some project areas degraded from undocumented immigrant use did involve road, trail, and camp rehabilitation –details follow. The \$10,000 set aside for this purpose were not completely utilized due to lack of interest from potential plant providers.

Southwest Conservation Corps (formerly Youth Corps of Southern Arizona)

Through an existing assistance agreement, 8 weeks of Southwest Conservation Corps (SCC) crew time and 2 weeks of Community Learning Adventure Service Project (CLASP) crew time costing \$60,600 were allocated for work on projects addressing impacts from undocumented

immigration beginning in FY06. These SCC crews are able to travel to distant, remote locations on rough roads and spend several days working in the area. Because they are self sufficient and camp in these areas, they can rehabilitate many places that are logistically impossible to rehabilitate using volunteers. These crews worked all over the TFO and Southern Arizona. Although this agreement was funded through the TFO, several weeks of crew time was spent on lands managed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Coronado National Forest, and the National Park Service. There, the crews were led by the local managing agency and performed the same type of work: mitigating the environmental damages from illegal immigrants. Project details below.

Examples of projects that occurred in Fiscal Year 2006:

- An SCC crew worked 10 days in the IFNM from October 3-13, 2005 on a four-strand barbed wire fence along the western side of Waterman Rd. The fence is intended to limit smuggling vehicles to the Waterman Road corridor where the road travels through an endangered species habitat (*Echinocactus horizonthalonius var. nicholii*). Participants were able to construct more than two miles of fence along this road.
- An SCC crew of 8 people worked in the IFNM from March 27-30 removing 85 bags of waste (approximately 42 cubic yards); this crew also rehabilitated 1,235 feet of roads in the West Silverbell Mountains created by smugglers engaged in cross country travel.
- CLASP, affiliated with SCC, worked on the IFNM, specifically the Malpais Hill area, from April 24-27, 2006. The crew of 11 worked 9 hours to gather and dispose of 115 bags of trash (approximately 57.5 cubic yards). They also met with volunteers and community speakers on the land to learn about illegal immigration and its affects. Through these educational sessions and practical work experiences, the crew became intimately familiar with, as well as remediated the impacts of undocumented immigration in southern Arizona.
- During the week of August 27-30, 2006, a SCC crew worked on the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area to reseed camps left by undocumented immigrants. The 8 member SCC crew, along with 3 SCA interns, worked 27 hours in order to reseed the degraded areas along the San Pedro River. The crew reseeded a total of 351,000 square feet of undocumented immigrant camp sites.

Trash Bags

TFO purchased 500 more sturdy green trash bags totaling \$1908, designed for heavy duty use by BLM, partners and groups. 1500 trash bags and 20 trash picker sticks were donated to the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZGF) for use on the bi-annual Altar Valley Ranch Cleanup Project. This volunteer event is coordinated by the AZGF, with the Tucson Field Office and Pima County both providing resources and assistance. Most of the litter collected on this semiannual event is debris left from illegal immigrants.

Trash bags are also provided to various volunteer organizations doing cleanup work in the Arizona border area. Humane Borders, Samaritans, and private individuals living within the Ironwood Forest National Monument have each received 100-200 bags from the Tucson Field Office over the course of Fiscal Year 2006.

Storage Container, Trailers, and All Terrain Utility Vehicle

Although the Ironwood Forest National Monument is located within 40 minutes of downtown Tucson, the TFO is located at the very east side of Tucson, in the exact opposite direction from the Monument. This additional mileage and distance from the Interstate, easily adds another 30 minutes to the drive. The National Park Service Western Archeology and Conservation Center has allowed the TFO to stage vehicles and supplies inside their locked parking area near downtown Tucson. In order to safely store supplies and materials in this parking lot, a mobile storage container was purchased for \$2400. This 10 ft by 8 ft container holds hand tools, fencing supplies including extra T-posts, spare gloves, trash bags, hand cleaner containers, head, ear and eye protection and other supplies. This storage container has allowed Monument SCA interns and staff to stage supplies for IFNM projects much closer to the resource area, thereby significantly reducing fuel and employee travel time costs over the year.

With hundreds of miles of dirt vehicle routes not maintained traversing the IFNM, removing immigrant litter is made easier with a means to haul it out. Although the IFNM has access to one flatbed truck capable of hauling large loads of trash bags, because of the dual rear tires, minimal turning radius, and large wheel base, this vehicle is not maneuverable on many of these small, 2-track routes. Two high-clearance, custom trailers were purchased to meet the unique needs of hauling out trash from the IFNM and SPRNCA. A trailer previously purchased and being used on the LCNCA, was modified to provide higher clearance. Now, each NLCS unit in the TFO has a trailer for use in hauling loads of litter collecting during crew projects and volunteer services projects.

A diesel 4x4 utility vehicle was purchased using these funds to assist in the remediation of litter within the IFNM. This vehicle is similar to an ATV but can carry two passengers in seat belts and has a dump bed that can carry up to 1100 pounds. This utility vehicle has already proven to be an important tool in preparing for and during long cleanup projects in remote areas of the IFNM. The utility vehicle can shuttle tools, supplies, and haul trash back and forth in a tight project area. It is a tremendous help because of its small turning radius and accessibility. A trailer was purchased to carry this utility vehicle.

Waste Collection Contract

To ensure waste disposal for SCA, volunteer, other organizations and illegal immigrants who choose to use these, Tucson continued its collection effort:

- Four (4) roll-off dumpster locations have been established for continued use through September 30, 2007;
- Since October 1, 2005, thirty-one 30-cubic yard roll-off containers have been filled and removed at 5 locations; approximately 80 tons.

Cattle Guards

- One cattle guard was installed on the IFNM along a high use smuggling corridor vehicle route. The high amount of illegal traffic traveling this route led to constant upkeep and maintenance. The existing fence had been damaged and cut by illegal activity. The existing cattle guard was damaged beyond repair while doing maintenance.

Service Organization Volunteer Projects

Several organizations have provided significant service hours to remediate the impacts caused by smugglers and illegal immigrants on public lands. This service completed by the volunteers is very much appreciated. See below for examples in detailed spreadsheet).

- Two neighborhood groups adjacent to the IFNM (Red Hill Community and Silverbell Estates) collected 377 bags (188.5 cubic yards) of trash over FY06. The neighbors left full bags of trash along major corridors within the IFNM. BLM Rangers and SCA Interns would pick up and dispose of this trash into the Waste Management roll off dumpsters.
- On February 16, 2006, 26 Air Force Service Members worked along with a BLM Ranger and SCA interns at Valhalla to remove 40 bags (approximately 20 cubic yards) of undocumented immigrant trash.

US Border Patrol (USBP) Pilot Trash Bag Program

In Fiscal Year 2006, TFO established a pilot program with the USBP. Each BP vehicle in the Tucson Sector will be issued 10 trash bags. The concept behind this program is to send the bags to where the trash is being generated. The Tucson Sector has 8 Border Patrol Stations, which were given boxes of trash bags proportionate to the size of the station. Each box contains 100 trash bags and a total of 103 boxes or 10,300 bags were used during the FY06.

Tucson Field Office Partnership:

Town of Marana

See spread below and FY2006 End-of-Year Summary Report.

Santa Cruz County

See FY 2006 End-of-Year Summary Report

Pima County

See Appendix G

National Park Service Coronado National Memorial

See Appendix D

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge

See Appendix E

U.S. Forest Service Coronado National Forest

See FY2006 End-of-Year Summary Report

Ironwood Forest National Monument

FY06 Tucson Field Office

UDI Activities Record-IFNM

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># Bags</u>
11/3/2005	Silverbell Rd/Tehan Pass	3 SCAS, UDI 28,29,30	20
11/4/2005	Silverbell Rd	3 SCAS, UDI 31,32,33	
11/25/2005	Silverbell/Sasco Rds	3 SCAS, UDI 42	
<u>MonthlyTotal</u>			31.00

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># Bags</u>
12/1/2005	Silverbell Rd	2 SCAS UDI 64 six mile patrol	
12/2/2005	Silverbell Rd	Random Bags, Coping bagged for SCA pick up	
12/8/2005	Tehan Pass	2 SCAS UDI 67 2 mile patrol	
<u>MonthlyTotal</u>			11.00

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># Bags</u>
1/5/2006	Little Ranch	2 SCAS, UDI 68	
1/11/2006	Sawtooths Andromeda Rd	4 SCAS, UDI 72 & 73	
1/20/2006	Pan Quemodos	2 SCAS, UDI 76, Random Bags	
1/25/2006	Silverbell Rd	2 SCAS, Random Bag	
1/26/2006	Silverbell Rd, Cem. Spur	2 SCAS, Random Bag	
<u>MonthlyTotal</u>			19.00

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># Bags</u>
2/1/2006	Cocio Wash	2 SCA's UDI 78	23
2/23/24/06	Sawtooth Powerlines	4 SCA's, Smug 8	
<u>MonthlyTotal</u>			23.00

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># Bags</u>
3/2/2006	Mullins Rd	1 SCA, Random Bags	
3/3/2006	Cocio Rd	1 SCA, Random Bags	
3/16/2006	W. Silverbells	2 SCA's, 1 Random Bag	
<u>MonthlyTotal</u>			5.00

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># Bags</u>
5/12/2006	Manville Rd	2 SCAS, UDI 95	
5/12/2006	Waterman Rd	2 SCAS, Random Bags	
5/17/2006	Silverbell Rd	1 SCA, Random Bags	3.5
5/24-25/06	Silverbell Rd	1 SCA, 1 BLM, Random Bags	15
5/30/2006	Malpais FT	2 SCAs. Random Bags	
<u>MonthlyTotal</u>			39.50

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># Bags</u>
6/15/2006	Waterman Rd	2 SCAs, Random Bags	13
6/27-6/28	Malpais FT	2 SCAs, Random Bags	30
<u>MonthlyTotal</u>			43.00

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># Bags</u>
7/7/2006	Malpais FT	3 SCA's	20
<u>MonthlyTotal</u>			20.00

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># Bags</u>
8/9/2006	Mal pais FT	2 SCA's	15
8/10/2006	Mal pais FT	2 SCA's	30
8/14/2006	Mal pais FT	3 SCA's	12
8/16/2006	Mal pais FT	3 SCA's	13
8/17/2006	Mal pais FT	3 SCA's	15
8/21/2006	Mal pais FT	2 SCA's	10
8/23/2006	Waterman Rd	3 SCA's, Fence W5	
8/24/2006	Waterman Rd	3 SCA's, Fence W6	
8/25/2006	Waterman Rd	3 SCA's, Fence W7	
<u>MonthlyTotal</u>			80.00

			<u># Bags</u>
<u>Yearly Totals to Date</u>			271.50

Ironwood Forest National Monument

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u># Hours</u>	<u># Tires</u>	<u>Roads in '</u>	<u>Fence in '</u>
11/3/2005	Silverbell Rd/Tehan Pass	4	3		
11/4/2005	Silverbell Rd	6			
11/25/2005	Silverbell/Sasco Rds	6			
		16	3	0	0

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u># Hours</u>	<u># Tires</u>	<u>Roads in '</u>	<u>Fence in '</u>
12/1/2005	Silverbell Rd	6	7		
12/2/2005	Silverbell Rd		2		
12/8/2005	Tehan Pass	5	1		
		11	10	0	0

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u># Hours</u>	<u># Tires</u>	<u>Roads in '</u>	<u>Fence in '</u>
1/5/2006	Little Ranch	1			
	Sawtooths Andromeda Rd		1		
1/11/2006	Rd	1	1		
1/20/2006	Pan Quemodos	0.5			
1/25/2006	Silverbell Rd	0.5	2		
	Silverbell Rd, Cem.				
1/26/2006	Spur	2.5	0		
		5.5	3	0	0

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u># Hours</u>	<u># Tires</u>	<u>Roads in '</u>	<u>Fence in '</u>
2/1/2006	Cocio Wash	4			
2/23/24/06	Sawtooth Powerlines	4		384	
		8	0	384	0

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u># Hours</u>	<u># Tires</u>	<u>Roads in '</u>	<u>Fence in '</u>
3/2/2006	Mullins Rd	0.5			
3/3/2006	Cocio Rd	3			
3/16/2006	W. Silverbells	1			
		4.5	0	0	0

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u># Hours</u>	<u># Tires</u>	<u>Roads in '</u>	<u>Fence in '</u>
5/12/2006	Manville Rd	3			
5/12/2006	Waterman Rd	1			
5/17/2006	Silverbell Rd	8			
5/24-25/06	Silverbell Rd	8			
5/30/2006	Malpais FT	6			

26 0 0 0

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u># Hours</u>	<u># Tires</u>	<u>Roads in '</u>	<u>Fence in '</u>
6/15/2006	Waterman Rd	5	2		
6/27-6/28	Malpais FT	8			

13 2 0 0

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u># Hours</u>	<u># Tires</u>	<u>Roads in '</u>	<u>Fence in '</u>
7/7/2006	Malpais FT	7			
		7	0	0	0

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u># Hours</u>	<u># Tires</u>	<u>Roads in '</u>	<u>Fence in '</u>
8/9/2006	Mal pais FT	7			
8/10/2006	Mal pais FT	6			
8/14/2006	Mal pais FT	6			
8/16/2006	Mal pais FT	7			
8/17/2006	Mal pais FT	7			
8/21/2006	Mal pais FT	8			
8/23/2006	Waterman Rd	8			54
8/24/2006	Waterman Rd	4			80
8/25/2006	Waterman Rd	4			119
		34	0	0	253

<u># Hours</u>	<u># Tires</u>	<u>Roads in '</u>	<u>Fence in '</u>
125.00	18.00	384.00	253.00

Ironwood Forest National Monument

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation at Malpais Foot Trails

Unit Name: IFNM-UDI 100, 101, 110, 112

Date of Project: May 30, 2006; June 15, 27, 28, 2006; July 7, 2006
August 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 21, 2006

Location: Township: 10S, 11S Range: 8E
Section: 10S-29, 32, 11S-4, 5, 8, 9
GPS data: UDI 100-448881/3595748; UDI 101-448923/3596597
UDI 110-458579/3588941; UDI 112-448811/3596384

Participants: Emily Hertz, Donna Myers & Andrew O'Brien(SCA)

Project Coordinators: Emily Hertz, Donna Myers & Andrew O'Brien (SCA)

Description of Project: The participants worked for 60 hours at site to remove UDI trash. Participants walked along trail in order to cover 4 miles of land. Participants surveyed resource area in order to document resource damage, structural damage to roads and fences. Participants made public contact with land users and other agency representatives that they encountered during field work.

Results: 138 bags of trash, 69 approximately cubic yards, were removed from this site and disposed of at the Agua Dulce roll-off dumpster. Participants reported and repaired resource and structural damage that they encountered in area.

Before



After



Ironwood Forest National Monument

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation at Sawtooth Mountains

Unit Name: IFNM-Smug 8

Date of Project: 2 /23-24/06

Location: Township: 9S Range: 5E
Section: 30
GPS data: 12S 0426047
3609184

Participants: Steven DeGrush, Kevin Malia, Emily Hertz & Donna Myers (SCA)

Project Coordinators: Emily Hertz & Donna Myers (SCA)

Description of Project: The participants worked for 3 hours at site to rehabilitate smuggling roads pushed through desert landscape by undocumented immigrants.

Results: The participants rehabilitated 384 feet of desert landscape.

Before



After



Ironwood Forest National Monument

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation at Waterman Road

Unit Name: IFNM-Waterman Road, Fence W5, Fence W6, Fence W7

Date of Project: 8/23-25/2006

Location: Township: 12S Range: 9E

Sections: 3, 6, 29

GPS data:

Fence W5:12S 455757

3577429

Fence W6: 12S 455671

3577425

Fence W7: 12S 455441

3577308

Participants: Andrew O'Brien, Emily Hertz & Donna Myers (SCA)

Project Coordinators: Andrew O'Brien, Emily Hertz & Donna Myers (SCA)

Description of Project: The participants worked for 16 hours at site to repair fence that had been damaged by undocumented immigrant smuggling. The fence runs for 4 miles along Waterman Road. The fence was erected in 2005 in order to provide motor vehicle operators a visual deterrent to driving off-road. The fence provides a barrier to the Waterman Mountain Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

Results: The participants repaired 253 feet of fence along Waterman Road.

2 Sections of Fence W5, equaling 54 feet, were repaired.

2 Sections of Fence W6, equaling 80 feet, were repaired.

4 Sections of Fence W7, equaling 119 feet, were repaired.

Before

After
Fence W6



Fence W7



Ironwood Forest National Monument

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation at Waterman Rd

Unit Name: IFNM-Smug 32

Date of Project: 3/ 28/ 06

Location: Township: 12S Range: 9E
Section: 29
GPS data: 12S 458556
3581230

Participants: Emily Hertz & Donna Myers (SCA), 8 SCC Crew Members

Project Coordinators: Emily Hertz & Donna Myers (SCA)

Description of Project: The participants worked for 2 hours at site to rehabilitate smuggling roads pushed through desert landscape by undocumented immigrants.

Results: The participants rehabilitated 528 feet of desert landscape.

Before



After



Town of Marana Spread Sheet

FY06 Tucson Field

Office

UDI Activities Record-Marana

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># 's of Trash</u>	<u>Tons of Trash</u>
10/26/2005	Mullins Rd	took jackets to Marana Food Bank	800.00	0.4
			0	0
<u>Monthly Total</u>			800.00	0.4

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># 's of Trash</u>	<u>Tons of Trash</u>
11/9/2006	Trico Powerlines		1300	
11/16/2005	Trico Powerlines		1020	0.51
				0
<u>MonthlyTotal</u>			1020.00	0.51

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># 's of Trash</u>	<u>Tons of Trash</u>
12/22/2005	Trico Powerlines		560	0.28
12/28/2005	Pump Station Rd		1040	0.52
<u>MonthlyTotal</u>			1600.00	0.8

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># 's of Trash</u>	<u>Tons of Trash</u>
1/4/2006	Mullins Rd		1040	0.52
1/18/2006	Silverbell Rd		1660	0.83
1/25/2006	Silverbell Rd		1920	0.96
				0
<u>MonthlyTotal</u>			4620.00	2.31

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># 's of Trash</u>	<u>Tons of Trash</u>
2/1/2006	Avra Valley Rd		1460	0.73
2/8/2006	Avra Valley Rd		2180	1.09
2/15/2006	Trico Powerlines		1280	0.64
2/22/2006	Trico Powerlines		1240	0.62
<u>MonthlyTotal</u>			6160.00	3.08

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># 's of Trash</u>	<u>Tons of Trash</u>
3/1/2006	Trico Powerlines		1060	0.53
3/8/2006	Silverbell Rd		1860	0.93
3/22/2006	Trico Powerlines		740	0.37
3/29/2006	Trico Powerlines		2140	1.07
<u>MonthlyTotal</u>			5800.00	2.9

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># 's of Trash</u>	<u>Tons of Trash</u>
4/19/2006	The Plaza		1920	0.96
4/26/2006	Trico Powerlines		1160	0.58
<u>MonthlyTotal</u>			3080.00	1.54

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># 's of Trash</u>	<u>Tons of Trash</u>
5/4/2006	Trico Powerlines		840	0.42
5/17/2006	Mullins		780	0.39
<u>MonthlyTotal</u>			1620.00	0.81

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># 's of Trash</u>	<u>Tons of Trash</u>
6/7/2006	Waterman Rd		1500	0.75
6/14/2006	Pump Station		980	0.49
6/21/2006	Silverbell Rd		600	0.3
6/22/2006	Red Hill		2040	1.02
<u>MonthlyTotal</u>			5120.00	2.56

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># 's of Trash</u>	<u>Tons of Trash</u>
7/6/2006	Waterman Rd		50	0.025
7/12/2006	Pump Station Rd		1220	0.61
7/19/2006	Waterman Rd		1080	0.54
<u>MonthlyTotal</u>			2350.00	1.175

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># 's of Trash</u>	<u>Tons of Trash</u>
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Town of Marana Spread Sheet

FY06 Tucson Field Office UDI Activities Record-Marana

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># Hours</u>	<u># Tires</u>	<u>Roads in '</u>	<u>Fence in '</u>
10/26/2005	Mullins Rd	took jackets to Marana Food Bank	4			
<i>Monthly Total</i>			4	0	0	0

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># Hours</u>	<u># Tires</u>	<u>Roads in '</u>	<u>Fence in '</u>
11/9/2006	Trico Powerlines		4			
11/16/2005	Trico Powerlines		4			
<i>Monthly Total</i>			4	0	0	0

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># Hours</u>	<u># Tires</u>	<u>Roads in '</u>	<u>Fence in '</u>
12/22/2005	Trico Powerlines		4			
12/28/2005	Pump Station Rd		4			
<i>Monthly Total</i>			8	0	0	0

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># Hours</u>	<u># Tires</u>	<u>Roads in '</u>	<u>Fence in '</u>
1/4/2006	Mullins Rd		4			
1/18/2006	Silverbell Rd					
1/25/2006	Silverbell Rd					
<i>Monthly Total</i>			4	0	0	0

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># Hours</u>	<u># Tires</u>	<u>Roads in '</u>	<u>Fence in '</u>
2/1/2006	Avra Valley Rd					
2/8/2006	Avra Valley Rd					
2/15/2006	Trico Powerlines					
2/22/2006	Trico Powerlines					
<i>Monthly Total</i>			0	0	0	0

<u>Date</u>	<u>Site Location</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u># Hours</u>	<u># Tires</u>	<u>Roads in '</u>	<u>Fence in '</u>
3/1/2006	Trico Powerlines		6			
3/8/2006	Silverbell Rd		6			

Las Cienegas National Conservation Area

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation at LC 900

Unit Name: LCNCA – LC900 UDI 1

Date of Project: 11-02-05

Location: Township: 19S Range: 16E
Section: 23 ¼ NE ¼ SW ¼ SW
GPS data: 12R 0530388
3514795

Participants: Shawn Sargent (SCA) & Jason West (BLM)

Project Coordinator: Shawn Sargent (SCA)

Description of Project: Participants worked for 3 hours at site to remove UDI trash.

Results: 4 bags of trash, approximately 2 cubic yards, were removed from this site and disposed of at LCNCA Rolloff

Before



After



Las Cienegas National Conservation Area

Project Name: Sanford Canyon Vehicle Barriers

Unit Name: LCNCA

Date of Project: November-December 2005

Location: T 18S, R 17E, section 14; Sanford Canyon crossing on Cienega Creek.

Participants: Karen Simms (LCNCA), J.J. Swift (SPRNCA), Jane Childress (SPRNCA), Sky Island Alliance (volunteers)

Project Coordinator: Karen Simms (LCNCA)

Contract Representative: J.J. Swift (SPRNCA)

Description of Project: The project involved the installation of pipe rail vehicle barriers on the east and west sides of Cienega Creek at the Sanford Canyon crossing. The vehicle barriers are designed to stop motorized traffic from crossing Cienega Creek and impacting sensitive riparian and aquatic resources. In addition to the vehicle barriers, 2 pipe rail walkthroughs were also installed to allow non-motorized recreation use to continue in the area. Sanford Crossing has been used frequently by motorized traffic engaged in transporting illegal immigrants.

Prior to the installation of the barriers, Sky Island Alliance volunteers assisted with clearing brush and other obstacles from the project area. The volunteers also placed vertical mulching along the roadway to aid in restoring and naturalizing the area. Future projects include lock installation on the gates, placement of additional regulatory signs and final mulching.

Results:

Vehicle barrier – east side



Vehicle barrier – west side



San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Project Name: UDI Trash Impact Remediation

Unit Name: San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area (SPRNCA)

Date of Project: April 4-5, 2006

Location Name: South of Charleston Rd. on east side of San Pedro River (30 Bags)

The crew and project coordinators cleaned up 3 main areas containing UDI trash sites in section 12 on April 4, 2006. They concentrated on trash sites along the east and west side of the railroad tracks and along the east side of the river corridor. They also cleaned up scattered sites along small washes that branched off to the east from the river and railroad tracks.

Township: 21 S. Range: 21 E. Section: 12

GPS data: **Site 1:** 12 R 0578604 UTM 3499202
 Site 2: 12 R 0578582 UTM 3499044
 Site 3: 12 R 0578815 UTM 3499009

Location Name: North and south of Hereford Bridge on east and west side of San Pedro River (20 Bags)

A section of river corridor north and south of Hereford Bridge was completed on April 4, 2006. 20 bags of UDI trash were removed from the area.

Township: 23 S. Range: 22 E. Section: 10

GPS data: **Site 4:** 12 R 0584800 UTM 3478551
 Site 5: 12 R 0584721 UTM 3479238
 Site 6: 12 R 0584778 UTM 3479434
 Site 7: 12 R 0584686 UTM 3478931

Location Name: South of HWY 82 on east side of San Pedro River (46 Bags)

A two mile stretch of land containing scattered UDI sites north of Boquillas Ranch and south of Highway 82 was completed on April 5, 2006. The crew and project coordinators patrolled this area and followed a network of UDI foot trails to scattered trash sites throughout the area. A total of 46 bags of trash were removed within this 2 mile stretch. The sites were situated east of the San Pedro River and west of the BLM maintained dirt road also serving as the San Pedro Trail.

Township: 20 S. Range: 21 E. Sections: 3, 10, & 11

GPS data: **Site 8:** 12 R 0576719 UTM 3509866
 Site 9: 12 R 0577400 UTM 3508323
 Site 10: 12 R 0577669 UTM 3507987
 Site 11: 12 R 0577850 UTM 3507665
 Site 12: 12 R 0577917 UTM 3507309

Participants: Two Environmental Career Organization (ECO) Associates working for the BLM and one Southwest Youth Corps work crew of 8 people.

Project Coordinator(s): Amanda Webb & Justin Hunt (ECO Associates)

Description of Project: On April 4-5, the above listed participants provided 20 hours of UDI related trash removal work throughout the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area.

Results: The work crew and project coordinators collected and disposed of 96 small bags equal to 48 cubic yards of UDI related trash.



Before



After

San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation at San Pedro River Corridor

Unit Name: San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area (SPRNCA)

Date of Project: May 8th through May 11th 2006

Location: Township: _22S. Range: _21E .

GPS data: N 31° 32.889 W 110°08.493

Working Area from San Pedro House River Access South along river corridor for
Approximately 3 miles

Participants: Two Southwest Conservations Corps Crews, Jim Mahoney (BLM), Jason West (BLM)

Project Coordinator(s): Jim Mahoney and Jason West

Description of Project: Immigration has impacted public lands along the San Pedro River through creation of illegal immigration trails and pollution from immigration related trash. The trash is dense enough in some areas to cause the River channel to shift. Through a coordinated effort, the BLM and SCC will collaborate to remove this garbage along an estimated 2.5-3.0 mile stretch of the river where it is most dense.

Results: The crew removed 2,325 lbs of Garbage in 93 garbage bags, approximately 46.5 cubic yards, 8 Tires and 400 additional pounds of debris.

Total: 2,725 lbs of Garbage removed from the San Pedro Riparian National conservation area.



San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation near Hereford Bridge

Unit Name: San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Date of Project: August 28, 2006

Location: *Township:* T. 23S. *Range:* R. 22E. *Section:* 7 NE ¼, SW ¼, NE ¼ GPS Data: 12R0584459 UTM 3480045

Site located north of Hereford Bridge on the east side of the San Pedro Trail.

Participants: Three SCA's and an 8-person SCC crew.

Project Coordinator(s): Chris Jarvis

Description of Project: The project coordinators, SCA's and the SCC crew spent 6 hours reseeding a UDI camp.

Results: 100,000 square feet of area was reseeded.



Before



After

San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation south of Boquillas

Unit Name: San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Date of Project: August 30, 2006

Location: *Township:* T. 20S. *Range:* R.21E. *Section:* 15 SE ¼, NW ¼, NW ¼. GPS Data: 12R 0577729 UTM 3506706

Site located south of Boquillas on either side of the abandoned railway line.

Participants: One SCA and an 8-person SCC crew.

Project Coordinator(s): Chris Jarvis

Description of Project: The project coordinator and the SCC crew spent 2 hours reseeding a UDI camp.

Results: 15,000 square feet of area was reseeded.



Before



After

San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation near Highway 90

Unit Name: San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Date of Project: August 29, 2006

Location: *Township: T. 22S. Range: R. 22E. Section: 6 NE¼, NW ¼, SE ¼. GPS Data: 12R 0581392 UTM 3491241*

Site located north of Highway 90 near the San Pedro House on the east side of Del Valle Road.

Participants: Three SCA's and an 8-person SCC crew.

Project Coordinator(s): Chris Jarvis

Description of Project: The project coordinator, the SCA's and SCC crew spent 6 hours reseeding a UDI camp.

Result: 140,000 square feet of area was reseeded.



Before



After

San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation near Garden Wash

Unit Name: San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Date of Project: August 27, 2006

Location: *Township:* T. 22 S. *Range:* R. 22 E. *Section:* 7 NE ¼, SW ¼, NE ¼. GPS data: 12R0581615 UTM 3489309

South of Garden Wash along the east side of Del Valle Road.

Participants: One Student Conservation Associate and an 8-person SCC crew.

Project Coordinator(s): Chris Jarvis

Description of Project: The project coordinators and SCC crew spent 8 hours reseeding UDI camps.

Results: 70,000 square feet of area was reseeded.



Before



After

San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Project Name: UDI Impact Remediation south of Boquillas

Unit Name: San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area

Date of Project: August 30, 2006

Location: *Township:* T.20S. *Range:* R.21E. *Section:* 15 NE ¼, SW ¼, SE ¼. GPS Data: 12R 0577506 UTM 3506626

Site located south of Boquillas between the San Pedro Trail and the San Pedro River.

Participants: One SCA and an 8-person SCC crew.

Project Coordinator(s): Chris Jarvis

Description of Project: The project coordinator and the SCC crew spent 5 hours reseeding a UDI camp.

Results : 26,000 square feet of area was reseeded.



Before



After

APPENDIX C
The Southern Arizona Project
FY2006 End-of-Year Report

**Bureau of Land Management Colorado River District
Yuma Field Office**

Project Name: 2006 Yuma Border Restoration

Unit Name: Lower Colorado River

Date of Project: November 23, 2005 to September 30, 2006

Locations: Federal lands at: *Township: 16 South, Range: 22 East, Section: 28* (within), San Bernadino Meridian, Yuma County, Arizona; *Township: 7 South, Range: 21 West, Sections: 14 and 23* (within); *Township: 8 South, Range: 22 West, Sections: 19 and 30* (within); *Township: 11 South, Range: 24 West, Sections: 16 and 17* (within); *Township: 9 South, Range: 20 West, Section: 7* (within); *Township: 8 South, Range: 20 West, Section: 13* (within); *Township: 4 South, Range: 23 West, Sections: 11 and 12* (within); *Township: Range: Section: (within)*; Gila and Salt River Meridian, Yuma County, Arizona

Participants: Fire Biologist David Repass, Wildlife Biologist Fred Wong, Natural Resource Specialist Bethany Hontz, Park Ranger Bill Alexander, Law Enforcement Officers Keith Dorsey, Jacques Hanson, and Ruben Conde, Recreation & Wilderness Specialist Ron Morfin, Coconino Rural Environment Corps, Youth Corps of Southern Arizona, and Southwest Conservation Corps

Project Coordinator(s): Fred Wong, David Repass, Keith Dorsey, Ron Morfin

During January 15 to 26, 2006, a crew from the Youth Corps of Southern Arizona removed undesirable vegetation, planted 280 cottonwood and willow poles, and formed barriers to redirect traffic from an area that has been affected by UDI activity. Materials that included a pump, filters, drip irrigation equipment, and hoses were purchased, and an irrigation system installed for the native plant restoration project.

A crew of 10 persons from the Coconino Rural Environment Corps worked with Yuma BLM staff from February 12 to 25, 2006 with the planting of 920 potted mesquite trees and 175 cottonwood/willow poles in the Transient Fire restoration area. The crew constructed a wire fence around the planted area for protection from herbivores and human trampling. Fuels reduction and maintenance of a fire restoration site covering approximately 8 acres was completed. In addition to fuels reduction to protect the restored area, maintenance included repairing and rerouting irrigation lines. Irrigation will be needed until the roots of planted native trees reach ground water. The burned area is associated with illegal border activities on BLM administered lands that are adjacent to the City of Yuma.

The Southwest Conservation Corps provided a crew of 10 for clean-ups at Paradise Cove, Transient Restoration Site, Gila River & Colorado River confluence, and Mitty Lake that together covered approximately 1 square mile. The clean-ups were conducted from April 24 to May 5, 2006. Due to staff safety concerns over the escalation of violent crimes in 2006 related to illegal border activity, the crew did not conduct a clean-up of the area south of Paradise Cove along the international boundary. In previous years, a clean-up had been conducted on BLM administered lands along the border.

Law enforcement staff coordinated the removal of abandoned vehicles from BLM and Bureau of Reclamation administered lands.

Results:

As of 6 Sept 06, 2006 73 cottonwoods 28 willows had become established and are growing in the native plant restoration area. There was a 36% survival rate for tree pole plantings. Alternative methods will be used in FY 2007 to improve the pole planting survival rate that will include the use of rooting hormones and a more frequent watering schedule. The attempt to redirect UDI traffic was unsuccessful. UDI traffic either went over or around the vegetation barriers that were constructed.

There was a 35% survival rate for the tree pole plantings in the fire restoration site. The survival rate for potted tree stock was approximately 25%. A contributing factor to the survival rate of the potted stock was a lack of staff to conduct more frequent watering.

The clean-up crew removed 1,109 bags of trash. In addition to the crew, equipment was used to remove approximately 443 tons of trash that had accumulated over the years. Signs constructed out of ¼ inch steel were installed at high UDI activity areas that have become illegal dumpsites.

A total of 26 abandoned vehicles were removed from federal lands. It was noted that some abandoned vehicles were burned when they were not removed promptly and this added to the cost for removal.

Sample of Abandoned Smuggling Vehicles Removed





Gila River & Colorado River Confluence Clean-up

Before



After



Paradise Cove Clean-up





Mittry Lake Area Clean-up



Transient Restoration Area Clean-up



Signs



APPENDIX D
The Southern Arizona Project
FY2006 End-Of-Year Report

CORONADO NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Project Name: Border Impacts Project

Unit Name: National Park Service (NPS), Coronado National Memorial (CNM)

Date of Project: 9/19/05-12/09/05

Location: Township: 24S. Range: 20E;
Sections: 11-14, 23, 24. Range: R21E;
Sections: 7, 8, 17-20.

Participants: Ashley Green- Student Conservation Association (SCA) Intern
Jeff Williams- Student Conservation Association (SCA) Intern
YCOSA crew members

Project Coordinator(s): Sherry Mann, Biologist

Description of Project: Coronado National Memorial (on the U.S./Mexico border) has historically experienced problems with illegal foot trails being created by Undocumented Alien (UDA) traffic. CNM was the first of 12 border parks in the National Park Service (NPS) to initiate a border impacts survey using a protocol developed through another project done by the Southern Arizona Office (SOAR) of the NPS. In this project, two surveys were conducted; one designed for use in conjunction with the 12 border parks, and the other, a disturbed land survey designed specifically for CNM. The project participants worked closely with SOAR, helping to design and implement the project surveys for use at CNM. The participants used Global Positioning System (GPS) units to track illegal foot trails and document impacts. These impacts include trash sites, damage to natural and cultural resources, as well as park infrastructure. As a subcomponent to the field work, the participants utilized ESRI ArcGIS 9.0 to create a geodatabase to archive the data collected. Participants also created a metadata template that describes the trail shapefiles that were collected.

As part of the Border Impacts Project, the Participants led a group of Youth Corps of Southern Arizona (YCOSA) crew members who assisted with trash cleanup in the park. The participants provided educational activities for the volunteers on the use of GIS and GPS.

Results: The participants surveyed 36,430 meters of trails (22.6 miles) in approximately a six week time period. Approximately 450 working hours were completed by each intern over a 12-week time period. The trail archives are stored in a personal geodatabase and will continue to expand as more data is collected. Although, there are survey results for each trail, the final results will not be compiled until enough data has been collected to make a significant analysis. With the remaining funding for this project, CNM will continue these border impacts surveys with a future SCA interns.

With the assistance of the YCOSA crew members 70 bags (1/2 cubic yard sized bags) were collected over a period of four days, covering approximately 25% of the park's area (approx. 1200 acres). Much of the area covered was in

rugged terrain and required extensive hiking and strenuous labor, especially when carrying full trash bags to vehicle pick-up points. Fourteen participants completed a total of 420 working hours, October 31-November 4, 2005.

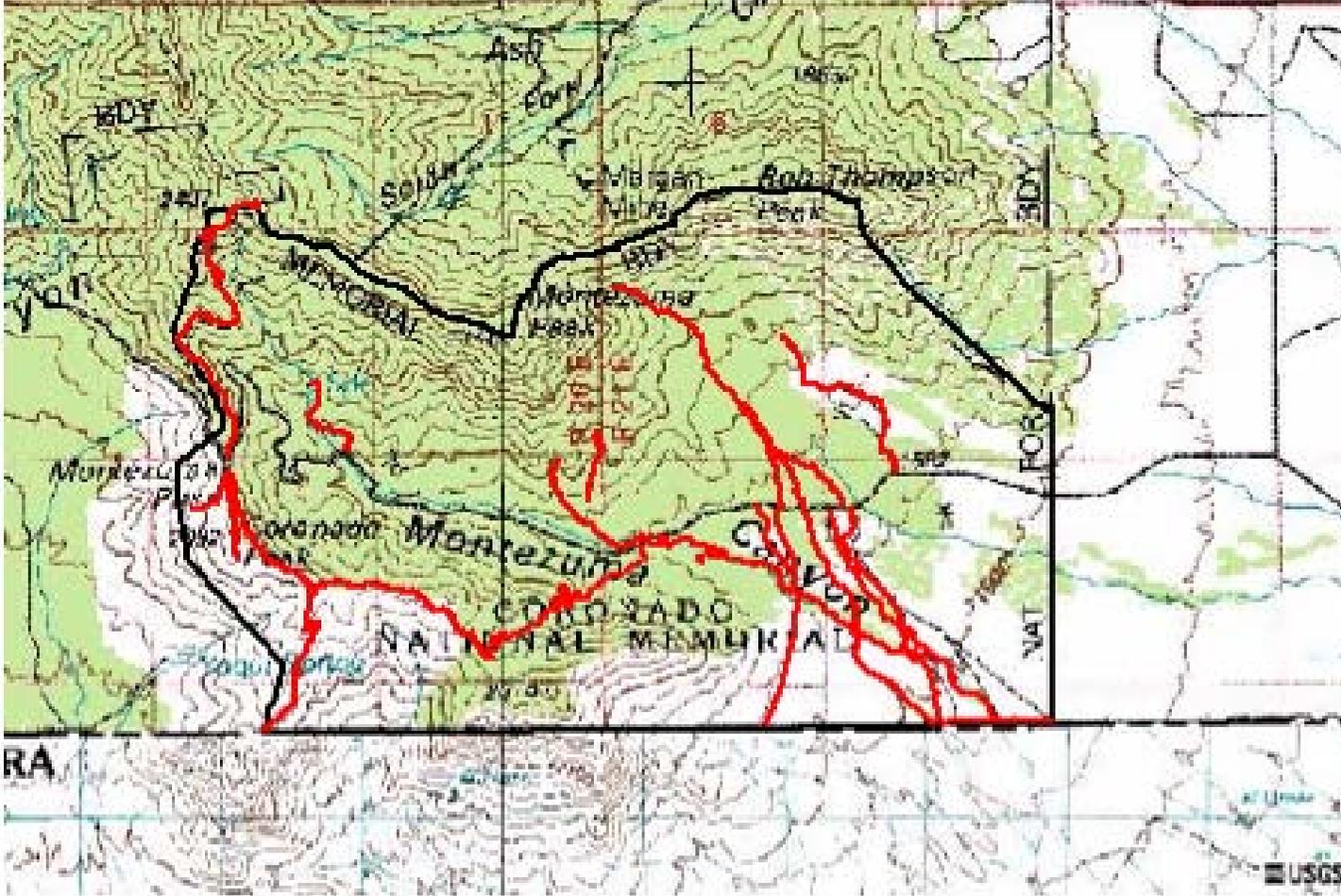


Figure 1. Trail shapefiles (in red) and topographic map of Coronado National Memorial, AZ displayed in ESRI ArcCatalog.

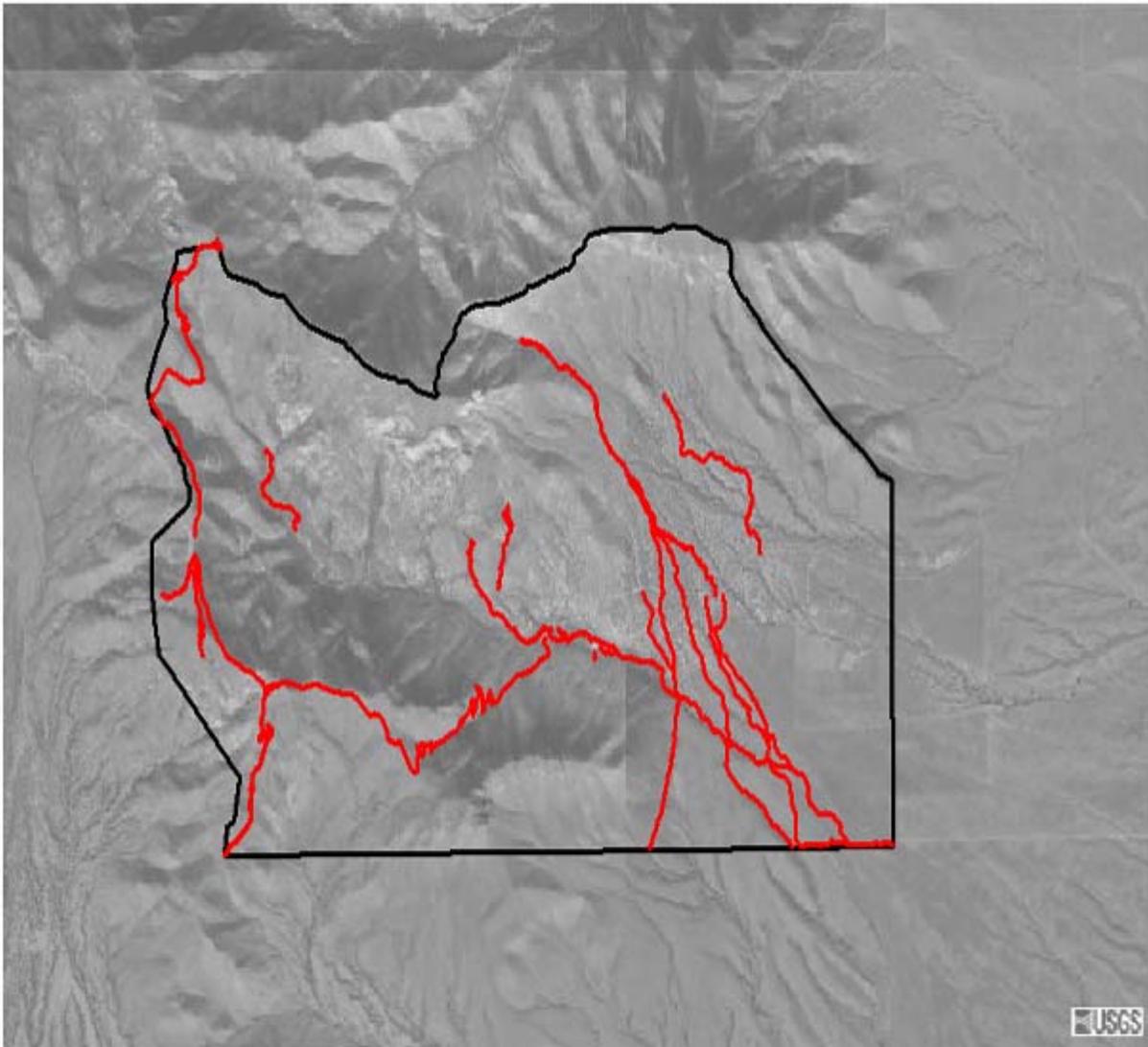


Figure 2. An aerial photo of Coronado National Memorial, AZ with trails surveyed for border impacts displayed (in red) in ESRI ArcMap.



Figure 3. A well defined illegal foot trail in the grasslands of Coronado National Memorial, AZ.



Figure 5. SCA intern, Jeff Williams collecting data for a disturbed land survey on Coronado Peak at Coronado National Memorial, AZ.



Figure 4. SCA interns, Ashley Green and Jeff Williams, conducting border impacts surveys with PDA/GPS units at Coronado National Memorial, AZ.



Figure 6. A trash site consisting of clothes, bags, and toiletries left by undocumented aliens in the grasslands of Coronado National Memorial, AZ.



Figure 7. Trash (35 bags) collected by YCOSA crew members during the first 2 days of work in areas used by undocumented aliens at Coronado National Memorial, AZ.

FY 2006 Border Project Tucson Field Office

Project Name: Border Trash Cleanup

Unit Name: National Park Service, Coronado National Memorial

Date of Project: 10/31/05-11/4/05

Location: *Township: TS24S. Range: R20E; Section: 11-14, 23, 24 . Range: R21E;
Section: 7, 8, 17-20.*

Participants: YCOSA (Youth Corps of Southern Arizona)-1 crew of 12 people
Ashley Green- Student Conservation Association Intern
Jeff Williams- Student Conservation Association Intern

Project Coordinator(s): Sherry Mann, Biologist

Description of Project: Coronado National Memorial (on the U.S./Mexico border) has historically experienced problems with trash being left behind from UDA (Undocumented Alien) traffic. While volunteers do pick up trash regularly, because of the difficult terrain and issues of security, certain areas of the park have not been canvassed in recent years. Our focus was to target these areas, as well as other frequently traversed areas to clean up the park.

Results: Seventy bags (1/2 cubic yard sized bags) were collected over a period of four days, covering approximately 25% of the park's area (approx. 1200 acres). Fourteen participants completed a total of 420 working hours. Due to the large volume of trash collected in such a small area, we recommend that trash pick-up continue to be a priority for the park in the future.



Figure 1: Typical trash site in an area of regular UDA traffic.



Figure 2: YCOSA crew members collect trash on Smuggler's Ridge, a rugged area of the park that receives high UDA traffic.



Figure 3: --See Report Figure 7 above



Figure 4: Trash collected from the 3rd day of work (22 bags or 11 cubic yards).



Figure 5: YCOSA crew members on ridge line between Bob Thompson and Montezuma Peaks.

APPENDIX E
Southern Arizona Project
FY 2006 End-of-Year Report

San Bernardino and Leslie Canyon National Wildlife Refuges

Project Name: Monitoring Impacts to Wildlife from Illegal Border Activities

Unit Name: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge

Date of Project: Calendar Year 2006

Location: Various locations on SBNWR and LCNWR in Cochise County, AZ

Participants: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: \$4,680
Bureau of Land Management: \$4,680

Project Coordinator(s): William Radke, Refuge Manager, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Description of Project: Illegal immigrants crossing through San Bernardino NWR and Leslie Canyon NWR impact water quality, wildlife populations, and other habitat conditions in these “protected” areas. During 2006, studies were initiated on both refuges to monitor the potential impacts from illegal activities. The research was contracted out to monitor impacts to habitat and avian wildlife using, in part, funding provided from Congressman Kolbe through BLM. The contracts were completed using a 50:50 match of FWS funds and funding provided through BLM.

Results:



Project Name: Trash Removal

Unit Name: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge

Date of Project: Calendar Year 2006

Location: Various locations on SBNWR and LCNWR in Cochise County, AZ

Participants: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: \$5,850
Bureau of Land Management: \$5,850

Project Coordinator(s): William Radke, Refuge Manager, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Description of Project: Illegal immigrants crossing through San Bernardino NWR and Leslie Canyon NWR dispose of large volumes of trash, human waste, and other debris. Throughout the year, refuge personnel cleaned up an estimated 0.25 tons of debris discarded on the refuges. A student intern was hired as a laborer to conduct much of this work using funding provided from Congressman Kolbe through BLM. The position was filled using a 50:50 match of FWS funds and funding provided through BLM.

Results:



Before



Project Name: Vehicle Barrier

Unit Name: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge

Date of Project: Calendar Year 2006

Location: International Border along south boundary of SBNWR

Participants: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: \$9,580
Bureau of Land Management: \$9,580

Project Coordinator(s): William Radke, Refuge Manager, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Description of Project: Narcotics smugglers will cut the international border fence and drive through San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge to enter the United States illegally. To help prevent this illegal and destructive activity, a concrete-filled, steel, bullard-style vehicle barrier is being installed along the south boundary of the refuge. A student intern was hired as a laborer to assist with this work using funding provided from Congressman Kolbe through BLM. The position was filled using a 50:50 match of FWS funds and funding provided through BLM.

Results:



Project Name: Vehicle Guardrail Installation

Unit Name: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; Leslie Canyon National Wildlife Refuge

Date of Project: Calendar Year 2006

Location: Leslie Canyon NWR in Cochise County, AZ

Participants: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: \$39,200
Bureau of Land Management: \$14,040

Project Coordinator(s): William Radke, Refuge Manager, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Description of Project: Smugglers trafficking in humans and/or narcotics drive off established roadways to clandestinely pick up their cargos in the riparian corridor at Leslie Canyon NWR. Additional vehicles have careened off the roadway. Such activity damages sensitive wetland habitat and impacts federally-listed endangered plants and fish in Leslie Creek. To thwart this illegal activity, a steel vehicle guard rail was installed along portions of the roadway through Leslie Canyon. A contractor was hired to install the guardrail using materials purchased by the FWS. Using some of the funding provided from Congressman Kolbe through BLM, the work was conducted using about a 3:1 match of FWS funds and funding provided through BLM.

Results:



Before



After



Project Name: Fence Repair and Grafitti Removal

Unit Name: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge

Date of Project: Calendar Year 2006

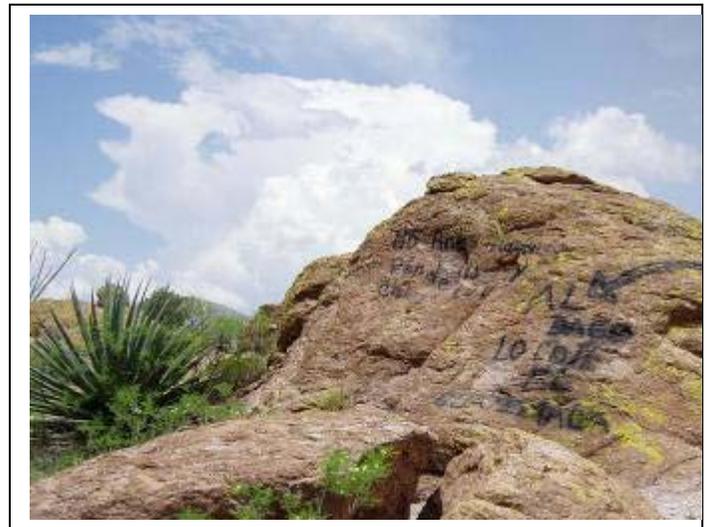
Location: Various locations on SBNWR and LCNWR in Cochise County, AZ

Participants: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: \$5,850
Bureau of Land Management: \$5,850

Project Coordinator(s): William Radke, Refuge Manager, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Description of Project: Illegal immigrants crossing through San Bernardino NWR and Leslie Canyon NWR commonly cut and/or damage fences and gates to help accommodate their travel. Throughout the year, refuge personnel inspected and repaired an estimated three miles of fenceline on the refuges. Additional vandalism, such as spray painting rocks, associated with illegal border crossings was also cleaned up or repaired as appropriate. A student intern was hired as a laborer to conduct much of this work using funding provided from Congressman Kolbe through BLM. The position was filled using a 50:50 match of FWS funds and funding provided through BLM.

Results:



APPENDIX E
THE SOUTHERN ARIZONA PROJECT
FY2006 End-of-Year Report

**Fish and Wildlife Service ---Buenos Aires National Wildlife
Refuge**

The BLM Tucson Field Office signed an interagency agreement with Buenos Aires NWR late in FY 2005 to fund the following carry-over project work in FY 2006: remove abandoned vehicles, (2) supply staff and volunteers with tools to repair damaged fences, and (3) to provide supplies for removal of debris left by illegal immigrants.

Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge stretches from the U.S./Mexico border to twenty-five miles north of the international boundary. Border Patrol estimates that several hundred to thousands of undocumented aliens cross the border every day.

In the year 2001, GIS analysis and aerial imagery revealed 1,314 linear miles of UDA trails on the refuge, including 117 individual trail crossings at the 4.5-mile international border. This translates to 280 acres of complete denudation, which of which is in fragile and valuable riparian habitat. The miles of trails and acres of denudation have increased since that year. Before interagency funds were available, 20 abandoned vehicles needed to be removed. Some vehicles are blackened by being set afire, and many are in remote and off-road areas. Removal is difficult and costly. The amount of trash (litter, clothing, water bottles, human waste) is unsightly to visitors and unsafe for wildlife.

Accomplishments: The entire \$14,000 obligated in 2005 was spent in FY 2006 to accomplish refuge habitat management goals. (1) Personal protective equipment necessary for habitat clean-up: \$1,446.72 purchased leather gloves, safety glasses, safety goggles, dust filter masks, and insulated water coolers. (2) Litter clean-up supplies: \$942.38 purchased hand-held litter grabber tools and trash bags. (3) Tools for mending cut and damaged fences: \$559.49 secured fence post drivers, fence post pullers, fence pliers, bolt cutters, and a fence stretcher. (4) Towing of abandoned vehicles: Average cost for removal per vehicle is \$750. These disabled, often burned or rolled-over vehicles typically must be extricated from remote and rugged areas or washes. Removal is continuing into FY 07. In FY 06, inter-agency funds enabled removal and towing of 12 vehicles at a cost of \$8,915.82.

A \$2,135.59 administrative fee was retained at the USFWS Regional Office in Albuquerque. Compiled with the above expenditures, the total expenditure equals \$14,000. This figure is the total obligation from the 2005 agreement.

YCOSA Project Oct. 3-13, 2005

YCOSA provided Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge with ten days of work, October 3-13, 2005, with Monday, October 10th as their day off. This worked well because the 10th was a staff holiday and we didn't have law enforcement staff working that day. Other days, we required that YCOSA check in with our LE officers when the crew was leaving for a work site and returning. They carried a refuge hand-held radio with them each day and also had it with them at their campsite at night. This helped one night in order to contact staff when a rattlesnake needed to be moved!

Leaders Aurora and Erin were terrific -- they were businesslike and efficient and had a no-nonsense, let's-get-it-done approach, and at the same time were personable and friendly. The crew worked hard and did their jobs well. It was gratifying and helpful to us to have leaders who could take the assignment, maps, instructions, and tools and go out and get the job done without placing a burden of time on staff members. I organized tools and supplies, provided maps and planned the schedule, but then the actual work was efficiently directed by the leaders and performed by the crew (and leaders).

We made sure that contact via radio (and cell phone was present too) was available at all times. On the first days of their fence repair near the border, a maintenance staff member accompanied the group, but later they were independent. I showed them three litter clean-up sites on two days; otherwise the crew knew where to go and went on their own.

Fence repair was along a road that parallels the international border but is about a half mile north of the border. It gets cut regularly by illegal immigrants. Litter pickup was mainly in "lay-up" sites where immigrants are camping out or waiting for rides. They also cleaned up Mustang Saddle, a pass in the low mountains south of Arivaca on a hiking route called Mustang Trail, that branches off of our Arivaca Creek Trail. The saddle is a major trash area. They also cleaned up several smaller sites and our 10-mile auto tour loop.

Oct. 3 = orientation, then 5 hours of litter.

Oct 4 = 8 hrs fence

Oct 5 = 4 hours litter, 2 hours fence, then 2 hours litter

Oct 6 = 8 hours fence

Oct 7 = 8 hrs litter at Mustang Saddle

Oct 8 = 8 hours litter near Brown Canyon Road, then near Arivaca Road

Oct. 9 = 8 hrs litter pickup, near Arivaca Road

Oct 10 = day off (hike in Brown Canyon)

Oct 11 = 8 hours fence

Oct 12 = 8 hrs fence

Oct 13 = 3 hours litter, Arivaca Road.

On Oct. 13 we invited the group to headquarters and invited our staff also to a thank-you ceremony. This included cake with frosting saying "Thank You YCOSA," and each participant and leader received an 8 x 10 color photo of their work along the fenceline.

For actual work hours and transportation to sites (not counting orientation, etc.) the crew put in the following:

Litter clean-up = 38 crew hours (crew hours x 7 people = 266 hours)

Fence repair = 34 crew hours (crew hours x 7 people = 238 hours)





Line-up of 10 vehicles recently removed from the Refuge using agreement funds.



Detail of where one of these removed vehicles was located on the Refuge.



Another image displaying the difficult terrain from which these vehicles were removed.

APPENDIX F
The Southern Arizona Project
End-of-Year Report

COCHISE COUNTY

Project Name: UDI Trash Clean-up

Unit Name: Cochise County, Department of Facilities and Solid Waste Management

Date of Project: FY 2006 (December 6, 2005 through September 9, 2006)

Locations, Participants and Results:

- Highway 90, MP 296 to 297, December 6 to Dec 23, 2005, county removed 0.86 tons of trash
- Central Hwy, MP 10.5 and Hwy 90, MP 388.0, Border Patrol Explorer Post #456, December 27, 2005 and January 6, 2006, crew of 12: resulted in 0.74 tons bagged and picked up for dumping
- Highway 90, MP296, Unity of Sierra Vista, January 3, 2006, crew of 10: results 0.33 tons of trash bagged and removed
- Highway 90, MP 302, Unity of Sierra Vista, May 23, 2006, crew of 10: results 0.58 tons of trash to the dumpsite
- Highway 80, MP 389, Explorer Post #456, June 13, 2006, crew of 10: results 0.46 tons to dumpsite
- Miller, Ash and Andelusian Canyons, Boy Scout Troop #435, July 29, 2006 crew of 24: results 0.32 tons removed
- North Oro Road, Douglas Border Patrol Explorer Post #456, August 1, 2006, crew of 8: results 0.52 tons of
- CNF Comfort Springs Trail, Moore Ranch, August 21 and 26, 2006: result 0.76 tons (1520 lbs) of trash to dumpsite via 4 or 5 horses and crew members
- CNF Trail II, Sierra Vista High School Girls Soccer Team, September 2, 2006, crew of 18: results 0.65 tons bagged and removed
- CNF Comfort Springs Trail, Boy Scout Troop #435, September 9, 2006, crew of 12; result removed 0.76 tons (1520 lbs) to dumpsite

Project Coordinator(s): Chuck Tuzil, Cochise County Solid Waste Inspector

Description of Project: Site cleanup on UDI routes and dropping off/picking up points within Cochise County along state highways and clean up of lands managed by the Coronado National Forest (trails).

Results: 6 tons (12,000 lbs.) of refuse was removed in fiscal year 2007 from above locations.

Example of Project undertaken by Cochise County:

UDA TRASH HORSE PACKING COSTS

USFS CREST TRAIL

NOVEMBER 2 AND 8, 2006

Moore Ranch:

11/2/06: Crew of 2 @ \$125/day	\$250.00
11/2/06: 5 horses @ \$150/day	750.00
11/8/06: Crew of 3 @ \$125/day	375.00
11/8/06: 5 horses @ \$150/day	750.00
1 County Inspector @ \$17.66/hour x 24 hours	423.84
1 County Vehicle #169 @ \$0.42/mile x 175 miles	73.50
1 County Trailer #716 @ 0.25/mile x 175 miles	43.75
Dump Fees @ \$45.50/ton x 0.40 tons (800 lbs.)	18.20
	Total \$2684.29

**Submitted by: Chuck Tuzil
Cochise County Solid Waste Inspector
520-803-3777; 520-508-8750**

Selected Photographs

**US Forest Service lands in Coronado National Forest
Comfort Springs**



Packing bagged trash for the pack mule



USFS Coronado National Forest Crest Trail



Cochise County Highway 90

Multiple Projects



Mile post 285

APPENDIX G
The Southern Arizona Project
FY2006 End-of-Year Report

Pima County---Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Department

500 West River Road, Tucson, Arizona 85741 (520) 877-6000 Fax: (520) 877-6006

Agreement Numbers: AAA050009 and AAA050012

Annual Report- 10/1/05 through 9/30/06

Project Name: Pima County Lands

Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation (NRPR) has been working with the BLM Tucson Field Office to address environmental and health/safety issues related to impacts of illegal immigrants on Pima County (PC) owned and managed lands. The initial grant awarded in August of 2005 was amended in August of 2006 with a new completion date of December 2007.

The project effort over the past year has focused attention primarily on litter left by illegal immigrants on nine large county open space and conservation land properties. The base properties cover approximately 68,000 acres. Additional work was also done on routine fence repairs where illegal immigrants were entering properties and consequently causing damage to vegetation or property.

Our approach to this project has not focused on specific projects but rather ongoing efforts on PC lands as units. Within a property we easily find hundreds of points that we pick up litter or have fence line repairs. Experience has shown us that the impacts are ongoing, cumulative and must be re-addressed in many sites during the project year. Consequently, we have utilized our staff resources to visit properties and address problems as a part of ongoing management efforts and activities as units rather than points on a map. It is still our intent to maintain an intermittent staffed team to focus increased and ongoing attention on problem areas across the County lands. It is anticipated that such a work unit will become fully functional early in 2007 and work through most of the rest of the next project year.

During the past project year we have also helped coordinate and utilize specific events that focused attention on specific areas for short periods of time.

Unit Name (s):

The following sites represent the primary activity areas that we focused attention on this past project year:

Canoa Ranch-	4,700 ac.
Bar V Ranch/Davidson Canyon-	13,000 ac
Empirita Ranch-	880 ac
Kings 98 Ranch/Humane Border Station-	4,000 ac

Old Hayhook Ranch-	800 ac
Rancho Seco-	40,000 ac
Buckelew Ranch-	500 ac
Black Wash-	250 ac
Cienega Creek Preserve-	4,100 ac

Location (s):

Canoa Ranch-	Lat 32.2302 - Lon 111.0210
Bar V Ranch-	Lat 31.9784 – Lon 110.6427
Empirita Ranch-	Lat 31.9576 – Lon 110.5266
Kings 98 Ranch-	Lat 32.0166 – Lon 111.3564
Old Hayhook Ranch-	Lat 31.9547 – Lon 111.5149
Rancho Seco-	Lat 31.6527 – Lon 111.3420
Buckelew Ranch-	Lat 32.0702 – Lon 111.3394
Black Wash-	Lat 32.1603 – Lon 111.1804
Cienega Creek Preserve-	Lat 32.0082 – Lon 110.6150

Participants:

We had three categories of participants involved within our efforts during the project year:

- County staff, or summer interns, within the Operations and Natural Resources Divisions worked at times across the full project year or were involved in specific events/management activities
- Special large events, such as Altar Valley cleanup, brought hundreds of volunteers out for a one day event
- Individual groups that did ongoing efforts on site specific areas during the year.

During the project year it is estimated that over 250 individuals participated in project activities. About 180 were members of the public.

Project Coordinator(s):

Activities were coordinated out of the Natural Resource Division Manager’s office. Mr. Kerry Baldwin, the Division Manager, was responsible for overall coordination responsibilities. Within NRPR, site activity level coordination tasks were also assumed by the agency operations supervisor, natural resource specialists and fence crew leader.

For the major clean up event in the Altar Valley in March of 2006, Gabriel Paz of the Arizona Game and Fish Department was the primary coordination contact.

Several small groups of hikers and walkers utilizing NRPR lands and conducting clean up activities were coordinated by group leaders. Specific names were not retained for tracking purposes just general dates and litter pick up summaries.

Description of Project:

As previously noted, during the project year we focused attention on litter pick up and fence repairs. These efforts were ongoing across the year and may have involved just several hours, several days or in just a few cases several weeks.

Of special note were three major efforts. The first involved clean up and fence repairs at the Empirita Ranch. The second was the Altar Valley clean up event and the third was a comprehensive clean up of Canoa Ranch.

Empirita Ranch- this property is located east of Tucson and south of I-10. The ranch property has BLM lands to the east and state lands on the other three sides. This property experienced a significant increase in illegal immigrant traffic during the project year. Homeland Security increased routine patrol presence. This is headquarters for part of a larger working ranch covering BLM and state land grazing leases. Reoccurring fence repair was a major issue the past year. NRPR staff spent well over 120 hours and had to travel over 1,000 miles on repairs during the year. While on property, the crew also cleaned up about 10 individual sites along interior ranch roads and one major staging area along I-10. Estimates were that the crew picked up over 1,500 pounds of litter. Because of availability of property project funds costs were split across multiple funding sources to minimize the portion charged to this grant.

Altar Valley Clean up- March 11, 2006- this event has been going on for about three years in the same area of the north Altar Valley and involves a fall and spring event. Coordinated by Arizona Game and Fish and local sportsmen groups, the event has been expanding every year. The event was designed for sportsmen to show local ranchers that they appreciate having access across private and public lands to hunt and they would help address illegal immigrant litter problems. NRPR took an active role this project year in planning and conducting the event. We provided our Three Points Veterans Memorial Park as the primary staging area, Pima County provided roll off dumpsters, extra ADA restrooms and support staff prior, during and after the event.

In spite of miserable weather conditions about 140 people turned out including scout groups, sportsmen club members, local community members, concerned individuals and other environmental group members. Over a period of 6 hours the participants spread out over several hundred square miles to look for litter. Specific "hot spots" had been previously mapped by staff and local ranches that needed special attention. The teams collected over 4- 40yd dumpsters worth of trash during the extended morning. Besides the usual clothing, water bottles, cans and other litter the group collected over 12 abandoned bicycles. The event was very successful and plans were initiated for a fall clean up in October 2006, in the next grant project year, within several days of completion of the spring 2006 event.

Canoa Ranch- this 4,700 acre historic ranch property lies just south of Green valley along the Santa Cruz River corridor. It has been a major illegal immigrant traffic route for years. Trash has been increasing at an alarming rate over the past several years along with arrests of illegal immigrants on the property and cut fences.

In the summer months of July and August of 2006, the County assigned several 10 member teams of summer work program students on the property. They conducted their primary efforts between July 10, 2006 and August 11, 2006. The teen workers put in over 1,500 hours specifically on litter removal and clean up of buildings that had been used by illegal immigrants. Two NRPR staff and two crew leaders also supported the project coordination. The clean up across the 4,700 acres was very successful and generated 5-40 yd dumpster's worth of litter. We also did some trimming of trees in the more heavily used area to improve visibility and remove hiding spots. Now three months later the impact of their work is still very apparent. They made a significant impact on public and visitor perception of the cleanliness of the ranch and we have not seen the same level of reoccurrence as in some other sites.

Results:

The overall our efforts have been mixed but from our perspective, well worth the effort and we appreciate the support of BLM. We would not have been able to accomplish the project year activities and planned work without this supplemental support. It has allowed us to know what firm resources we will have available and allowed us to utilize existing matching County funds.

Unquestionably, we have been able to utilize the funds to remove significant amounts of litter left across open space and conservation lands. In some cases, like Canoa Ranch, the effort has dramatically improved the visual look and feel of the property and we have not experienced significant new deposits of litter. In other sites, it is an ongoing issue that we must address. We may have been able to remove accumulated spots of litter but they have been replaced by new, although far less in volume, litter deposits. Fences and gates have been repaired only to have them cut the following evening.

Again, because we have not been looking at the project from a site specific perspective we can generalize overall results. Utilizing Canoa Ranch as an example, we have impacted all 4,700 acres and removed over 5 – 40 cu/yd dumpsters of litter. To do that we probably picked up litter on several hundred specific points, repaired 20 different fence breaks, removed trash from 4 buildings and did vegetation trimming on 15 points across the ranch.

To estimate the overall effort, NRPR staff and volunteers, we offer the following summary table:

Property	Volume of Trash	Fence Repairs	Man-hours Effort
Canoa Ranch	240- cu/yds	20- 1,500 ft	2,000 hrs
Bar V Ranch	10- cu/yds	5- 150 ft	40 hrs
Empirita Ranch	10- cu/yds	10- 500 ft	120 hrs
Kings 98 Ranch	5- cu/yds	0	20 hrs
Old Hayhook	5- cu/yds	0	10 hrs
Rancho Seco	5- cu/yds	4- 100 ft	40 hrs

Buckelew Ranch	5- cu/yds	0	20 hrs
Black Wash	5- cu/yds	4- 150 ft	30 hrs
Cienega Creek	5- cu/yds	5- 150 ft	80 hrs
Altar Valley Event (Covered Rancho Seco, Kings 98 Old Hayhook, Buckelew)	160- cy/yds	0	1,200 hrs
Project Coordination			320 hrs

This past project year NRPR has not charged the project significant funding reimbursements yet but will provide a year summary request at a later date. We have been intentionally saving project funds for some additional specialized equipment needs and funding for the intermittent project staff planned for next project year.

We would project a similar project commitment next project year.

Photo Documentation (Selected):

The initial pictures are from the March 2006 event in the Altar valley area. The dates are incorrect on some of the photos.

Altar Valley (some dates are incorrect):



Canoa Ranch:



Canoa Ranch clean up:



Rancho Seca



APPENDIX H
The Southern Arizona Project
FY2006 End-of-Year Report

Malpai Borderlands Group

Project Name: U.D.I. TRASH CLEAN-UP ANNUAL REPORT AS OF AUGUST 15, 2006

Unit Name: MALPAI BORDERLANDS GROUP

6226 Geronimo Trail Road,
P. O. Drawer 3536, Douglas, AZ 85608
520-558-2470 mbg@vtc.net

Date of Project: October 1, 2005 to September 30, 2006

Location: Southeastern Arizona

From Douglas east on the Mexican Border to the border of New Mexico, go north on the border to approximately 5 miles above the confluence of Township 21S and 22S then go west to Highway 80 and south to Douglas, Arizona. The area we have worked in also includes the Mallet Ranch, 10X Ranch, Tex Canyon, Buck Creek, Indian Creek, Danger Wash, Silver Creek in the lower Chiricahuas and ranches in the Pedregosa Mountains.

Add to this area, some cleanup on Leslie Canyon Road area north of Douglas and west of Highway 80 including some of Castle Dome.

Project Coordinators and Cooperators: Malpai Borderlands Group and local property owners/lessees. Border Patrol helps with information.

Participants: Shaine Parker, Contractor

Shaine Parker is working to clean up all the area that he can access. He had been working at least 5 days a week. He drives into an area as far as he can and walks long distances into trashed areas. This involves carrying bags of trash long ways to the roads. Often the trash is in isolated, steep, brushy canyons. The Border Patrol and local ranchers tell him where there is a place that needs to be cleaned up. Because he is carrying the bags to his vehicle, and then depositing them in land fills where there is no scale to weigh the trash, it isn't always possible to even approximate the weight. He averages 8 to 10 bags a day. He uses smaller bags for the heavier trash. He will usually empty the bags into the dumpsters and reuse the bags again.

Costs for Fiscal Year :

Labor: \$ 2,019.93 Watershed Restoration work
Labor: \$16,416.00 Trash Cleanup
Supplies and dump fees: \$ 895.94
Cattleguard on fence on Geronimo Trail Road. \$ 3,500.00
Mileage: \$ 6,910.75

Total BLM funds used for FY 2006 \$ 29,702.62

Miles driven: 19,744 miles

TRASH CLEAN UP:

Results: There has been a large area that has been cleaned up. Some roads were repaired where UDA and Border Patrol Traffic had caused extensive erosion.

The trash that is removed consists of:

Personal Hygiene: Razors, combs, brushes, shampoo, toothpaste, mouthwash, soap, makeup, toothbrushes, medications, (Naproxin, Advil, Aspirin, stomach meds, electrolytes), vitamins.

Clothing: Pants, sox, underwear, shirts, hats, caps, gloves, coats.

Shoes- high heels, shower shoes, boots, tennis shoes and thongs.

Jewelry: Watches, necklaces, bracelets, knives, key chains.

Bottles and jars: Thousands of plastic water bottles from 1-gallon size to pint size, broken glass jars, electrolyte bottles, juices, milk containers, baby bottles.

Food cans: most from Mexico, but some with Russian labels found here. Safeway receipts in back packs full of American canned food.

Food cans opened with a pocketknife, leaving ragged edges and torn metal lids;

Food: Bread, tortillas, jars of food, baby food and formula, food from Safeway and Wal-Mart in Douglas, complete with receipts, some not opened; juice, milk, sodas, electrolytes.

Paper: Many items are from other countries besides Mexico. Forms from maquiladore factories; airline and bus ticket stubs; phone cards, Social Security cards; identification cards, pay receipts from work in US, photographs, letters, books, promissory notes, paper money, toilet paper, sanitary pads, disposable diapers.

Fabric and plastic: Blankets, towels, table cloths, several matching bed spreads from Mexican Hotels, serapes, rags, rope, string, wire, lots of plastic bags used for carrying food, or large ones for use as raincoats. Hundreds of back packs, fanny packs, shoulder packs, wallets, gloves.

Miscellaneous: Batteries, cell phones, FM radios. Fecal matter that that the clean-up fellow buries.

Miscellaneous results from the UDA traffic:

Damage done:

Springs are fouled and full of trash. Water troughs are used as bath tubs and clothes washers.

Calves, snakes and other wildlife are killed for food.

Archaeological sites are trashed.

Fences are mashed down and broken, gates are left open, pipelines are cut, there is a larger incidence of theft from homes mostly near Portal, Az. and Rodeo, NM..

The International Border fence is down in many places. Border Patrol/Horse Patrol has occasionally fixed the fence in places. The ranchers have historically had to fix the border fences themselves, although the fence belongs to the US Government.

Cattle and wildlife are constantly frightened by people on foot and are running from groups. In 2005, Shaine Parker was parked on the side of Highway 80 north of Douglas, gathering trash when his tires were slashed.

Good news:

There have been large areas that were trashed, that are now clean. Some of the areas are new trash and some are being cleaned again because of new traffic.

Several land owners are fencing off the wildcat roads that are a result of the vehicular traffic across the open country where there are no actual roads. Some roads were repaired where UDA and Border Patrol Traffic had caused extensive erosion.

There has been recycling of usable items to people that can use the clothing and blankets.

We have washed several large bags of clothes and dropped them off at the St. Vincent de Paul facility in Douglas.

There has been over a mile of fence built to control cattle frightened by the people walking through the pastures by the border. Funding for a cattleguard on the Geronimo Trail Road was cost shared by the BLM and Cochise County.

Additional Information for future plans:

This year, we had other money for the watershed work that we had to use. We probably will use some of this grant in the next year for repair and replacement of fencing; road repair and repairs of other improvements that have been damaged.

Selected photographs from the Malpais Borderlands Projects:



Before clean up



After clean up



Before clean up



After clean up



Geronimo Trail Road – cattleguard

APPENDIX I
The Southern Arizona Project
FY2006 End-of-Year Report

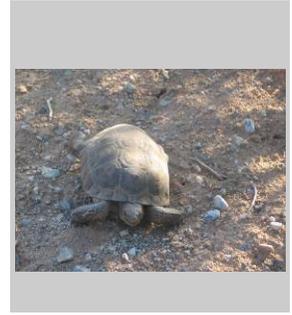
THE TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION

Natural Resources Department Solid Waste Management Program
Undocumented Migrant Clean – Up Project



FY - 2006





FY 2006 End of Year Report

*Tohono O'odham Nation – Natural Resources Department Solid Waste
Management - UDM Project*

The Bureau of Land Management and the Tohono O'odham Nation entered into a five year cooperative agreement to address the problem of waste left behind by illegal migrants. The purpose of the cooperative agreement is to provide financial resources to mitigate damage caused by illegal immigration within the Nation by removing trash and rehabilitating and restoring natural resources damage caused by illegal immigrants.

The Tohono O'odham Nation (Nation) is a federally recognized Indian Tribe in South Central Arizona with over 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, and it is the second largest Indian Reservation in the United States. 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 and has created an unprecedented homeland security crisis for the United States of America.¹

At its peak of border crossing activity 1500 immigrants illegally crossed the Tohono O'odham Nation border daily. Currently, U.S. Border Patrol estimate that the numbers to be 250 to 350 illegally cross daily into the United States via the Tohono O'odham Nation. A Border Patrol spokesman recently reported that the Nation is in the "busiest corridor of illegal immigration in America". Recent intelligence sharing of information between the Nation and USC&BP has revealed that they are starting to see an increase of border-related activity. Such activity includes an increase in the amount of undocumented alien foot traffic, narcotics smuggling and vehicular traffic,

¹ Prepared Statement of Vivian Juan Saunders, Chairwoman, Tohono O'odham Nation to the Judiciary Committee.

abandoned vehicles and stolen vehicle recoveries within the Nation. There are at least 160 known illegal crossing sites along the Nation's 75 mile shared border with Mexico, in 36 locations there are no barriers at all.² Recent activities along the border clearly demonstrate an increase in drug smuggling and reported sightings of what appears to be a Mexican military at the southern edge of the border and attacks against drug "back packers" have increased.

Daily confrontations with illegal aliens require the Nation's Police Officers to possess weaponry and protective equipment to ensure the safety of their own lives, however, safety for our Solid Waste Management crew continues to be a major issue due to the fact that crew members are out cleaning up the sites in remote locations that are unsecured; cell phone and radio transmissions often do not work due to dead transmission zones, our local law enforcement do not have the resources to escort our crew members to clean up sites.

To date, the Nation has spent more than \$10 million dollars in tribal resources on Homeland Security issues and now spends over \$3 million annually. The Nation has been able to forge relationships with the U.S.EPA and the Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management to clean-up the trash that is littered on the Nation's Reservation by undocumented immigrants. This situation has caused damage to natural resources and to date generated 130 sites that have been cleaned up on the Nation's lands over the past 24 months.

During fiscal year 2006 (Oct 05 – Sept. 2006) the UDM Project focused on re-visiting all known sites that have been clean-up at least once and the identification of new sites. The crew made 1650 trips to re-visit known sites for the purpose of cleaning-up any new waste and to verify if the campsites or pick up points were still being utilized by undocumented migrants.

The numbers reflected on this report were recorded on our tracking forms, which tracks the date, time, mileage and cost of fuel, site locations, number of bags collected, number of bikes or abandoned vehicles, tonnage of debris from the project and any other comments based on observations and assumptions. The following are some of the factors that affected the amount of debris collected in FY-2006.

- UDM activities appear to have been relocated to new sites, which are slowly being identified by Crew Members with approximately 46 new sites, bringing a new total of identified sites to 130 since the start of the project.
- The weather conditions during this past summer at 100 plus degree heat.

² Excerpt from Prepared Statement of Vivian Juan-Saunders Chairwoman to the Tohono O'odham Nation address to the Judiciary Committee.

- Border crossers utilizing coyotes or smugglers to lead them through the desert quickly or the use of stash houses (where smugglers hide undocumented migrants while awaiting payment and travel arrangements to final destinations) are more common.
- Regular site visits to campsites and visibility of crew members has reduce the amount of use of the known locations by un-documented migrants.
- Increase use of concrete bags to give the appearance of an even load going in to the pick up points, concrete bags are then dispose of and illegal migrants are hauled out of the site.



RESULTS:

- Total number of bags collected for FY 2006:
3565 bags of debris
- Total number of bikes collected for FY 2006 :
1902 abandoned bikes
- Total number of miles driven for UDM Project for FY 2006:
30,798 miles

NORTHERN REGION

Project Name:	Undocumented Migrant Clean Up Project – Solid Waste Management Program
Site Name:	Northern Region – Tohono O’odham Nation
Date of Project	September 2005 – July 2006
Location	Jack Rabbit Village, Santa Rosa Village, Palo Verde Stand, North Komelic, Ak Chin, Kohath and Pipeline Road
Participants	Leander Garcia, Bernard Carmen, Mark Miguel
Project Coordinator	Faavae David Tautolo, UDM Project Supervisor
Description of Project	The Northern Region of the Tohono O’odham Nation

BEFORE



AFTER



SOUTHERN REGION

Project Name:	Undocumented Migrant Clean Up Project – Solid Waste Management Program
Site Name:	Southern Region – Tohono O’odham Nation
Date of Project	September 2005 – July 2006
Location	San Miguel, Topawa, Vamori, South Komelic, Cowlic and Choulic Villages
Participants	Leander Garcia, Bernard Carmen, Mark Miguel
Project Coordinator	Faavae David Tautolo, UDM Project Supervisor
Description of Project	The Southern Region of the Tohono O’odham Nation

BEFORE



AFTER



EASTERN REGION

Project Name:	Undocumented Migrant Clean Up Project – Solid Waste Management Program
Site Name:	Eastern Region – Tohono O’odham Nation
Date of Project	September 2005 – July 2006
Location	Artesia, Comobabi, Crow Hang, Fresnal, Sells, Garcia’s Strip, Kitt Peak, Little Tucson, Pan Tak, San Pedro, Santa Rosa Ranch, San Xavier, Romell Well, Mile Post, 123, 124, 125, 126, and 127
Participants	Leander Garcia, Bernard Carmen, Mark Miguel
Project Coordinator	Faavae David Tautolo, UDM Project Supervisor
Description of Project	The Eastern Region of the Tohono O’odham Nation



WESTERN REGION:

Project Name:	Undocumented Migrant Clean Up Project – Solid Waste Management Program
Site Name:	Western Region – Tohono O’odham Nation
Date of Project	September 2005 – July 2006
Location	Big Fields, Covered Wells, Hickiwan, Nolic, Pia Oik, Pisinemo, Sierra Blanca Mountains, Sikul Himathk, Old Pisinemo Road, Mile Post 85, and Mile Post 103, Mile Post 106
Participants	Leander Garcia, Bernard Carmen, Mark Miguel
Project Coordinator	Faavae David Tautolo, UDM Project Supervisor
Description of Project	The Western Region of the Tohono O’odham Nation

BEFORE



AFTER



BEFORE



AFTER



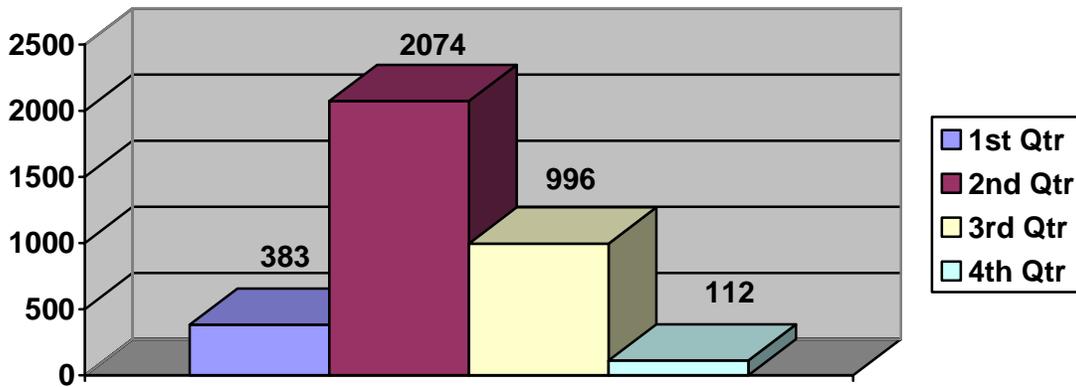


STASH HOUSES - BEFORE





FY 2006 Number of Bags Collected



Total: 3565 bags of debris collected for FY 2006
 25.13 tons of trash for FY 2006
 1902 abandoned bikes collected FY 2006
 220 abandoned vehicles identified & GPS for FY 2006

Northern Region	Southern Region	Eastern Region	Western Region
<i>Location</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Location</i>
Jack Rabbit	San Miguel	Artesia	Big Fields
Santa Rosa Village	Topawa	Comobabi	Covered Wells
Palo Verde	Vamori	Crow Hang Mtn Site 1	Hickiwan
North Komelic	South Komelic	Crow Hang Mtn Site 2	Nolic
Ak Chin	Cowlic	Fresnal	Pia Oik
Kohath	Choulic	Garcia's Strip	Pisinemo
Pipeline Road		Kitt Peak	Sells
KaKa		Little Tucson	Sierra Blanca Mtn
		Pan Tak	Sikul Himathk
		San Pedro	Old Pisinemo Road
		Santa Rosa Ranch	Mile Post 85
			Mile Post 103
		San Xavier	Mile Post 106
		Romell Well	
		Mile Post 123	
		Mile Post 124	
		Mile Post 127	
		Mile Post 128	
Total: 164 Bags Debris	Total: 133 Bags Debris	Total: 2864 Bags Debris	Total: 404 Bags of Debris
1833 Bikes			69 Bikes

GPS COORDINATES BY REGION:

<u>Northern Region</u>	<u>GPS Coordinates</u>
Location	
Jack Rabbit	N32 deg 32.836 W111 deg 48.574
Santa Rosa Village	No coordinates at this time
Palo Verde	No coordinates at this time
North Komelic	No coordinates at this time
Ak Chin	No coordinates at this time
Kohath	No coordinates at this time
Pipeline Road	N32 deg 42.233 W111 deg 57.189
KaKa	N32 deg 40.625 W 112 deg 02.689

<u>Southern Region</u>	<u>GPS Coordinates</u>
Location	
San Miguel	N 31 deg 33.320 W111 deg 46.290
Topawa	N31 deg 48.855 W111 deg 49.383
Vamori	No coordinates at this time
South Komelic	No coordinates at this time
Cowlic	No coordinates at this time
Choulic	No coordinates at this time

<u>Eastern Region</u>	<u>GPS Coordinates</u>
Location	
Artesia	N31 deg 54.614 W111 deg 51.488
Comobabi	N31 deg 56.125 W111 deg 54.936
Crow Hang Mtn Site 1	N32 deg 01.750 W111 deg 43.155
Crow Hang Mtn Site 2	N32 deg 00.772 W111 deg 42.710
Fresnal	N31 deg 50.206 W111 deg 53.571
Garcia's Strip	N32 deg 10.530 W111 deg 18.164
Kitt Peak	N32 deg 01.550 W111 deg 34.655
Little Tucson	N31 deg 54.374 W111 deg 49.025
Pan Tak	N32 deg 00.945 W111 deg 33.533
Queen's Well	N32 deg 19.018 W111 deg 41.591
San Pedro	N32 deg 06.164 W111 deg 29.642
Santa Rosa Ranch	N32 deg 07.648 W111 deg 39.093
San Xavier	N32 deg 06.249 W111 deg 08.036
Romell Well	N32 deg 17.769 W111 deg 30.551
Mile Post 123	No coordinates at this time
Mile Post 124	No coordinates at this time
Mile Post 127	No coordinates at this time
Mile Post 128	No coordinates at this time

<u>Western Region</u>	<u>GPS Coordinates</u>
Location	
Big Fields	N31 deg 54.789 W111 deg 57.333
Covered Wells	N32 deg 10.230 W 112 deg 08.902
Hickiwan	No coordinates at this time
Nolic	No coordinates at this time
Pia Oik	N31 deg 56.885 W112 deg 32.607
Pisinemo	N32 deg 09.960 W112 deg 15.923
Sells	No coordinates at this time
Sierra Blanca Mtn	N32 deg 15.757 W112 deg 16.490
Sikul Himathk	No coordinates at this time
Old Pisinemo Road	No coordinates at this time
Mile Post 85	No coordinates at this time
Mile Post 103	No coordinates at this time
Mile Post 106	No coordinates at this time

In conclusion, the Nation's Solid Waste Management Program has significantly reduced the amount of visible trash left by undocumented migrants. The U.S. Border Patrol and National Guard have significantly reduced illegal border crossings in certain areas of the Nation shifting the flow to other areas of the U.S. Mexico International Border.

Discussions with Homeland Security, Border Patrol and Borstar officials reveal that foot traffic is significantly down on the western side of the Baboquivari Mountain range and it has shifted further west into the Vamori Wash area and further east to the eastern side of the Baboquivari Mountain Range .

Drug smuggling on the reservation, via stolen vehicles crossing the border, is up due to the construction of the vehicle prevention fence further west, in the Aqua Prieta Wildlife Refuge.

The Tohono O'odham Nation lands continue to be impacted by the littering of tons of illegal alien garbage creating negative environmental impacts. The Nation's SWMP continues to expand its efforts to identify and remove waste, abandon vehicles and reduce natural resource damage. To restore and protect the fragile Sonoran Desert requires continued funding, experienced field staff and waste site identification.



Fiscal Year 2006 End-of-Year Summary—Glossary

UDI, UDA, UDM

Undocumented immigrant, undocumented alien, undocumented migrant are terms used by various reporting agencies and the media.

AZG&F	Arizona Game and Fish Department
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BANWR	Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge (FWS)
CLASP	Community Learning Adventure Service Project
CNF	Coronado National Forest (US Forest Service)
CNM	Coronado National Memorial (NPS)
CPNWR	Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge
ECO	Environmental Careers Organization
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
HFO	Hassayampa Field Office (BLM)
IFNM	Ironwood Forest National Monument (BLM)
ISDA	International Sonoran Desert Alliance
LCNCA	Las Cienegas National Conservation Area (BLM)
LCNWR	Leslie Canyon National Wildlife Refuge (FWS)
LSFO	Lower Sonoran Field Office (BLM)
Malpais BG	Malpais Borderlands Group
NPS	National Park Service
OPCNM	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument (NPS)
SBNWR	San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge (FWS)
SCA	Student Conservation Association
SCC	Southwest Conservation Corps (formerly Youth Corps of Southern Arizona)
SFO	Safford Field Office (BLM)
SPRNCA	San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area (BLM)
TFO	Tucson Field Office (BLM)
TO Nation	Tohono O’Odham Nation
USBP	U.S. Border Patrol
YFO	Yuma Field Office (BLM)