

March 2003

FINAL

**PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
FOR THE PROPOSED INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF  
REMOTE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS IN THE WESTERN REGION OF  
THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE**



IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**  
**FOR THE INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF**  
**REMOTE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS IN THE WESTERN REGION OF**  
**THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE**

**PROJECT HISTORY:** The former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has the responsibility to regulate and control immigration into the United States. The INS has four major areas of responsibility: (1) facilitate entry of persons legally admissible to the United States, (2) grant benefits under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) of 1952 including assistance to persons seeking permanent resident status or naturalization, (3) prevent unlawful entry, employment or receipt of benefits, and (4) apprehend or remove aliens who enter or remain illegally in the United States. In regards to the latter responsibility, the U.S. Congress in 1924 created the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) to be the law enforcement arm of the INS.

The INS has divided the U.S. into three separate Regions: Western, Central, and Eastern. This Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) focuses on the Western Region. This Region is composed of seven USBP Sectors that are responsible for approximately 420-miles of the U.S./Canadian border and 511-miles of the U.S./Mexico border, most of which are remote and rugged terrain. Detecting and apprehending illegal activities over such a vast area is a daunting task. Undocumented Aliens (UDAs) and/or smugglers use many areas of the border, both urban and rural, to gain access to the U.S. Numerous tactics are employed to detect illegal entrants including remote sensing techniques that enhance the visual observations by USBP agents assigned to observation points. Conventional enforcement activities such as observation points and lighting are limited by the number of USBP agents and cannot operate on a 24-hour, 365-day basis. Therefore, the USBP has the need for a non-intrusive method for monitoring vast areas with limited resources (i.e., a force multiplier). Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) systems are a passive surveillance system that provides a partial solution to this problem while simultaneously limiting the potential impact to environmental resources.

This PEA addresses an abbreviated process of evaluating and assessing the actual and potential effects, beneficial or adverse, of the installation and operation of RVS systems (ongoing and proposed) by INS/USBP within the USBP Sectors of INS's Western Region. The installation of additional RVS systems is being proposed by INS in an effort to enhance the USBP's capability to gain, maintain and extend control of the U.S./Canadian and U.S./Mexico borders. This document describes the broad impacts of these actions; however, site-specific surveys and evaluations and tiered National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents will be completed once locations for RVS system installations are identified if determined to be necessary by the Regional Environmental Officer. The results of the site-specific surveys, evaluations, and tiered NEPA documents will discuss cultural resources, biological resources, and other issues in greater detail than this PEA. This PEA will describe the cumulative effect of the proposed action in conjunction with other on-going and proposed projects.

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**PURPOSE AND NEED:** The primary purpose of the proposed action is to provide for the evaluation and assessment of the installation and operation of RVS systems in the INS Western Region. The objective is to enhance the USBP's ability to detect illegal activity along the U.S. borders by providing them with an all-weather, 24-hour surveillance system.

The operational effectiveness of the USBP will be greatly enhanced by increasing their surveillance capability once RVS systems are installed. RVS systems would allow the USBP to more effectively control a larger area (a force multiplier), improve response time, enhance the safety of USBP agents, and reduce the risks faced by UDAs attempting to illegally enter the U.S. RVS systems will also provide for a more compact enforcement area to patrol, allowing for a greater agent presence (i.e., deterrence) in high traffic areas. With the installation of the RVS systems, it is also believed that the risk and danger to human lives and number of attempted illegal entries would be sharply reduced through the deterrent effect such technology and enforcement flexibility would have.

The need for the proposed RVS systems is based upon increased border activity and the limited workforce available to the USBP. The U.S. experiences a substantial influx of UDAs and drugs each year. These illegal activities cost the American citizens billions of dollars annually due directly to criminal activities, as well as the cost of apprehension, detention and incarceration of criminals; and, indirectly in loss of property, illegal participation in government programs and increased insurance costs.

Since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the United States, the INS and USBP have been identified as playing a key role in combating the threat of terrorism. This increased role requires more vigilance at the Ports-Of-Entry (POE) and along the entire length of the U.S. borders. The ability of the USBP to insure the integrity and security of our borders will be an essential part of the effort to fight and ultimately prevent terrorism. The forward deployment of technology in RVS systems will enhance the USBP's capabilities in the campaign to stop terrorist acts that threaten the country's national security.

The constant flow of UDAs passing through the border areas also threatens public lands, historical structures, and endangered species. Dealing with the detrimental effects of UDAs is becoming an ever-increasing burden on Federal and state land managers, private landowners, as well as the USBP. UDAs have trampled vegetation including protected species and their habitat, left litter, and abandoned vehicles throughout the entire border region.

Furthermore, many UDAs attempt to enter the U.S. through harsh environments and dangerous conditions. Many areas of the border are vast, undeveloped areas, which represent a danger to the UDAs from their exposure to the elements.

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Detection of UDAs; before they gain access to these harsh environments will reduce the number of injuries and help to prevent loss of life.

**PROPOSED ACTION:** The proposed action consists of the expanded use of RVS systems in the Western Region of INS by the USBP. At the present time, the proposed action includes the installation of up to 459 additional RVS systems in the Western Region over the next 10 years. This number is a planning level analysis. The actual number of RVS systems required will vary depending upon enforcement strategies and their function will continually be evaluated on a site-specific basis. The process and guidelines by which the proposed RVS systems would be installed is identified in this document. In addition, the Proposed Action would include the operation and maintenance of all existing and proposed RVS systems. Impacts from electrical supply (i.e., overhead utility lines, underground utility lines), lighting or sounds systems, access roads, and relay towers are not addressed in this PEA. The impacts of these actions would require separate NEPA compliance.

This PEA provides a project environmental review checklist by which the appropriate Regional Environmental Officer can review the project. Upon approval, a Finding of No Significant Impact can be forwarded to Headquarters INS for staffing and approval. This PEA also provides a process by which an abbreviated EA can be prepared to cover the installation of RVS systems that have, in the majority of cases, not demonstrated any need for further environmental impact analysis. This PEA also provides for the management of environmental issues whenever they are encountered.

**ALTERNATIVES:** Alternatives carried forward for analysis in the PEA include the No Action and the Proposed Action described above. The No Action would not satisfy the need for all weather, 24-hour surveillance systems. Under the No Action Alternative, the USBP would continue its current enforcement operations with limited use of available technology. Illegal entrants would be less likely to be detected and apprehended. USBP agents and illegal entrants would continue to be exposed to potentially dangerous situations. The number of USBP agents and adverse weather conditions under the No Action Alternative would limit continuous surveillance of the border. The No Action Alternative would allow the continued degradation of the border environment that results from illegal foot and vehicle traffic. Without the proposed action, increases in this traffic would result in additional impacts to the physical, biological, and socioeconomic resources along the borders.

The proposed action would significantly reduce the illegal vehicle and foot traffic along the borders thereby protecting physical and biological resources as well as having indirect benefits to socioeconomic resources through a reduction in crime and associated social costs. The forward deployment of RVS systems would aid the USBP in apprehending UDAs and drug smugglers while providing deterrence to these illegal activities. The proposed action would enhance the capability of the USBP to detect illegal activities at the border regions,

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resulting in a reduced enforcement footprint. Other alternatives considered but eliminated from further evaluation included an increased workforce alternative and an increased aerial reconnaissance/operations alternative.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES:** The proposed action would significantly reduce the illegal vehicle and foot traffic along the borders thereby protecting physical and biological resources as well as having indirect benefits to socioeconomic resources through a reduction in crime and associated social costs. The forward deployment of RVS systems would aid the USBP in apprehending UDAs and drug smugglers while providing deterrence to these illegal activities. The proposed action would enhance the capability of the USBP to detect illegal activities resulting in a reduced enforcement footprint. The effects of the proposed action include the loss of up to 89.3 acres of soils, vegetation, and wildlife habitat and their potential impacts to other resources. It is envisioned that many of the proposed RVS systems would be installed in previously disturbed areas, greatly reducing these impacts.

**ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN MEASURES:** Environmental design measures for the proposed action will be managed by the USBP Sector Chiefs and will be provided by their RVS contractor in the design and build phases. These design measures include:

1. Potential sites for installation of RVS systems will be chosen using those site selection criteria set forth in this document to minimize or avoid impacts to biological and cultural resources.
2. The project environmental review checklist, as outlined in this document, would be completed to identify all potential impacts to resources from proposed RVS installations.
3. Consultation with the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) including the preparation of a farmland conversion impact rating forms, when necessary, would be completed to assess potential impacts to soils.
4. Best Management Practices employed by INS/USBP contractors would reduce the impacts of non-point source pollution during construction activities.
5. If jurisdictional wetlands are located within the region of impact and are unavoidable, early coordination with the applicable U.S. Army Corps of Engineers district, Environmental Protection Agency, the county NRCS, and other appropriate agencies

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would be completed prior to the initiation of the construction activities. Applicable Section 404 permit procedures would be completed prior to any work in these areas. When identified, wetlands would be flagged, and silt fences and hay bales placed around the wetland to eliminate or substantially reduce any unnecessary impacts to the wetland areas.

6. The proposed RVS systems would also comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service guidelines for reducing fatal bird strikes on communication towers.
7. Prior to any ground disturbing activity, consultation will be initiated with the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO). Site records checks and archaeological surveys will be conducted at each site in order to determine if there are any cultural resources that will be impacted during construction. If significant cultural resources are discovered within the area to be impacted, the appropriate mitigation measures would be implemented to minimize the impacts to those resources. These mitigation measures would be developed in consultation with the appropriate SHPO and/or THPO along with other interested parties. The preferred mitigation measure would be avoidance if possible.

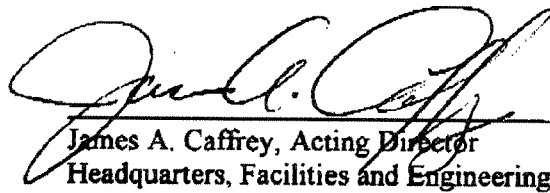
In areas where the RVS equipment would be mounted on buildings, the building to be impacted would need to be evaluated for historic significance if it is 50 years old or older or a Cold War Era building. If the building is found to be historically, or architecturally significant and eligible for listing in the NRHP then appropriate mitigation measures would be developed in consultation with the appropriate SHPO and/or THPO along with other interested parties. The preferred mitigation measure would be avoidance if possible.

All sites would be assessed for visual impacts to any cultural resources within eyesight of the new construction and/or equipment. If there is a potential for significant visual impacts to cultural resources, particularly structures and/or historic districts, then a view shed analysis would be appropriate in order to determine the extent of the visual impacts if any.

Through all levels of the Section 106 and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, consultation would be conducted with the appropriate Federally recognized tribes that claim a cultural affinity to the impacted area. These consultations could take the form of formal consultation letters, reviews of the NEPA documents, and reviews of the cultural resources survey reports for the appropriate projects.

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**FINDING:** Based upon the results of the PEA and the environmental design measures to be incorporated as part of the Proposed Action, it has been concluded that the Proposed Action would not have a significant adverse effect on the environment. Therefore, no further environmental impact analysis is warranted for the implementation of this abbreviated approach to providing Environmental Analyses of the RVS system.

  
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James A. Caffrey, Acting Director  
Headquarters, Facilities and Engineering Division

3/18/03  
Date

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**March 2003**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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**PROPOSED  
ACTION:**

The proposed action consists of the expanded use of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP).

This Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) analyzes the potential for significant adverse or beneficial impacts of the proposed action.

At the present time, the proposed action includes the installation of up to 459 additional RVS systems in the Western Region over the next 10 years. This number is a planning level analysis. The actual number of RVS systems required will vary depending upon enforcement strategies and their function will continually be evaluated on a site-specific basis. The process and guidelines by which the proposed RVS systems would be installed will be identified in this document. In addition, the Proposed Action would include the continued operation and maintenance of all existing and proposed RVS systems.

This document describes the impacts of the proposed action; however, site-specific surveys and evaluations and tiered NEPA documents will be completed once locations for RVS system installation are identified. Additional relay towers may be required to transmit signals between the RVS systems and the USBP stations monitoring them; however, these relay towers would require separate NEPA analysis. The number and location of relay towers is dependent upon site-specific terrain and other line-of-sight features. Impacts from electrical supply (i.e., overhead utility lines, underground utility lines), access roads, and relay towers are not addressed in this PEA since there are no site-specific data available at the present. The results of the site-specific surveys, evaluations, and tiered NEPA documents will discuss impacted resources and other issues in greater detail than this PEA. This PEA will describe the cumulative effects of the proposed action in conjunction with other on-going and proposed projects.

**PURPOSE AND  
NEED FOR THE  
PROPOSED  
ACTION:**

The purpose of the proposed action is to enhance the USBP's ability to detect illegal activity along the U.S. borders by providing them with an all-weather, 24-hour surveillance system. The proposed RVS systems would greatly enhance the operational effectiveness of the USBP by increasing their surveillance capability thereby allowing them to more effectively control a larger area. The proposed RVS systems would also assist the USBP in apprehending illegal entrants and ultimately provide a deterrence factor to illegal entries.

The USBP has a need for the proposed RVS systems in order to prevent terrorism and reduce the number of illegal immigrants and drug trafficking along the borders. The forward deployment of technology in RVS systems would enhance the USBP's capabilities in the campaign to stop terrorist acts that threaten the National security, as the INS and USBP have been identified as a key line of defense in combating the threat of terrorism.

The need for the proposed RVS systems has been established based upon increased border activity, the limited workforce available to secure the borders, and the effectiveness of RVS systems in the detection process. The U.S. experiences a substantial influx of illegal immigrants and drugs each year. Both of these illegal activities cost the American citizens billions of dollars annually due directly to criminal activities, as well as the cost of apprehension, detention and incarceration of criminals; and, indirectly in loss of property, illegal participation in government programs and increased insurance costs. The USBP also has a need to improve response time and secure the safety of undocumented aliens attempting to illegally enter the U.S. and the USBP agents who attempt to apprehend them.

**PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES:**

The proposed action addresses the expanded use of RVS systems in the Western Region of INS. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) also requires that the "No Action" Alternative be analyzed in all NEPA documents. The increased aerial reconnaissance/operations and increased workforce alternatives were also considered but eliminated because they do not meet the purpose and need of the project.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION:**

No significant adverse effects to the natural or human environment are expected upon implementation of the proposed action. Potentially significant adverse impacts, on a local or regional level, will be addressed on a site-specific basis and be analyzed in subsequent NEPA documents tiered from this PEA.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

Based upon the results of the PEA and given the identified environmental design measures, it has been concluded that the proposed action would not have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Affect
AQB	Air Quality Bureau
ATMs	Automatic Teller Machines
BBNP	Big Bend National Park
BBRSP	Big Bend Ranch State Park
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
DNL	Day-Night average sound Level
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECOMAP	Ecological Classification and Mapping Team
EO	Executive Order
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESSC	Earth System Science Center
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FICON	Federal Interagency Committee On Noise
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
FR	Federal Register
FY	Fiscal Year
ICAD	Intelligent Computer Aided Detection
IIRIRA	Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act
INA	Immigration and Nationality Act
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
ISIS	Integrated Surveillance Intelligence Systems
Leq	equivalent sound level
MDEQ	Montana Department of Environmental Quality
mi <sup>2</sup>	square miles
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	milligrams per cubic meter of air
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MPCA	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards



NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NCA	Noise Control Act
NDDH	North Dakota Department of Health
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NO	Nitrogen Dioxide
NOA	Notice of Availability
NMED	New Mexico Environmental Department
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NWP	Nationwide Permits
NWR	National Wildlife Refuges
O <sub>3</sub>	Ozone
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
P	Primary
Pb	Lead
PCPI	Per Capita Personal Income
PEA	Programmatic Environmental Assessment
PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PM-2.5	suspended Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns
PM-10	suspended Particulate Matter less than 10 microns
ppm	parts per million
ROI	Region Of Influence
RVS	Remote Video Surveillance
S	Secondary
SAR	Search And Rescue
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officers
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulfur Dioxide
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
TNRCC	Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission
TPI	Total Personal Income
TPWD	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
UDAs	Undocumented Aliens
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USBP	U.S. Border Patrol
U.S.C.	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WDNR	Wisconsin's Department of Natural Resources
µg/m <sup>3</sup>	micrograms per cubic meter of air
%	percent

*SECTION 1.0*  
*INTRODUCTION*



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

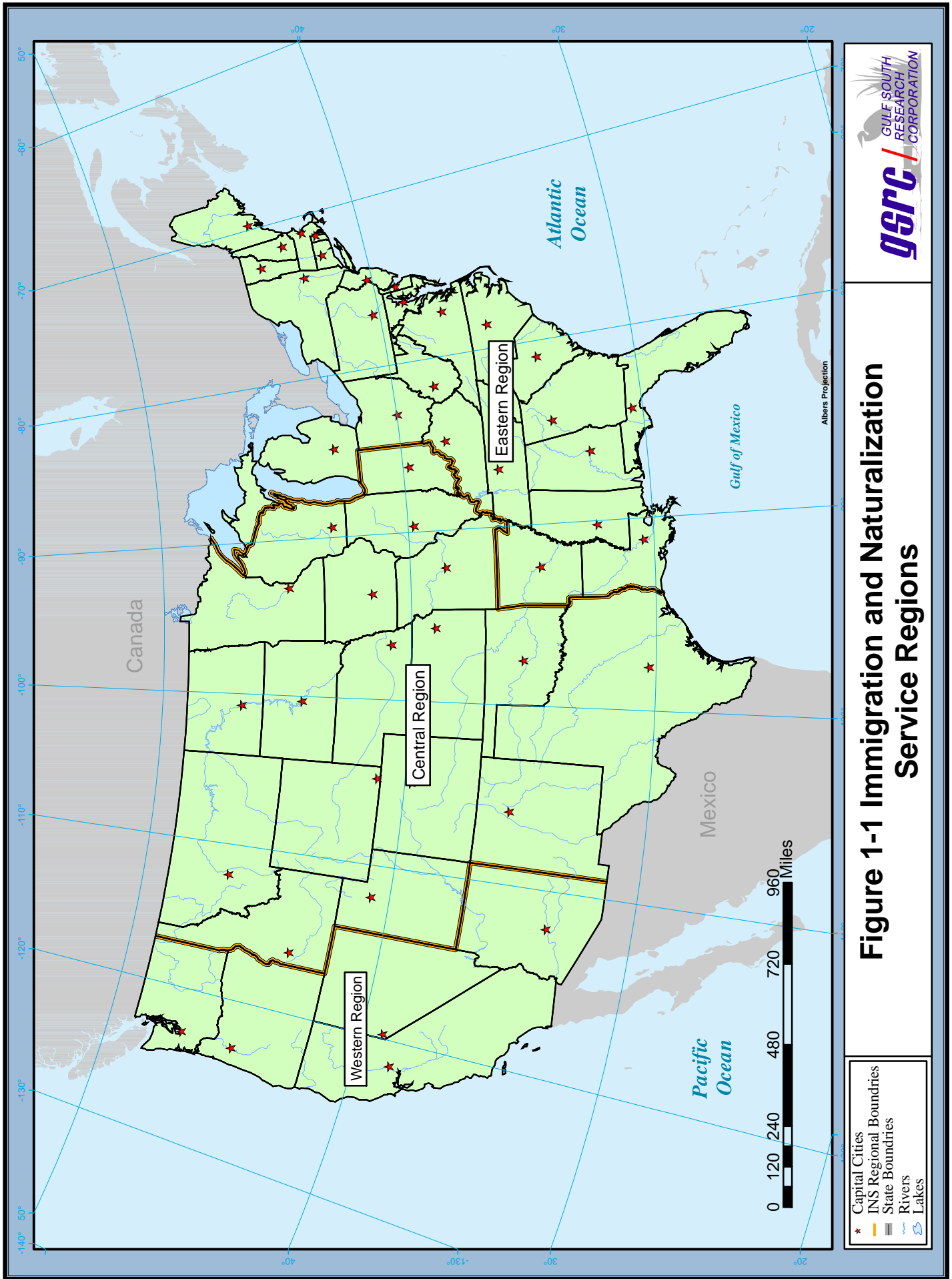
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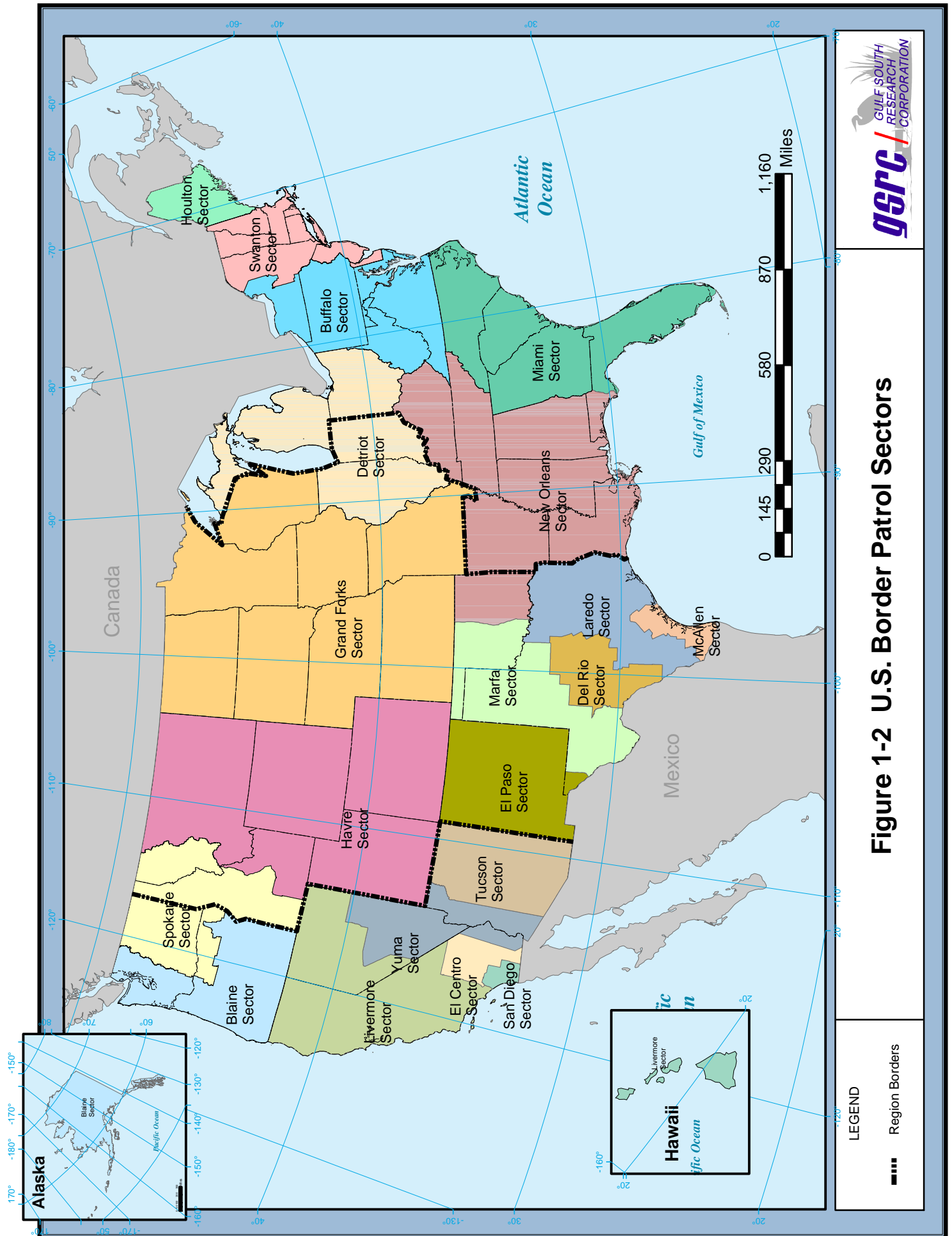
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The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has the responsibility to regulate and control immigration into the United States. The INS has four major areas of responsibility: (1) facilitate entry of persons legally admissible to the United States, (2) grant benefits under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) of 1952 including assistance to persons seeking permanent resident status or naturalization, (3) prevent unlawful entry, employment or receipt of benefits, and (4) apprehend or remove aliens who enter or remain illegally in the United States. In regards to the latter responsibility, the U.S. Congress in 1924 created the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) to be the law enforcement arm of the INS.

INS has divided the U.S. into three separate regions: Western Region, Central Region, and Eastern Region (Figure 1-1). The subject of this Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) will focus on the Western Region of INS. The Western Region of INS is composed of seven USBP Sectors which are responsible for approximately 420 miles of the U.S./Canadian border and 511 miles of the U.S./Mexico border, most of which are remote and rugged terrain (Figure 1-2). Detecting and apprehending illegal activities over such a vast area creates a somewhat daunting task. Undocumented Aliens (UDAs) and/or smugglers use many areas of the border, both urban and rural, to gain access to the United States. Numerous tactics are employed to detect illegal entrants including remote sensing techniques as well as visual observations by USBP agents assigned to observation points. Conventional enforcement activities such as observation points and lighting are limited by workforce and cannot operate on a 24 hours per day, 365 days per year basis and effectively monitor the entire border region. Therefore, the USBP has the need for a non-intrusive method for monitoring vast areas with limited resources (i.e., a force multiplier). Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) systems provide a partial solution to this problem while simultaneously limiting the potential impact to environmental resources.

This PEA addresses the actual and potential effects, beneficial or adverse, of the installation and operation of RVS systems (ongoing and proposed) by INS/USBP within the USBP Sectors of INS's Western Region which share an international border. The





**Figure 1-2 U.S. Border Patrol Sectors**

installation of additional RVS systems is being proposed by INS in an effort to enhance the USBP's capability to gain, maintain and extend control of the U.S./Canadian and U.S./Mexico borders. This document describes the impact of these actions; however, site-specific surveys and evaluations and tiered NEPA documents would be completed once locations for RVS system installations are identified. The results of the site-specific surveys, evaluations, and tiered NEPA documents would discuss cultural resources, biological resources, and other issues in greater detail than this PEA. This PEA will describe the cumulative effects of the proposed action in conjunction with other on going and proposed projects. This PEA was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for the Implementation of NEPA as well as the INS' Procedures for Implementing NEPA, 28 CFR Part 61, Appendix C.

### **1.1 U.S. Border Patrol Mission and Authority**

The mission of the USBP is to protect the international borders through the detection and prevention of drug smuggling and illegal entry of UDAs into the United States. The mission includes the enforcement of the INA and the performance of a uniformed, Federal law enforcement agency with authority delegated by the U.S. Attorney General.

The primary sources of authority granted to officers of the INS are the INA, found in Title 8 of the United States Code (8 U.S.C.), and other statutes relating to the immigration and naturalization of aliens. Secondary sources of authority are administrative regulations implementing those statutes, primarily those found in Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations (8 C.F.R. Section 287), judicial decisions, and administrative decisions of the Board of Immigration Appeals. Subject to constitutional limitations, INS officers may exercise the authority granted to them in the INA. The statutory provisions related to enforcement authority are found in Sections 287(a), 287(b), 287(c), and 287(e) [8 U.S.C. § 1357(a,b,c,e)]; Section 235(a) (8 U.S.C. § 1225); Sections 274(b) and 274(c) [8 U.S.C. § 1324(b,c)]; Section 274A (8 U.S.C. § 1324a); and Section 274C(8 U.S.C. § 1324c) of the INA.

Other statutory sources of authority are Title 18 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C.), which has several provisions that specifically relate to enforcement of the immigration and nationality laws; Title 19 [19 U.S.C. 1401 § (i)], relating to Customs cross-

designation of INS officers; and Title 21(21 U.S.C. § 878), relating to Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) cross-designation of INS officers.

## **1.2 History and Background**

The United States Congress passed the Immigration Act of 1891, the nation's first comprehensive immigration law, which created the Bureau of Immigration within the Treasury Department, in response to concerns of rising numbers of undocumented migrants. The Bureau of Immigration was transferred to the Department of Commerce in 1903. Subsequent legislation (i.e., Immigration Act of 1924) requiring more stringent requirements to enter the United States, along with World War I and the Great Depression, caused immigration rates to decline over the next few decades.

In the years preceding World War II, the numerical quota system continued under amendments to the Immigration Act of 1924. The Displaced Persons Act of 1948, the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, and the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 along with other acts resulted in minimal immigration following World War II.

The majority of immigrants to the United States up until the 1960s came from Europe, with smaller numbers coming from Asia and other countries in the Western Hemisphere. In the 1960s, the national origins principle of determining immigration quotas was discontinued. During the 1960s and 1970s, legislation allowed for the immigration of refugees fleeing from political upheavals in specific countries and fleeing due to fear of persecution because of race, religion, or political beliefs. It was also during this period that the INA was amended in October 1965, placing the first numerical ceiling on the total number of immigrants allowed to enter the United States, and abolished quotas by nationality. The new system provided an annual ceiling of 290,000 (later reduced to 270,000 in 1980 by Congress).

Since 1980, an average of 150,000 immigrants have been naturalized every year. At the same time, UDAs have become a significant issue. National statistics show a dramatic rise in the number of apprehensions made throughout the southern border – from 979,101 in 1992 to over 1.6 million in 2000 (USBP 2000). INS estimated that in 2001, between seven and nine million illegal aliens were residing in the U.S. (INS 2001a). More recent studies have indicated that this figure is probably closer to 10 million. INS

apprehension rates are currently averaging more than one million UDAs per year throughout the country. For the past several years, Mexicans have comprised the largest number of legal as well as illegal immigrants to the United States. Of the 1.5 million apprehensions in Fiscal Year (FY) 1998, 12,000 (1%) of these were apprehended near the northern border. Apprehension figures for the northern border are relatively small when compared to the southern border; however, migrants from well over 100 countries attempted to enter the U.S. from Canada in FY 1998.

USBP activities are administered under the Field Operations Division of the INS, which is one of three INS Executive Divisions. As mentioned previously, the USBP's primary function is to detect and prevent the unlawful entry of aliens and smuggling along the nation's land and water borders. With the increase in illegal drug trafficking, the USBP also has assumed the major Federal responsibility for illegal drug interdiction.

Until the early 1990s there was limited awareness of border issues and little national attention was given to illegal border activity. The events of the 1990s (e.g., increased apprehensions, increased drug use, Asian and Caribbean boat lifts, etc.) elevated the nation's awareness concerning illegal immigration as narcotics smuggling generated substantial interest in policing the borders. Increased national concern has led to increases in funding and staffing and has enabled the USBP to develop effective enforcement strategies independent of conventional limitations.

The USBP detects, deters and apprehends illegal entrants as a means to control the U.S. borders. Detection of illegal traffickers is accomplished through a variety of simple and technological resources (e.g., observing physical signs of illegal entry, ground sensors, and RVS systems). Deterrence is achieved through the actual presence (24 hours per day, seven days per week) of the USBP agents on the borders along with other physical (natural and man-made) barriers and the certainty that the illegal entrants will be detected and apprehended. Apprehensions can only be accomplished by USBP agents who have access to adequate infrastructure and resources. Equally, apprehensions are possible when the USBP is assisted by technology in detecting illegal activities and where adequate deterrence can be achieved.



In partial response to the continued problems of smuggling and UDAs, the U.S. Congress passed the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) of 1996. Title 1, Subtitle A, Section 102 of IIRIRA states that the Attorney General, in consultation with the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, shall take such actions as may be necessary to install additional physical barriers, roads and other infrastructure deemed necessary in the vicinity of the U.S. borders to deter illegal crossings in areas of high entry into the U.S.

### **1.3 Purpose and Need**

The purpose of the proposed RVS systems is to enhance the USBP's ability to detect illegal activity along the U.S. borders by providing them with 24-hour surveillance capabilities in compliance with IIRIRA. The RVS system is a passive all weather monitoring system which provides continuous electronic surveillance using day and night imagery. The operational effectiveness of the USBP would be greatly enhanced by increasing their surveillance capability once RVS systems are installed. RVS systems would allow the USBP to more effectively control a larger area (a force multiplier), improve response time, secure the safety of USBP agents, and reduce the risks faced by UDAs attempting to illegally enter the U.S.

RVS systems would also provide for a more compact enforcement area to patrol, allowing for a greater agent presence (i.e., deterrence) in high traffic areas. With the installation of the RVS systems, it is also believed that the risk and danger to human lives and number of attempted illegal entries would be sharply reduced through the deterrent effect such technology and enforcement flexibility would have.

The need for the proposed RVS systems is based upon increased border activity and the limited workforce available to the USBP. The U.S. experiences a substantial influx of UDAs and drugs each year. These illegal activities cost the American citizens billions of dollars annually due directly to criminal activities, as well as the cost of apprehension, detention and incarceration of criminals; and, indirectly in loss of property, illegal participation in government programs and increased insurance costs.

The proposed RVS systems would provide a force multiplier to the USBP enforcement strategy. The USBP is constantly shifting personnel and resources between areas

experiencing a high intensity of illegal traffic. For example, in the mid 1990s, agents were sent to San Diego to assist in Operation Gatekeeper and currently agents are being reassigned to the Tucson Sector because of increases in illegal traffic in this area.

More recently, a number of agents have been reassigned from other sectors to the northern border in response to the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks. Since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the United States, the INS and USBP have been identified as playing a key role in combating the threat of terrorism. This increased role requires more vigilance at the Ports-Of-Entry (POEs) and along the entire length of the U.S. borders. The ability of the USBP to insure the integrity and security of our borders will be an essential part of the effort to fight and ultimately prevent terrorism. The forward deployment of technology in RVS systems will enhance the USBP's capabilities in the campaign to stop terrorist acts that threaten the country's national security.

In mid-October 2001, some 110 USBP agents were moved from the southern border to the northern border. The installation of RVS systems can reduce the number of agents on temporary duty status and return them to perform other duties that are currently being neglected. In addition, those sectors that are currently lacking adequate personnel would benefit directly by the addition of RVS systems. The addition of RVS systems to these sectors along with increases in personnel and other resources would increase the effectiveness of enforcement efforts.

In FY 2001, the USBP apprehended 1.3 million UDAs and seized more than 1.2 million pounds of marijuana and over 17,300 pounds of cocaine (USBP 2002). The combined street value of these drugs was over \$1.2 billion. USBP stations along the U.S.-Mexico border experienced a 19% increase in the number of drug seizures from FY 1998 to FY 1999, and an overall 30% increase since FY 1995. More importantly, the value and number of drug seizures along the borders represent at least 95% of those made by the USBP throughout the nation. Still, the United States is also experiencing epidemic levels of drug use and drug-related crimes as reported by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (2002):

- Illegal drugs cost our society approximately \$160 billion annually
- 1.5 million Americans were arrested in 2000 for violating drug laws

- Americans spend \$65 billion dollars on illicit drugs in 1999
- 50-80 % of arrestees in major cities test positive for drugs at time of arrest
- 2.8 million Americans are “dependent” on illegal drugs and an additional 1.5 million are “abusers” of illegal drugs
- 3.2 million Americans were casual cocaine users in 1999
- Prison populations (drug-related crimes) doubled between 1989 and 2000

To combat these rising numbers, the Clinton Administration committed additional resources to law enforcement agencies, including the USBP. These increases were concentrated primarily along the southern border. As a result of increased enforcement efforts and additional resources along the southern border, illegal traffic has increasingly turned to the northern border as a means of illegally entering the United States.

The constant flow of UDAs passing through the border areas also threatens public lands, historical structures, and endangered species. Vehicles used by smugglers are continuously being abandoned in National Parks and other natural and sensitive areas. Dealing with the detrimental effects of UDAs is becoming an ever-increasing burden on Federal and state land managers, private landowners, as well as the USBP. UDAs have trampled vegetation, left litter, and abandoned vehicles throughout the entire border region.

Furthermore, many UDAs attempt to enter the U.S. through harsh environments and dangerous conditions. Many areas of the border are vast, undeveloped areas, which represent a danger to the UDAs from exposure to extremely high temperatures in the summer and below freezing temperatures in the winter. USBP agents have been increasingly responsible for rescuing UDAs attempting to illegally enter the U.S. who have been subjected to heatstroke, snake bites, dehydration, hypothermia, or have simply become lost. Much of the international border is defined by rivers and other waterbodies which appear to be passable, but UDAs may become swept away in the current or even drown while trying to cross these waters. Detection of UDAs, before they gain access to these harsh environments, will reduce the number of injuries and help to prevent loss of life.

#### **1.4 Scope of Analysis**

RVS systems have become an integral part of the detection process and greatly enhanced the USBP's ability to apprehend illegal entrants. RVS systems can be used separately or in combination with several types of systems or with other, more routine, enforcement actions (i.e., patrols). However, to be most effective, or for maximum optimization, RVS systems need to be utilized in conjunction with other infrastructure and resources. The installation of RVS systems has enhanced border enforcement efforts by optimizing the USBP ability to detect activity along the borders, determine when enforcement efforts are necessary to prevent illegal activities, and assisted in the apprehension process by identifying potentially dangerous settings for USBP agents.

RVS systems are one component of INS's Integrated Surveillance Intelligence Systems (ISIS) Program. The ISIS program recently has become an integral part of the detection process, thereby enhancing USBP agents' ability to detect and apprehend illegal entrants. RVS systems have become a powerful tool in the detection and apprehension of UDAs and illegal drug traffickers. There are no impacts from the use of ISIS components except for the installation of RVS systems and associated equipment. Consequently, INS and USBP elected to prepare this PEA to determine the potential impacts of RVS systems.

The PEA study area is defined by the six USBP Sectors in the Western Region of INS which share an international border. The study area will hereafter be referred to as the Region of Influence (ROI) and is defined by the area potentially affected by the alternatives described later in this document. Since the INS defines its operational areas of control by region, the ROI was limited to the Western Region of INS in order to discuss impacts in greater detail. While the sectors extend well north (California and Arizona) and south (Washington, Idaho, and Montana) of the border areas, over 99 % of USBP operation/activities are located within 50 miles of the borders and RVS systems are normally installed in proximity to the borders. Therefore, the ROI is further limited to those counties along the U.S./Canadian and U.S./Mexico borders which share an international border. Those counties that share an international border in the ROI will be listed under the USBP Sector descriptions in Section 1.5.

All readily available previous NEPA documents were reviewed during the development of this document to identify potential issues or comments received regarding RVS systems. Those documents which addressed RVS systems and guided the development of this document are included in the reference section. This PEA identifies all the RVS systems expected to be installed in the Western Region of INS over the next 10 years, in an attempt to avoid the misperception of piecemealing. In addition, the PEA defines the method by which future site-specific RVS systems will be analyzed.

## **1.5 Overview of the Western Region USBP Sectors**

The Western Region of INS contains seven USBP Sectors that are responsible for illegal migrant and drug traffic along the U.S./Canadian and U.S./Mexico borders. The Livermore Sector does not contain international borders and does not currently anticipate the installation of RVS systems; therefore, it will not be further discussed in this document. Due to the differences between the Canadian and Mexican borders, they will be discussed separately. The following subsections present an overview of the U.S./Canadian and U.S./Mexico borders and the respective USBP Sectors, which control the borders.

### **1.5.1 U.S./Canadian Border – Western Region**

The U.S./Canadian border is the 3,987-mile long international boundary between the United States and Canada. The states of Washington, Idaho, and Montana and the Canadian Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta define the northern border of the INS Western Region. The Western Region northern border comprises approximately 420 miles (11%) of the total northern border (excluding Alaska). Land use along the northern border is a mix of urban, agricultural, range, prairies, mountains, riverine, lake, and other land uses. The northern border is a land border in Washington, Idaho, and Montana with the exception of those areas around Puget Sound in western Washington.

The USBP further defines the entire U.S. northern border into operational USBP Sectors: Blaine, Spokane, Havre, Grand Forks, Detroit, Buffalo, Swanton, and Holton Sectors all of which are responsible for controlling illegal trans-boundary activity. The Blaine and Spokane Sectors, which comprise the northern border in the Western Region of INS, will be discussed in the following sections.

### 1.5.1.1 Blaine Sector



The Blaine Sector is responsible for the western one-half of the State of Washington, and most of the State of Oregon. The Blaine Sector is a unique sector in that much of the border is under the management of Federal and state resource agencies including the Department of the Interior's North Cascades

National Park, Olympic National Park, Native American Reservations, and national forests. USBP activities within the sector are responsible for patrolling diverse operational environments including agriculture, urban areas, forestlands, the Cascade Mountain Range, and areas around the numerous bays and sounds. The Blaine Sector includes 249 miles (6%) of the total northern border. The western edge of the sector is the Pacific Ocean. The northern boundary of the sector follows the Washington State Line. The eastern border of the sector is the Pacific Crest Trail along the Cascade Mountain Range. The Blaine Sector is composed of 19 Washington counties and 29 Oregon counties (111,844 square miles). There are currently six USBP stations in the sector that are responsible for enforcement of the international border and three POEs. Washington counties within the sector which will be addressed in this PEA are Clallam, Jefferson, San Juan, Island, Kitsap, Pierce, King, Snohomish, Skagit, and Whatcom. These counties are included because they share the U.S./Canadian Border through Puget Sound and may be evaluated for the use of RVS systems.

### 1.5.1.2 Spokane Sector



The Spokane Sector is responsible for the eastern half of Washington, the panhandle and eastern half of Idaho, and portions of western Montana. The Spokane Sector is relatively undeveloped except for some larger communities away from the border.

USBP activities, within the sector, are responsible for patrolling diverse operational environments including agriculture, small urban areas, rangeland, and the Cascade and Bitterroot Mountain Ranges. The Spokane Sector includes approximately 350 miles (9%) of the total northern border. The

western edge of the sector is the Pacific Crest Trail along the Cascade Mountain Range. The northern boundary of the sector follows the Washington, Idaho, and Montana State Lines. The Spokane Sector is composed of four eastern Washington counties, six counties in northeastern corner of Oregon, 24 counties in the western half of Idaho, and 11 counties in Montana (87,500 square miles). Currently there are eight USBP stations in the sector and 11 POEs. Counties, which will be addressed in this PEA, are Okanogan, Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille counties, Washington; Boundary County, Idaho; and Lincoln and Flathead counties, Montana.

### **1.5.2 U.S./Mexico Border – Western Region**

The southern border is the 1,908-mile long international border between the United States and Mexico. The U.S. states of California and Arizona and the Mexican states of Baja California and Sonora define the border in the Western Region, comprising approximately 420 miles (22%) of the total southern border. Land use along the southern border is a mix of urban, agricultural, range, desert, mountains, riverine, lake, and other land uses. The INS Western Region southern border except for a small area near Yuma, Arizona where the Colorado River forms the international border.

The USBP further defines the U.S. southern border into nine operational sectors: San Diego, El Centro, Yuma, Tucson, El Paso, Marfa, Del Rio, Laredo, and McAllen (see Figure 1-2). The four sectors (San Diego, El Centro, Yuma, and Tucson) that comprise the southern border in the Western Region will be discussed in the following subsections.

#### **1.5.2.1 San Diego Sector**



The San Diego Sector is responsible for the international border in San Diego County. USBP activities within the sector are responsible for patrolling diverse operational environments including large urban areas, estuaries, mountains, and desert. The San Diego sector includes 66 miles (3%) of the total southern border. The western edge of the sector is the Pacific Ocean. The southern boundary of the sector is the California State Line and the eastern boundary is the San

Diego/Imperial County line. The San Diego Sector is composed of San Diego County and portions of Orange and Riverside counties (6,888 square miles). There are currently seven USBP stations in the sector and three POEs in the sector.

### 1.5.2.2 El Centro Sector



The El Centro Sector is responsible for the international border in western Imperial County California. USBP activities within the sector are responsible for patrolling diverse operational environments including the area around the Salton Sea, rangelands, and mountainous environments. The El Centro Sector includes

47 miles (2%) of the total southern border. The western edge of the El Centro Sector is the intersection of San Diego and Imperial counties. The southern boundary follows the California State Line and the eastern edge of the sector is the Algodones Sand Dunes. The El Centro Sector is composed of portions of Imperial, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties (22,183 square miles). There are presently three USBP stations in the sector, two of which (El Centro and Calexico) are responsible for enforcement of the international border. Currently, there are two POEs in the sector. Imperial County is the only county in the El Centro Sector which shares an international border.

### 1.5.2.3 Yuma Sector



The Yuma Sector is responsible for the international border in southeastern Imperial County, California and Yuma County, Arizona. USBP activities within the sector are responsible for patrolling diverse operational environments including desert and urban areas, rangeland, riverine, and lake

environments. The Yuma Sector includes 118 miles (6%) of the total southern border. The western edge of the Yuma Sector is the Algodones Sand Dunes in California. The southern boundary follows the California and Arizona State Lines. The eastern boundary is the line dividing the Yuma and Pima counties. The Yuma Sector is composed of three Arizona counties, portions of two California counties, and three counties in Nevada



(76,000 square miles). There are presently three USBP stations in the sector, of which two stations (Yuma and Wellton) are responsible for enforcement of the international border. There are three legal POEs in the sector. Counties which share an international border in the Yuma Sector are Imperial County, California and Yuma County, Arizona.

#### **1.5.2.4 Tucson Sector**



The Tucson Sector encompasses all counties in southern Arizona except for Yuma, La Paz and Mojave and is responsible for 261 miles of the U.S./Mexico border. USBP activities within the sector are responsible for patrolling diverse operational environments including agricultural valleys urban areas, rangeland and mountainous environments. Large portions of the Tucson Sector are under the management of Federal and state resource agencies including Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Bombing Range, Fort Huachuca, and the Tohono O’odham Indian Nation. The Tucson Sector includes 261 miles (15%) of the total southern border. The western edge of the Tucson Sector is the line dividing Yuma and Pima counties. The southern boundary of the sector follows the Arizona State Line. The eastern boundary is the Arizona/New Mexico State Line. The Tucson Sector is composed of 12 Arizona counties (90,623 square miles). All eight USBP stations in the sector are responsible for enforcement of the international border. There are four legal POEs in the Tucson Sector. Counties which share an international border in the Tucson Sector are Pima, Santa Cruz, and Cochise counties.

#### **1.6 Applicable Environmental Statutes and Regulations**

This EA was prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Fort Worth District, in accordance with, but not limited to the NEPA; Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended; the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended; the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974, as amended; Executive Order (E.O.) No. 11593, “Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment”; E.O. No. 11988, “Floodplain Management”; E.O. No. 11990, “Protection of Wetlands”; E.O. No. 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites”; E.O. No. 13045,

“Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks”; and E.O. No. 12898 “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice.” Table 1-1 summarizes the pertinent environmental requirements that guided the development of this EA.

**Table 1-1  
Applicable Environmental Statutes and Regulations**

<b>Federal Statutes</b>
Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974
Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended
Clean Water Act of 1977, as amended
Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended
Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1972
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended
Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1980
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
<b>Executive Orders, Memorandums, etc.</b>
Floodplain Management (E.O. 11988) of 1977
Protection of Wetlands (E.O. 11990) of 1977
Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice to Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations (E.O. 12898) of 1994
Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks (E.O. 13045) of 1997
Protection of Migratory Birds & Game Mammals (E.O. 11629) of 2001
Indian Sacred Sites (E.O. 13007) of 1996
Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (E.O. 13175) of 2000
Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments (Presidential Memorandum) of 1994

## **1.7 Report Organization**

This PEA is organized into nine major sections including this section. Section 2.0 will describe the alternatives being considered. Section 3.0 will describe the affected environment of the ROI. Section 4.0 will discuss the environmental consequences of implementing the viable alternatives. Section 5.0 will discuss the cumulative impacts and other proposed projects and Section 6.0 will discuss the proposed environmental design measures. Sections 7.0, 8.0, and 9.0 present public involvement, references cited in the

document, and a list of the persons involved in the preparation of this document, respectively. Standard designs of RVS systems are discussed in Appendix A.

Appendix B includes a list of all National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed properties in the counties comprising the ROI. Appendix C provides a list of the common and scientific name of plants and animals used in this document. Appendix D includes a farmland conversion impact rating form. Appendix E includes supporting documents of the public involvement program such as the notices of availability published in local newspapers, and a summary of the comments received during the public comment period.

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*SECTION 2.0  
ALTERNATIVES*



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## **2.0 ALTERNATIVES**

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The alternatives considered in this PEA were based on the mission of the USBP to protect the international borders through the detection, apprehension, and deterrence of illegal entrant and smugglers into the United States. The primary focus of the proposed action is the detection of illegal activity along the border. The four alternatives considered during the preparation of this PEA include: (1) No Action, (2) Expanded use of RVS systems within the Western Region – the Proposed Action Alternative, (3) Increased Aerial Reconnaissance/Operations, and (4) Increased Workforce. With the exception of the No Action Alternative, the alternatives provide different means of increasing the USBP's capabilities of detecting illegal entry and smuggling along the borders.

Under the No Action Alternative, the USBP would continue its current management practices with limited use of available technology. Illegal entrants would be less likely to be detected and apprehended. USBP agents and illegal entrants would continue to be exposed to potentially dangerous situations. Continuous surveillance of the border would be limited by available workforce and adverse weather conditions under the No Action Alternative. Efforts to protect biological and cultural resources would be considerably less effective or even futile without the detection and deterrence capabilities of the proposed RVS systems.

The type and magnitude of the impacts associated with each alternative would vary. Each alternative is discussed in more detail in the following subsections. A detailed description of the known and expected impacts associated with each of the alternatives is presented in Chapter 4 of this PEA.

### **2.1 Operational Criteria**

Each alternative, as well as the No Action Alternative, has been evaluated using the programmatic objective, with respect to associated environmental consequences. Programmatic operational criteria, in general, include important design, location, or construction features that may affect the degree to which the alternative can satisfy the project needs and objectives. Operational criteria relevant to the needs and objectives of the proposed action, include:

- Provide continuous 24-hour surveillance;
- Facilitate rapid response time to operational and emergency situations;
- Minimize exposure of USBP agents to the elements and unknown and potentially dangerous conditions; and
- Maximize use of existing USBP agent workforce.

Environmental factors, in general, are those conditions that must be met to minimize potential adverse impacts to the environment or socioeconomic resources. For analysis of the proposed action based upon environmental criteria, this EA will evaluate the potential impacts upon endangered species and land, air, water, cultural, and biological resources.

## **2.2 No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the USBP would continue its current enforcement strategies with limited use of available technology. This alternative would not allow for the expansion of the USBP's RVS program and would eliminate all proposed RVS system installation. This alternative would, however, allow any normal maintenance and operation requirements associated with existing systems to continue. Even though this alternative would reduce unavoidable impacts and irretrievable losses of resources, it would greatly hinder the USBP's capability to detect illegal activity along the borders and their ability to fulfill their mission.

The No Action Alternative would not provide continuous surveillance of the borders and would not minimize the exposure of USBP agents and UDAs to potentially dangerous conditions. Additionally, the No Action Alternative limits the use of technology and does not enhance the USBP's detection process. The alternative to using technological systems in the detection process involves the use of USBP agents at observation points to detect illegal activity along the border. Limiting the use of technology in the detection process (i.e., RVS systems) does not maximize the effective use of existing USBP agent workforce. This alternative does not facilitate rapid response time because USBP command centers would not have access to the real-time video provided by RVS systems and would, therefore, have a limited understanding of the current situation in the field. Without the aid of the real-time video provided by RVS systems, USBP

command centers must rely on radio communications to dispatch USBP agents, apprehend UDAs/drug smugglers, and deter illegal activities.

Without the deployment of RVS systems, the USBP would continue to employ existing tactics for detecting illegal activities that rely upon and are limited by available workforce. Illegal entries into the U.S. would continue at current levels or increase. UDAs and smugglers would circumvent areas where RVS systems are already in use and continue to degrade the border environments. As the number of illegal entrants continue or increase, the USBP agents would be forced to increase the intensity of their efforts and enlarge the area they require for apprehending them. As the entry attempts and consequent enforcement activities increase, biological and cultural resources would continue to be adversely impacted throughout the border regions.

The constant flow of UDAs passing through the U.S.-Mexico border area also threatens public lands, historical structures, and endangered species. Vehicles used by smugglers are continuously being abandoned in National Parks and other natural and sensitive areas. For example in the Tucson Sector, UDAs have trampled vegetation and left litter, abandoned vehicles and deposited human excrement in an area that extends from the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Guadalupe Canyon in the southeast corner of Arizona to the U.S. Forest Service's (USFS) Coronado National Memorial south of Sierra Vista (Arizona Daily Star 2000). The following description was taken from a letter written by James Bellamy, Superintendent at the Coronado National Memorial to Senator Jon Kyl on June 20, 2000.

*"This activity [UDA invasion into protected areas] has significantly impacted park resources. Human foot traffic has created several trails the width of one-lane roads. The large numbers of people have destroyed vegetation, exposed bare ground, eroded deep hillsides, and caused scars that will take years to heal. Smaller trails cover some parts of the park like spider webs. Litter covers the ground in many places, particularly plastic water bottles, food containers, discarded clothing and blankets. Conditions are very unsanitary in many places due to the amount of feces and toilet paper."*



The No Action Alternative will allow this pattern to continue and result in continued and increased degradation of the border regions without the deployment of RVS systems to aid the USBP in the detection and apprehension process.

### **2.3 Proposed Action**

The Proposed Action involves the expanded use of RVS systems in the Western Region of INS. In addition, the Proposed Action includes the operation and maintenance of existing and proposed RVS systems.

The expanded use of RVS systems would greatly enhance the USBP's ability to detect illegal activities along the border by providing 24-hour surveillance capabilities of remote and rugged locations along the border. RVS systems would provide a force multiplier that would allow fewer agents to be committed to detecting illegal activity and therefore create additional workforce that is available for apprehending UDAs and drug traffickers. It is believed that once RVS systems have been effectively deployed along the borders and apprehensions increase, RVS systems will serve as an additional deterrence to illegal traffic and reduce the volume of UDAs and smugglers attempting to cross the borders. This alternative would also prevent UDA traffic from the dangerous conditions that face one trying to enter the country illegally and protect USBP agents from potentially dangerous situations. Even though this alternative would have unavoidable impacts and irretrievable losses of resources, it would greatly enhance the operational effectiveness and aid the USBP's mission to gain and maintain control the border. This alternative would also enhance the ability of the USBP to detect and apprehend illegal entrants in proximity of the border and therefore result in less trans-border traffic and fewer enforcement actions outside the immediate border vicinity; thus, the Proposed Action would indirectly protect resources that would otherwise be lost to continual UDA and drug smuggling traffic.

Approximately 459 RVS systems are currently anticipated to be installed in the Western Region over the next 10 years. It should be noted that this number is a planning level analysis and the actual number of RVS systems required will vary depending upon enforcement strategies and their function will continually be evaluated on a site specific basis. Additional relay towers may be required to transmit signals between the RVS systems and the USBP stations monitoring them; however, these relay towers would

require separate NEPA analysis. The number and location of relay towers is dependent upon site-specific terrain and other line-of-sight features. Standard designs and dimensions of typical RVS systems are discussed in Appendix A.

This alternative would provide for the installation of the proposed RVS systems within the process and guidelines identified in this document. During the evaluation and approval process for each RVS system installation, separate clearance procedures required by the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) will be undertaken, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), respectively. The site selection criteria and environmental compliance must be met before installation or operational activities begin. Site-specific RVS system installation could proceed under the NEPA coverage provided in the PEA, after the environmental compliance process is completed.

### **2.3.1 RVS Installation Process**

The following paragraphs will outline the RVS installation process that will be used to identify and evaluate site-specific locations. Only those locations where no significant environmental issues are discovered would be covered under this process. In locations where potential significant environmental issues are found, an Environmental Assessment or other NEPA documentation, tiered from this PEA, will be necessary. In locations where RVS systems will be mounted on existing structures, a cultural resources evaluation will be necessary to evaluate the existing structures relative to their historic significance.

#### **2.3.1.1 RVS System Site Selection Criteria**

The general area of the potential RVS sites will be determined based upon the known presence of illegal entry and activities, amount of time normally required to respond to the area, and the juxtaposition with extant systems to ensure that optimum surveillance capabilities would be provided. Site-specific locations would be selected based upon several criteria including proximity to existing roads and power sources, ability to obtain lease or right-of-entry, and topography. The following site selection criteria define the operational criteria through which specific locations for RVS installation will be identified.

1. Tactical Relevance -a location along the border from which satisfactory video coverage of the area to be monitored is possible. Tactical relevance also includes the site's relationship to known illegal entry routes and activities. Topography is the major factor in determining a site's tactical relevance.
2. Technical Capacity -the ability to transmit a signal to a relay station or the command center operating the RVS system. Local topography determines a site's technical capacity. RVS systems are generally operated as a system where signals are relayed between RVS sites and ultimately transmit the signal to a USBP command center.
3. Site Access – ingress and egress to the site should be evaluated for minimization of impacts.
4. Power Source Accessibility/Type
  - a. Solar -is the preferred power source when overhead utilities are not available in proximity to the site. Solar powered systems may include propane generators or wind power as a backup power system. Solar powered systems are severely limited by geographic location and other engineering constraints.
  - b. Above Ground/Overhead Utility Lines -are the preferred power source when local electrical grids are available in proximity to a given location.
  - c. Trenching/Underground Utility Lines -can be used in limited applications where overhead utilities may cause visual impacts; however, environmental impacts are greater.
5. Site Selection
  - a. Necessary Ground Disturbance -locations where the least amount of ground disturbance (i.e., associated roads, structures) are the preferred locations for RVS systems.
  - b. Surrounding Land Use –surrounding land use should be evaluated in order to minimize impacts to existing land uses.
  - c. Land Ownership –support and permission from landowners must be obtained if sites are located on private property.
  - d. Property Acquisition Costs -some properties are less desirable due to their high cost or the unwillingness of property owners to sell the property.

In reviewing previous NEPA documents, several common environmental factors that became an important part of the decision-making process were identified. Common factors to be considered include, but are not limited to:

- Absence of cultural resources
- Absence of threatened and endangered species
- Aesthetics/visual impact
- Proximity of construction to wetlands or water bodies
- Public opinion

Once specific locations are identified using the above-mentioned site selection criteria, a project environmental review checklist (described below) will be completed for each site to identify potential impacts to resources in the area.

### **2.3.1.2 Project Environmental Review Checklist**

The objective of the project environmental review checklist is to identify all potential impacts to resources from proposed RVS installations on a site-specific basis. The project environmental review checklist (Exhibit 1) is included at the end of Chapter 2. The project environmental review checklist would be completed for each site proposed for RVS system installation, after site-specific locations have been identified through the site selection criteria. An interdisciplinary team of environmental professionals would complete the project environmental review checklist with approval by the INS Western Region Office. In addition to the project environmental review checklist, agency coordination and surveys of the sites would be performed. Site surveys for impacts to resources would include, but are not limited to, threatened, endangered, or other sensitive species; unique and sensitive areas; vegetation; wetlands; archaeological and cultural resources; and hazardous materials. This information will be incorporated into an abbreviated EA that will be tiered from this document. The completed project environmental review checklist, the results of the site-specific surveys, and agency coordination letters will also be included as appendices to the abbreviated EA.

Further NEPA documentation (i.e., a Supplemental EA, EA, or Environmental Impact Statement) would be required to address any substantial impacts discovered during the completion of the project environmental review checklist or during the site-specific surveys.

### **2.3.1.3 Abbreviated EA**

The abbreviated EA would include the number of sites evaluated and their location, completed project environmental review checklist, agency coordination letters, and a summary of the findings of the site-specific surveys. Upon approval of the abbreviated EA, RVS system installation would begin for those locations covered under this process assuming no potential significant environmental issues are identified.

## **2.4 Alternatives Considered But Eliminated From Further Consideration**

### **2.4.1 Increased Aerial Reconnaissance/Operations Alternative**

Under this alternative, increased aerial reconnaissance would involve the use of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft for surveillance of the border. INS uses fixed-wing

aircraft and helicopters to perform reconnaissance and detection operations as well as to support ground patrols.

This alternative was eliminated from further consideration because it does not satisfy the purpose and need of the project, specifically a 24-hour, all weather system for detection of illegal activities. Aerial reconnaissance/operations require highly skilled pilots, cannot be used on a 24-hour per day basis, and cannot operate under all weather conditions. Aerial reconnaissance/operations also have limited detection capabilities in areas such as deep ravines, at nighttime, and in thick vegetation.

Aerial reconnaissance/operations are also limited over or near military installations, national parks and wilderness areas, and near commercial airports. The Federal Aviation Administration and/or the Department of Defense impose flight restrictions on USBP operations on missions over or near their facilities. Aerial reconnaissance/operations have also restricted flight patterns near endangered species or other sensitive wildlife habitats, at nighttime, or over Indian reservations or other sacred cultural sites.

This alternative does not provide an adequate alternative to the entire Western Region of INS; however, aerial reconnaissance/operations have proven to be an effective border enforcement strategy in some areas of the border. For example, aerial operations have proven highly effective in areas of the desert southwest where the open terrain, low growing vegetation, and sandy soils allow UDAs and signs of other illegal border traffic to be easily recognized from aircraft. Additionally, aerial reconnaissance/operations have become invaluable to USBP agents and UDAs for performing Search and Rescue (SAR) missions and during vehicle pursuits. Due to their effectiveness in given situations and specific areas of the border, increasing aerial reconnaissance/operations may be an effective solution in given areas or to meet the purpose and need of other INS activities.

#### **2.4.2 Increased Workforce Alternative**

Another alternative that was considered during the preparation of this PEA was to increase the workforce and thereby increasing patrol efforts as an alternative to RVS systems. The sites that would be selected for RVS installation are considered high intensity areas for illegal entries; thus, an alternative to the RVS system would be to station additional USBP agents at each of these sites to observe activities and detect

any potential illegal entry efforts. USBP agents would have to be stationed at these sites 24 hours per day, seven days a week, in order to provide the same level of detection capabilities as the RVS system. Such efforts would require an enormous commitment of resources and would demand an increase of about 2,295 agents (assuming it would require approximately five agents to monitor an area equal to that which one RVS system can monitor) to obtain an equal level of effectiveness as the proposed RVS systems. The USBP agents would not be able to observe the same reaches as the RVS systems from the same locations due to trees, buildings, and local topography. Consequently, additional observation points would have to be established to provide the same coverage as the proposed RVS systems which would disturb additional areas along the border.

In addition, the purchase of large amounts of equipment would be necessary due to the fact that USBP agents and/or their vehicles would have to be equipped with infrared cameras or spotting scopes to allow night observations, or portable or permanent lights would need to be installed.

This alternative was not considered viable due to the increased workforce needs and additional equipment required to meet the same level of detection. The additional staff would not provide additional flexibility in a USBP station's enforcement strategy. Furthermore, authorization from the U.S. Congress would be required to employ the number of additional agents needed to substitute the proposed RVS systems.

## **2.5 Summary**

Four alternatives are evaluated in this PEA including: (1) No Action, (2) Expanded use of RVS systems within the Western Region – the Proposed Action Alternative, (3) Increased Aerial Reconnaissance/Operations, and (4) Increased Workforce. The Proposed Action and No Action alternatives will be carried forward for analysis. The Increased Aerial Reconnaissance/Operations and Increased Workforce Alternatives do not meet the purpose and need of this project and therefore will not be carried forward for analysis.

Table 2-1 presents a summary matrix of the selection criteria from each of the alternatives and how the alternatives satisfy these criteria. Table 2-1 demonstrates how

the proposed action meets all of the required operational criteria relative to the alternatives evaluated in this PEA. Table 2-2 presents a summary of impacts anticipated to occur with implementation of the No Action and Proposed Action Alternatives. The following paragraphs present a summary of each of the impacts and benefits of the Proposed Action and No Action Alternatives:

- No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the USBP would continue its current management practices with limited use of available technology. Illegal entrants would be less likely to be detected and apprehended. USBP agents and illegal entrants would continue to be exposed to potentially dangerous situations. Continuous surveillance of the border would be limited by available workforce and adverse weather conditions under the No Action Alternative. Efforts to protect biological and cultural resources would be considerable less effective or even futile without the detection and deterrence capabilities of the proposed RVS systems. The No Action Alternative would allow the continued degradation of the border environment that results from illegal foot and vehicle traffic. Without the proposed action, increases in this traffic would result in additional impacts to the physical, biological, and socioeconomic resources along the borders.

- Proposed Action Alternative

The proposed action would significantly reduce the illegal vehicle and foot traffic along the borders thereby protecting physical and biological resources as well as having indirect benefits to socioeconomic resources through a reduction in crime and associated social costs. The forward deployment of RVS systems would aid the USBP in detecting and apprehending UDAs and drug smugglers while providing deterrence to these illegal activities. The proposed action would enhance the capability of the USBP to detect illegal activities resulting in a reduced enforcement footprint. The effects of the proposed action include the loss of up to 26.3 acres of soils, vegetation, and wildlife habitat and their potential impacts to other resources. It is envisioned that many of the proposed RVS systems would be installed in previously disturbed areas, greatly reducing these impacts.

**Table 2-1. Summary and Comparison of Alternatives**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>No Action</b>	<b>Proposed Action</b>	<b>Increased Aerial Reconnaissance</b>	<b>Increased Workforce</b>
Provide 24-hour surveillance detection capabilities in compliance with IIRIRA	No	Yes	No	Somewhat
Minimize exposure of USBP agents to the elements and unknown and potentially dangerous conditions encountered during apprehensions	No	Yes	No	No
Facilitate rapid response time to operational and emergency situations	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maximize use of existing USBP agent workforce	No	Yes	Somewhat	No
Cost effective means of increasing the USBP's ability to detect UDAs and drug smugglers attempting to illegally enter the U.S.	No	Yes	Somewhat	No



**Table 2-2. Summary Impact Matrix.**

<b>Resource</b>	<b>Alternative</b>	
	<b>No Action</b>	<b>Proposed Action</b>
Soils	Potential adverse impacts from continued illegal traffic and consequent enforcement activities.	Removal of up to 26.3 acres of soils from future biological and agricultural production.
Cultural Resources	Potential damage to cultural resources particularly archaeological sites with shallow or surface deposits from continued illegal traffic.	No impacts are anticipated; however, impacts will be evaluated on a site-specific basis and addressed in subsequent tiered NEPA documents.
Water Resources	Potential adverse impacts to water resources, especially surface waters and wetlands from erosion and increased sedimentation rates caused by illegal foot traffic trails.	No impacts are anticipated; however, impacts will be evaluated on a site-specific basis and addressed in subsequent tiered NEPA documents.
Air Quality	Additional patrol activities could become necessary and exacerbate fugitive dust or hydrocarbon emissions as illegal traffic continues.	Minor, localized, and temporary impacts during construction and from limited use of generators as backup power sources.
Noise	No increases or decreases in ambient noise levels.	Temporary, insignificant increases in ambient noise levels during construction and during limited generator use.
Vegetation	Continued alteration of vegetation communities by UDAs cutting vegetation for shelter and fire, causing accidental wildfires, and trampling vegetation.	Removal of up to 26.3 acres of vegetation.

Table 2-2. Continued

Resource	Alternative	
	No Action	Proposed Action
Wildlife	Synergistic losses of wildlife habitat from alteration and trampling of vegetation.	Temporary displacement of some species and potential loss of limited numbers of small mammals, reptiles, and amphibians.
Threatened and Endangered Species	Potential impacts from cutting of vegetation for shelter and fire, through accidental wildfires, disturbance of nesting areas or breeding activities, through increased erosion, or trampling of threatened or endangered plant species.	No impacts are anticipated; however, impacts will be evaluated on a site-specific basis and addressed in subsequent tiered NEPA documents.
Unique and Sensitive Areas	Potential damage to unique and sensitive areas from illegal foot and vehicle traffic.	No impacts are anticipated; however, impacts will be evaluated on a site-specific basis and addressed in subsequent tiered NEPA documents.
Socioeconomic Resources	No impacts to land use or environmental justice. Continued social costs of illegal drug smuggling and continued exposure of USBP agents to dangerous situations.	Land use would change from existing uses to the proposed RVS systems. No impacts to health and human safety or environmental justice. Social benefits associated with a reduction in crime and drug smuggling.

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*Exhibit 1*  
*Project Environmental Review Checklist*



## Project Environmental Review Checklist

### PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name:

Site Name:

1. Station:
2. Point-of-Contact:

Project Location:

- a: General Location
- b: Latitude/Longitude/Elevation:
- c: Township, Range, and Section
- d: RVS design (pole, tower, mounted on existing structure)

Name, address, and telephone number of landowner:

Name, title, address, and telephone number of party preparing Project Environmental Review Checklist:

NAME

TITLE

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE NUMBER

SIGNATURE

\*\*\*NOTE\*\*\* This checklist is designed as a guidance document for identification of resource impacts to be used by:

- 1) USBP agents during the preliminary site selection process. The completed checklist is to be provided to the environmental contractor as evidence of the site selection process and to identify potential impacts requiring further investigation. This document is not intended to replace the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process or replace NEPA documentation of impacted resources; however, it is intended to be a tool to be used during the NEPA process; and
- 2) by the environmental contractor completing NEPA documentation of the project to ensure all potential resource impacts are identified and evaluated during the NEPA process.

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Explanations for all responses are provided on attached sheets.

<u>Issue Area</u>	<u>Potential Impact?</u>		
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Maybe</u>	<u>No</u>
<b>1. Geology, Soils and Topography.</b> <i>Will the proposed RVS installation result in:</i>			
a. A need for a large tower to provide line-of-sight with another RVS, U.S. Border Patrol station, or RVS command center.	___	___	___
b. The destruction, covering, or modification of any unique geologic or physical features?	___	___	___
c. The loss of unique soils or a contribution to wind or water erosion?	___	___	___
<b>2. Water Resources.</b> <i>Will the proposed RVS installation result in:</i>			
d. Changes in currents, flow, or circulation, or the course of direction of water movements, in either marine or fresh waters?	___	___	___
e. Changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or rate and amount of surface runoff?	___	___	___
f. Alterations to the course of flow of floodwaters, sediment deposition, or erosion?	___	___	___
g. Discharge into surface waters or in any alteration of surface water quality or quantity?	___	___	___
h. Change in the quality or quantity of groundwaters, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations?	___	___	___
i. Change in groundwater quality?	___	___	___
j. Disturbance in or in close proximity to wetlands (marshes, bogs, swamps, etc.) or other water bodies (rivers, streams)?	___	___	___
<b>3. Air Quality.</b> <i>Will the proposed RVS installation result in:</i>			
k. Air emissions or deterioration of ambient air quality during construction activities?	___	___	___
l. The creation of objectionable air quality during construction activities?	___	___	___
<b>4. Botanical Resources.</b> ***Informal consultation with the appropriate U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office and state wildlife agency must be submitted and will aid in the answers to the following questions.			
<i>Will the proposed RVS installation result in:</i>			
m. Destruction of threatened, endangered, or other sensitive plant species, or communities?	___	___	___
n. Reduction of the numbers or habitat of any rare, endangered, or otherwise sensitive species of plants?	___	___	___
o. Disturbance of any sensitive plant community or valuable tree specimens?	___	___	___

Issue Area	Potential Impact?		
	Yes	Maybe	No
p. Introduction of new species of plants into an area, or an impediment to the normal reproduction and growth of existing species?	___	___	___
q. Disturbance, destruction, loss or occur in close proximity to Federally designated critical habitat?	___	___	___
<b>5. Fish and Wildlife.</b> ***Informal consultation with the appropriate U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office and state wildlife agency must be completed and will aid in the answers to the following questions. <i>Will the proposed RVS installation result in:</i>			
r. Alteration or loss of fish, wildlife, or other aquatic habitat?	___	___	___
s. Change in the diversity of species, or numbers of any species of animals (mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fish, or insects)?	___	___	___
t. Reduction in the numbers or habitat of any endangered or otherwise sensitive species?	___	___	___
u. Introduction of a barrier to the migration or movement of species (wildlife corridor, fragment habitat)?	___	___	___
v. Disturbance of communal wildlife nesting areas? (rookery)	___	___	___
w. Loss of agave plants, illumination of or impacts to caves or abandoned mines, or necessitate lighting for listed bat species?	___	___	___
<b>6. Agriculture.</b> <i>Will the proposed RVS installation result in:</i>			
x. Reduction in acreage or production of any agricultural crop?	___	___	___
y. Reduction of agricultural activities, including cropping and grazing?	___	___	___
z. Loss of unique agricultural lands (e.g., prime farmland, Williamson Act lands)?	___	___	___
<b>7. Natural Resources.</b> <i>Will the proposed RVS installation result in:</i>			
aa. Visual/aesthetic impacts to wildlife viewing areas, wildlife management areas, national, state, or local parks, wildlife refuges, or other important wildlife areas?	___	___	___
<b>8. Cultural Resources.</b> ***Informal consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office and Federally Recognized Tribes must be submitted and will aid in the answers to the following questions. <i>Will the proposed RVS installation result in:</i>			
bb. Alteration, destruction, or construction within proximity of a prehistoric or historic archaeological resources/sites?	___	___	___
cc. Adverse physical or aesthetic effects to a prehistoric or historical building, structure, or object?	___	___	___
dd. A physical change, which would affect unique ethnic cultural values?	___	___	___

Issue Area	Potential Impact?		
	Yes	Maybe	No
ee. Visual/aesthetic impacts to any historic structures, buildings, national landmarks, historic districts, historical properties, or sacred/ religious Native American sites?	___	___	___
ff. Modification or construction near a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places, any structure greater than 50 yrs. old, or a cold war era building?	___	___	___
gg. Within proximity of lands used for religious or sacred uses?	___	___	___
<b>9. Land Use and General Plan Consistency.</b> <i>Will the proposed RVS installation result in:</i>			
hh. Conflicts with existing or surrounding land uses (zoning)?	___	___	___
ii. Conflicts with future planned land uses?	___	___	___
jj. Inconsistency with other land use policies?	___	___	___
<b>10. Recreation.</b> <i>Will the proposed RVS installation result in:</i>			
kk. Impact upon the quality or quantity of existing and future recreational opportunities?	___	___	___
<b>11. Aesthetics.</b> <i>Will the proposed RVS installation result in:</i>			
ll. Obstruction of any scenic vista or view open to the public, or will the proposed RVS installation result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view?	___	___	___
<b>12. Utilities.</b> <i>Will the proposed RVS installation result in:</i>			
mm. A need for construction of new access roads or upgrade of existing roads?	___	___	___
nn. A need for new overhead or underground utilities including powerlines?	___	___	___
<b>13. Hazardous Materials.</b> <i>Will the proposed RVS installation result in:</i>			
oo. A risk of exposure to hazardous substances (including, but not limited to oil, pesticides, chemicals or radiation) during construction?	___	___	___
<b>14. Infrastructure.</b> <i>Will the proposed RVS installation result in:</i>			
pp. A need for additional support facilities?	___	___	___
<b>15. Socioeconomic.</b> <i>Will the proposed RVS installation result in:</i>			
qq. Changes in the population, employment, housing, schools, commercial/industrial activities, security of the area?	___	___	___



**16. Mandatory Findings of Significance.** *Will the proposed RVS installation result in:*

	<u>Potential Impact?</u>		
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Maybe</u>	<u>No</u>
rr. Potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of major periods of the State's history or prehistory?	—	—	—
ss. Impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (A project may impact on two or more separate resources where the impact on each resource is relatively small, but where the effect of the total of those impacts on the environment is significant.)	—	—	—

EXPLANATION TO RESPONSES

**INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST**

Project:

Agency:

1. **Geology, Soils and Topography**
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
2. **Water Resources**
  - d.
  - e.
  - f.
  - g.
  - h.
  - i.
  - j.
3. **Air Quality**
  - k.
  - l.
4. **Botanical Resources**
  - m.
  - n.
  - o.
  - p.
  - q.
5. **Fish and Wildlife**
  - r.
  - s.
  - t.
  - u.
  - v.
  - w.
6. **Agriculture**
  - w.
  - x.
  - y.
  - z.
7. **Natural Resources**
  - aa.
8. **Cultural Resources**
  - bb.
  - cc.
  - dd.
  - ee.
  - ff.
  - gg.
9. **Land Use and General Plan Consistency**
  - hh.
  - ii.
  - jj.
10. **Recreation**
  - kk.

- 11. **Aesthetics**  
ll.
- 12. **Utilities**  
mm.  
nn.
- 13. **Hazardous Materials**  
oo.
- 14. **Infrastructure**  
pp.
- 15. **Socioeconomic**  
qq.
- 16. **Mandatory Findings of Significance**  
rr.  
ss.

**REGIONAL INS ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER REVIEW**

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I have reviewed the Project Environmental Review Checklist and the proposed project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEPA document should not be prepared.
  - Therefore, I recommend that a Categorical Exclusion be approved.
  - Therefore, I recommend that a Finding of No Significant Impact be prepared and forwarded to Headquarters for staffing.
  
- I have reviewed the Project Environmental Review Checklist and sufficient information regarding the potential impacts of the project is missing. Additional information or investigations are necessary before a determination regarding the applicability of a Categorical Exclusion can be made.
  
- I have reviewed the Project Environmental Review Checklist and the proposed project, individually and/or cumulatively **MAY** have a significant effect on the environment, and additional NEPA documents are required.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Last Updated 3/18/03

*SECTION 3.0*  
*AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT*



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### **3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT**

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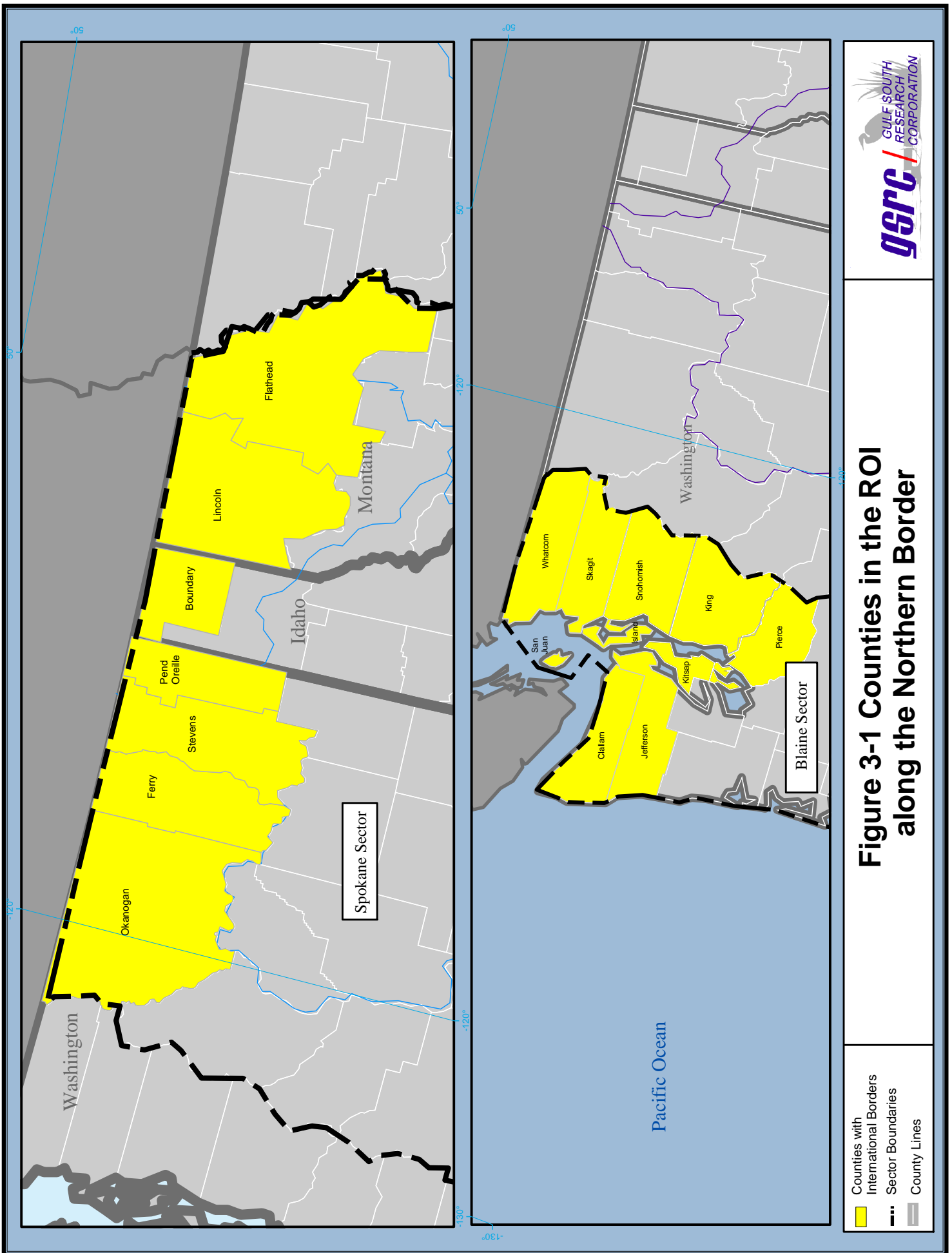
This PEA documents an analysis of potential impacts associated with a 10-year program to install RVS systems within the Western Region of INS. As a programmatic document, or planning level analysis, many precise details of the program are not known and are deferred to a later time when additional environmental compliance activities would be undertaken. Each location where RVS systems will be installed is part of an integrated program for addressing the purpose and need and therefore represents a Federal action requiring NEPA analysis.

At the present time, expanding the use of RVS systems in the Western Region includes the installation of up to 459 additional RVS systems over the next 10 years. It should be noted that this number is a planning level analysis and the actual number of RVS systems required will vary depending upon enforcement strategies and their function will continually be evaluated on a site specific basis. Additional relay towers may be required to transmit signals between the RVS systems and the USBP stations monitoring them; however, these relay towers would require separate NEPA analysis. The number and location of relay towers is dependent upon site-specific terrain and other line-of-sight features. Currently, the Western Region of INS is operating approximately 69 RVS systems with 32 in the Tucson Sector, 18 in the Yuma Sector, 18 in the El Centro Sector, and one in each of the San Diego and Blaine Sectors.

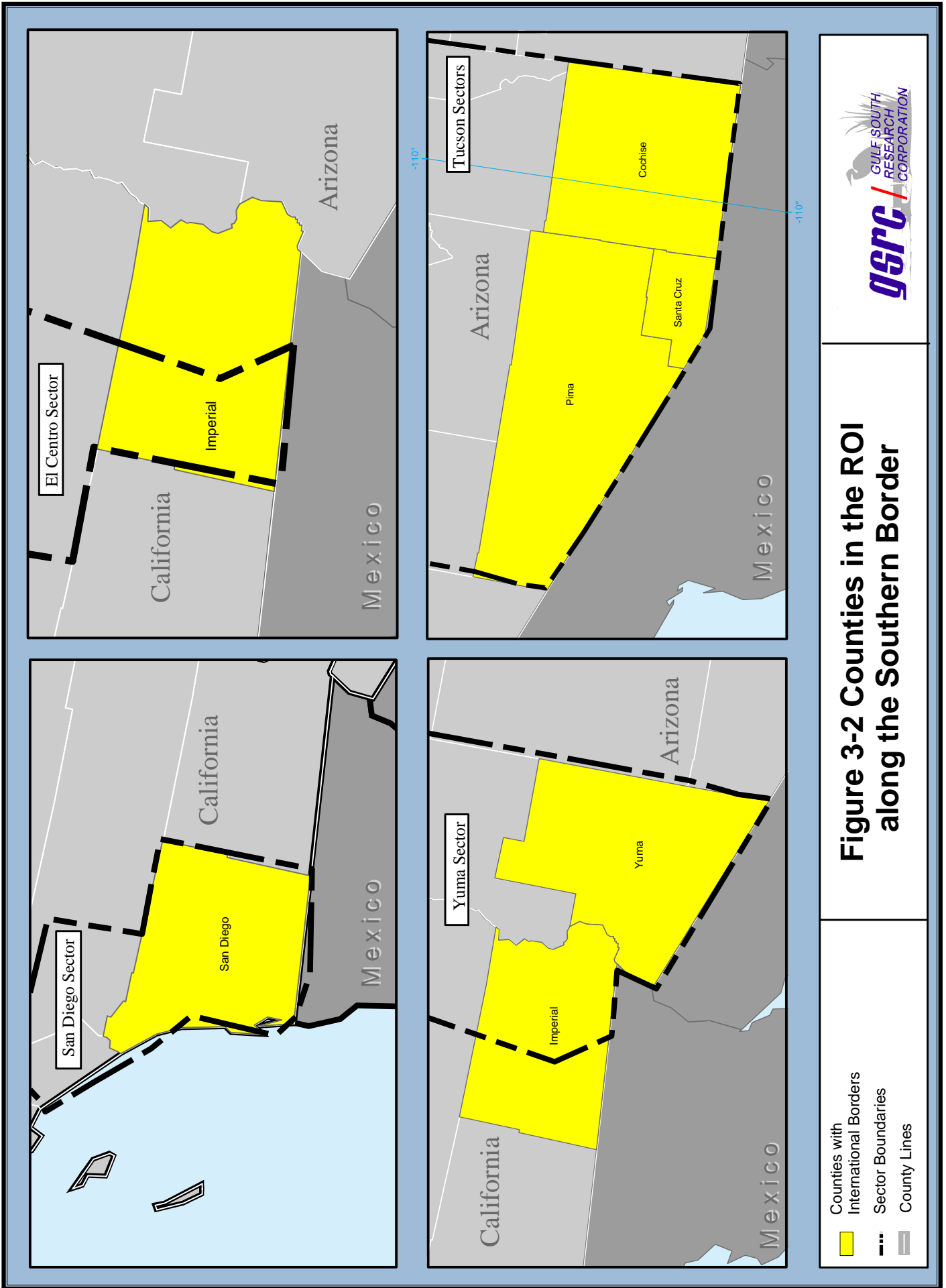
The Region Of Influence (ROI) for all alternatives includes those counties in the Western Region of INS that share an international border. More specifically, the ROI includes those counties illustrated in Figures 3-1 and 3-2 and listed by state in Table 3-1.

The potential for environmental effects vary by location and resource considered. An appropriate level of detail is reflected in the description of the different portions of the ROI and the affected environment for each resource.

Discussions in this chapter shall be limited to only those resources that could potentially be affected by USBP activities, as per CEQ guidance (40 CFR 1501.7). Therefore, discussions of resources such as geology, utilities, communications and climate will not be discussed.



**Figure 3-1 Counties in the ROI along the Northern Border**



**Figure 3-2 Counties in the ROI along the Southern Border**

- Counties with International Borders
- Sector Boundaries
- County Lines



**Table 3-1. States and Corresponding Counties within the ROI**

<b>States</b>	<b>Counties</b>	
<b>Washington</b>	Clallam Jefferson San Juan Island Kitsap Pierce King	Snohomish Skagit Whatcom Okanogan Ferry Stevens Pend Oreille
<b>Idaho</b>	Boundary	
<b>Montana</b>	Lincoln	Flathead
<b>California</b>	San Diego	Imperial
<b>Arizona</b>	Yuma Pima	Santa Cruz Cochise

### **3.1 Physical Resources**

#### **3.1.1 Soils**

Penn State’s Earth System Science Center (ESSC) has divided the United States into major land resource areas based on the dominant physical characteristic of land use, elevation, topography, climate, water, soils and potential vegetation. Five broad land resource regions were identified in the ROI, which include the Rocky Mountain Range and Forest Region; Northwestern Wheat and Range Region; Northwestern Forest, Forage, and Specialty Crop Region; California Subtropical Fruit, Truck, and Specialty Crop Region; and Western Range and Irrigated Region (Figure 3-3). A brief description of each land resource region is given in the following sections (Soil Information For Environmental Modeling and Ecosystem Management 2002).

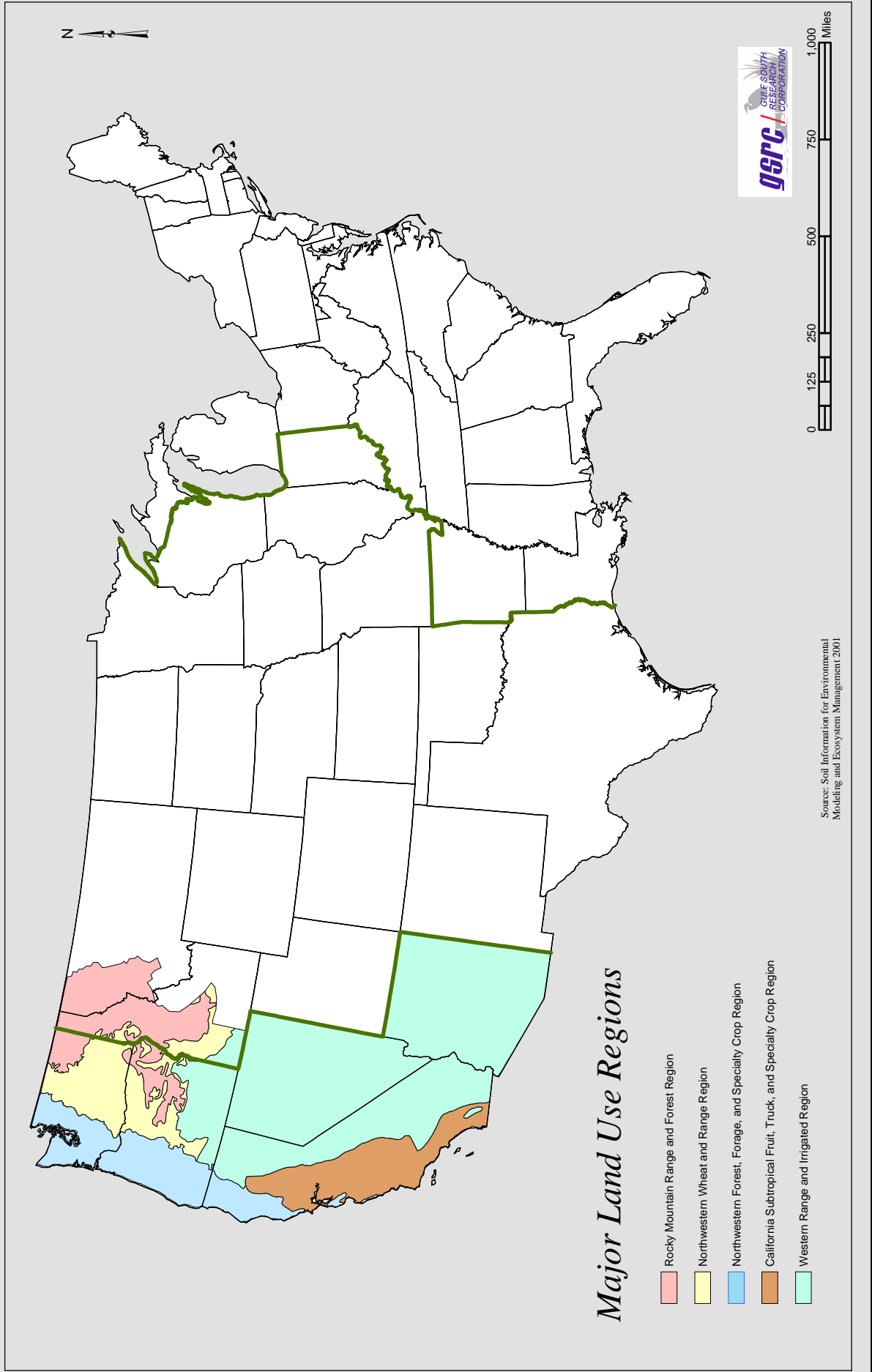
Most state Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Offices maintain more detailed soil surveys for planning purposes. These soil surveys include specific soil descriptions that characterize soils series present in very specific locations.

##### **3.1.1.1 Rocky Mountain Range and Forest Region**

The Rocky Mountain Range and Forest and Range Region include the areas from central Montana to western Washington. Rugged mountains are the dominant feature of this region, but there are some broad valleys and remnants of high plateaus. The average annual precipitation ranges from 19.7 to 40.4 inches in much of the region, but



**Figure 3-3 Major Land Resource Regions  
Within the INS Western Region**



is less than 9.8 inches in some valleys and 50.2 inches or more on some of the mountain peaks. The average annual temperature ranges from 35 to 50° F. The freeze-free period is 100 to 140 days in most valleys and basins, but it is 40 days or less in the high mountains where frost occurs every month of the year. Some of the highest mountains are covered by glaciers, and may be permanently frozen. The freeze-free period on foothills in the southern part is as long as 160 days.

Ustolls, Ochrepts, and Ustalfs are the dominant soil suborders in valleys and on lower mountain slopes. Ochrepts, Borolls, and Orthents are dominant soil suborders on upper mountain slopes and crests. The Orthents suborder and areas of rock outcrop are extensive on steep mountain slopes, and Fluvents and Aquolls suborders are located in valleys.

Grazing is the leading land use in the valleys and in the mountains, but lumbering is important in some of the forested mountain areas. Use of the land for recreation is important throughout this region. Irrigation is practiced in some of the valleys and dry farming in others. Grain and forage for livestock are the main crops. Beans, sugar beets, peas, and seed crops are also grown in places where soils, climate, and markets are favorable (Soil Information For Environmental Modeling and Ecosystem Management 2002).

### **3.1.1.2 Northwestern Wheat and Range Region**

This region includes only the north-central portion of Washington's border. This section of the state includes smooth to deeply dissected plains and plateaus, and a few mountain ranges. The average annual precipitation ranges from 9.8 to 22.6 inches in most of the region, but it is as low as 22.6 inches in some valleys and as much as 60 inches or more in some mountains. Summers are dry. The average temperature ranges from 44 to 50° F in most of the region. The freeze-free period ranges from 120 to 200 days, but it is shorter in the mountains.

Xerolls, Borolls, and Ochrepts soil suborders, derived mainly from loess, are dominant in most of the region. The Andepts suborder formed in materials consisting mostly of volcanic ash. Orthents suborders occur on steep slopes underlain by basalt and lava, while Fluvent suborders found on floodplains are important for agriculture.

Wheat grown by dry farming methods is the major crop in most of the region, but oats and peas are also important. Potatoes, sugar beets, beans, and forage crops are grown under irrigation along the Snake River in the eastern part of the region. Grazing is the major land use in the drier parts, especially in the west (Soil Information For Environmental Modeling and Ecosystem Management 2002).

#### **3.1.1.3 Northwestern Forest, Forage, and Specialty Crop Region**

The Northwestern Forest, Forage, and Specialty Crop Region encompass all of western Washington, along the Pacific Ocean. Steep mountains and narrow to broad, gently sloping valleys and plains characterize this region. The average annual precipitation ranges from 40.3 inches to 69.8 inches on average for most of the region, with higher amounts in isolated locations. This region remains dry most of the summer months. The average annual temperature ranges from 50 to 55° F in most of the region. The freeze-free period is more than 200 days in most valleys, and as long as 300 days along the coast in the southern portion of the region. The freeze-free period is less than 115 days in the mountains.

Umbrepts, Ochrepts, Humults, Xerults, Andepts, and Orthents are the principal soil suborders in the mountains and on uplands. Fluvents, Xerolls, Xeralfs, Aquolls, and Aquents suborders are extensive in the valleys.

The mountains of the region are heavily forested; consequently, lumbering is a major industry. Dairy farming is an important enterprise in the valleys that have abundant rainfall. Grain crops, grass and legume seeds, fruits, and horticultural specialties are grown extensively in the drier valleys.

#### **3.1.1.4 California Subtropical Fruit, Truck, and Specialty Crop Region**

The California Subtropical Fruit, Truck, and Specialty Crop Region is an area of low mountains and broad valleys, which have a long, warm growing season and low precipitation. The average annual precipitation ranges from 40.3 inches to less than 9.8 inches. Very little precipitation falls from late in April through October. The average annual temperature is 60 to 64 ° F in most of the region but is as low as 32 ° F at some of the higher elevations. The average freeze-free period is 230 to 270 days in much of the region, but it is 125 days or less in some of the higher mountains and more than 350 days in the valleys of the south portion of the region.

Xeralfs, Xererts, and Xerolls soil suborders are extensive on uplands and older terraces throughout the region, but Fluvents, Orthents, and Ochrepts suborders are located on floodplains and alluvial fans, which are the most important soils for agriculture. Many of the soils on floodplains and low terraces are affected by salts and must be skillfully managed for good crop production.

This region has a wide variety of crops and agricultural enterprises. Citrus fruits, other subtropical and tropical fruits, and nuts are major crops in the southern half of the region. Many kinds of vegetables, grown mainly under irrigation, are produced throughout the region. Rice, sugar beets, cotton, grain crops, and hay are also important crops. Dairy farming is a major enterprise near the large cities. Beef cattle production on feedlots and on range is also important to the region (Soil Information For Environmental Modeling and Ecosystem Management 2002).

#### **3.1.1.5 Western Range and Irrigated Region**

The Western Range and Irrigated Region includes lands from southwestern California through Arizona. This is a semi-desert to desert region of plateaus, plains, basins, and many isolated mountain ranges. The average annual precipitation is 9.8 inches or less in most of the plains and basins but more than 50 inches falls annually on some of the higher mountains. In the southern portion of the region, most of the precipitation falls as rain during the warm season, but elsewhere most of the precipitation falls during the cool season. In most of this region, the average annual temperature is 44 to 55° F, but it ranges from 36° F at the higher elevations in the north to more than 70° F in some of the lowlands in the south. The freeze-free period ranges from less than 90 days in the north and in some of the higher mountains, to more than 240 days in the southern portion of the region.

Orthids, Fluvents, Orthents, and Xererts are soil suborders found extensively on the plains and plateaus and in valleys throughout the region. Xerolls, Ochrepts, and Boralfs suborders occur on mountain slopes, while the Argids suborder occur on plains and in basins. The Orthents suborder occurs primarily on mountain slopes. Much of the land in this region is used for range, but irrigation is practiced in places where water is available and the soils are suitable. Feed crops for livestock are grown on much of the irrigated land while peas, beans, and sugar beets are common commercial crops.

### **3.1.1.6 Prime and Unique Farmland**

The Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1980 and 1995 requires identification of proposed actions that would affect any lands classified as prime or unique farmlands. The NRCS describes prime farmland as having the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, oilseed, and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor, and without intolerable soil erosion (7U.S.C. 4201(c)(1)(A)). Unique farmland is farmland other than prime farmland, that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops such as citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, fruits, and vegetables (7 U.S.C. 4201(c)(1)(B)). Additional farmland of statewide or local importance, is land identified by state or local agencies for agricultural use, but not of national significance (7 U.S.C. 4201(c)(1)(C)). The NRCS administers this act to preserve farmlands and reduce that rate at which farmlands are converted to non-agricultural uses. Coordination with local NRCS Offices is necessary to determine if a proposed action will affect any lands classified as prime or unique farmlands.

#### Summary of Procedures for Determining Prime Farmland

To determine if prime or unique farmlands are present in an area that may be affected by a proposed action, the following steps must be taken to ensure all guideline provisions are followed:

1. Consult with appropriate NRCS state office or U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) state land use committee chairperson for technical data and assistance. First, examine the NRCS Important Farmlands Inventory/Important Farmlands Maps (7 CFR Part 657.1). Then examine the NRCS statewide list of soil mapping units and results of standard soil surveys (7 CFR Part 657.4).
2. If the proposed action may have an adverse effect on a prime or unique farmland, then an environmental assessment should be prepared. If an EIS is to be prepared, the USDA should review the draft EIS.
3. Identify alternatives or appropriate mitigation measures.

### **3.1.2 Cultural Resources**

#### **3.1.2.1 Cultural Overview**

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 establishes the Federal government's policy to provide leadership in the preservation of historic properties and to administer Federally owned or controlled historic properties in a spirit of stewardship. The NHPA established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to advocate full consideration of historic values in Federal decision-making; review Federal programs and policies to promote effectiveness, coordination, and consistency with national preservation policies; and recommend administrative and legislative improvements for protecting our nation's heritage with due recognition of other national needs and priorities. In addition the NHPA also established the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) to administer national historic preservation program on the state level and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) on tribal lands where appropriate. The NHPA also establishes the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The NRHP is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation and protection. Properties listed in the Register include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. The National Park Service administers the NRHP.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires the USBP to identify and assess the effects of its actions on cultural resources. The USBP must consult with appropriate state and local officials, Indian tribes, and members of the public and consider their views and concerns about historic preservation issues when making final project decisions. The historic preservation review process mandated by Section 106 is outlined in regulations issued by the ACHP. Revised regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800), became effective January 11, 2001.

Several other important pieces of legislation include the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), along with Executive Order (EO) 13007 and EO 13175. NAGPRA mandates the USBP to summarize, inventory, and repatriate cultural items in the possession of or control of the Federal agency to lineal descendants or to culturally affiliated Federally recognized Indian tribes. The act also requires that certain procedures be followed when there is an intentional excavation of or an inadvertent discovery of cultural items. EO 13007 was issued on May 24, 1996 in order

to facilitate the implementation of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978. It specifically charges Federal agencies to: (1) accommodate, to the extent practical, American Indian access to and use of sacred sites by religious practitioners; (2) avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of sacred sites; and (3) to maintain the confidentiality of these sites. EO 13175 outlines the official U.S. government policy on consultation and coordination with American tribal governments. The order emphasizes formal recognition of the American Indian Tribes' status as...“domestic independent nations: that have entered into treaties with the U.S. guaranteeing their right to self government. It stipulates that this consultation would be done on a “government to government basis.”

Cultural resources consist of prehistoric and historic districts, sites, structures, artifacts, and any other physical evidence of human activities considered important to a culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons. Cultural resources are typically divided into three major categories: archaeological resources, architectural resources, and traditional cultural resources.

*Archaeological resources* are locations where prehistoric or historic activity measurably altered the earth or produced deposits of physical remains (e.g., arrowheads, bottles).

*Architectural resources* include standing buildings, dams, canals, bridges, and other structures of historic or aesthetic significance. Architectural resources generally must be more than 50 years old to be considered for inclusion in the NRHP. However, more recent structures, such as Cold War era resources, may warrant protection if they manifest “exceptional significance” or the potential to gain significance in the future.

*Traditional cultural resources* are resources associated with cultural practices and beliefs of a living community that are rooted in its history and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. Traditional resources may include archaeological resources, locations of historic events, sacred areas, sources of raw material used to produce tools and sacred objects, topographic features, traditional hunting or gathering areas, and native plants or animals.

Under Federal regulation, only significant cultural resources warrant consideration with regard to adverse impacts resulting from a Federal undertaking. Significant archaeological, architectural, and traditional resources include those that are eligible or recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The significance of Native American and Euroamerican archaeological resources is evaluated according to the criteria for eligibility to or inclusion to the NRHP as defined in 36 CFR 60.4 and in consultation with the SHPO. As established in the following criteria, the quality of significance is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that:

- a) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, or
- b) are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past, or
- c) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or
- d) have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Appendix B includes a list of all NRHP listed properties in the counties comprising the ROI along with the closest town. In addition to these resources, there can be properties and sites that are NRHP-eligible but are not listed on the NRHP as well as traditional cultural resources. It should also be noted that this list only represents known cultural resources and is not an exhaustive list of all cultural resources within the region. The NRHP is constantly being updated and revised with new properties routinely added.

### **3.1.2.2 The Section 106 Review Process**

The USBP must determine whether its undertaking could affect cultural resources in order to initiate the Section 106 review process. If there is no potential to affect historic properties, then the USBP has no further Section 106 obligations. If there is a potential that either known or unknown historic properties could be affected, then the USBP must identify the appropriate SHPO and/or THPO to consult with during the evaluation process. In addition, the USBP should also plan to involve the public, and identify other potential consulting parties such as the appropriate Federally recognized tribes that may claim a cultural affinity to the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Once that it has been determined that the USBP's undertaking could affect known or potential cultural resources, it is necessary to identify all cultural resources within the APE. As a result, the USBP would conduct reviews of background information, consult



with SHPO/THPO as well as others, seek information from knowledgeable parties, and conduct additional studies as necessary. Often these efforts would include a standing structures survey and archaeological survey of the area in order to identify potential cultural resources that may be impacted. Cultural resources that are identified are evaluated against the National Park Service's published criteria outlined above in order to determine if they are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. If the USBP finds that no potentially eligible or eligible cultural resources are present or affected it then provides documentation to the SHPO/THPO and, barring any objections, proceeds with its undertaking. If potentially eligible or eligible cultural resources are present then the USBP will proceed to assess possible adverse impacts

The USBP, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, makes an assessment of potential adverse effects on the identified cultural resources based on the criteria found in the ACHP's regulations. Potential adverse impacts may include but are not limited to:

- physical destruction or damage
- alteration inconsistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (see [www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/secstan1.htm](http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/secstan1.htm) for more information)
- relocation of the property
- change in the character of the property's use or setting
- introduction of incompatible visual, atmospheric, or audible elements
- neglect and deterioration
- transfer, lease, or sale out of Federal control without adequate preservation restrictions

If the SHPO and/or THPO agree that there will be no adverse effect, the USBP would proceed with the undertaking and any agreed upon conditions. If it is determined that there is an adverse effect the USBP would begin consultation to seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects.

The USBP would consult with the appropriate SHPO and/or THPO and others, who may include Indian tribes, local governments, permit or license applicants, and members of the public to resolve adverse effects to cultural resources. The ACHP may also participate in the consultation process. The consultation process usually results in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), which outlines the agreed-upon measures that the USBP would take to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects. If the MOA is

executed, the USBP would proceed with its undertaking under the terms of the MOA and the Section 106 process is complete.

### **3.1.2.3 Cultural History**

Prehistoric occupation in the United States is generally divided into three major periods that vary regionally: the Paleo-Indian Period, the Archaic Period, and, in the East and Midwest, the Woodland Period; in the West, the Formative Period, or the Fremont Period, and the Late Prehistoric Period; and in the South, the Woodland and Mississippian Periods. These periods are commonly subdivided into smaller temporal phases based on particular characteristics of the artifact assemblages encountered in each of the archeological regions of the United States. The prehistoric periods and corresponding phases are defined by the presence of particular diagnostic artifacts such as projectile points, certain types of pottery, and occasionally, particular site locations. For the Historic Period, documentary information more often is used to distinguish certain phases; nevertheless, particular artifacts also can be used to recognize certain historic affiliations (Moratto 1984; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; McGuire 1982; BLM 200; Aikens 1993)

#### Paleo-Indian

The nature and temporal position of the first people in the U.S. is a subject of debate. Most researchers contend that successive migrations occurred throughout the latter part of the Pleistocene, coinciding with global temperature drops that resulted in massive quantities of water being frozen. As the ice caps increased in size, sea levels dropped, exposing land bridges in the areas where the sea was the most shallow. One of these land bridges connected Alaska with Siberia across the Bering Strait. This land bridge has successively appeared and disappeared over the last 100,000 years as temperatures fluctuated. "Early man sites" or Pre-clovis sites in the New World (those defined as being occupied prior to 12,000 years ago) have been reported within the United States but are not wholly accepted. The Paleo-Indian people hunted large and small game and gathered wild edible plants for subsistence. Artifacts from this period include lanceolate, fluted spear points along with scrapers, graters, choppers, and knives chipped from stone (Moratto 1984; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; McGuire 1982; BLM 2000; Aikens 1993).

## Archaic

The cultural remains of Archaic people, post-Pleistocene foragers, are more common manifestations than those of Paleo-Indian populations. By about 8,000 B.C. a gradual change to a warmer, drier environment resulting in the extinction of many of the big game animals stimulated a change in adaptive strategies. This change in adaptive strategies is referred to as the Archaic Period, and was reflected in the tool content of these cultures. Grinding equipment for the processing of vegetal foods, roasting ovens, rock-lined hearths, a more restricted and perhaps more consistently scheduled pattern of mobility indicated by intensive repeated occupation at some sites, local resource usage, and a variety of notched stemmed projectile point-knives serve to differentiate Archaic complexes from those of the preceding Paleo-Indian Period. The Archaic Period also saw the utilization of a diverse array of modern species in diffuse foraging economies, along with a greater reliance on plant food resources. Faunal remains recovered from these sites included bones of fish, deer, turkey, squirrel, prairie chicken, raccoon, and other small game (Moratto 1984; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; McGuire 1982; BLM 2000; Aikens 1993).

## Late Prehistoric Period

The Late Prehistoric Period is identified in some areas of the southwest, particularly Texas and Colorado. The period is marked by the introduction of new technologies such as the bow and arrow along with continued population growth in the region. This period marked the transition from nomadic hunters and gatherers relying on wild plants and animals to a more sedentary people who practiced agriculture and lived in more hierarchical chiefdom societies. Agricultural remains include maize and typical archaeological remains include ceramic pottery, storage pits, hearths, and small triangular projectile points (Moratto 1984; Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; McGuire 1982; BLM 2000; Aikens 1993).

## Formative

This Formative Period is identified in some areas of the west following the Archaic. The Formative Period refers to the prehistoric ceramic-making agriculturists. It was during this period that agriculture was introduced into the area. As a result, groups became more sedentary, living longer in one location. Small villages and the remains of their pithouses and masonry can be identified archaeologically. Different stages or phases within the

Formative Period are characterized by the presence of ground stone tools, used for processing food, specific ceramic types, and remains of structures including pithouses (McGuire 1982).

### Historic Period

The Historic Period in the southwest began with the Spanish explorations by Fray Marcos de Niza in 1539 and Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, Melachor Diaz, and Alarcon in 1540. In 1543, a party under Hernando De Soto discovered the Mississippi River while engaged in a lengthy journey through what is now the American southeast. Landing in Florida in 1539, they passed through modern Georgia, North and South Carolina and Tennessee, and eventually reached the Mississippi River. There, on the west bank of the river, in the Indian province of Guachoya, De Soto died in late May of 1542 and his men, fearing local natives might defile his body, placed it in the river. Shortly thereafter, the remnants of the party attempted to reach the Spanish settlements in Nueva España by marching west, but this effort failed and they returned to the Mississippi River, where they constructed boats and sailed downstream, reaching the Gulf of Mexico in July 1543 (Swanton 1979). The interior parts of the United States did not see European contact till much later. This initial contact was the result of the expeditions of Lewis and Clark, along with French and English Fur traders, and French Catholic Missionaries. These initial contacts were devastating on Indian populations. Native American populations experienced extreme population decline and relocation during this early contact period. Contact period resources could include archaeological sites, objects and standing structures or remains of structures. The Historic Period continues to the present time. Each state has a set of historic contexts that have been defined by that state's SHPO and is used as a context for evaluating the NRHP eligibility of resources.

### **3.1.3 Water Resources**

The primary Federal law that protects waters of the United States is the Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972. This act was passed by Congress with two major goals: 1) to prohibit the discharge of pollutants into waters, and 2) to improve water quality levels to where they are safe for recreation and wildlife and fisheries purposes. This act protects all waters of the U.S. from streams and rivers to lakes, reservoirs, and even aquifers. Each state has a water resources division that is required to identify waterbodies that do not meet EPA

standards. Along with implementing Federal regulations, these statewide departments offer further protection to the local water resources:

- Washington Department of Ecology, Water Resources
- Idaho Department of Water Resources
- Montana Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Division
- California Department of Water Resources
- California EPA, Water Resources Control Board
- Arizona Department of Water Resources

Another Federal law that protects water resources is the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), which was passed by Congress in 1974. Since 1974, the SDWA has been amended twice. This act was designed to regulate all public drinking water supplies, such as public wells, springs, lakes, and rivers, in order to protect public health. The EPA is responsible for setting the drinking water standards.

Individual abbreviated EAs will be developed for each of the proposed RVS sites. These EAs will further discuss site-specific surface and ground water features that may be affected by the proposed project. A general discussion on surface and ground water can be found below. This PEA addresses general water resources found in those border counties in the ROI.

### **3.1.3.1 Surface Water**

#### Northern Border

Major surface water systems along the northern border are in intricate network of streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs. These states contain some smaller waterbodies, especially the state of Washington due to its proximity to the Pacific Ocean. The borders of Washington and Idaho have a few rivers that cross over the international boundary and some smaller waterbodies just south of the border. Washington has the Columbia River starting in the eastern portion of the state flowing south from Canada and then turns west along the southern border of the state to empty in the Pacific Ocean. The western border of the state is the Straits of Georgia, which connects to the Pacific Ocean

Sources of surface water impairment originate in Washington from nonpoint sources, agricultural runoff, municipal point sources, and noxious aquatic plants (EPA 2001a). Idaho reported their major sources of water impairments originate from siltation, nutrients, toxic chemicals, and oxygen-depleting substances (EPA 2001a).

### Southern Border

Much of the ROI along the southern border is considered arid. The arid climate over much of the southern ROI results in the majority of the drainage channels being dry most of the year; however, moisture amounts tend to increase traveling west to east. Perennial streams contain flowing water throughout the entire year and intermittent streams are streams that flow seasonally. Rivers and streams that flow periodically due to water runoff from precipitation are referred to as ephemeral. Ephemeral streams are the most common types of waterways along the southern border.

The Colorado River and its tributaries are the only major perennial surface water found within the border counties of California and Arizona. It also serves as the border between the two states. Other smaller drainages, such as the Tijuana River of California and the San Pedro River in Arizona, are sparsely scattered along the southern border. California is bound on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The Tijuana and Otay Rivers are the only major surface drainages that flow into the ocean in the border counties.

Industrial runoff, siltation, agricultural runoff, and metals are common pollutants to California's lakes, streams, and harbors (EPA 2001a). Factors such as turbidity, pH, and metals, along with agricultural runoff are considered the major sources of stress and pollution in Arizona's surface waters (EPA 2001a). A reoccurring factor on water resources along the southern border is many streams flow north into the U.S. from Mexico. These waters flowing north contain many pollutants from residential and industrial areas across the border.

### **3.1.3.2 Ground Water**

#### Northern Border

There are six major aquifer systems found in the northern border ROI (Table 3-2). Most of the primary aquifers in the area are created from unconsolidated sand and gravel. These unconsolidated sand and gravel aquifers generally have high conductivity,

intergranular porosity, and contain water under unconfined or water-table conditions (USGS 2001). Unconsolidated sand and gravel aquifers in the Washington area are called blanket sand and gravel aquifers. These aquifers are mostly alluvial deposits. The majority of the population in Washington and Idaho rely on ground water as their main source of drinking water (EPA 2001a).

Pollution to aquifer systems from agricultural practices and runoff is becoming a problem for the three northern border states; however, the ground water quality is generally considered good (EPA 2001a). All three states have issued laws protecting their ground water resources over the past years. These laws provide a solid framework for ground water protection and are implemented through statewide governments (EPA 2001a).

### Southern Border

Three major aquifer systems are found in the counties along the southern borders of California and Arizona (Table 3-3). These aquifers are primarily unconsolidated sand and gravel aquifers except for the Basin and Range Carbonate-rock aquifer, which is formed of carbonate-rock. The unconsolidated aquifers in the southwestern U.S. are called basin-filled aquifers. They tend to have fairly good water supply features and some are linked to nearby carbonate-rock aquifers (USGS 2001). Both states rely on the use of ground water for their primary drinking supply; however, more than half of the water used in these states comes from minor surface water resources found locally.

Primary sources of ground water pollution in California and Arizona come from agricultural practices, such as irrigation and chemical use, industrial sources, such as mining, and poor waste and toxic waste disposal practices (EPA 2001a). Ground water protection programs have been established in both states and are regulated by numerous state agencies.

### **3.1.3.3 Wetlands and Waters of the U.S.**

#### Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waters of the U.S.

Section 404 of the CWA of 1977 (P.L. 95-217) authorizes the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to issue permits for the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. Deepwater aquatic habitats are “areas that are permanently inundated at mean annual water depths greater than 6.6

**Table 3-2. Primary Aquifers Along the Northern Border**

<b>State</b>	<b>Aquifer</b>	<b>Rock Type</b>
<b>Washington</b>	Pacific Northwest Basin-filled Aquifer	Unconsolidated sand and gravel aquifer
	Volcanic and Sedimentary Rock Aquifer	Basalt and other volcanic rock aquifer
	Puget-Willamette Lowland Aquifer System	Unconsolidated sand and gravel aquifer
	Columbia Plateau Aquifer System	Basalt and other volcanic rock aquifer
	Miocene Basaltic Rock Aquifer	Basalt and other volcanic rock aquifer
<b>Idaho</b>	Northern Rocky Mountain Intermontane Basins Aquifer System	Unconsolidated sand and gravel aquifer
<b>Montana</b>	Northern Rocky Mountain Intermontane Basins Aquifer System	Unconsolidated sand and gravel aquifer
	Lower Tertiary Aquifers	Sandstone aquifer

Source: USGS 2001.

**Table 3-3. Primary Aquifers Along the Southern Border**

<b>State</b>	<b>Aquifer</b>	<b>Rock Type</b>
<b>California</b>	California Coastal Basin Aquifer	Unconsolidated sand and gravel aquifer
	Basin and Range Aquifers	Unconsolidated sand and gravel aquifer
<b>Arizona</b>	Basin and Range Aquifers	Unconsolidated sand and gravel aquifer
	Basin and Range Carbonate-rock Aquifer	Carbonate-rock aquifer

Source: USGS 2001.

feet, or permanently inundated areas less than or equal to 6.6 feet in depth that do not support rooted-emergent or woody plant species” (USACE Environmental Laboratory. 1987. “CE Wetlands Delineation Manual, Technical Report Y-87-1, U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS). Any area that meets these criteria is commonly classified as “Other Waters of the United States.” Waters of the United States



are further defined as all other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams, mudflats, sand flats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, natural ponds, or impoundments of waters, tributaries of waters, and territorial seas. Jurisdictional boundaries for these water resources are defined in the field by the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) which is that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural lines impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.

Jurisdictional wetlands are defined as “areas that are inundated or saturated at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions” (40 CFR 230.3). Three mandatory technical criteria for determining the presence of a wetland are (1) hydric soils, (2) hydrophytic vegetation, and (3) wetland hydrology. Jurisdictional wetlands as outlined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) *Field Guide for Wetland Delineations* (1987) are referred to as “wetlands” throughout this section.

Activities that result in the dredging and/or filling of jurisdictional waters of the U.S. including wetlands are regulated under Section 404 of the CWA. The USACE has established Nationwide Permits (NWP) to efficiently authorize common activities, which do not significantly impact waters of the U.S. The NWP were modified and reissued by the USACE in the Federal Register (FR) on 15 January 2002, with an effective date of 18 March 2002. All NWP have an expiration date of 19 March 2007. The USACE has the responsibility to authorize permitting under a NWP, or to require an Individual Permit.

The Supreme Court ruling in the Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County (SWANCC) v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers case (“SWANCC”, Case No. 99-1178) on January 9, 2001 restricted the EPA and USACE’s regulatory authority under Section 404 (a) of the CWA based on the migratory bird rule (USACE 2002). Historically, the USACE exercised jurisdiction over waters of the U.S. that are or may be used as habitat by migratory birds and an example of water whose use, degradation or destruction could affect interstate or foreign commerce and should be afforded Section 404 (a) protection.

In the SWANCC case, the U.S. Supreme Court concluded that the use of the Migratory Bird Rule (51 FR 41217 [1986]) to assert jurisdiction over isolated, non-navigable, and interstate waters exceeds the authority granted by Congress under the CWA. This ruling eliminates the CWA jurisdiction over isolated, non-navigable, and intrastate waters used as habitat by migratory birds. The court's ruling is strictly limited to only waters that are "nonnavigable, isolated, and intrastate." All other waters should continue to be regulated. By this, the USACE qualified the impact of the court's decision by requiring that a water body have all three characteristics for it to escape jurisdiction. However, isolated, interstate, and non-navigable waters is possible if their use, degradation, or destruction could affect other waters of the U.S., thus establishing a nexus between the waters in question and other waters of the U.S. Jurisdiction of waters under SWANCC should be analyzed on a case by case basis.

Based on this, the following types of waters are not affected by the SWANCC decision: all waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or maybe susceptible to use, in interstate or foreign commerce, including tidal waters, interstate waters, including interstate wetlands, impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the U.S., including all tributaries to navigable waters, territorial seas, and wetlands adjacent (bordering, contiguous, or neighboring) to other waters of the U.S.; wetlands separated from other waters of the U.S. by man-made dikes or barriers, natural river berms, beach dunes, and the like are still "adjacent".

The SWANCC ruling will apply to the entire United States and will be enforced by the USACE, along with the EPA.

The following is a list of the appropriate USACE districts to contact regarding wetlands and waters of the U.S. in each state along the international borders:

- Seattle District - Washington, Idaho, and Montana
- Los Angeles District - California and Arizona

### Wetlands

Wetlands are invaluable natural resources that recharge ground water supplies, reduce the likelihood of flooding by storing storm water runoff, and provide wildlife habitat and recreation opportunities. Historically, wetlands have been altered at an alarming rate due to poor farming practices, urban sprawl, and lack of education on the function and values

of wetlands. The inception of the CWA has provided protection for wetlands and strict consequences for those who violate this act.

Over the past century wetlands have experienced intensive use, modification, degradation, and more recently, efforts at conservation. Degradation of wetlands takes many forms. Flash flooding and extensive drying are probably most influential in wetland modification; however, siltation, cattle grazing, algal pathogens, and various human effects such as water diversions, farming practices, introduction of exotic species, and recreational abuse may have detrimental effects on these unique habitats. Current efforts to manage and conserve these habitats for a variety of uses are underway, supported by government programs, non-profit organizations, and concerned land owners.

Wetlands are far less abundant in the western United States than any other place in America. Washington, Idaho, Montana, California, and Arizona make up only 5.1 % of the total wetland acreage in the United States (Tiner 1999). Due to their limited extent in the ROI, wetlands are a valuable resource for both humans and wildlife in this region.

### **3.1.3.4 Wetlands in the Project Area**

#### Northern Border

The northern border regions include the states of Washington, Idaho, and Lincoln and Flathead counties in western Montana. Many of the wetlands found in these states were primarily formed due to glaciation, which created potholes, lakes and carved streams into the landscape creating much needed habitat and water resources for an otherwise dry landscape.

#### Washington

Washington's wetlands have a unique combination of ecological characteristics that created and support them. The climate of western Washington is driven primarily by the Pacific Ocean in combination with the Olympic and Cascade Mountain Ranges which help to deliver as much as 200 inches of precipitation per year in some isolated areas. Conversely, eastern Washington receives as little as 20 inches of rainfall in some areas.

Palustrine wetlands makeup 75 % of all the wetlands in the State of Washington. This type of wetlands are characteristically less than 20 acres in size and consist of swamps, bogs, freshwater marshes, wet meadows, and prairie potholes. Riverine wetlands cover approximately 700 acres and consist of river channels that are occasionally to permanently flooded and may or may not be vegetated. About 22 % of the total wetland acreage is considered to be estuarine wetlands. Estuarine wetlands are tidal wetlands that are located in low wave energy environments with a salinity greater than 0.5 parts per thousand. Finally, marine wetlands comprise approximately 3 % of the wetlands in Washington and consist of beaches and rocky shores along the Pacific Ocean (USGS 1996).

### Idaho

Most of Idaho's wetlands are located in floodplains and riparian areas along streams and other waterbodies. Wetlands in the ROI are located in the Northern Rocky Mountains. Alpine meadows, small shallow lakes and marshes in intermontane basins are the primary wetland types found here. Although wetlands account for less than 1 % of the total area of Idaho, wetlands provide vital habitat for more than 75 percent (%) of Idaho's wildlife during some stage of their life cycle (USGS 1996).

### Montana.

Geological characteristics play a vital role in the presence of wetlands located in the high mountain region of Lincoln and Flathead counties (eastern project boundary). Wetlands located in the Northern Rocky Mountains of Montana are primarily found in potholes of glaciated intermontane basins, in the floodplains of streams in unglaciated intermontane basins, and in high mountain valleys.

### Southern Border

The tropic to subtropic climate of southern Arizona and California combined with the extremely low annual precipitation are the most significant factors that affect wetlands located in this region. Wetland resources present today are reduced by as much 90 % of the original acreage due mainly to ground water pumping and irrigation for agricultural production (USGS 1996).

## California

Southern California has an average annual rainfall of less than 20 inches, which explains why there are so few wetlands found here. However, In San Diego County, the Pacific Ocean is a vital contributor to the to the fresh and salt tidal marshes along the coast. Tidal marshes serve many important functions. They buffer stormy seas, slow shoreline erosion, and are able to absorb excess nutrients before they reach the oceans and estuaries. High concentrations of nutrients can cause oxygen levels low enough to harm wildlife. Tidal marshes also provide vital food and habitat for clams, crabs, and juvenile fish, as well as offering shelter and nesting sites for migratory waterfowl.

Wetland areas located in the mountain region of southern California are geomorphologically dynamic due to glaciation, uplift, and volcanic activities in the recent past. These activities have led to the development of topographic features which trap water flow and precipitation during rain events that form wetlands. The most common wetlands associated with this mountainous region are wet meadows. A single meadow can have several different hydrological regimes, each supporting different vegetative communities depending on topographic position.

Southeastern California lies in the rainshadow of the mountain ranges to the west, which prevents very little rainfall from occurring. As a result, water for wetlands are typically supplied by mountain creeks, springs, seeps, pools, and in more recent times irrigation canals. In this region the largest wetlands are playas, which are typically dry most of the year. Cienegas (small marshes) and oases are other small isolated wetlands that are supported by springs and seeps located in the ROI (USGS 1996).

## Arizona

Less than 1 % of Arizona has wetlands (Arizona State Parks 1989). Extreme aridity and seasonally varying precipitation are most significant factors affect wetland formation and distribution here. The most extensive wetland habitats found in the ROI are riparian wetlands. Riparian wetlands include lakes, marshes, cienegas, and bosques, and are formed by perennial streams, or springs. Perennial, or ephemeral streams are classified as riverine wetlands, which are the most prominent in the ROI. Perennial streams contain flowing water throughout the entire year. Intermittent streams are streams that flow seasonally. Ephemeral streams, called washes and arroyos, flow occasionally and

only as a result of surface water runoff from precipitation (USGS 1996). The most prominent perennial stream found in the ROI is the Colorado River and its tributaries.

### **3.1.4 Air Quality**

#### **3.1.4.1 Applicable Air Quality Statutes**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the agency responsible for enforcing the Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1970 and its 1977 and 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA). The purpose of the CAAA is to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), to classify areas as to their attainment status relative to the NAAQS, to develop schedules and strategies to meet the NAAQS, and to regulate emissions of criteria pollutants and air toxics to protect the public health and welfare. Under the CAA, individual states are allowed to adopt air quality standards and other regulations provided that they are at least as stringent as the Federal standards. The CAAA of 1990 established new deadlines for the achievement of NAAQS, depending on the severity of nonattainment.

#### **3.1.4.2 Background in Air Quality Management**

The EPA established NAAQS, for specific pollutants determined to be of concern with respect to the health and welfare of the general public. The EPA defines ambient air quality in 40 CFR 50 as "that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access". Ambient air quality standards are intended to protect public health and welfare and are classified as either "primary" or "secondary" standards. Primary standards define levels of air quality necessary to protect the public health. National secondary ambient air quality standards define levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant. The major pollutants of concern, or criteria pollutants, are carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, suspended particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM-10), and lead. NAAQS represent the maximum levels of background pollution that are considered safe, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health and welfare. Short-term standards (1-, 8- and 24-hour averaging periods) are established for pollutants contributing to acute health effects, while long-term standards (annual averages) are established for pollutants contributing to long-term health effects. The NAAQS are included in Table 3-4. Areas that do not meet these standards are called non-attainment areas; areas that meet both primary and secondary standards are known as attainment areas.

**Table 3-4. National Ambient Air Quality Standards**

<b>POLLUTANT</b>	<b>STANDARD VALUE*</b>	<b>STANDARD TYPE</b>
<b>Carbon Monoxide (CO)</b>		
8-hour average	9ppm (10mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	P
1-hour average	35ppm (40mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	P
<b>Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)</b>		
Annual arithmetic mean	0.053ppm (100µ/m <sup>3</sup> )	P and S
<b>Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)</b>		
1-hour average	0.12ppm (235µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	P and S
8-hour average	0.08ppm (157µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	P and S
<b>Lead (Pb)</b>		
Quarterly average	1.5µg/m <sup>3</sup>	P and S
<b>Particulate&lt;10 micrometers (PM-10)</b>		
Annual arithmetic mean	50µg/m <sup>3</sup>	P and S
24-hour average	150µg/m <sup>3</sup>	P and S
<b>Particulate&lt;2.5 micrometers (PM-2.5)</b>		
Annual arithmetic mean	15µg/m <sup>3</sup>	P and S
24-hour Average	65µg/m <sup>3</sup>	P and S
<b>Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)</b>		
Annual arithmetic mean	0.03ppm (80µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	P
24-hour average	0.14ppm (365µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	P
3-hour average	0.50ppm (1300µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	S

Source: EPA 2001b.

Legend: P = Primary  
 ppm = parts per million  
 µg/m<sup>3</sup> = micrograms per cubic meter  
 \*Parenthetical value is an approximately equivalent concentration.

S = Secondary  
 mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic meter

The EPA requires each state to develop a State Implementation Plan (SIP) that sets forth how the CAAA provisions will be implemented within that state. The SIP is the primary means for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of the measures needed to attain and maintain compliance with the NAAQS within each state. To provide consistency in different state programs and ensure that a state program complies with the requirements of the CAAA and EPA, approval of the SIP must be made by the EPA. The purpose of the SIP is twofold. First, it must provide a strategy that will result in the attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS. Second, it must demonstrate that progress is being made in attaining the standards in each nonattainment area.

### 3.1.4.3 Summary of State Air Quality for the Criteria Air Pollutants

#### Northern Border

Washington is located in the EPA's Region 10. The Washington Department of Ecology is the state agency responsible for air quality management matters (e.g., permitting). Washington's ambient air quality standards are shown in Table 3-5. All the counties located in Washington within the ROI are currently in attainment (EPA 2002).

**Table 3-5. State Ambient Air Quality Standards for Washington and Montana**

POLLUTANT	Standard Value	Standard Type	Standard Value	Standard Type
	Washington		Montana	
<b>Carbon Monoxide (CO)</b>				
8-hour average	9ppm	P and S	9ppm	P and S
1-hour average	35ppm	P and S	23ppm	P and S
<b>Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)</b>				
Annual arithmetic mean	0.05ppm	P and S	0.05ppm	P and S
<b>Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)</b>				
1-hour average*	0.12ppm	P and S	0.10ppm	P and S
8-hour average*	0.08ppm	P and S	---	---
<b>Lead (Pb)</b>				
Quarterly average	---	---	1.5µg/m <sup>3</sup>	P and S
<b>Particulate&lt;10 micrometers (PM-10)</b>				
Annual arithmetic mean	50µg/m <sup>3</sup>	P and S	---	---
24-hour average	150µg/m <sup>3</sup>	P and S	---	---
<b>Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)</b>				
Annual arithmetic mean	0.02ppm	P and S	0.02ppm	P and S
24-hour average	0.10ppm	P and S	0.10ppm	P and S
1-hour average	0.40ppm	P and S	0.50ppm	P and S

Source: Washington State Department of Ecology 2002 and MDEQ 2001.

Legend: ppm = parts per million  
 mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic meter  
 µg/m<sup>3</sup> = micrograms per cubic meter  
 P=primary  
 S=secondary

--- = no state standards are set NAAQS are used

\*The ozone 1-hour standard applies only to areas that were designated nonattainment when the ozone 8-hour standard was adopted in July 1997.

\*\*Parenthetical value is an approximate equivalent concentration.

Idaho is located in the EPA's Region 10. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality is the state agency responsible for implementing environmental protection laws and programs in the state of Idaho. Idaho's ambient air quality standards for the criteria



pollutants are currently the same as the NAAQS. All the counties located in Idaho within the ROI are currently in attainment (EPA 2002).

Montana is located in the EPA's Region 8. The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) is the state agency responsible for air quality management matters (e.g., permitting). Montana's ambient air quality standards are also shown in Table 3-5. The City of Libby within Lincoln County is currently in violation of the NAAQS for PM-10 (EPA 2002). Portions of Flathead County including the cities of Columbia Falls, Whitefish and vicinity, and Kalispell are currently in violation of the NAAQS for PM-10 (EPA 2002). The remaining portions of the above counties are currently in attainment.

#### Southern Border

California is located in the EPA's Region 9. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) is the state agency responsible for California's air quality, emissions, law and regulations. California's ambient air quality standards are shown in Table 3-6. Imperial and San Diego counties are currently in violation of the NAAQS for ozone (EPA 2002). Imperial Valley is currently in violation of the NAAQS for PM-10 (EPA 2002).

#### **3.1.5 Noise**

Noise is generally described as unwanted sound, which can be based either on objective effects (hearing loss, damage to structures, etc.) or subjective judgments (community annoyance). Sound is usually represented on a logarithmic scale with a unit called the decibel (dB). Sound on the decibel scale is referred to as a sound level. The threshold of human hearing is approximately 0 dB, and the threshold of discomfort or pain is around 120 dB.

Noise levels are computed over a 24-hour period and adjusted for nighttime annoyances to produce the Day-Night average sound Level (DNL). DNL is the community noisemetric recommended by the EPA (EPA 1972) and has been adopted by most Federal agencies (Federal Interagency Committee On Noise [FICON] 1992).

A DNL of 65 dB is the level most commonly used for noise planning purposes and represents a compromise between community impact and the need for activities like construction which do cause noise. Areas exposed to DNL above 65 dB are generally

**Table 3-6. California State Ambient Air Quality Standards**

POLLUTANT	Standard Value	Standard Type
<b>California</b>		
<b>Carbon Monoxide (CO)</b>		
8-hour average	9ppm	P and S
1-hour average	20ppm	P and S
<b>Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>)</b>		
Annual arithmetic mean	---	P and S
<b>Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)</b>		
1-hour average*	0.09ppm	P and S
8-hour average*	---	---
<b>Lead (Pb)</b>		
Quarterly average	1.5µg/m <sup>3</sup>	P and S
<b>Particulate&lt;10 micrometers (PM-10)</b>		
Annual arithmetic mean	---	---
24-hour average	50µg/m <sup>3</sup>	P and S
<b>Particulate&lt;2.5 micrometers (PM-10)</b>		
Annual arithmetic mean	---	---
24-hour average	---	---
<b>Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)</b>		
Annual arithmetic mean	---	---
24-hour average	0.04ppm	P and S
1-hour average	0.25ppm	P and S

Source: CARB 2002.

Legend:

ppm = parts per million

mg/m<sup>3</sup> = milligrams per cubic meter

µg/m<sup>3</sup> = micrograms per cubic meter

--- = no state standards are set NAAQS are used

\*The ozone 1-hour standard applies only to areas that were designated nonattainment when the ozone 8-hour standard was adopted in July 1997.

\*\*Parenthetical value is an approximate equivalent concentration.

P=primary

S=secondary

not considered suitable for residential use. The EPA identified a DNL of 55 dB as a level below which there is effectively no adverse impact (EPA 1972). This is the lowest level at which adverse health effects could be credible in a DNL of 75 dB (EPA 1972). The very high annoyance levels make such areas unsuitable for residential land use.

Arizona is located in the EPA's Region 9. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) is the state agency responsible for "controlling present and future sources of air pollution" (ADEQ 2002). Arizona's ambient air quality standards for the criteria pollutants are currently the same as the NAAQS. The cities of Yuma, Ajo, Rillito,

Nogales, and Paul Spur are currently in violation of the NAAQS for PM-10 (EPA 2002). Ajo and Douglas are currently in violation of the NAAQS for SO<sub>2</sub> (EPA 2002).

### **3.2 Biological Resources**

In June of 1992 the USDA Forest Service formed and adopted a policy of ecosystem management. Through this policy, a task force was formed to develop an ecological classification system. By July of this same year the Ecological Classification and Mapping Team (ECOMAP) was formed. ECOMAP was then tasked to formulate a national hierarchy framework of ecological units, which was later adopted by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) on November 5, 1993. From this, an ecological region map was established (Figure 3-4). The ecoregion map is based upon three planning analysis and scaling levels, which consists of three ecological units: domain, division, and province. Domain ecological units are used to describe global ecoregions. Division is used to describe continental levels, and province ecological units are used to depict regional levels (USFS 2001). For the purposes of this PEA, USFS provinces will be used to describe vegetation types within the northern and southern ROI. The common scientific names of plants and animals used in this section are given in Appendix C.

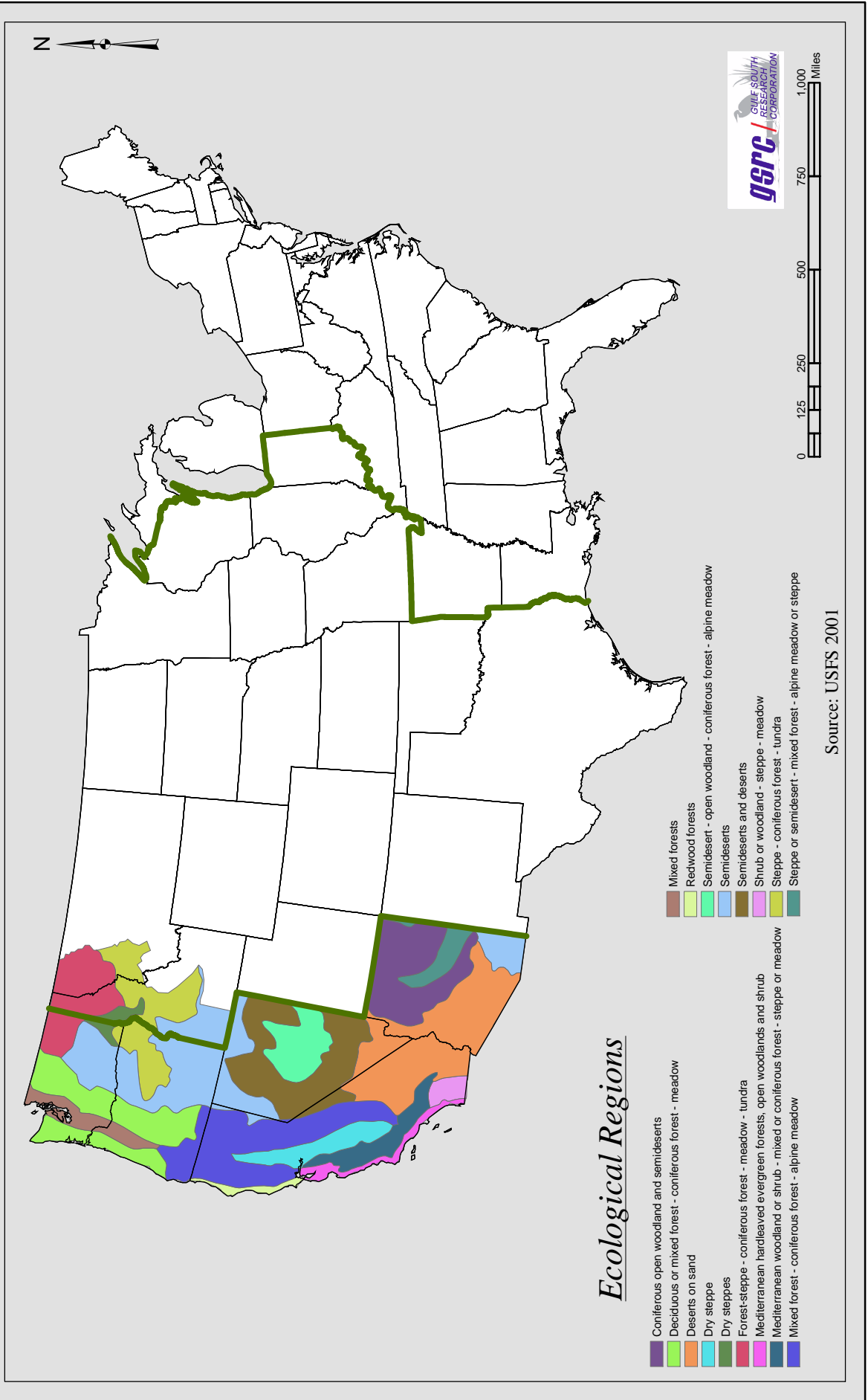
#### **3.2.1 Vegetation Communities**

##### **3.2.1.1 Northern Border**

There are several divisions and province ecological units comprising two domains in the Western Region ROI (Table 3-7).

The Cascade Mixed Forest-Coniferous Province is located along coastal and eastern Washington. This province is comprised of three sub-regions including the coastal area, western Cascades, and eastern Cascades. The coastal area is a mixture of the lower slopes/fogbelt and the upper slopes. Spruce-cedar-hemlock forests and cedar-hemlock-Douglas fir forests dominate these areas. The fog belt is comprised of Sitka spruce intertwined with western hemlocks. The dominant vegetation within the western Cascades is silver fir-Douglas fir-forest. Along the higher elevations, within the northern portion of the Western Cascades, the western spruce-fir forest is the dominant vegetation community. The eastern Cascades are dominated by the silver fir-Douglas fir-

**Figure 3-4 Ecological Regions  
Within the INS Western Region**



**Table 3-7. Ecological Units for the Western Region ROI**

<b>Domain</b>	<b>Division</b>	<b>Province</b>
<b>Humid Temperate Domain</b>	Marine Division	Pacific Lowland Mixed Forest Province
	Marine Regime Mountains	Cascade Mixed Forest-Coniferous
	Mediterranean Regime Mountains	California Coastal Chaparral Forest Shrub Province
		Chihuahuan Semi-Desert Province
<b>Dry Domain</b>	Tropical/Subtropical Desert	American Semi-Desert Province
	Tropical/Subtropical Steppe	Chihuahuan Semi-Desert Province

Source: USFS 1994.

forest. However, this area is also considered to be the most diverse of the Cascade Mixed Forest-Coniferous Province. Ponderosa pine and lodgepole pine are dominant species within the lower elevations and drainages. Other species, which inhabit this area, include the white fir, grand fir, Pacific silver fir, and subalpine fir.

The Pacific Lowland Mixed Forest Province is located in central Washington with the Cascade Mixed Forest-Coniferous Province surrounding its western and eastern borders. This area is broken into two sections: the Willamette Valley and the Puget Trough. Douglas fir and white oak dominate the Willamette Valley with localized areas of western hemlock and western red cedar. The Puget Trough is similar; however, it consist of western hemlock and western red cedar and less of the oak and Douglas fir forests. Some of the other trees commonly found within this province are cottonwood, ash, alder, willow, and bigleaf maple. The grasslands are dominated by danthonia, orchard grass, needle grass, and prairie June grass.

The Northern Rocky Mountain Forest-Steppe-Coniferous Forest Alpine Meadow Province stretches through northern Idaho and the northwestern third of Montana. This province consists of mountainous rugged terrain with flat to nearly flat valleys and is described as being predominantly a mixed evergreen/deciduous forest. The two major

forest types within this area are Douglas fir and cedar-hemlock-Douglas fir. Other common tree species that can be found throughout this province are western white pine, grand fir, western larch, and western ponderosa pines.

### **3.2.1.2 Southern Border**

The U.S./Mexico border within California contains some of the most diverse vegetative communities in the nation. The California Coastal Chaparral Forest Shrub Province is located along the coast. Dominant vegetation includes coastal sage, coast live oak, coast white-lilac, bushrue, mission manzanita, black sage, broom baccharis, and mulefat. The next province to the east is the California Coastal Range Open Woodland-Shrub-Coniferous Forest-Meadow Province which extends through most of central California. It is characterized by mission manzanita, ceanothus, chamise, scruboak, Engleman oak, needlegrass, Jeffrey pine, and canyon oak. Immediately east of this province and extending through eastern California and into most of Arizona is the American Semi-Desert Province which is vegetated with an abundance of creosote, acacia, mesquite, tarbush, four-winged salt bush, giant drop seed, broom baccharis, palo verde, Mojave yucca, agave, and ocotillo.

Southeastern Arizona is classified as being in the Chihuahuan Semi-Desert Province. This particular province is comprised of several different vegetation communities (i.e., forest, woodland-savanna, grassland, scrubland, and riparian). Some of the common woody species are Douglas fir, white fir, blue spruce, and oaks. The shrubs and grasses that typically grow in this province are blue grama, tobosa grass, curly cup gumweed, acacia, low yucca, shin oak, and four-wing saltbush.

### **3.2.2 Wildlife Resources**

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended in 1936, 1960, 1968, 1969, 1974, 1978, 1986 and 1989 implements various treaties and conventions between the U.S. and Canada, Japan, Mexico and the former Soviet Union for the protection of migratory birds. Under the act, taking, killing or possessing migratory birds is unlawful. In addition to the above-mentioned law, each state also has its own unique set of state wildlife laws.

The following sections summarize wildlife that could potentially occur in the ROI. The following sections do not provide site-specific information; however, they provide an overview of wildlife species found in each border state.

### **3.2.2.1 Northern Border**

#### Washington

Washington is located in the USFWS Region 1 (Pacific Region). The ROI within Washington is located in the Cascade Mixed Forest-Coniferous and the Pacific Lowland Mixed Forest Province (USFS, 2001). Common wildlife found within the province include elk, deer, mountain lion, bobcat, black bear, Douglas squirrel, marten, Townsend chipmunk, red tree vole, and bushytail wood rat. Common birds include winter wren, Townsend's warbler, chestnut-backed chickadee, red-breasted nuthatch, gray jay, Steller's jay, blue and ruffed grouse, and various hawks and owls.

Common wildlife of the Pacific Lowland Mixed Forest Province includes mule deer, mountain lion, bobcat, western gray squirrel, bushytail wood rat, rabbit, gray fox, ruffed grouse, band-tailed pigeons, acorn woodpeckers, and mountain quail.

#### Idaho

Idaho is also located in the USFWS Region 1 (Pacific Region). The ROI within Idaho is located in the Northern Rocky Mountains Forest-Steppe-Coniferous-Forest-Alpine Meadow Province. Common wildlife found in the Northern Rocky Mountains Forest-Steppe-Coniferous-Forest-Alpine Meadow Province includes black bear, deer, elk, mountain goat, mountain lion, bobcat, Columbia ground squirrel, flying squirrel, redbelt chipmunk, and bushytail woodrat. Common birds include various hawks, jays, chestnut-backed chickadee, and the red-breasted nuthatch. Blue and ruffed grouse are the most common game birds.

#### Montana

Montana is located in the USFWS Region 6 (Mountain Prairie Region). The ROI within Montana is located in the Great Plains-Palouse Dry Steppe Province and the Northern Rocky Mountains Forest –Steppe-Coniferous-Forest-Alpine Meadow Province (USFS, 2001). Common wildlife found within the Great Plains-Palouse Dry Steppe Province includes pronghorn, mule deer, whitetailed deer, whitetail and blacktail jackrabbit, desert cottontail, prairie dog, coyote, thirteen-lined ground squirrel, and badger. Common birds

include sage grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, horned lark, lark bunting, and western meadowlark. Common wildlife is the same as those described for the State of Idaho in the preceding paragraphs.

Montana has the largest grizzly bear population south of Canada, the largest herd of Rock Mountain bighorn sheep, the largest migratory elk herd in the nation, and the largest breeding population of trumpeter swans in the lower 48 states. Currently, there are approximately 114 species of mammals, 254 birds, 89 fish, 13 amphibians, and 17 reptiles within the state.

### **3.2.2.2 Southern Border**

#### California

California is located in the USFWS Region 1 (Pacific Region). The ROI within California is located in the California Coastal Chaparral Forest and Shrub Province and California Coastal Range Open Woodland-Shrub-Coniferous Forest and American Semi-desert Province. Common wildlife found within the California Coastal Chaparral Forest and Shrub includes the brushy rabbit and opossum. Marine mammals found along the California coast include seals, sea lions, and sea otter.

Common wildlife of the California Coastal Range Open Woodland-Shrub-Coniferous Forest includes mule deer, coyote, mountain lion, bobcat, gray fox, wood rat, spotted and striped skunk, Merriam chipmunk, California mouse, and the five-toed kangaroo rat. Common birds include wrentits, common bushtit, rufous-sided towhee, white and golden-crowned sparrow, fox sparrow, hermit thrush, ruby-crowned kinglet, and yellow-rumped warbler. Common reptiles include the coast horned lizard and gopher snake.

#### Arizona

Arizona is located in the USFWS Region 2 (Southwest Region). The ROI within Arizona is located in the American Semi-Desert and Desert Province and the Chihuahuan Semi-Desert Province. Common wildlife found within the American Semi-Desert and Desert Province includes the desert mule deer, peccary, desert kit fox, coyote, western spotted skunk, kangaroo rat, pocket mice, longtail pocket mouse, and antelope ground squirrel. Common birds include the Gila woodpecker, elf owl, purple martin, Gambel's quail, cactus wren, and greater roadrunner.



Common wildlife of the Chihuahuan Semi-Desert Province includes mule deer, peccary, blacktail jackrabbit, desert cottontail, kangaroo rat, wood rat, coyote, and bobcat. Common birds include the black-throated sparrow, greater roadrunner, curve-billed thrasher, Chihuahuan raven, scaled quail, Gambel's quail, golden eagle, great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and ferruginous hawk. Whiptails, zebra lizards, and the desert spiny lizard are the common reptiles.

### **3.2.3 Threatened and Endangered Species**

The ESA [16 U.S.C. 1532 et. seq.] of 1973, as amended, was enacted to provide a program for the preservation of endangered and threatened species and to provide protection for the ecosystems upon which these species depend for their survival. All Federal agencies are required to implement protection programs for designated species and to use their authorities to further the purposes of the act. Responsibility for the identification of a threatened or endangered species and development of any potential recovery plans lies with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce.

The USFWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) are the primary agencies responsible for implementing the ESA. The USFWS is responsible for all terrestrial and aquatic species as well as the manatee, polar bear, and sea otter, while the NMFS is responsible for all other marine species. The USFWS's responsibilities under the ESA include: (1) the identification of threatened and endangered species; (2) the identification of critical habitats for listed species; (3) implementation of research on, and recovery efforts for, these species; and (4) consultation with other Federal agencies concerning measures to avoid harm to listed species.

An endangered species is a species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A threatened species is a species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Proposed species are those that have been formally submitted to Congress for official listing as threatened or endangered. Species may be considered endangered or threatened when any of the five following criteria occurs: (1) the current/imminent destruction, modification, or curtailment of their habitat or range; (2) overuse of the species for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes; (3) disease or predation; (4) the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; and (5) other natural or human-induced factors affect continued existence.

In addition, the USFWS has identified species that are candidates for listing as a result of identified threats to their continued existence. The candidate designation includes those species for which the USFWS has sufficient information on hand to support proposals to list as endangered or threatened under the ESA. However, proposed rules have not yet been issued because such actions are precluded at present by other listing activity.

The ESA also calls for the conservation of what is termed critical habitat - the areas of land, water, and air space that an endangered species needs for survival. Critical habitat also includes such things as food and water, breeding sites, cover or shelter, and sufficient habitat area to provide for normal population growth and behavior. One of the primary threats to many species is the destruction or modification of essential habitat by uncontrolled land and water development.

#### **3.2.3.1 Federal**

Each of the states and counties covered in this document have Federally endangered, threatened, proposed threatened, and/or candidate species; however, these lists are continuously updated. Abbreviated EAs or other appropriate NEPA documentation will be developed for each of the proposed RVS sites. Prior to writing each document, site-specific information on protected species and current species lists would be obtained from local USFWS Regional Offices and state agencies through informal consultation letters. In addition, field surveys would be performed, if needed, and the NEPA documentation would further discuss protected species that may be affected by the proposed project. USFWS Regions responsible for those states in the ROI can be found in Section 3.2.2.

#### **3.2.3.2 Critical Habitat**

Any Federally-designated critical habitat found in any of the states and counties covered in this document that fall within the ROI will be fully disclosed and addressed in separate, more site-specific abbreviated EA for each proposed RVS site. Information on designated or proposed critical habitat can be obtained from the local USFWS Regional or Field Offices, or in the *Federal Register* ([http://www.access.gpo.gov/su\\_docs/aces/aces140.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/aces140.html)).

### **3.2.3.3 State**

State wildlife agencies that deal with the protection of threatened and endangered species will be able to provide a current list of state protected species or state species of concern. These lists include species whose occurrence in the state is or may be in jeopardy, occupy limited or unique habitats, or are showing population declines. These species are not necessarily the same as those protected by the Federal government under the ESA. Information pertaining to these species would be collected and included in subsequent NEPA documentation written for proposed RVS sites. The following is a list of the appropriate state wildlife agency to contact for information pertaining to state protected species:

- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Idaho Department of Fish and Game
- Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks
  
- California Department of Fish and Game
- Arizona Game and Fish Department

### **3.2.4 Unique and Sensitive Areas**

#### **3.2.4.1 Northern Border**

The northern border of the U.S. and the ROI are painted with ecological communities where habitats and species from the coastal zone, Cascade Mountains, Rocky Mountains, and Puget Sound exist. Ongoing efforts by many government agencies, as well as private entities, have set aside these areas for preservation. These areas are intended for use by the public in hopes of better understanding the myriad of natural systems exhibited in their natural state. Many unique and sensitive areas lie within the ROI, some of these areas include national forests and parks, state forests, state wildlife management areas, National Wildlife Refuges (NWR), Indian reservations and national points of interest. Some of the unique and sensitive areas along the northern border are shown in Table 3-8. It should be also noted that this list only represents the obviously unique and sensitive area and is not an all-inclusive list of unique and sensitive areas within the region.

**Table 3-8. Northern Border Unique and Sensitive Areas**

<b>Unique and Sensitive Area</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Counties</b>
<b>Washington</b>		
Olympic National Forest	632,000	Clallam, Jefferson, and Mason
Makah Indian Reservation	27,500	Clallam
Mt. Baker Snoqualmie National Forest	530,000	Whatcom
North Cascades National Park	505,000	Whatcom
Okanogan National Forest	1.7 million	Okanogan
Collville National Forest	> 1 million	Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille
<b>Idaho</b>		
Kaniksu National Forest	904,081	Boundary
<b>Montana</b>		
Kootenai National Forest	2.2 million	Lincoln
Flathead National Forest	2.3 million	Flathead

**3.2.4.2 Southern Border**

The southern ROI is an ecological crossroads where habitats and species from the coastal estuaries, various mountain ranges, and deserts converge. A partial list of potential unique and sensitive areas on the southern border is shown in Table 3-9. It should also be noted that this list only represents the obvious unique and sensitive areas and is not an all-inclusive list of unique and sensitive areas within the region.

**3.3 Socioeconomic Resources**

**3.3.1 Land Use**

Land use, in general, is indicative of the land ownership. Throughout the ROI many variations of use are visible. These uses are typically cropland, forestland, rangeland, pastureland, Federal and state lands (i.e., national parks, wildlife management areas, and wildlife refuges). The Federal and state lands are under the direction of agencies such as the Department of Defense (DoD), BLM, USFWS, Bureau of Reclamation, state parks and recreation departments, state wildlife and fisheries agencies, and state departments of natural resources. A brief description of the general land use patterns will be given in the following paragraphs. Table 3-10 presents acreages for land use by state in the ROI.

**Table 3-9 Southern Border Unique and Sensitive Areas**

Unique and Sensitive Area	Acreage	Counties
<b>California</b>		
Border Field State Park/Tijuana Slough National Wildlife Refuge	2,500	San Diego
Cleveland National Forest	2 million	San Diego
Campo Indian Reservation	15,480	San Diego
Jacumba Wilderness Area	33,670	San Diego
Anza Borrego Desert State Park	600,000	Imperial
Imperial Sand Dunes National Recreation Area	48,000	Imperial
<b>Arizona</b>		
Cocopah Indian Reservation	6,600	Yuma
Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge	860,000	Yuma and Pima
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument		Pima
Tohono O'Odham Indian Reservation	2.8 million	Pima
Coronado National Forest	1.7 million	Santa Cruz, Pima, and Cochise
Coronado National Memorial	4,750	Cochise
San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge	2,309	Cochise
San Pedro National Conservation Area	56,000	Cochise

**Table 3-10. Major Land Use by State (thousands of acres)**

State	Federal	Developed	Cropland	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forestland	Total land area
<b>Washington</b>	11,923	2,065	6,656	1,193	5,856	12,834	44,035
<b>Idaho</b>	33,563	754	5,517	1,314	6,500	3,947	53,487
<b>Montana</b>	27,089	1,032	15,170	3,442	36,750	5,430	94,110
<b>California</b>	46,633	5,456	9,634	1,048	18,269	13,935	101,510
<b>Arizona</b>	30,426	1,491	1,211	72	32,323	4,215	72,964

Source: USDA NRCS Summary Report for National Resources Inventory, 1997.

\*\* Note. Other rural lands, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) lands, and waterbodies have been omitted from the table.

### **3.3.1.1 Northern Border**

Land use along the northern border of Washington is dominated by developed areas, forestland, cropland, and Federal lands. The northwestern portion of the state is comprised of forestland and Federal lands such as the Olympic National Park and Forest. Puget Sound is situated east of the park and is bordered by large developed areas like Tacoma, Seattle, and Bellingham. Traveling east of Puget Sound along the U.S./Canada border the dominant land use types remain Federal lands (i.e., North Cascades National Park, Okanogan National Forest, and Colville National Forest) and forestlands with small amounts of cropland located in the north central region of the state. Idaho's northern border is totally comprised of Federal land, Kaniksu National Forest. Montana consists mostly of Federal land and croplands. The northwestern section of the state, the Rocky Mountains, is in Federal ownership and is comprised of parks and forests such as Glacier National Park and Flathead National Forest.

### **3.3.1.2 Southern Border**

California has a cornucopia of land use types throughout San Diego and Imperial counties. The major land uses within San Diego County are urban, cropland, and Federal and state lands. These government owned lands account for approximately 70% of the land use types within the county. Some of these areas include the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, Jacumba Wilderness Area, and the Border Field State Park. The second largest land use is urban accounting for 13% of the county due to the City of San Diego and its surrounding communities. Conversely, Imperial County has a minute amount of urban land use; however, Federal and state lands, here too, comprise the majority of land use types. An example of these lands would include the Sonny Bono Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge, Yuha Desert Basin, Algodones Dunes, and the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge. Croplands are the second largest use with 26% of the total land area (USACE 1999).

Federal lands and rangeland dominate land use throughout the southern border of Arizona. The southwestern portion of the state is comprised of Federal lands, which are often used as rangeland. Central Arizona is primarily private rangeland while the southeastern portion of the state is intermixed with Federal lands and private rangelands.

### **3.3.2 Demographics and Housing**

#### **3.3.2.1 Demographics**

##### Northern Border Demographics

The northern border ROI consists of a 17-county area across the border in Washington, Idaho and Montana. The population and racial mixes of the different counties are presented in Table 3-11. Population in each of the counties ranges from 1,737,034 in St. King County, Washington to 7,260 in Ferry County, Washington. The racial mix of the area is dominated by Caucasians in all counties within the ROI ranging from 96% in Lincoln and Flathead counties, Montana to 75% in Okanogan and Ferry counties, Washington. Only a small percentage (14 to 1%) of the population within the counties claims to be of Hispanic origin. All the counties within the northern ROI experienced a positive population growth over the last 10 years ranging from 8% in Lincoln County, Montana to 40% in San Juan County, Washington. Population density varies greatly across the northern ROI ranging from 817 persons per square mile in King County, Washington to 3.3 persons per square mile in Ferry County, Washington.

##### Southern Border Demographics

The southern border ROI consists of a 6-county area along the international border in California and Arizona. The population and racial mixes of the different counties are presented in Table 3-12. Population in each of the counties ranges from 2,813,833 in San Diego County, California to 38,381 in Santa Cruz County, Arizona. The racial mix of the area is predominated by Caucasians in all counties ranging from 77% in Cochise County, Arizona to 60% in San Diego County, California. A large percentage (81 to 27%) of the population within the counties claims to be of Hispanic origin. Imperial County, California (72%), and Yuma (50%) and Santa Cruz (81%) counties, Arizona have the majority of the population claiming to be of Hispanic origin. There has been positive population growth throughout the southern ROI over the past 10 years ranging from 49.7% in Yuma County, Arizona to 12.6% in San Diego County, California. Population density varied greatly through the southern ROI ranging from 670 persons per square mile in San Diego, California to 19.1 persons per square mile in Cochise County, Arizona..

Table 3-11. Population and Demographics along the Northern Border ROI

Geographic Region	Total	Population per Square Mile	Percent Caucasian	Percent African American	Percent American Indian	Percent Asian	Percent Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Percent Some other race	Percent Two or more races	Percent Hispanic (of any race)	Percent Change 1990-2000
<b>Washington</b>	<b>5,894,121</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>
Clallam County	64,525	37.1	89	<1	5	1	<1	1	2	3	15
Jefferson County	25,953	14.3	92	<1	2	1	<1	<1	3	2	27
San Juan County	14,077	80.5	95	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	2	2	40
Island County	71,558	343.3	87	2	<1	4	<1	1	2	4	19
Kitsap County	231,969	585.8	84	3	2	4	<1	1	5	4	22
Pierce County	700,820	417.4	78	7	1	5	<1	2	5	6	20
King County	1,737,034	817	76	5	<1	11	<1	3	4	5	15
Snohomish County	606,024	290.1	86	2	1	6	<1	2	3	5	30
Skagit County	102,979	59.3	86	<1	2	1	<1	7	2	11	30
Whatcom County	166,814	78.7	88	<1	3	3	<1	2	3	5	31
Okanogan County	39,564	7.5	75	<1	11	<1	<1	10	3	14	19
Ferry County	7,260	3.3	75	<1	18	<1	<1	2	3	3	15
Stevens County	40,066	16.2	90	<1	6	<1	<1	<1	3	2	30
Pend Oreille County	11,732	8.4	94	<1	3	<1	<1	<1	2	2	32
<b>Idaho</b>	<b>1,293,953</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>
Boundary County	9,871	7.8	95	<1	2	<1	<1	<1	1	3	19
<b>Montana</b>	<b>902,195</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>
Lincoln County	18,837	5.2	96	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	2	1	8
Flathead County	74,471	14.6	96	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	2	1	26

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2001



### **3.3.3 Economic Activity**

#### **3.3.3.1 Northern Border Economic Activity**

Table 3-13 summarizes the total number of jobs in the northern ROI by county. King County, Washington had the largest numbers of jobs in the ROI while Ferry County, Washington had the lowest. San Juan County, Washington had the highest increase in the number of jobs (48%) followed by Jefferson County, Washington (40%). Lincoln County, Montana had the lowest increase in the number of jobs (9%). Table 3-14 summarizes the Total Personal Income (TPI) for the northern ROI. TPI ranged from \$74,450,325 in King County, Washington to \$117,203 in Ferry County, Washington. The average annual growth rate over the past 10 years ranged from 8.0% in San Juan County, Washington to 3.7% in Lincoln County, Montana. The average annual growth rate of TPI for the U.S. was 5.4%. Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) data for the northern border ROI is summarized in Table 3-15. PCPI ranged from \$44,719 in King County, Washington to \$16,305 in Ferry County, Washington. All the counties, with the exception of San Juan and King counties, Washington, were below the National average of \$28,549. The average annual growth rate of PCPI ranged from 6.4% in King County, Washington to 3.0% in Lincoln County, Montana. The average annual growth rate of the nation was 4.4%. Poverty levels for all counties within the study area are presented in Table 3-16. Poverty estimates of people of all ages who live in poverty for the ROI range from 19.0% in Ferry County, Washington to 6.6% in Island County, Washington.

#### **3.3.3.2 Southern Border Economic Activity**

Table 3-17 summarizes the total number of jobs in the southern ROI split by county. San Diego County, California had the largest numbers of jobs in the ROI while Santa Cruz County, Arizona had the lowest. Pima County, Arizona had the highest increase in the number of jobs (33%) followed closely by Yuma (32%) County, Arizona. Santa Cruz County, Arizona had the lowest increase in the number of jobs (16%).

Table 3-18 summarizes the TPI for the southern border ROI. TPI ranged from \$50,055,285 in San Diego County, California to \$335,315 in Santa Cruz County, Arizona. The average annual growth rate over the past 10 years ranged from 6.8% in Santa Cruz County, Arizona to 4.3% in Imperial County, California. The average annual

**Table 3-12. Population and Demographics of the Southern ROI**

Geographic Region	Total	Population per Square Mile	Caucasian (Percent)	African American (Percent)	American Indian (Percent)	Asian (Percent)	Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (Percent)	Some other race (Percent)	Two or more races (Percent)	Percent Hispanic (of any race)	Population Change 1990-2000 (Percent)
<b>California</b>	<b>33,871,648</b>	<b>217.2</b>	60	7	<1	11	<1	17	5	32	<b>13.6</b>
San Diego County	2,813,833	670	67	6	<1	9	<1	13	5	27	12.6
Imperial County	142,361	34.1	49	4	2	2	<1	39	4	72	30.2
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>5,130,632</b>	<b>45.2</b>	76	3	5	2	<1	12	3	25	<b>40.0</b>
Yuma County	160,026	29	68	2	2	<1	<1	24	3	50	49.7
Pima County	843,746	91.8	75	3	3	2	<1	13	3	29	26.5
Santa Cruz County	38,381	31	76	<1	<1	<1	<1	20	3	81	29.3
Cochise County	117,755	19.1	77	5	1	2	<1	12	4	31	20.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2001

**Table 3-13. Total Number of Jobs within the Northern ROI**

<b>Geographic Region</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
<b>Washington</b>	<b>2,738,361</b>	<b>3,490,131</b>	<b>27</b>
Clallam	25,114	31,250	24
Jefferson	8,607	12,676	47
San Juan	6,102	9,009	48
Island	26,169	31,261	19
Kitsap	93,314	111,516	20
Pierce	271,488	326,203	20
King	1,123,607	1,414,652	26
Snohomish	203,934	284,010	39
Skagit	40,373	57,072	41
Whatcom	67,985	92,166	36
Okanogan	19,065	23,150	21
Ferry	2,544	2,826	11
Stevens	12,319	15,977	30
Pend Oreille	2,992	4,224	41
<b>Idaho</b>	<b>528,945</b>	<b>755,727</b>	<b>43</b>
Boundary	3,697	5,208	41
<b>Montana</b>	<b>426,749</b>	<b>552,276</b>	<b>29</b>
Lincoln	8,175	8,883	9
Flathead	32,085	46,904	46

Source: Regional Economic Information System 2001.

Table 3-14. Total Personal Income for the Northern ROI

Geographic Region	1989 TPI (rank) in thousands of dollars	1999 TPI (rank) in thousands of dollars	Percent State Total	Average Annual Growth Rate (Percent)
<b>Washington</b>				<b>7.0</b>
Clallam	\$922,863 (15 <sup>th</sup> )	\$1,517,235 (15 <sup>th</sup> )	0.9	5.1
Jefferson	\$323,241 (27 <sup>th</sup> )	\$674,657 (25 <sup>th</sup> )	0.4	7.6
San Juan	\$225,733 (31 <sup>st</sup> )	\$488,100 (28 <sup>th</sup> )	0.3	8.0
Island	\$988,003 (13 <sup>th</sup> )	\$1,898,515 (13 <sup>th</sup> )	1.1	6.7
Kitsap	\$3,028,518 (6 <sup>th</sup> )	\$5,654,335 (6 <sup>th</sup> )	3.2	6.4
Pierce	\$9,280,781 (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	\$17,419,578 (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	10	6.5
King	\$35,363,801 (1 <sup>st</sup> )	\$74,450,325 (1 <sup>st</sup> )	42.6	7.7
Snohomish	\$8,278,837 (3 <sup>rd</sup> )	\$16,767,370 (3 <sup>rd</sup> )	9.6	7.3
Skagit	\$1,307,733 (11 <sup>th</sup> )	\$2,548,086 (11 <sup>th</sup> )	1.5	6.9
Whatcom	\$1,937,862 (9 <sup>th</sup> )	\$3,723,634 (9 <sup>th</sup> )	2.1	6.7
Okanogan	\$474,740 (23 <sup>rd</sup> )	\$771,256 (22 <sup>nd</sup> )	0.4	5.0
Ferry	\$72,593 (36 <sup>th</sup> )	\$117,203 (36 <sup>th</sup> )	0.1	4.9
Stevens	\$378,752 (24 <sup>th</sup> )	\$695,023 (24 <sup>th</sup> )	0.4	6.3
Pend Oreille	\$104,187 (35 <sup>th</sup> )	\$219,445 (33 <sup>rd</sup> )	0.1	7.7
<b>Idaho</b>				<b>6.9</b>
Boundary	\$91,368 (32 <sup>nd</sup> )	\$173,696 (26 <sup>th</sup> )	0.6	6.6
<b>Montana</b>				<b>5.2</b>
Lincoln	\$217,689 (11 <sup>th</sup> )	\$314,485 (11 <sup>th</sup> )	1.6	3.7
Flathead	\$872,414 (4 <sup>th</sup> )	\$1,620,301 (4 <sup>th</sup> )	8.3	6.4

Source: BEARFACTS 2001

**Table 3-15. Per Capita Personal Income for the Northern ROI**

<b>Geographic Region</b>	<b>1989 PCPI (rank)</b>	<b>1999 PCPI (rank)</b>	<b>Percent of State Average</b>	<b>Percent National Average</b>	<b>Average Annual Growth Rate (Percent)</b>
<b>Washington</b>					<b>5.0</b>
Clallam	\$16,706 (11 <sup>th</sup> )	\$23,454 (14 <sup>th</sup> )	77	82	3.5
Jefferson	\$16,772 (10 <sup>th</sup> )	\$25,223 (9 <sup>th</sup> )	83	88	4.2
San Juan	\$23,492 (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	\$37,843 (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	125	133	4.9
Island	\$17,185 (7 <sup>th</sup> )	\$25,834 (5 <sup>th</sup> )	85	90	4.2
Kitsap	\$16,598 (12 <sup>th</sup> )	\$23,902 (13 <sup>th</sup> )	79	84	3.7
Pierce	\$16,266 (15 <sup>th</sup> )	\$25,289 (8 <sup>th</sup> )	83	89	4.5
King	\$23,954 (1 <sup>st</sup> )	\$44,719 (1 <sup>st</sup> )	147	157	6.4
Snohomish	\$18,549 (3 <sup>rd</sup> )	\$28,105 (4 <sup>th</sup> )	93	98	4.2
Skagit	\$17,195 (6 <sup>th</sup> )	\$25,284 (10 <sup>th</sup> )	83	88	3.9
Whatcom	\$15,717 (18 <sup>th</sup> )	\$23,228 (15 <sup>th</sup> )	76	81	4.0
Okanogan	\$14,313 (27 <sup>th</sup> )	\$20,068 (30 <sup>th</sup> )	66	70	3.4
Ferry	\$11,786 (38 <sup>th</sup> )	\$16,305 (39 <sup>th</sup> )	54	57	3.3
Stevens	\$12,452 (37 <sup>th</sup> )	\$17,316 (38 <sup>th</sup> )	57	61	3.4
Pend Oreille	\$11,749 (39 <sup>th</sup> )	\$18,911 (35 <sup>th</sup> )	62	66	4.9
<b>Idaho</b>					<b>4.4</b>
Boundary	\$11,090 (40 <sup>th</sup> )	\$17,410 (34 <sup>th</sup> )	76	61	4.6
<b>Montana</b>					<b>4.2</b>
Lincoln	\$12,391 (44 <sup>th</sup> )	\$16,711 (46 <sup>th</sup> )	76	59	3.0
Flathead	\$14,929 (12 <sup>th</sup> )	\$22,265 (13 <sup>th</sup> )	101	78	4.1

Source: BEARFACTS 2001

**Table 3-16. Number of People of All Ages in Poverty within the Northern ROI**

<b>Geographic Region</b>	<b>Number of all ages in Poverty</b>	<b>Percent of all ages in Poverty</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>35,573,858</b>	<b>13.3</b>
<b>Washington</b>	<b>579,789</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Clallam	7,812	12.3
Jefferson	2,989	11.4
San Juan	1,026	8.1
Island	4,719	6.6
Kitsap	20,471	8.9
Pierce	73,016	11.0
King	131,804	8.0
Snohomish	42,106	7.2
Skagit	11,129	11.1
Whatcom	17,650	11.4
Okanogan	7,121	18.5
Ferry	1,373	19.0
Stevens	6,016	15.1
Pend Oreille	2,059	17.7
<b>Idaho</b>	<b>159,237</b>	<b>13.0</b>
Boundary	1,600	16.5
<b>Montana</b>	<b>135,691</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Lincoln	3,549	18.7
Flathead	10,278	14.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2001

**Table 3-17. Total Number of Jobs within the Southern ROI**

<b>Geographic Region</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
<b>California</b>			
San Diego	1,407,585	1,664,791	18
Imperial	52,737	63,386	20
<b>Arizona</b>			
Yuma	50,726	67,112	32
Pima	320,900	429,332	33
Santa Cruz	13,385	15,570	16
Cochise	40,246	48,025	19

Source: Regional Economic Information System 2001

**Table 3-18. Total Personal Income for the Southern ROI**

<b>Geographic Region</b>	<b>1989 TPI (rank) in thousands of dollars</b>	<b>1999 TPI (rank) in thousands of dollars</b>	<b>Percent State Total</b>	<b>Percent Average Annual Growth Rate</b>
<b>California</b>				<b>5.0</b>
San Diego	\$50,055,285 (3 <sup>rd</sup> )	\$83,183,395 (3 <sup>rd</sup> )	8.4	5.2
Imperial	\$1,672,757 (33 <sup>rd</sup> )	\$2,549,796 (33 <sup>rd</sup> )	0.3	4.3
<b>Arizona</b>				<b>7.2</b>
Yuma	\$1,385,369 (5 <sup>th</sup> )	\$2,502,356 (6 <sup>th</sup> )	2.1	6.1
Pima	\$10,456,146 (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	\$19,215,134 (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	16	6.3
Santa Cruz	\$335,315 (12 <sup>th</sup> )	\$645,821 (12 <sup>th</sup> )	0.5	6.8
Cochise	\$1,289,592 (6 <sup>th</sup> )	\$2,119,438 (8 <sup>th</sup> )	1.8	5.1

Source: BEARFACTS 2001

growth rate of TPI for the U.S. was 5.4%. PCPI data for the southern ROI is located in Table 3-19. PCPI ranged from \$29,489 in San Diego County, California to \$16,496 in Santa Cruz County, Arizona. All the counties except San Diego County, California were below the National average of \$28,549. The average annual growth rate of PCPI ranged from 4.3% in Pima County, Arizona to 1.0% in Imperial County, California. All counties within the southern ROI were below the average annual growth rate of the Nation of 4.4%. Poverty levels for all counties within the study area are presented in Table 3-20. Poverty estimates of people of all ages in poverty for the ROI range from 30.3% in Imperial County, California to 14.2% in San Diego County, California. All are above the national percentage of 13.3%.

### **3.3.3.3 Housing**

#### Northern Border Housing

Table 3-21 summarizes the total number of housing units divided by county. The largest amount of housing units is located in King County, Washington while the smallest is located in Ferry County, Washington. The highest number of vacant housing units is in King County, Washington and the lowest is in Boundary County, Idaho. The highest density of housing units per square mile (mi<sup>2</sup>) is in King County, Washington (349.1/mi<sup>2</sup>). The lowest housing density (1.7/mi<sup>2</sup>) was in Ferry County, Washington.

**Table 3-19. Per Capita Personal Income for the Southern ROI**

<b>Geographic Region</b>	<b>1989 PCPI (rank)</b>	<b>1999 PCPI (rank)</b>	<b>Percent of State Average</b>	<b>Percent National Average</b>	<b>Average Annual Growth Rate (Percent)</b>
<b>California</b>					<b>3.7</b>
San Diego	\$20,478 (14 <sup>th</sup> )	\$29,489 (14 <sup>th</sup> )	99	103	3.7
Imperial	\$15,906 (42 <sup>nd</sup> )	\$17,550 (55 <sup>th</sup> )	59	61	1.0
<b>Arizona</b>					<b>4.3</b>
Yuma	\$13,401 (6 <sup>th</sup> )	\$18,452 (10 <sup>th</sup> )	73	65	3.3
Pima	\$15,742 (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	\$23,911 (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	95	84	4.3
Santa Cruz	\$11,651 (12 <sup>th</sup> )	\$16,496 (12 <sup>th</sup> )	66	58	3.5
Cochise	\$13,220 (7 <sup>th</sup> )	\$18,797(9 <sup>th</sup> )	75	66	3.6

Source: BEARFACTS 2001

**Table 3-20. Number of People of All Ages in Poverty within the Southern ROI**

<b>Geographic Region</b>	<b>Number of all ages in Poverty</b>	<b>Percent of all ages in Poverty</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>35,573,858</b>	<b>13.3</b>
<b>California</b>	<b>5,195,477</b>	<b>16.0</b>
San Diego	386,232	14.2
Imperial	41,065	30.3
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>720,713</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Yuma	33,080	25.3
Pima	127,496	16.2
Santa Cruz	9,961	25.8
Cochise	23,611	21.7

Source: U.S.Census Bureau 2001



**Table 3-21. Housing Units within the Northern ROI**

<b>Geographic Region</b>	<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>Occupied Housing Units</b>	<b>Vacant Housing units</b>	<b>Housing Density (Houses/mi<sup>2</sup>)</b>
<b>Washington</b>	<b>2,451,075</b>	<b>2,271,398</b>	<b>179,677</b>	<b>36.8</b>
Clallam County	30,683	27,164	3,519	17.6
Jefferson County	14,144	11,645	2,499	7.8
San Juan County	9,752	6,466	3,286	55.8
Island County	32,378	27,784	4,594	155.3
Kitsap County	92,644	86,416	6,228	234
Pierce County	277,060	260,800	16,260	165
King County	742,237	710,916	31,321	349.1
Snohomish County	236,205	224,852	11,353	113.1
Skagit County	42,681	38,852	3,829	24.6
Whatcom County	73,893	64,446	9,447	34.9
Okanogan County	19,085	15,027	4,058	3.6
Ferry County	3,775	2,823	952	1.7
Stevens County	17,599	15,017	2,582	7.1
Pend Oreille County	6,608	4,639	1,969	4.7
<b>Idaho</b>	<b>527,824</b>	<b>469,645</b>	<b>58,179</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Boundary County	4,095	3,707	388	3.2
<b>Montana</b>	<b>412,633</b>	<b>358,667</b>	<b>53,966</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Lincoln County	9,319	7,764	1,555	2.6
Flathead County	34,773	29,588	5,185	6.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2001

### Southern Border Housing

Table 3-22 summarizes the total number of housing units divided by county. The largest amount of housing units is located in San Diego County, California while the smallest is located in Santa Cruz County, Arizona. The largest number of vacant housing units is in San Diego, California while the smallest amount is in Santa Cruz County, Arizona. The highest density of housing units is in San Diego County, Arizona (247.7/mi<sup>2</sup>) while the smallest is in Cochise County, Arizona (8.3/mi<sup>2</sup>).

### **3.3.4 Environmental Justice**

EO 12898 of February 11, 1994, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations" required each Federal agency to

**Table 3-22. Housing Units within the Southern ROI**

<b>Geographic Region</b>	<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>Occupied Housing Units</b>	<b>Vacant Housing units</b>	<b>Housing Density (houses/mi<sup>2</sup>)</b>
<b>California</b>	<b>12,214,549</b>	<b>11,502,870</b>	<b>711,679</b>	<b>78.3</b>
San Diego County	1,040,149	994,677	45,472	247.7
Imperial County	43,891	39,384	4,507	10.5
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>2,189,189</b>	<b>1,901,327</b>	<b>287,862</b>	<b>19.3</b>
Yuma County	74,140	53,848	20,292	13.4
Pima County	366,737	332,350	34,387	39.9
Santa Cruz County	13,036	11,809	1,227	10.5
Cochise County	51,126	43,893	7,233	8.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2001

identify and address, as appropriate, disproportionate adverse effects of its proposed actions on minority populations and low-income communities.

The potential to generate disproportionately high environmental health and safety risks to children as required by EO 13045, "Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks" is also addressed in this section. This EO was prompted by the recognition that children, still undergoing physiological growth and development, are more sensitive to adverse environmental health and safety risks than adults.

#### **3.3.4.1 Northern Border**

Areas within the northern ROI with a low PCPI and high percentage of people in poverty are particularly sensitive to environmental justice issues. Okanogan, Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille counties in Washington, Boundary County in Idaho, and Lincoln and Flathead counties in Montana all have relatively low PCPI. In addition Okanogan, Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille counties in Washington, Boundary County in North Dakota, and Lincoln County in Montana have relatively high poverty rates. As a result, these counties are particularly sensitive to environmental justice issues due to low-income populations.

#### **3.3.4.2 Southern Border**

The southern ROI predominantly consists of people claiming Hispanic origin, which qualifies as a minority population. Of the six counties comprising the southern ROI, three have a majority of the population claiming Hispanic origins: Imperial County, California, and Yuma and Santa Cruz counties, Arizona. Furthermore, all the counties in the southern ROI have a relatively low PCPI and relatively high percent of their populations in poverty. Within every county, the PCPI is below the national average while the percentage of people in poverty is above the national average. As a result, all of the counties within the southern ROI are particularly sensitive to environmental justice concerns.

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*SECTION 4.0*  
*ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES*



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## 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

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This section of the PEA addresses potential impacts associated with the implementation of the alternatives outlined in Section 2.0. For the purposes of this impact analysis, several assumptions were made by the NEPA Team regarding the area of potential impact.

INS officials estimated the number of RVS systems that would be located on poles, towers, and those systems that could be co-located on buildings or other towers in order to evaluate potential impact from the proposed RVS systems. Of the proposed RVS systems, the estimated number by sector to be mounted on poles, towers, or co-located are given in Table 4-1.

**Table 4-1. Estimated Number of Pole, Tower, and Co-located RVS Systems**

	Sector	Pole Mounted	Tower Mounted	Co-located	Total
Northern Border	Blaine	-	100	-	100
	Spokane	35	-	15	50
Southern Border	San Diego	25	84	-	109
	El Centro	24	8	-	32
	Yuma	80	-	-	80
	Tucson	23	65	-	88
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>187</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>459</b>

It should be emphasized that all of these estimates should be considered worst-case scenarios. For example, the number of RVS systems that can be co-located would increase in the future as additional communications towers and buildings are constructed along the border areas. Additionally, the number of tower mounted RVS systems would decrease as site-specific areas are identified where pole mounted RVS systems would suffice. Both of these scenarios would decrease the potential impacts; however, a worst-case scenario was used to estimate the potential impacts. Impacts from electrical supply (i.e., overhead utility lines, underground utility lines), access roads,

and relay towers are not addressed in this PEA since there are no site-specific data available at the present. Given these assumptions, the anticipated impacts from the 459 proposed RVS systems are quantified in Table 4-2.

**Table 4-2. Anticipated Impacts from Proposed RVS Systems**

<b>Type of RVS System (# of systems X impact area)</b>	<b>Acres Impacted</b>
Pole Mounted (187 poles X 900 ft <sup>2</sup> )	3.9
Tower Mounted (257 towers X 2,500 ft <sup>2</sup> )	14.7
Co-located (15 systems - no impacts)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.6</b>

For the purposes of this PEA, the NEPA Team assumed a worst-case scenario to quantify the maximum impacts that could occur. It is assumed that if all the proposed RVS systems were tower mounted, then this situation would produce the greatest amount of impacts. Therefore, the following sections will assume that the maximum acres impacted would be a maximum of 26.3 acres (459 systems X 2,500ft<sup>2</sup>). It was also assumed that many of the proposed RVS systems would utilize solar power, a self-contained generator system, or existing power sources. Potential impacts from electrical power supply via adjacent electrical grids, access roads, and relay towers cannot be quantified at this time. The NEPA team assumed that potential significant impacts from relay towers, electrical power supply, and access roads would require separate NEPA compliance.

#### **4.1 Physical Resources**

##### **4.1.1 Soils**

###### **4.1.1.1 No Action Alternative**

With the implementation of the No Action Alternative, there would be no impacts to soils because no RVS systems would be constructed; however, the USBP would not be as effective in detecting and apprehending illegal entrants and foot traffic would continue at its current level and probably increase. The continuation of illegal traffic and consequent enforcement activities have the potential of adversely impacting soils in the ROI.

#### **4.1.1.2 Proposed Action Alternative**

Implementation of the Proposed Action Alternative would remove a maximum of 26.3 acres of soil within the ROI. The ROI would be cleared for both poles as well as towers.

Typical pole placement requires a deep foundation or drill pile that is approximately 4-feet in diameter and 12-feet deep hole. The drill pile excavation, containing the pole, will be backfilled with concrete. Approximately 36 square feet (6 feet X 6 feet) of soil will be removed from production due to the concrete pad which forms the mounting base for each RVS system. The standard RVS tower design will require three circular poured concrete piles, approximately three feet in diameter, to be used as foundations for the tower legs. Approximately 2,500 square feet (50 feet X 50 feet) of soil will be removed from production due to the area occupied by the towers and associated facilities. Crushed stone is typically placed around the pad and the area surrounded by a chain link fence. The construction of either tower or poles would remove these soils from future biological and agricultural production.

Impacts to soils from construction would be minimized with the use of appropriate construction techniques to minimize soil erosion. Erosion control and compaction techniques measures such as waterbars, gabions, straw bales and reseeded would be implemented to alleviate these situations. Any construction activity must evaluate the erosion potential of the soils and incorporate erosion control designs into the construction plans. Co-located or building mounted RVS systems negate the need for ground disturbing activities provided an existing power source could be utilized, thus no impacts to soils are expected from co-located or building mounted RVS systems

It is possible that prime farmlands may be present at some of the selected RVS sites; in such cases these soils would be removed from potential agricultural production. In order to evaluate the potential impacts on prime farmlands, the local USDA NRCS office would be contacted once site-specific locations are identified. These local offices would determine if mitigation measures would be needed to offset the impacts caused by construction of the RVS systems.



#### **4.1.2 Cultural Resources**

Site-specific NEPA documentation would be developed for each of the proposed RVS sites. This documentation would further discuss any cultural resources that may be impacted by the construction of specific RVS sites.

##### **4.1.2.1 No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no construction of RVS systems. As a result, the USBP would not be as effective in detecting and apprehending illegal entrants and illegal foot and vehicle traffic would continue at its current level and probably increase. This illegal traffic has the potential of damaging cultural resources particularly archaeological sites with shallow or surface deposits. As a result, the No Action Alternative has the potential to adversely impact cultural resources.

##### **4.1.2.2 Proposed Action Alternative**

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, the majority of the RVS systems that would be constructed would be erected on either poles or towers. The construction of these towers would involve ground disturbing activities that have the potential to impact previously unrecorded cultural resources, particularly archaeological sites which may not be readily evident. Consultation with the appropriate SHPO and/or THPO for the area would be required before construction to identify any known cultural resources, including historic structures, archaeological sites, or sacred sites that may have been recorded in the area. In addition, if the area has not undergone a previous archaeological survey, an investigation would need to be conducted in the APE of the construction in order to locate any unknown cultural resources within the area. If previously recorded or newly recorded cultural resources are located within the APE, then mitigation measures would be required. These mitigation measures would be determined through consultation with the appropriate SHPO and/or THPO. Usually the RVS poles or towers can be relocated to an area where there would be no impacts. In addition, if there are cultural resources, particularly historic structures, districts, or sacred sites, near the proposed pole or tower there could be a potential for a visual impact to those resources. In these instances, a viewshed analysis may be appropriate to determine the extent of that impact.

To a lesser extent, RVS equipment would be mounted on existing structures due to the undeveloped nature of the borders. If the structure is 50 years old or older or a Cold War

Era structure, consultation with the SHPO would be necessary. The structure, if not previously evaluated, would be evaluated for inclusion to the NRHP. If the structure is determined or has been determined to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP then appropriate mitigation measures would be determined through consultation with the appropriate SHPO and/or THPO. Like the construction of poles or towers, avoidance could involve the relocation of the RVS system to another building which is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Also the visual impacts of the mounted RVS equipment would be considered both for the structure itself and for NRHP eligible structures or districts that have a potential for significant visual impacts. A viewshed analysis may be appropriate where there would be a potential for significant visual impacts to these resources.

#### **4.1.3 Water Resources**

Site-specific EAs would be developed for each of the proposed RVS sites. These abbreviated EAs would further discuss any local surface or ground water features that may be affected by the proposed project.

##### **4.1.3.1 No Action Alternative**

No direct impacts to water resources would occur under the No Action Alternative; however, there would be a continuation (and possibly an increase) of illegal foot and vehicle traffic. This increase in illegal foot and vehicle traffic could result in adverse impacts to water resources in the ROI, especially surface waters and wetlands. Erosion and increased sedimentation rates caused by illegal foot traffic trails could degrade surface waters and wetlands in the ROI. Additionally, the trampling of vegetation from illegal foot and vehicle traffic could degrade wetlands in the ROI.

##### **4.1.3.2 Proposed Action Alternative**

Numerous waterbodies and aquifers can be found throughout the ROI. Surface waters would be avoided to the extent practicable during construction of and placement of RVS sites. Available structures already in existence would take preference over new utility poles or towers when mounting the RVS systems. If necessary, new poles or towers needed for placement of the RVS systems would not require ground disturbance deep enough or wide enough to disturb ground water supplies or cause unnecessary amounts of runoff into surface waters. Proper maintenance of construction equipment and best

management practices during construction activities would minimize the possibility of accidental spills of fuels or lubricants that, if they occurred, could affect surface and ground water quality. Operation and maintenance of the RVS towers would have no effect on the ROI's surface or ground water supplies and/or quality.

To avoid any potential impacts to water resources, where applicable, the proposed RVS systems would be placed at least 0.25 miles from any waterbodies, such as stock tanks, drainages, washes/arroyos, and springs if new poles or towers would be required. This would insure that no impacts to water resources would result from any accidental spills or runoff.

Impacts to Waters of the U.S., including wetlands are expected to be avoided by using the site selection criteria and the environmental checklists. Once site-specific locations are determined with the aid of the site selection criteria, field surveys and the environmental checklists would be completed to determine if jurisdictional wetlands occur within the site-specific area. If jurisdictional wetlands are identified and cannot be avoided, consultation with the appropriate USACE district (Seattle or Los Angeles District) and applicable permits would be required before beginning construction within the wetland area.

#### **4.1.4 Air Quality**

##### **4.1.4.1 No Action Alternative**

Air quality would not be significantly affected by the implementation of the No Action Alternative. Without the proposed RVS systems, additional patrol activities would become increasingly necessary, which could exacerbate fugitive dust or hydrocarbon emissions within the ROI. The magnitude of these effects would depend upon several variables including number of vehicle trips, climatic conditions, and soil types.

##### **4.1.4.2 Proposed Action Alternative**

Construction activities would be limited to small, isolated locations during installation of the RVS equipment. The short duration of these activities, the type of equipment used, and the good dispersion patterns of the region, indicate that air emissions would not be created that would adversely affect air quality. Maintenance vehicles driving to and from the RVS sites would be the only emission source required by the operation and

maintenance of the RVS towers; however, routine maintenance is only anticipated to occur approximately two times a year.

Generators have the potential to be used as a backup power source for some of the RVS systems. Emissions and their effect on the region will depend on the hours of operation, type of equipment used and the dispersion patterns of the region. However, since propane generators are typically used and the generators would be used intermittently to charge batteries on an as-needed basis, the effects on regional air quality would be minor, localized, and temporary. Proper and routine maintenance and the limited use of these generators would ensure that minimal air emissions would result.

#### **4.1.5 Noise**

##### **4.1.5.1 No Action Alternative**

The No Action Alternative would not result in any increases or decreases in ambient noise levels. The current illegal foot traffic, and other illegal activity would continue and probably increase resulting in the need for additional patrols or aerial reconnaissance along the border which would increase ambient noise levels.

##### **4.1.5.2 Proposed Action Alternative**

This alternative would result in construction noise during RVS system installation along the entire border; however, construction would occur in phases, be short in nature, and generally occur in remote locations where sensitive noise receptors are not present.

Construction activities would increase noise levels temporarily at locations immediately adjacent to the RVS sites. Noise levels created by construction equipment would vary greatly depending on factors such as the type of equipment, the specific model, the operation being performed, and the condition of the equipment. The equivalent sound level (Leq) of the construction activity also depends on the fraction of time that the equipment is operated over the time period of the construction. Heavy equipment such as backhoes and cement and dump trucks would cause temporary, localized, minor increases in noise levels during construction. RVS system installation does not generally involve a lot of equipment or require noisy construction equipment or techniques.

A construction noise assessment would not be required because RVS system installation does not last for more than several days, noisy equipment is not involved, and in most cases would not take place near a noise-sensitive site (i.e., residential areas or institutions). Most construction activities resulting from this alternative would produce only short-term noise level increases. Construction would occur only during daylight hours, thus reducing the ambient day-night average sound level (DNL) and the chances of causing annoyances. No blasting would be expected; however, if blasting becomes necessary, it would be covered under subsequent tiered NEPA documents. Since construction would only occur during daylight hours, these short-term increases are not expected to substantially affect adjacent noise sensitive receptors or wildlife areas.

Generators associated with some of the proposed RVS systems would not significantly increase the ambient DNL of the area. In urban areas, electric power from adjacent grids is the preferred power source; therefore, noise sensitive receptors are not usually present in proximity to RVS systems utilizing generators as a backup power source. The self-contained generators would produce minimal additional noise and raise the ambient noise levels slightly. However, since the generators would be used intermittently to charge batteries on an as-needed basis, the effects of noise would be minor, localized, and temporary.

## **4.2 Biological Resources**

### **4.2.1 Vegetation Communities**

Site-specific EAs would be developed for each of the proposed RVS sites. These abbreviated EAs would further discuss local vegetation communities that may be affected by the proposed project.

#### **4.2.1.1 No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no construction of RVS systems and the USBP would not be as effective in detecting and apprehending illegal entrants and illegal foot and vehicle traffic. Illegal activity along the borders would continue at its current level and probably increase. Therefore, illegal traffic would continue to adversely impact vegetation communities in the ROI. Illegal entrants would continue to alter vegetation communities by cutting vegetation for shelter and fire, by causing accidental wildfires, and trampling vegetation in the ROI.

#### **4.2.1.2 Proposed Action Alternative**

Very little vegetation would be damaged under the Proposed Action Alternative; in fact, assuming a worst-case scenario approximately 26.3 acres would be impacted for the entire northern and southern borders ROI. Vegetation would be avoided during construction and placement of RVS systems and previously disturbed areas would be utilized to the extent practicable. Additionally, existing structures would take preference for mounting RVS systems over new utility poles or towers. Avoiding construction of new poles or towers would further reduce impacts to vegetation communities.

It was assumed for the purposes of this PEA that installation and operation of the RVS systems would not require any additional vegetation outside the construction footprint to be removed. Furthermore, RVS systems are strategically placed upon topographically advantageous locations which allow for optimum viewing levels (i.e., peaks, ridges, and hill tops) thus the removal of mature trees and vegetation would generally not be necessary. However, if additional clearing of vegetation were required for access roads or powerline Rights-of-Way (ROW), site-specific surveys would be conducted in conjunction with the proper NEPA documentation. Due to the limited size of the area required for each system and the presence of similar habitat in the surrounding areas, impacts to vegetation communities would be insignificant. Once the RVS systems are installed, the operation and maintenance of the systems would have no effect on the vegetation within the ROI.

#### **4.2.2 Wildlife Resources**

##### **4.2.2.1 No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no construction of RVS systems. As a result, the USBP would not be as effective in detecting and apprehending illegal entrants and foot traffic would continue at its current level and probably increase. This illegal traffic damages vegetation communities and thereby causes synergistic impacts to wildlife from the trampling of vegetation. As a result, the No Action Alternative has the potential to adversely impact wildlife communities.

##### **4.2.2.2 Proposed Action Alternative**

Wildlife movement at the proposed pole or tower locations could potentially be impacted by construction activities. The greatest movement of small animals generally happens

when a disturbance occurs. Mobile animals escape to areas of similar habitat, while other slow or sedentary animals such as reptiles, amphibians, and small mammals could potentially be lost. This displacement and/or reduction in the number of animals would not significantly impact animal communities due to the anticipated presence of similar habitat adjacent to the proposed locations. Larger terrestrial wildlife movements in the construction area would not be affected due to the short duration of construction activities and the small area affected at each site.

In order to reduce the potential for the collision of migratory birds with the proposed RVS towers, the proposed RVS systems should be installed in such a manner as to comply with the USFWS's interim guidelines for communications towers (USFWS 2002). As encouraged by these guidelines, RVS towers will be co-located on existing towers or structures or with existing antennae to the extent practicable. The proposed RVS towers should be less than 200 feet in height when possible and should be self supporting without guy wires further reducing the potential for bird/tower collisions. Should any tower exceed this height, then the minimum amount of lighting will be installed as required by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and daytime visual markers will be installed on any guy wires. White strobe lights are preferred for night time use as the effects of red strobe lights on birds has not been studied. Strobe lights should be the minimum number, intensity, and number of flashes per minute allowed by the FAA.

The operation and maintenance of the systems would have no effect on the region's wildlife populations once the RVS towers are installed.

#### **4.2.3 Threatened and Endangered Species and Critical Habitat**

Site-specific NEPA documentation would be developed for each of the proposed RVS sites. These documents would further discuss any protected species or critical habitat that may be affected by the proposed project.

##### **4.2.3.1 No Action Alternative**

RVS systems would not be constructed under the No Action Alternative. As a result, the USBP would not be as effective in detecting and apprehending illegal entrants, and illegal foot and vehicle traffic would continue at its current level and probably increase. This illegal traffic has the potential of adversely impacting threatened and endangered

species in the ROI. Illegal entrants could impact threatened and endangered species by cutting vegetation for shelter and fire, by causing accidental wildfires, by disturbing sensitive nesting areas or activities, by increasing erosion through repeated use of trails, or by trampling of threatened or endangered plant species.

#### **4.2.3.2 Proposed Action Alternative**

Protected species occur in each of the states covered by this PEA. Consultation with the USFWS and the state agency that manages protected species would be required before any RVS installation would occur. Before installation of the RVS systems, each site would be further evaluated and surveyed for threatened and endangered species and critical habitat. If RVS poles or towers cannot avoid areas that have been deemed as critical habitat or are in an area that is occupied by a threatened or endangered species, formal Section 7 consultation would be initiated, as required by the ESA.

#### **4.2.4 Unique and Environmentally Sensitive Areas**

##### **4.2.4.1 No Action Alternative**

With the implementation of the No Action Alternative, there would be no construction of RVS systems. As a result, the USBP would not be as effective in detecting and apprehending illegal entrants, and illegal foot and vehicle traffic would continue at its current level and probably increase. This illegal traffic would continue to damage unique and sensitive areas in the ROI. As a result, the No Action Alternative has the potential to adversely impact unique and sensitive areas. Illegal entrants would continue to impact unique and sensitive areas in the ROI by causing accidental wildfires, by creating trails and increasing erosion through the repeated use of these trails, and by discarding trash within these areas.

##### **4.2.4.2 Proposed Action Alternative**

Impacts to unique and sensitive areas under the completion of the Proposed Action Alternative are unknown at this time. The impacts to these areas would have to be established based upon site-specific surveys, which would depend upon the specific locations of the RVS systems. Impacts to unique and sensitive areas would be addressed in conjunction with the site-specific surveys, project environmental review checklist, and subsequent NEPA documentation. Site selection criteria and the project environmental review checklist would ensure that unique and sensitive areas are



avoided where practical. If unique and sensitive areas are not avoided, then subsequent NEPA documents would be necessary.

### **4.3 Socioeconomic Resources**

#### **4.3.1 Land Use**

##### **4.3.1.1 No Action Alternative**

Land use would continue as it currently exists under the No Action Alternative.

##### **4.3.1.2 Proposed Action Alternative**

By executing the Proposed Action Alternative land use for the site-specific locations of the RVS systems would change if new sites are selected. Co-location of RVS systems on existing structures would not affect land use. In areas where poles or towers are selected for installation, land use would change from existing land uses to the proposed RVS systems. All areas outside of the permanent footprint of the RVS systems would be returned to the previous land use. All land use changes would be localized and remain within the footprint of the chosen RVS systems location; therefore, land use on a regional basis would not be affected. Operation and maintenance activities would not alter land use in the ROI.

#### **4.3.2 Socioeconomics**

##### **4.3.2.1 No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction would take place. As a result, there would be no temporary direct benefits from construction, such as the purchase of construction materials or other project expenditures. In addition, the current illegal foot and vehicle traffic and other illegal activities would continue, which would result in a probable increase in insurance costs, property losses, law enforcement expenses, and other social costs (i.e., drug rehabilitation, medical expenses, and labor opportunities). The No Action Alternative would continue to endanger the lives and increase health risks to UDAs attempting to cross both the southern and northern borders and the safety of USBP agents who attempt to apprehend them.

#### **4.3.2.2 Proposed Action Alternative**

The labor for this alternative would be provided by private contractors from outside the region, resulting in only temporary increases in the population of the project area. When possible, materials and other project expenditures would predominantly be obtained through merchants in the local community resulting in a minor, temporary direct economic benefit. All construction activities, regardless of the area, would be limited to daylight hours only. Safety buffer zones would be designated around all construction sites to ensure public health and safety. No displacement would result from this action and, therefore, there would be no direct impacts to housing in the area. No changes to local employment rates, poverty levels, or local incomes would occur as a result of this project. No impacts to health or human safety would result from the proposed RVS systems.

The increased surveillance along both the northern and southern borders would, in turn, reduce illegal traffic in those areas. Illegal immigration in areas has been associated with increased reports of car theft, prowlers, break-ins, and other illegal activities. A reduction in illegal UDA traffic resulting from increased surveillance from the operation of the proposed RVS systems would subsequently reduce crime in these areas and enhance the safety of USBP agents.

#### **4.3.3 Environmental Justice/Protection of Children**

##### **4.3.3.1 Executive Order 12898 Environmental Justice**

This project would not result in any violations of the intent of EO 12898 that addresses environmental justice. The ROI for this project is predominantly Caucasian except where noted in Chapter 3. Even though a large portion of both the northern and southern border consists of low-income populations, population and housing densities are generally low. As a result, potential environmental justice and protection of children issues from the placement of RVS equipment near these populations is lower in those areas.

##### No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no increases in surveillance would be conducted. As a result, no impact would be anticipated under the No Action Alternative for environmental justice issues.

### Proposed Action Alternative

The Proposed Action Alternative would beneficially affect the entire ROI regardless of race and/or income level. The proposed action in this PEA would not result in disproportionately high or adverse environmental health or safety impacts to minority or low-income populations. This conclusion is based on the fact that no significant adverse environmental effects have been identified for any resource area or population (minority, low-income, children, or otherwise) analyzed in this PEA.

#### **4.3.3.2 Executive Order 13045 Protection of Children**

EO 13045 requires each Federal agency “to identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children; and “ensure that its policies, programs, activities, and standards address disproportionate risks to children that result from environmental health risks or safety risks.” This EO was prompted by the recognition that children, still undergoing physiological growth and development, are more sensitive to adverse environmental health and safety risks than adults.

### No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no increases in surveillance from either the establishment of RVS poles or towers would occur. As a result, no issues regarding protection of children would occur. The current illegal traffic and its associated criminal activity would continue creating a more unsafe environment for children than under the Proposed Action Alternative.

### Proposed Action Alternative

The proposed action as described in this PEA would not result in disproportionately high or adverse environmental health or safety impacts to children. This conclusion is based on the fact that no significant adverse environmental effects have been identified for any resource area or population (minority, low-income, children, or otherwise) analyzed in this PEA. Furthermore, because of the relatively low population and housing densities along the northern and southern borders, construction projects would likely occur away from residential areas where children would likely be encountered. Furthermore, safety buffer zones around construction sites would further reduce potentially dangerous conditions for children. In contrast, the reduction in crime resulting from the increased surveillance would create a safer environment for children throughout the ROI.

#### **4.4 Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources Involved In Implementation of the Proposed Action**

The proposed action would result in the permanent conversion or loss of up to 26.3 total acres of various habitats. It should be noted that this is a worst-case scenario and INS currently estimates that the actual impacted acreage is anticipated to be closer to 18.6 acres. The proposed action would also require the irretrievable commitment of fuel, labor, building materials, and monetary resources.

#### **4.5 Relationship Between Local and Short-term use of Society's Environment and the Maintenance and Enhancement of Long term Environmental Productivity**

Benefits derived from the control of illegal entrants and narcotics trafficking into the U.S. and the adverse impacts associated with the construction activities necessary to accomplish this control represent trade-offs between the local, short-term use and the long-term stability and productivity of society's environment. The proposed action would reduce the flow of illegal drugs and entrants to the U.S. and consequently, reduce the social costs associated with managing these issues. Short-term local adverse direct effects resulting from habitat disturbances would be off-set by long-term regional benefits including protection from illegal vehicle and foot traffic, accidental fires caused by illegal entrants, lower costs to the county for health and emergency services, lower insurance rates for homeowners and business near the border, reduction in crime near the border, and a reduction in illegal traffic breaching and entering near the border.

The proposed action would require the conversion of up to 26.3 acres, cumulatively, depending upon the amount of RVS towers installed. Most of this acreage is expected to have been previously disturbed and does not provide suitable habitat for most wildlife populations. The long-term productivity of these lands would be lost over the life of the proposed project. INS would make every attempt practicable to avoid disturbances to valuable wildlife habitat by using previously disturbed sites for the proposed RVS systems and for construction staging areas.

#### **4.6 Unavoidable Adverse Impacts**

This section summarizes some of the potential impacts associated with the proposed RVS systems that would be unavoidable and adverse and that would remain after

INS/USBP have implemented the environmental design measures discussed in Chapter 6. Additional discussion of unavoidable adverse impacts will be included in subsequent tiered NEPA documents and will be addressed on a site-specific basis.

#### **4.6.1 Physical Resources**

Unavoidable adverse impacts would include the permanent removal of up to 26.3 acres of soil from biological and agricultural production. Additional impacts to soils would result from relay towers, powerline ROWs, and access roads required for RVS sites; however, site-specific surveys would be conducted in conjunction with the proper NEPA documentation.

#### **4.6.2 Biological Resources**

Unavoidable adverse impacts to biological resources would include the loss of small pieces of habitat totaling less than 26.3 acres. The lands that would be disturbed are habitat for terrestrial plant and animal species that are expected to be widespread throughout the region. Additional impacts to biological resources would result from relay towers, powerline ROWs, and access roads required for RVS sites; however, site-specific surveys would be conducted in conjunction with the proper NEPA documentation. Impacts to threatened and endangered species, critical habitat, and other rare communities will be evaluated on a site-specific basis and would be avoided to the extent practicable.

*SECTION 5.0*  
*CUMULATIVE IMPACTS*



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## **5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

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This section of the PEA addresses the potential cumulative impacts associated with the implementation of the alternatives outlined in Section 2.0 and other projects/programs that are planned for the region. The following paragraphs present a general discussion regarding cumulative effects that would be expected irrespective of the alternative selected.

The Council on Environmental Quality defines cumulative impacts as the incremental impact of multiple present and future actions with individually minor but collectively significant effects. Cumulative impacts can be concisely defined as the total effect of multiple land uses and developments, including their interrelationships, on the environment.

Available past NEPA documents were reviewed to evaluate cumulative effects of the USBP operations/activities and infrastructure construction projects for the border region. These included, but were not limited to, EAs from previous and current INS projects, a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) (USACE 1994), an EA for INS infrastructure within Naco-Douglas Corridor (INS 2000), and a Supplemental Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (INS 2001b). An analysis of each component of the affected environment was completed from the existing documents in order to identify which would have cumulative impacts as a result of the past and proposed activities.

### **5.1 Affected Environment**

Resources such as soil and water resources would be impacted for a short term during and immediately after completion of RVS system installation. None of these resources would be expected to incur significant cumulative adverse impacts. Due to the small area impacted for a single RVS system and the isolated location, the installation of RVS systems does not indicate a potential excursion that could affect soil or water resources. Soils that are denuded during construction activities would be vulnerable to erosion; however, these areas would quickly be re-vegetated or covered in order to prevent erosion.

The primary cumulative effect of the past and proposed projects is permanent loss of vegetation and associated wildlife habitat. Throughout the entire U.S.-Mexico border (California to Texas), a total of about 3,750 acres of vegetation, mostly semi-desert grassland and desert scrub communities, has been removed by Joint Task Force Six (JTF-6) road, range, fence, and helipad repair and other construction activities primarily for the INS (USACE 1999). This represents less than 0.01 % of the total land area within the area along the entire U.S.-Mexico border.

Since 1994, INS activities were expected to impact about 2,054 acres primarily due to construction of road and fence projects (USACE 2001). These effects combined with the area anticipated to be disturbed over the next five years and the amount altered previous to 1994, would amount to approximately 10,700 acres during the period 1989 to 2004.

Long-term indirect cumulative effects have occurred and would continue to occur. However, these effects, both beneficial and adverse, are difficult, if not impossible, to quantify. Reductions in habitat have undoubtedly created inter- and intra-species competition for available food and shelter and, eventually, slight reductions in some wildlife populations. Decreased patrol activities, as a result of the expanded use of RVS systems, would decrease the potential for some wildlife specimens to be accidentally hit and killed. Such gains would not be expected to result in significant additions to wildlife populations.

Installation of RVS systems was considered regarding the potential increase for raptors to be electrocuted or to become entangled in overhead powerlines. Injuries and deaths to raptors due to collision with powerlines and support (guy) wires do occur; however, studies have indicated these structures do not present a major problem. The proposed RVS systems are not expected to contain support (guy) wires and would not significantly contribute to raptor collisions with towers. RVS poles and towers have the potential to be used by raptors for predation, which may result in a decrease of some prey populations.

Close coordination and approval from the appropriate state agencies would be required for any activity potentially affecting any unique or sensitive areas (i.e., wilderness areas, conservation areas, national parks, etc.) to ensure adverse effects would be avoided or substantially reduced in significance.



According to the Final Supplemental Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (INS 2001b), the total amount of wetlands and Waters of the U.S. that have been impacted by JTF-6 for INS projects since 1994 has been less than five acres. Impacts to these valuable habitats have been avoided, wherever practicable, resulting in the low acreage figure. Each project that cannot avoid effects to wetland and/or Waters of the U.S would be coordinated through the Section 404 permit process with the appropriate regulatory agencies.

Air emissions have been produced by vehicles, aircraft, and heavy equipment; however, these have not resulted in significant cumulative impacts due to the short duration of the activities, the dispersion capabilities of the region, and the remote locations of most of the operations. Due to the small area impacted for a single RVS system and the isolated location, the installation of RVS systems does not indicate a potential excursion that could violate NAAQS.

Direct cumulative impacts on socioeconomics would be expected to be beneficial but insignificant. The magnitude of the effects would be expected to be insignificant because local expenditures would be minimal and the economic multipliers in the region. Cumulative indirect effects to socioeconomic resources (e.g., purchase of supplies) would be beneficial, but insignificant. The implementation of the Proposed Action Alternative would allow USBP to more efficiently and effectively detect, deter and apprehend illegal traffickers, thereby reducing social costs associated with property damages, violent crimes, drug treatment and rehabilitation, and entitlement programs.

## **5.2 Benefits Associated with INS Activities**

Many positive cumulative impacts have also been realized through INS activities. RVS systems and other USBP operations have had cumulative positive impacts on socioeconomic resources within the border area and the Nation through reductions in illegal drug smuggling activities. Additional knowledge regarding numerous threatened or endangered species' locations, distribution, and life requisites have been obtained through surveys and monitoring efforts associated with INS actions. INS activities completed from 1994 to 1999 have provided information on over 100 new cultural resource sites considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing.

### **5.3 Other Agencies**

Plans by other agencies and private/commercial entities in the region would also affect the region's natural and human environment. Due to the large ROI of this project, a comprehensive list of these projects is not practical. In addition, documents are currently being prepared which could affect areas currently in use by the USBP. The INS and USBP must maintain close coordination with these agencies to ensure that their activities do not conflict with their policies or management plans. Subsequent NEPA documentation would address cumulative effects on a local or regional basis.

*SECTION 6.0*  
*ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN MEASURES*



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## **6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN MEASURES**

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This chapter describes those measures that could be implemented to reduce or eliminate potential adverse impacts to the human and natural environment. Many of these measures have been incorporated as standard operating procedures for INS. The mitigation measures are presented for each resource category that could be potentially affected. The proposed mitigation measures would be coordinated through the appropriate agencies and land managers/administrators prior to initiation of construction. Environmental design measures will vary on a case-by-case basis once site-specific locations are identified for the proposed RVS systems and will be discussed in greater detail in subsequent tiered NEPA documents.

### **6.1 Soils**

In order to assess impacts to prime farmland, a Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form (Form AD-1006) must be completed and submitted to the NRCS (Appendix D). NRCS will measure the relative value of the site as farmland on a scale of 0-100 according to the information sources listed in Sec. 658.5(a) of the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA). After the agency receives the score of the site's relative value as described in Sec. 658.4(a) of the FPPA and then applies the site assessment criteria which are set forth in Sec. 658.5 (b) and (c), the agency would assign to the site a combined score of up to 260 points composed of up to 100 points for relative value and up to 160 points for the site assessment. With this score the agency would be able to identify the effect of its programs on farmland and make a determination as to the suitability of the site for conversion.

Soil erosion control can be greatly enhanced with the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs). BMPs were designed to reduce the impacts of non-point source pollution during forestry, construction, agriculture and cultivation activities. BMPs include such things as buffers around waterbodies to reduce the risk of siltation, installation of water bars to slow the flow of water down hill, and placing culvert where streams have to be traversed. These BMPs will greatly reduce the amount of soil lost to runoff during heavy rain events and ensure the integrity of the construction site if followed properly.

Vehicular traffic associated with engineering and construction activities should remain on established roads to the maximum extent practicable. Previously disturbed routes and/or locations would be utilized during construction to the maximum extent practicable to reduce soil disturbances. Areas with highly erodible soils would be given special consideration to ensure incorporation of various compaction techniques, aggregate materials, wetting compounds, and revegetation to ameliorate the subsequent soil erosion. Erosion control measures such as waterbars, gabions, haybales, and reseeded would be implemented during and after construction activities. Revegetation efforts will be needed to ensure long-term recovery of the area and to prevent significant soil erosion problems. Native seeds and plants will be used to assist in the conservation and enhancement of protected species would be considered, as required by Section 7(a)(1) of the ESA.

## **6.2 Water Resources**

The proposed RVS installations would not require Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) permits as part of the National Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit process because of the small area affected at each site. However, each project would need to be evaluated for potential road and powerline ROW requirements. If these requirements exceed 1 acre (as of March 2003), a SWPPP permit would be required.

If jurisdictional wetlands are located within the ROI and are unavoidable, early coordination with the local USACE district, EPA, the county NRCS, and other appropriate agencies would be completed prior to the initiation of the construction activities. Applicable Section 404 permit procedures would be completed prior to any work in these areas. When identified, wetlands would be flagged, and silt fences and hay bales placed around the wetland to eliminate and impede any unnecessary impacts to the wetland areas.

## **6.3 Biological Resources**

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) requires that Federal agencies coordinate with the USFWS if construction activity would result in the take of a migratory bird. If construction or clearing activities were scheduled during nesting seasons, surveys would be performed to identify active nests. If construction activities would result in the take of a migratory bird, then coordination with the USFWS and the state game and fish

department and applicable permits would be obtained prior to construction or clearing activities. Another mitigation measure that would be considered is to schedule all construction activities outside the nesting season negating the requirement for nesting bird surveys. The proposed RVS systems would also comply with USFWS guidelines (see <http://migratorybirds.fws.gov/issues/towers/comtow.html>) for reducing fatal bird strikes on communication towers (USFWS 2002). These guidelines recommend co-locating new antennae arrays on existing towers whenever possible and to build towers as short as possible without guy wires or lighting and use white strobe lights whenever lights are necessary for aviation safety.

Local threatened and endangered species lists and critical habitat information should be obtained from the USFWS Regional Offices and the appropriate state agencies for each abbreviated EA. Species and habitat surveys should be performed in the proposed project areas, if needed, to determine whether any species or habitat may be detrimentally affected (see Section 3.5 for more information).

#### **6.4 Cultural Resources**

Prior to any ground disturbing activity, particularly construction of RVS towers or poles, consultation will be initiated with the SHPO and/or THPO. Site records checks and archaeological surveys will be conducted at each site in order to determine if there are any cultural resources that will be impacted during construction. If significant cultural resources are discovered within the area to be impacted, the appropriate mitigation measures would be implemented to minimize the impacts to those resources. These mitigation measures would be developed in consultation with the appropriate SHPO and/or THPO along with other interested parties. The preferred mitigation measure would be avoidance if possible.

In areas where the RVS equipment would be mounted on buildings, the building to be impacted would need to be evaluated for historic significance if it is 50 years old or older or a Cold War Era building. If the building is found to be historically, or architecturally significant and eligible for listing in the NRHP then appropriate mitigation measures would be developed in consultation with the appropriate SHPO and/or THPO along with other interested parties. The preferred mitigation measure would be avoidance if possible.

All sites would be assessed for visual impacts to any cultural resources within eyesight of the new construction and/or equipment. If there is a potential for significant visual impacts to cultural resources, particularly structures and/or historic districts, then a viewshed analysis would be appropriate in order to determine the extent of the visual impacts if any.

Through all levels of the Section 106 and NEPA process, consultation would be conducted with the appropriate Federally recognized tribes that claim a cultural affinity to the impacted area. These consultations could take the form of formal consultation letters, reviews of the NEPA documents, and reviews of the cultural resources survey reports for the appropriate projects. The construction of RVS poles and towers can be further expedited through the establishment of Programmatic Agreements (PAs) with the appropriate Native American tribes outlining the types of projects and conditions in which direct consultation would be appropriate. These PAs would be developed in accordance with appropriate Federal laws regarding Native American consultation between the Federal entity and the Native American Tribes.

*SECTION 7.0*  
*PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT*





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## **7.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

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### **7.1 Agency Coordination**

This chapter discusses consultation and coordination that has occurred during preparation of the draft version of this document. This includes contacts that were made during the development of the proposed action and preparation of the PEA. Formal and informal coordination was conducted with the following agencies:

- Washington Department of Natural Resources
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Washington Department of Ecology
- Idaho Department of Fish and Game
- Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
- Montana Natural Heritage Program
- Montana Department of Environmental Quality
- Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
- Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks
- California Department of Fish and Game
- California Air Resources Board
- Arizona Game and Fish Department
- Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Regional Offices
- Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) State Offices
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional Offices
- U.S. Section, International Boundary and Water Commission
- Federally Recognized Native American Tribes
- State Historic Preservation Offices
- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- National Parks and Monuments
- U.S. Forest Service

### **7.2 Public Review**

The Notice of Availability (NOA) was published in local newspapers and the Draft PEA was made available for public review for a period of 30 days. Four comment letters were received, none of which suggested changes be made to the Final PEA. Comment letters received on the Draft PEA are included in Appendix E. Proof of publication of the NOA for the Draft PEA is also included in Appendix E.

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*SECTION 8.0*  
*REFERENCES*



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*SECTION 9.0*  
*LIST OF PREPARERS*





## 9.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

The following people were primarily responsible for preparing this Programmatic Environmental Assessment.

NAME	ORGANIZATION	DISCIPLINE/ EXPERTISE	EXPERIENCE	ROLE IN PREPARING EIS
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Charles McGregor	USACE, Ft. Worth District	Chemistry	5 years technical review of NEPA documents	Technical manager, SEA review and coordination
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*APPENDIX A*  
*STANDARD DESIGNS FOR RVS SYSTEMS*



## 1.0 Standard Designs for RVS Systems

Previous NEPA documents and engineering drawings of existing RVS systems were reviewed in order to determine standard designs of existing RVS systems. RVS systems utilized by the USBP can either be pole mounted, tower mounted, co-located with existing towers, or mounted on existing buildings. A brief description of the standard designs common to existing RVS systems is given in the following subsections.

### 1.1 Standard Design for Pole Mounted RVS Systems



The standard design for pole mounted RVS systems would consist of multiple color cameras (low-light and infrared) and transmitters to send the signals back to the USBP Stations. An example of an RVS camera is shown in the picture to the left. The cameras used by RVS systems are similar to those used in Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs), stadiums, casinos, banks, and law enforcement

agencies. This equipment would be mounted approximately 40-80 feet above ground level, depending upon the local terrain and surrounding development. The equipment is mounted on a rectangular or triangular platform that holds the microwave and antennae systems, cameras mounted on pan-and-tilt pedestals and control equipment. An example of a rectangular platform with all the RVS equipment mounted is shown in the picture to the right. The exact number and types of equipment depend on the number and types of cameras used, area to be monitored, UDA traffic, and other design variables. In addition, one or more small solid parabolic antennas are mounted on the platform railings or on a separate antenna mount depending upon several design variables. The antennas are used to transmit signals between RVS systems and ultimately to a USBP command center. The equipment would be mounted on a tapered, steel poles that are approximately three feet in diameter. Typical pole placement requires a foundation that is an approximately 4-ft. in



diameter by 24-ft. deep hole drilled by an auger, but the design is dependent upon subterranean characteristics determined by subsurface investigations. Concrete is placed in the hole and around the pole forming a concrete pad approximately 36 square feet (ft<sup>2</sup>) (6 ft X 6 ft) at each site, to anchor the pole in the ground. An overview of a pole mounted RVS system is shown in the picture to the right. Power to the RVS systems are generally supplied via aerial lines from adjacent grids, small generators with batteries,



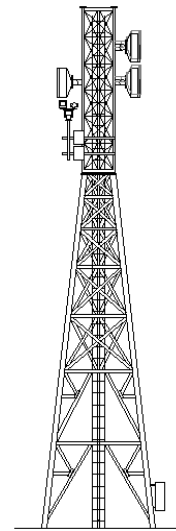
or by solar power depending on the location. RVS systems, which utilize power from adjacent grids, are generally constructed within an area of 30 feet X 30 feet (900 ft<sup>2</sup>).

Solar powered RVS systems require a slightly larger area, approximately 50 ft X 50 ft (2,500 ft<sup>2</sup>) in order to accommodate the solar panels, equipment, and a backup power source. An example of a typical setup

for a solar powered RVS system is shown in the picture to the left.

## 1.2 Standard Design for RVS Towers

The standard design for the RVS towers would be a steel, three-legged tower that is 80 to 200 feet high, depending upon the location of the tower. An example of a tower mounted RVS system is shown in the drawing to the left. The cameras would be installed at a height that would ensure a satisfactory view and provide a clear pathway for transmission of information to relay stations and/or the USBP station. Three circular concrete pilings, approximately three feet in diameter, would be poured at each site to anchor the tower legs in the ground. The towers and associated facilities would occupy an area of 2,500 ft<sup>2</sup> (50 ft X 50 ft). Crushed stone is generally placed where there is no concrete and an 8-foot chain link fence is commonly used to enclose the area. Power to the RVS equipment would be supplied via aerial or underground lines from adjacent electrical grids.



### 1.3 Building Mounted and Co-located RVS systems



RVS components can also be installed on top of existing structures such as buildings, water towers, billboards, railroad bridges, or any structures within proximity of the area requiring surveillance. An example on a RVS system mounted on a building is shown in the pictures on the left and the right. In addition, RVS systems can be co-located on existing radio and communication towers. The use of

existing buildings and co-location with other towers negates the need for ground disturbing activities, provided an existing power source could be utilized.



### 1.4 Operation and Maintenance Effects

The RVS equipment would require very little maintenance activities. Any such activities would be mostly limited to technology-based maintenance, and therefore, would not have any significant adverse impacts to the natural or human environment.

RVS systems transmit signals in line-of-sight between two given points. Unlike cellular and satellite systems, microwaves do not travel outside of a very narrow beam width and therefore would not be received by anything other than another RVS system. Frequencies by which RVS towers transmit signals are regulated and licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). All RVS systems would be in full compliance with FCC regulations and operate within frequencies assigned specifically to government agencies; therefore, local transmissions (i.e., television, radio, and cable) would not be affected by the transmission signals relayed between the RVS systems and the USBP control centers.

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*APPENDIX B*  
*LIST OF COMMON/SCIENTIFIC NAMES*





## Appendix B

### List of Common/Scientific Names (California Land Border)

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#### PLANTS

Alkali goldenbush/*Haplopappus acradenius*  
Alkali sacaton/*Sporobolus airoides*  
Anderson lycium/*Lycium andersonii*  
Antelope brush/*Eriogonum jamesii*  
Arrow-grass/*Triglochin maritima*  
Arrow weed/*Pluchea sericea*  
Aster/*Aster spinosus*  
Balloon clover/*Trifolium* spp.  
Batis/*Batis maritima*  
Beach bur/*Ambrosia chamissonis*  
Beach morning glory/*Calystegia soldanella*  
Beach sand verbena/*Abronia umbellata*  
Beardtongue/*Penstemon caesius*  
Beavertail prickly pear/*Opuntia basilaris*  
Big cone Douglas fir/*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*  
Big galleta/*Hilaria jamesii*  
Big sagebrush/*Artemisia tridentata*  
Bigberry manzanita/*Arctostaphylos glauca*  
Bigelow's glasswort/*Salicornia bigelovii*  
Birchleaf mountain mahogany/*Cercocarpus betuloides*  
Bird's foot treefoil/*Lotus scoparius*  
Bishop pine/*Pinus muricata*  
Bitter cherry/*Prunus emarginata*  
Bitter gooseberry/*Ribes amarum*  
Black sage/*Salvia mellifera*  
Blackbrush/*Coleogyne ramosissima*  
Bladder companion/*Trifolium amplexans*  
Blue palo verde/*Cercidium floridum*  
Blue ryegrass/*Elymus glaucus*  
Blue-eyed grass/*Sisyrinchium bellum*  
Boxthorn/*Lycium brevipes*  
Bracken/*Pteridium aquilinum*  
Bulrush/*Scirpus californicus*  
Burrobush/*Ambrosia dumosa*  
Butter lupine/*Lupinus* spp.  
California blackberry/*Rubus vitifolius*  
California blue oak/*Quercus kelloggii*  
California brittlebush/*Ephedra californica*  
California buckthorn/*Rhamnus californica*  
California buckwheat/*Eriogonum fasciculatum*

#### PLANTS (Continued)

California fan palm/*Washingtonia filifera*  
California juniper/*Juniperus californica*  
California laurel/*Umbellularia californica*  
California lilac/*Ceanothus insularis*  
California poppy/*Eschscholtzia californica*  
California sagebrush/*Artemisia californica*  
California scrub oak/*Quercus dumosa*  
California sycamore/*Platanus racemosa*  
Canyon oak/*Quercus chrysolepis*  
Catchfly/*Silene* spp.  
Cattle spinach//*Atriplex polycarpa*  
Chamise/*Adenostoma fasciculatum*  
Chaparral currant/*Ribes malvaceum*  
Chaparral honeysuckle/*Lonicera subspicata*  
Chaparral whitethorn/*Ceanothus leucodermis*  
Chinquapin/*Chrysolepis* spp.  
Cliff-brake/*Pellaea compacta*  
Clover/*Trifolium* spp.  
Club-flower/*Cordylanthus maritimus*  
Coast goldenbush/*Haplopappus venetus*  
Coast live oak/*Quercus agrifolia*  
Common chokecherry/*Prunus virginiana*  
Common ice plant/*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*  
Common owl's clover/*Orthocarpus* spp.  
Compass barrel cactus/*Echinocactus acanthodes*  
Cordgrass/*Spartina foliosa*  
Coulter pine/*Pinus coulteri*  
Coyote brush/*Baccharis pilularis*  
Creosotebush/*Larrea tridentata*  
Croton/*Croton* spp.  
Cudweed-aster/*Aster* spp.  
Currant/*Ribes* spp.  
Cypress/*Cupressus* spp.  
Dalea/*Dalea* spp.  
Desert bladderpod/*Isomeris arborea*  
Desert buckwheat/*Eriogonum* spp.  
Desert ironwood /*Olneya tesota*  
Desert manzanita/*Arctostaphylos glandulosa*  
Desert needlegrass/*Stipa speciosa*  
Desert willow/*Chilopsis linearis*

## PLANTS (Continued)

Desert witchgrass/*Panicum* spp.  
Desert-thorn/*Lycium brevipes*  
Engelmann oak/*Quercus engelmannii*  
European rush species/*Juncus acutus*  
Evergreen huckleberry/*Vaccinium ovatum*  
Feather boa kelp/*Egregia laevigata*  
Flowering ash/*Fraxinus ornus*  
Foothill palo verde/*Cercidium microphyllum*  
Fourwing saltbush/*Atriplex canescens*  
Foxtail fescue/*Festuca megalura*  
Frankenia/*Frankenia grandifolia*  
Freemont cottonwood/*Populus fremontii*  
Gaint spanish needle/*Palafoxia arida*  
Gaultheria/*Gaultheria* spp.  
Gilia/*Gilia* spp.  
Golden yarrow/*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*  
Goldenbush/*Haplopappus veneyus*  
Goldenweed/*Haplopappus ericoides*  
Goldfields/*Baeria chrysostoma*  
Goodding willow/*Salix gooddingii*  
Granite gilia/*Leptodactylon pungens*  
Greenbark ceanothus/*Ceanothus* spp.  
Greenleaf manzanita/*Arctostaphylos patula*  
Green surfgrass/*Phyllospadix* sp.  
Harry ceanothus/*Ceanothus oliganthus*  
Holly-leaf redberry/*Rhamnus ilicifolia*  
Hollyleaf cherry/*Prunus ilicifolia*  
Horkelia/*Horkelia cuneata*  
Horse-brush/*Tetradymia canescens*  
Incense-cedar/*Calocedrus decurrens*  
Interior live oak/*Quercus wislizenii*  
Iodine bush/*Allenrolfea occidentalis*  
Ivesia/*Ivesia santolinoides*  
Jaumea/*Jaumea carnosa*  
Jeffrey pine /*Pinus jeffreyi*  
Jewelflower/*Caulanthus* spp.  
Jojoba/*Simmondsia chinensis*  
Laural sumac/*Malosma laurina*  
Lemonade sumac/*Rhus integrifolia*  
Lemonadeberry/*Rhus integrifolia*  
Lodgepole pine/*Pinus contorta*  
Lupine/*Lupinus* spp.  
Madrone/*Aarbutus menziesii*  
Malpais bluegrass/*Poa scabrella*  
Manzanita/*Xylococcus bicolor*  
Miniature lupine/*Lupinus* spp.  
Mojave yucca/*Yucca schidigera*

## PLANTS (Continued)

Narrowleaf goldenbush/*Haplopappus nearifoliosus*  
Needlegrass/*Stipa* spp.  
Oak/*Quercus* spp.  
Ocotillo/*Fouquieria splendens*  
Opuntia/*Opuntia occidentalis*  
Oreonana/*Oreonana* spp.  
Our Lord's candle/*Yucca whipplei*  
Owl clover/*Orthocarpus purpurascens*  
Pacific poison oak/*Rhus diversiloba*  
Pacific waxmyrtle/*Myrica californica*  
Pale leaf golden weed/*Haplopappus acradenius*  
Pale silktassel/*Garrya flavescens*  
Parry pinyon/*Pinus quadrifolia*  
Parry's nolina/*Nolina parryi*  
Pencil cactus/*Opuntia ramosissima*  
Phacelia/*Phacelia* spp.  
Photinia/*Photinia* spp.  
Pierson's locoweed/*Astragalus* spp.  
Pine/*Pinus* spp.  
Pinpoint clover/*Trifolium gracilentum*  
Pitcher sage/*Lepechinia* spp.  
Plicate coldenia/*Tiquilia plicata*  
Ponderosa pine/*Pinus ponderosa*  
Popcorn flower/*Plagiobothrys nothoofulvus*  
Quail bush/*Atriplex lentiformis*  
Ramona ceanothus/*Ceanothus* spp.  
Rancheria clover/*Trifolium albopurpureum*  
Red alga/*Endocladia muricata*  
Redshanks mission/*Adenostoma sparsifloium*  
Red willow/*Salix laevigata*  
Ribes/*Ribes* spp.  
Rockcress/*Arabis repanda*  
Rubber rabbitbrush/*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*  
Saltbush/*Atriplex leucophylla*  
Saltgrass/*Distichlis spicata*  
Sand verbena/*Abronia maritima*  
Sandfood/*Pholisma sonora*  
Sandpaper plant/*Petalonyx linearis*  
Sawtooth goldenbush/*Haplopappus squarrosus*  
Scalebud/*Anisocoma acaulis*  
Screwbean mesquite/*Prosopis pubescens*  
Sea felt/*Enteromorpha compressa*  
Sea fig/*Mesembryanthemum chilense*  
Sea lettuce/*Ulva lobata*  
Sea palm/*Eisenia arborea*  
Sea rocket/*Cakile maritima*

## PLANTS (Continued)

Sea-lavender/*Limonium californicum*  
Seablite/*Suaeda torreyana*  
Sedum/*Astragalus* spp.  
Seep willow/*Baccharis glutinosa*  
Seep-weed/*Suaeda californica*  
Shoregrass/*Monanthochloe littoralis*  
Silver cholla/*Opuntia echinocarpa*  
Silver-leaved dune sunflower/*Gerea* spp.  
Singleleaf pinyon/*Pinus monophylla*  
Smoke tree/*Psoralethamnus spinosus*  
Snakeweed/*Gutierrezia sarothrae*  
Snowberry/*Symphoricarpos mollis*  
Snowbrush/*Ceanothus velutinus*  
Speargrass/*Stipa coronata*  
Squaw baccharis/*Baccharis sergiloides*  
Strawberry hedgehog cactus/*Echinocereus engelmannii*  
Sugar pine/*Pinus lambertiana*  
Sugar sumac/*Rhus ovata*  
Sumac/*Rhus* spp.  
Sunflower/*Helianthus annuus*  
Tamarisk/*Tamarix schinensis*  
Tan oak/*Quercus* spp.  
Teddy bear cholla/*Opuntia bigelovii*  
Three-awn/*Aristida* spp.  
Three-forked ephedra/*Ephedra trifurca*  
Tobacco brush/*Atrichoseris platyphylla*  
Torrey mesquite/*Prosopis juliflora*  
Toyon/*Heteromeles arbutifolia*  
Turbinella oak/*Quercus turbinella*  
Turpentine broom/*Thamnosma montana*  
Twinberry/*Menodora scoparia*  
Utah juniper/*Juniperus quadrifolia*  
Veatch silktassel/*Garrya veitchii*  
Velvet ash/*Fraxinus velutina*  
Wavyleaf silktassel/*Garrya elliptica*  
Wedgeleaf buckbrush/*Ceanothus cuneatus*  
Western juniper/*Juniperus occidentalis*  
White brittlebush/*Encelia farinosa*  
White bursage/*Ambrosia dumosa*  
White fir/*Abies concolor*  
White sage/*Salvia apiana*  
White tidytips/*Layia glandulosa*  
White-leaf manzanita/*Arctostaphylos myrtifolia*  
Wild-buckwheat/*Eriogonum wrightii*  
Wild-rye/*Elymus triticoides*  
Willow/*Salix gooddingii*

## PLANTS (Continued)

Winter currant/*Ribes sanguineum*  
Wintergreen/*Pyrola* spp.  
Zizyphus/*Condaliopsis lycioides*

## BIRDS

Abert's towhee/*Pipilo aberti*  
Acorn woodpecker/*Melanerpes formicivorus*  
Allen's hummingbird/*Selasphorus sasiin*  
American avocet/*Recurvirostris americana*  
American bittern/*Botaurus lentiginosus*  
American black duck/*Anas rubripes*  
American coot/*Fulica americana*  
American crow/*Corvus brachyrhynchos*  
American dipper/*Cinclus mexicanus*  
American golden-plover/*Pluvialis dominica*  
American goldfinch/*Carduelis tristis*  
American kestrel/*Ralco sparverius*  
American oystercatcher/*Haematopus palliatus*  
American pipit/*Anthus rubescens*  
American redstart/*Setophaga ruticilla*  
American robin/*Turdus migratorius*  
American tree sparrow/*Spizella arborea*  
American white pelican/*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*  
American widgeon/*Mareca americana*  
Ancient murrelet/*Synthliboramphus antiquus*  
Anna's hummingbird/*Calypte anna*  
Arctic turn/*Sterna paradisaea*  
Ash-throated flycatcher/*Myiarchus cinerascens*  
Ashy storm-petrel/*Oceanodroma homochroa*  
Baird's sandpiper/*Erolia bairdi*  
Bald eagle/*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*  
Band-tailed pigeon/*Columba fasciata*  
Bank swallow/*Riparia riparia*  
Barn owl/*Tyto alba*  
Barn swallow/*Hirundo rustica*  
Barrow's goldeneye/*Bucephala islandica*  
Bay-breasted warbler/*Dendroica castanea*  
Bell's vireo/*Vireo bellii*  
Belted kingfisher/*Ceryle alcyon*  
Bendire's thrasher/*Toxostoma bendirei*  
Bewick's wren/*Thryomanes bewicki*  
Black burnian warbler/*Dendroica fusca*  
Black oystercatcher/*Haematopus bachmani*  
Black phoebe/*Sayornis nigricans*  
Black rail/*Laterallus jamaicensis*

**BIRDS (Continued)**

Black scoter/*Melanitta nigra*  
 Black skimmer/*Rynchops niger*  
 Black storm-petrel/*Oceanodroma melania*  
 Black swift/*Cypseloides niger*  
 Black tern/*Chidonia niger*  
 Black turnstone/*Arenaria melanocephala*  
 Black-and-white warbler/*Mniotilta varia*  
 Black-bellied plover/*Pluvialis squatarola*  
 Black-bellied whistling duck/*Dendrocygna autumnalis*  
 Black-chinned hummingbird/*Archilochus alexandri*  
 Black-chinned sparrow/*Spizella atrogularis*  
 Black-crowned night heron/*Nycticorax nycticorax*  
 Black-footed albatross/*Diomedea immutabilis*  
 Black-headed grosbeak/*Pheucticus melanocephalus*  
 Black-legged kittiwake/*Rissa tridactyla*  
 Black-necked stilt/*Himantopus mexicanus*  
 Black-shouldered kite/*Elanus caeruleus*  
 Black-tailed gnatcatcher/*Polioptila melanura*  
 Black-throated blue warbler/*Dendroica caerulescens*  
 Black-throated gray warbler/*Dendroica nigrescens*  
 Black-throated green warbler/*Dendroica virens*  
 Black-throated sparrow/*Amphispiza bilineata*  
 Black-vented shearwater/*Puffinus opisthomelas*  
 Blackpoll warbler/*Dendroica striata*  
 Blue grosbeak/*Guiraca caerulea*  
 Blue-footed booby/*Sula nebouxii*  
 Blue-grey gnatcatcher/*Polioptila caerulea*  
 Blue-winged teal/*Anas discors*  
 Blue-winged warbler/*Vermivora pinus*  
 Bobolink/*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*  
 Bohemian waxwing/*Bombycilla garrulus*  
 Bonaparte's gull/*Larus philadelphia*  
 Brandt's cormorant/*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*  
 Brant/*Branta bernicla*  
 Brewer's blackbird/*Euphagus cyanocephalus*  
 Brewer's sparrow/*Spizella breweri*  
 Broad-billed hummingbird/*Cynanthus latirostris*  
 Broad-tailed hummingbird/*Selasphorus platycercus*  
 Broad-winged hawk/*Buteo platypterus*  
 Bronzed cowbird/*Molothrus aeneus*  
 Brown booby/*Sula leucogaster*

**BIRDS (Continued)**

Brown creeper/*Certhai americana*  
 Brown pelican/*Pelecanus occidentalis*  
 Brown thrasher/*Toxostoma rufum*  
 Brown-crested flycatcher/*Myiarchus tyrannulus*  
 Brown-headed cowbird/*Molothrus ater*  
 Buff-breasted sandpiper/*Tryngites subruficollis*  
 Bufflehead/*Bucephala albeola*  
 Buller's shearwater/*Puffinus bulleri*  
 Burrowing owl/*Speotyto cunicularia*  
 Bushtit/*Psaltiriparus minimus*  
 Cactus wren/*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*  
 California gull/*Larus californicus*  
 California quail/*Callipepla californica*  
 California thrasher/*Toxostoma redivivum*  
 California towhee/*Pipilo crissalis*  
 Calliope hummingbird/*Stellula calliope*  
 Canada goose/*Branta canadensis*  
 Canada warbler/*Wilsonia canadensis*  
 Canvasback/*Aythya valisineria*  
 Canyon wren/*Catherpes mexicanus*  
 Cape May warbler/*Dendroica tigrina*  
 Caspian tern/*Sterna caspia*  
 Cassin's auklet/*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*  
 Cassin's finch/*Carpodacus cassinii*  
 Cassin's kingbird/*Tyrannus vociferans*  
 Cattle egret/*Bubulcus ibis*  
 Cedar waxwing/*Bombycilla cedrorum*  
 Cerulean warbler/*Dendroica cerulea*  
 Chestnut-collared longspur/*Calcarius ornatus*  
 Chestnut-sided warbler/*Dendroica pensylvanica*  
 Chimney swift/*Chaetura pelagica*  
 Chipping sparrow/*Spizella passerina*  
 Chukar/*Alectoris chukar*  
 Cinnamon teal/*Anas cyanopters*  
 Clapper rail/*Rallus longirostris*  
 Clark's grebe/*Aechmophorus clarkii*  
 Clark's nutcracker/*Nucifraga columbiana*  
 Clay-colored sparrow/*Spizella pallida*  
 Cliff swallow/*Hirundo pyrrhonota*  
 Common black hawk/*Buteogallus anthracinus*  
 Common goldeneye /*Bucephala clangula*  
 Common grackle/*Quiscalus quiscula*  
 Common ground-dove/*Columbina passerina*  
 Common loon/*Gavia immer*  
 Common merganser/*Mergus merganser*  
 Common moorhen/*Gallinula chloropus*  
 Common murre/*Uria aalge*

**BIRDS (Continued)**

Common nighthawk/*Chordeiles minor*  
 Common poorwill/*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*  
 Common raven/*Corvus corax*  
 Common snipe/*Capella gallinago*  
 Common tern/*Sterna hirundo*  
 Common yellowthroat/*Geothlypis trichas*  
 Connecticut warbler/*Oporornis agilis*  
 Cook's petrel/*Pterodroma cookii*  
 Cooper's hawk/*Accipter cooperi*  
 Cordilleran flycatcher/*Empidonax occidentalis*  
 Costa's hummingbird/*Calypte costae*  
 Craveri's murrelet/*Synthliboramphus craveri*  
 Crested caracara/*Polyborus plancus*  
 Crissal thrasher/*Toxostoma crissale*  
 Curlew sandpiper/*Calidris ferruginea*  
 Dark-eyed junco/*Junco hyemalis*  
 Dickcissel/*Spiza americana*  
 Double-crested cormorant/*Phalacrocorax auritus*  
 Downy woodpecker/*Picoides pubescens*  
 Dunlin/*Calidris alpina*  
 Dusky flycatcher/*Empidonax oberholseri*  
 Eared grebe/*Podiceps nigricolis*  
 Eastern kingbird/*Tyrannus tyrannus*  
 Eastern phoebe/*Sayornis phoebe*  
 Elegant tern/*Sterna elegans*  
 Elf owl/*Micrathene whitneyi*  
 Eurasian wigeon/*Anas penelope*  
 European starling/*Sturnus vulgaris*  
 Evening grosbeak/*Coccothraustes vespertinus*  
 Ferruginous hawk/*Buteo regalis*  
 Flammulated owl/*Otus flammeolus*  
 Flesh-footed shearwater/*Puffinus carneipes*  
 Fork-tailed storm-petrel/*Oceanodroma furcata*  
 Forster's tern/*Sterna forsteri*  
 Fox sparrow/*Passerella iliaca*  
 Franklin's gull/*Larus pipixcan*  
 Fulvous whistling-duck/*Dendrocygna bicolor*  
 Gadwall/*Anas strepera*  
 Gambel's quail/*Lophortyx gambelii*  
 Gila woodpecker/*Centurus uropygialis*  
 Glaucous gull/*Larus hyperboreus*  
 Glaucous-winged gull/*Larus glaucescens*  
 Golden eagle/*Aquila chrysaetos*  
 Golden-crowned kinglet/*Regulus satrapa*  
 Golden-crowned sparrow/*Zonotrichia atricapilla*  
 Grace's warbler/*Dendroica graciae*  
 Grasshopper sparrow/*Ammodramus savannarum*

**BIRDS (Continued)**

Gray catbird/*Dumetella carolinensis*  
 Gray flycatcher/*Empidonax wrightii*  
 Gray vireo/*Vireo vicinior*  
 Great blue heron/*Ardea herodias*  
 Great egret/*Casmerodius albus*  
 Great horned owl/*Bubo virginianus*  
 Great-crested flycatcher/*Myiarchus crinitus*  
 Great-tailed grackle/*Quiscalus mexicanus*  
 Greater pewee/*Contopus pertinax*  
 Greater roadrunner/*Geococcyx californicus*  
 Greater scaup/*Aythya marila*  
 Greater white-fronted goose/*Anser albifrons*  
 Greater yellowlegs/*Tringa melanoleuca*  
 Green-backed heron/*Butorides straitus*  
 Green-tailed towhee/*Pipilo chlorurus*  
 Green-winged teal/*Anas crecca*  
 Groove-billed ani/*Crotophaga sulcirostris*  
 Gull-billed tern/*Sterna nilotica*  
 Hairy woodpecker/*Picoides villosus*  
 Hammond's flycatcher/*Empidonax hammondii*  
 Harlequin duck/*Histrionicus histrionicus*  
 Harris' sparrow/*Zonotrichia querula*  
 Heermann's gull/*Larus heermanni*  
 Hepatic tanager/*Piranga flava*  
 Hermit thrush/*Hylocichla guttatus*  
 Hermit warbler/*Dendroica occidentalis*  
 Herring gull/*Larus argentatus*  
 Hooded merganser/*Lophodytes cucullatus*  
 Hooded oriole/*Icterus cucullatus*  
 Hooded warbler/*Wilsonia citrina*  
 Horned grebe/*Podiceps auritus*  
 Horned lark/*Eremophila alpestris*  
 Horned puffin/*Fratercula corniculata*  
 House finch/*Carpodacus mexicanus*  
 House sparrow/*Passer domesticus*  
 House wren/*Troglodytes aedon*  
 Hudsonian godwit/*Limosa haemastica*  
 Hutton's vireo/*Vireo huttoni*  
 Inca dove/*Columbina inca*  
 Indigo bunting/*Passerina cyanea*  
 Killdeer/*Charadrius vociferus*  
 Ladder-backed woodpecker/*Dendrocopos nuttallii*  
 Lapland longspur/*Calcarius lapponicus*  
 Lark bunting/*Calamospiza melanocorys*  
 Lark sparrow/*Chondestes grammacus*  
 Laughing gull/*Larus atricilla*  
 Lawrence's goldfinch/*Spinus lawrencei*

**BIRDS (Continued)**

Laysan albatross/*Diomedea immutabilis*  
 Lazuli bunting/*Passerina amoena*  
 Le Conte's thrasher/*Toxostoma lecontei*  
 Leach's storm-petrel/*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*  
 Least bittern/*Ixobrychus exilis*  
 Least flycatcher/*Empidonax minimus*  
 Least grebe/*Tachybaptus dominicus*  
 Least sandpiper/*Calidris minutilla*  
 Least storm-petrel/*Oceanodroma microsoma*  
 Least tern/*Sterna antillarum*  
 Lesser goldfinch/*Spinus psaltria*  
 Lesser nighthawk/*Chordeiles acutipennis*  
 Lesser scaup/*Aythya affinis*  
 Lesser yellowlegs/*Totanus flaviceps*  
 Lewis' woodpecker/*Melanerpes lewis*  
 Lincoln's sparrow/*Melospiza lincolni*  
 Little blue heron/*Egretta caerulea*  
 Little stint/*Calidris minuta*  
 Loggerhead shrike/*Lanius ludovicianus*  
 Long-billed curlew/*Numenius americanus*  
 Long-billed dowitcher/*Limnodromus scolopaceus*  
 Long-eared owl/*Asio otus*  
 Long-tailed jaeger/*Stercorarius longicaudus*  
 Lucy's warbler/*Vermivora luciae*  
 MacGillivray's warbler/*Oporornis tolmiei*  
 Magnificent frigatebird/*Fregata magnificens*  
 Magnolia warbler/*Dendroica magnolia*  
 Mallard/*Anas platyrhynchos*  
 Marbled godwit/*Limosa fedoa*  
 Marbled murrelet/*Brachyramphus marmoratus*  
 Marsh wren/*Telmatorhynchus palustris*  
 McCown's longspur/*Calcarius mccownii*  
 Merlin/*Falco columbarius*  
 Mew gull/*Larus canus*  
 Mississippi kite/*Letinia mississippiensis*  
 Mountain bluebird/*Sialia currucoides*  
 Mountain chickadee/*Parus gambeli*  
 Mountain plover/*Charadrius montanus*  
 Mountain quail/*Oreortyx pictus*  
 Mourning dove/*Zenaidura macroura*  
 Nashville warbler/*Vermivora ruficapilla*  
 Neotropic cormorant/*Phalacrocorax olivaceus*  
 Northern cardinal/*Cardinalis cardinalis*  
 Northern flicker/*Colaptes auratus*  
 Northern fulmar/*Fulmarus glacialis*  
 Northern goshawk/*Accipiter gentilis*  
 Northern harrier/*Circus cyaneus*

**BIRDS (Continued)**

Northern jacana/*Jacana spinosa*  
 Northern mockingbird/*Mimus polyglottos*  
 Northern oriole/*Icterus galbula*  
 Northern parula/*Parula americana*  
 Northern pintail/*Anas acuta*  
 Northern pygmy-owl/*Glaucidium gnoma*  
 Northern rough-winged swallow/*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*  
 Northern saw-whet owl/*Aegolius acadicus*  
 Northern shoveler/*Spatula clypeata*  
 Northern shrike/*Lanius excubitor*  
 Northern waterthrush/*Seiurus noveboracensis*  
 Nuttall's woodpecker/*Picoides nuttallii*  
 Oldsquaw/*Clangula hyemalis*  
 Olive-sided flycatcher/*Contopus borealis*  
 Orange-crowned warbler/*Vermivora celata*  
 Orchard oriole/*Icterus spurius*  
 Osprey/*Pandion haliaetus*  
 Ovenbird/*Seiurus aurocapillus*  
 Pacific loon/*Gavia pacifica*  
 Pacific-slope flycatcher/*Empidonax difficilis*  
 Painted bunting/*Passerina ciris*  
 Painted redstart/*Myioborus pictus*  
 Palm warbler/*Dendroica palmarum*  
 Parasitic jaeger/*Stercorarius paraciticus*  
 Pectoral sandpiper/*Calidris melanotos*  
 Pelagic cormorant/*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*  
 Peregrine falcon/*Falco peregrinus*  
 Phainopepla/*Phainopepla nitens*  
 Philadelphia vireo/*Vireo philadelphicus*  
 Pied-billed grebe/*Podilymbus podiceps*  
 Pigeon guillemot/*Cephus columba*  
 Pine siskin/*Carduelis pinus*  
 Pine warbler/*Dendroica pinus*  
 Pink-footed shearwater/*Puffinus creatopus*  
 Pinyon jay/*Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*  
 Plain titmouse/*Parus inornatus*  
 Pomarine jaeger/*Stercorarius pomarinus*  
 Prairie falcon/*Falco mexicanus*  
 Prairie warbler/*Dendroica discolor*  
 Prothonotary warbler/*Protonotaria citrea*  
 Purple finch/*Carpodacus purpureus*  
 Purple gallinule/*Porphyryla martinica*  
 Purple martin/*Progne subis*  
 Pygmy nuthatch/*Sitta pygmaea*  
 Red crossbill/*Loxia curvirostra*  
 Red knot/*Calidris canutus*

**BIRDS (Continued)**

Red phalarope/*Phalaropus fulicaria*  
 Red-billed tropicbird/*Phaethon aethereus*  
 Red-breasted merganser/*Mergus serrator*  
 Red-breasted nuthatch/*Sitta canadensis*  
 Red-breasted sapsucker/*Sphyrapicus ruber*  
 Red-eyed vireo/*Vireo olivaceus*  
 Red-naped sapsucker/*Sphyrapicus nuchalis*  
 Red-necked phalarope/*Phalaropus lobatus*  
 Red-shouldered hawk/*Buteo lineatus*  
 Red-tailed hawk/*Buteo jamaicensis*  
 Red-throated loon/*Gavia stellata*  
 Red-throated pipit/*Anthus cervinus*  
 Red-winged blackbird/*Agelaius phoeniceus*  
 Reddish egret/*Egretta rufescens*  
 Redhead/*Aythya americana*  
 Rhinoceros auklet/*Cerorhinca monocerata*  
 Ring-billed gull/*Larus delawarensis*  
 Ring-necked duck/*Aythya collaris*  
 Ring-necked pheasant/*Phasianus colchicus*  
 Rock dove/*Columba livia*  
 Rock wren/*Salpinctes obsoletus*  
 Rose-breasted grosbeak/*Pheucticus ludovicianus*  
 Roseate spoonbill/*Ajaia ajaia*  
 Ross' goose/*Chen rossii*  
 Rough-legged hawk/*Buteo lagopus*  
 Royal tern/*Sterna maxima*  
 Ruby-crowned kinglet/*Regulus calendula*  
 Ruddy duck/*Oxyura jamaicensis*  
 Ruddy ground dove/*Columbina talpacoti*  
 Ruddy turnstone/*Arenaria interpres*  
 Ruff/*Philomachus pugnax*  
 Rufous hummingbird/*Selasphorus rufus*  
 Rufous-backed robin/*Turdus rufopalliatus*  
 Rufous-crowned sparrow/*Aimophila ruficeps*  
 Rufous-sided towhee/*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*  
 Rusty blackbird/*Euphagus carolinus*  
 Sabine's gull/*Xema sabini*  
 Sage sparrow/*Amphispiza belli*  
 Sage thrasher/*Oreoscoptes montanus*  
 Sanderling/*Calidris alba*  
 Sandhill crane/*Grus canadensis*  
 Savannah sparrow/*Passerculus sandwichensis*  
 Say's phoebe/*Sayornis saya*  
 Scarlet tanager/*Piranga olivacea*  
 Scissor-tailed flycatcher/*Tyrannus forficatus*  
 Scott's oriole/*Icterus parisorum*  
 Scrub jay/*Aphelocoma coerulescens*

**BIRDS (Continued)**

Semipalmated plover/*Charadrius semipalmatus*  
 Semipalmated sandpiper/*Caldiris pusilla*  
 Sharp-shinned hawk/*Accipiter striatus*  
 Sharp-tailed sparrow/*Ammodramus caudacutus*  
 Short-billed dowitcher/*Limnodromus griseus*  
 Short-eared owl/*Asio flammeus*  
 Short-tailed shearwater/*Puffinus tenuirostris*  
 Snow goose/*Chen caerulescens*  
 Snowy egret/*Egretta thula*  
 Snowy plover/*Charadrius alexandrinus*  
 Solitary sandpiper/*Tringa solitaria*  
 Solitary vireo/*Vireo solitarius*  
 Song sparrow/*Melospiza melodia*  
 Sooty shearwater/*Puffinus griseus*  
 Sora/*Porzana carolina*  
 South Polar skua/*Catharacta maccormicki*  
 Spotted dove/*Streptopelia chinensis*  
 Spotted redshank/*Tringa erythropus*  
 Spotted sandpiper/*Actinotis macularia*  
 Sprague's pipit/*Anthus spragueii*  
 Steller's jay/*Cyanocitta stelleri*  
 Stilt sandpiper/*Calidris himantopus*  
 Streak-backed oriole/*Icterus pustulatus*  
 Summer tanager/*Piranga rubra*  
 Surf scoter/*Melanitta perspicillata*  
 Surfbird/*Aphriza virgata*  
 Swainson's hawk/*Buteo swainsoni*  
 Swainson's thrush/*Catharus ustulatus*  
 Swamp sparrow/*Melospiza georgiana*  
 Tennessee warbler/*Vermivora peregrina*  
 Tayer's gull/*Larus thayeri*  
 Thick-billed kingbird/*Tyrannus crassirostris*  
 Townsend's solitaire/*Myadestes townsendi*  
 Townsend's warbler/*Dendroica townsendi*  
 Tree swallow/*Tachycineta bicolor*  
 Tricolored blackbird/*Agelaius tricolor*  
 Tricolored heron/*Egretta caerulea*  
 Tropical kingbird/*Tyrannus melanocholicus*  
 Tufted puffin/*Fratercula cirrgata*  
 Tundra swan/*Cygnus columbianus*  
 Turkey vulture/*Cathartes aura*  
 Upland sandpiper/*Bartramia longicauda*  
 Varied thrush/*Ixoreus naevius*  
 Vaux's swift/*Chaetrua vauxi*  
 Verdin/*Auriparus flaviceps*  
 Vermillion flycatcher/*Pyrocephalus rubinus*  
 Vesper sparrow/*Pooecetes gramineus*

**BIRDS (Continued)**

Violet-green swallow/*Tachycineta thalassina*  
 Virginia rail/*Rallus limicola*  
 Virginia's warbler/*Vermivora virginiae*  
 Wandering tattler/*Heteroscelus incanus*  
 Warbling vireo/*Vireo gilvus*  
 Western bluebird/*Sialia mexicana*  
 Western grebe/*Aechmophorus occidentalis*  
 Western gull/*Larus occidentalis*  
 Western kingbird/*Tyrannus verticalis*  
 Western meadowlark/*Sturnella neglecta*  
 Western sandpiper/*Ereunetes mauri*  
 Western screech-owl/*Otus kennicottii*  
 Western tanager/*Piranga ludoviciana*  
 Western wood-pewee/*Contopus sordidulus*  
 Whimbrel/*Numenius phaeopus*  
 Whip-poor-will/*Caprimulgus vociferus*  
 White ibis/*Eudocimus albus*  
 White-breasted nuthatch/*Sitta carolinensis*  
 White-crowned sparrow/*Zonotrichia leucophrys*  
 White-faced ibis/*Plegadis chihi*  
 White-headed woodpecker/*Picoides albolarvatus*  
 White-throated sparrow/*Zonotrichia albicollis*  
 White-throated swift/*Aeronautes saxatilis*  
 White-winged dove/*Zenaidura asiatica*  
 White-winged scoter/*Melanitta fusca*  
 Willet/*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*  
 Williamson's sapsucker/*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*  
 Willow flycatcher/*Empidonax trailii*  
 Wilson's phalarope/*Phalaropus tricolor*  
 Wilson's storm-petrel/*Oceanites oceanicus*  
 Wilson's warbler/*Wilsonia pusilla*  
 Winter wren/*Troglodytes troglodytes*  
 Wood duck/*Aix sponsa*  
 Wood stork/*Mycteria americana*  
 Wood thrush/*Hylocichla mustelina*  
 Worm-eating warbler/*Helmitheros vermivorus*  
 Xantus' murrelet/*Synthliboramphus hypoleucus*  
 Yellow warbler/*Dendroica petechia*  
 Yellow-bellied sapsucker/*Sphyrapicus varius*  
 Yellow-billed cuckoo/*Coccyzus americanus*  
 Yellow-breasted chat/*Icteria virens*  
 Yellow-crowned night heron/*Nycticorax violaceus*  
 Yellow-footed gull/*Larus livens*  
 Yellow-green vireo/*Vireo flavoviridis*  
 Yellow-headed blackbird/*Xanthocephalus*  
   *xanthocephalus*  
 Yellow-rumped warbler/*Dendroica coronata*

**BIRDS (Continued)**

Yellow-throated vireo/*Vireo flavoviridis*  
 Yellow-throated warbler/*Dendroica dominica*  
 Zone-tailed hawk/*Buteo albonotatus*

**MAMMALS**

American beaver/*Castor canadensis*  
 Arizona pocket mouse/*Perognathus amplus*  
 Badger/*Taxidae taxus*  
 Bailey's pocket mouse/*Chaetodipus baileyi*  
 Bay porpoise/*Phocoena phocoena*  
 Big brown bat/*Eptesicus fuscus*  
 Big free-tailed bat/*Nyctinomops macrotis*  
 Black-tailed jackrabbit/*Lepus californicus*  
 Blue whale/*Balaenoptera musculus*  
 Bobcat/*Lynx rufus*  
 Botta's pocket gopher/*Thomomys bottae*  
 Bottle-nosed dolphin/*Tursiops truncatus*  
 Brazilian free-tailed bat/*Tadarida brasiliensis*  
 Broad-footed mole/*Scapanus latimanus*  
 Brush mouse/*Peromyscus boylii*  
 Brush rabbit/*Sylvilagus bachmani*  
 Cactus mouse/*Peromyscus erimicus*  
 California gray whale/*Eschrichtius robustus*  
 California ground squirrel/*Spermophilus beecheyi*  
 California leaf-nosed bat/*Myotis californicus*  
 California mouse/*Peromyscus californicus*  
 California myotis/*Myotis californicus*  
 California pocket mouse/*Chaetodipus californicus*  
 California sea lion/*Zalophus californianus*  
 California vole/*Microtus californicus*  
 Canyon mouse/*Peromyscus crinitus*  
 Cave myotis/*Myotis velifer*  
 Common dolphin/*Delphinus delphis*  
 Common finback whale/*Balaenoptera physalus*  
 Common grampus/*Grampus griseus*  
 Coyote/*Canis latrans*  
 Dall's porpoise/*Phocoenoides dalii*  
 Deer mouse/*Peromyscus maniculatus*  
 Desert bighorn sheep/*Ovis canadensis mexicana*  
 Desert cottontail/*Sylvilagus audubonii*  
 Desert kangaroo rat/*Dipodomys deserti*  
 Desert pocket mouse/*Chaetodipus penicillatus*  
 Desert shrew/*Notiosorex crawfordi*  
 Desert woodrat/*Neotoma lepida*  
 Dusky-footed woodrat/*Neotoma fuscipes*  
 Evening bat/*Nycticeius humeralis*



## MAMMALS (Continued)

False killer whale/*Pseudorca crassidens*  
Feral pig/*Sus scrofa*  
Fringed myotis/*Myotis thysanodes*  
Goose beaked whale/*Ziphius cavirostris*  
Gray fox/*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*  
Gray shrew/*Notiosorex crawfordi*  
Hairy-winged myotis/*Myotis volans*  
Harbor seal/*Phoca vitulina*  
Hoary bat/*Lasiurus cinereus*  
Humpback whale/*Megaptera novaeangliae*  
Kit fox/*Vulpes macrotis*  
Little pocket mouse/*Chaetodipus longimembris*  
Long-eared myotis/*Myotis evotis*  
Long-legged myotis/*Myotis nolans*  
Long-tailed pocket mouse/*Perognathus formosus*  
Long-tailed weasel/*Mustela frenata*  
Long-tongued bat/*Choeronycteris mexicana*  
Merriam's chipmunk/*Tamias merriami*  
Merriam's kangaroo rat/*Dipodomys merriami*  
Mohave ground squirrel/*Spermophilus mohavensis*  
Mount Lyell shrew/*Sorex lyelli*  
Mountain lion/*Felis concolor*  
Mule deer/*Odocoileus hemionus*  
Nimble kangaroo rat/*Dipodomys agilis*  
North Pacific bottle-nosed whale/*Berardius bairdii*  
Ornate shrew/*Sorex ornatus*  
Pallid bat/*Antrozous pallidus*  
Peninsular bighorn sheep/*Ovis canadensis cremnobates*  
Pinyon mouse/*Peromyscus truei*  
Pocketed free-tailed bat/*Nyctinomops femorosacca*  
Pygmy sperm whale/*Kogia breviceps*  
Raccoon/*Procyon lotor*  
Red bat/*Lasiurus borealis*  
Ringtail/*Bassariscus astutus*  
Rough-toothed dolphin/*Steno bredanensis*  
Round-tailed ground squirrel/*Spermophilus tereticaudus*  
San Diego pocket mouse/*Chaetodipus fallax*  
Sharp-headed finner whale/*Globicephala* spp.  
Silver-haired bat/*Lasionycteris noctivagans*  
Small-footed myotis/*Myotis subulatus*  
Southern grasshopper mouse/*Onychomys torridus*  
Southern yellow bat/*Lasiurus ega*  
Sperm whale/*Physeter macrocephalus*

## MAMMALS (Continued)

Spinner dolphin/*Stenella longirostris*  
Spiny pocket mouse/*Chaetodipus spinatus*  
Spotted bat/*Euderma maculatum*  
Stephen's kangaroo rat/*Dipodomys stephensi*  
Striped skunk/*Mephitis mephitis*  
Townsend's big-eared bat/*Plecotus townsendii*  
Vagrant shrew/*Sorex vagrans*  
Virginia opossum/*Didelphis virginiana*  
Western gray squirrel/*Sciurus griseus*  
Western harvest mouse/*Reithrodontomys megalotis*  
Western mastiff bat/*Eumops perotis*  
Western pipistrelle/*Pipistrellus hesperus*  
Western spotted skunk/*Spilogale gracilis*  
Western yellow bat/*Lasiurus ega*  
White-tailed antelope squirrel/*Ammospermophilus nelsoni*  
White-throated woodrat/*Neotoma albigula*  
Yuma myotis/*Myotis yumanensis*

## AMPHIBIANS

Arboreal salamander/*Aneides lugubris*  
Bullfrog/*Rana catesbeiana*  
California newt/*Taricha torosa*  
California slender salamander/*Batrachoseps attenuatus*  
California toad/*Bufo boreas halophilus*  
California tree frog/*Hyla cadaverina*  
Couch's spadefoot/*Scaphiopus couchi*  
Desert slender salamander/*Batrachoseps aridus*  
Garden slender salamander/*Batrachoseps pacificus major*  
Great Plains toad/*Bufo cognatus*  
Large-blotched salamander/*Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi*  
Lowland leopard frog/*Rana pipiens*  
Monterey salamander/*Ensatina eschscholtzii eschscholtzii*  
Mountain yellow-legged frog/*Rana muscosa*  
Pacific tree frog/*Hyla regilla*  
Red-legged frog/*Rana aurora*  
Red-spotted toad/*Bufo punctatus*  
Sonoran desert toad/*Bufo alvarius*  
Southwestern toad/*Bufo microscaphus*  
Western spadefoot/*Scaphiopus hammondii*  
Western toad/*Bufo boreas*

## AMPHIBIANS (Continued)

Western woodhouse toad/*Bufo woodhousii australis*

## REPTILES

Baja California rat snake/*Elaphe rosaliae*  
Banded rock lizard/*Petrosaurus mearnsi*  
Barefoot gecko/*Coleonyx switaki*  
California black-headed snake/*Tantilla planiceps*  
California legless lizard/*Anniella pulchra*  
California mountain snake/*Lampropeltis zonata*  
California whipsnake/*Masticophis lateralis*  
Checkered garter snake/*Thamnophis marcianus*  
Coachwhip/*Masticophis flagellum*  
Coast horned lizard/*Phrynosoma coronatum*  
Colorado desert fringe-toed lizard/*Uma notata*  
Common chuckwalla/*Sauromalus obesus*  
Common kingsnake/*Lampropeltis getulus*  
Desert collared lizard/*Crotaphytus collaris*  
Desert horned lizard/*Phrynosoma platyrhinos*  
Desert iguana/*Dipsosaurus dorsalis dorsalis*  
Desert night lizard/*Xantusia vigilis*  
Desert spiny lizard/*Sceloporus magister*  
Desert tortoise/*Gopherus agassizii*  
Flat-tailed horned lizard/*Phrynosoma m'callii*  
Gilbert skink/*Eumeces gilberti*  
Glossy snake/*Arizona elegans*  
Gopher snake/*Pituophis melanoleucus*  
Granite night lizard/*Xantusia henshawi*  
Granite spiny lizard/*Sceloporus orcutti*  
Green turtle/*Chelonia mydas*  
Ground snake/*Sonora semiannulata*  
Leaf-toed gecko/*Phyllodactylus xanti*  
Leatherback/*Dermochelys coriacea*  
Loggerhead/*Caretta caretta*  
Long-nosed leopard lizard/*Gambelia wislizeni*  
Long-nosed snake/*Rhinocheilus lecontei*  
Long-tailed brush lizard/*Urosaurus graciosus*  
Lyre snake/*Trimorphodon biscutatus*  
Night snake/*Hypsiglena torquata*  
Orange-throated whiptail/*Cnemidophorus hyperythrus*  
Red-diamond rattlesnake/*Crotalus ruber*  
Ringneck snake/*Diadophis punctatus*  
Rosy boa/*Lichanura trivirgata*  
Sagebrush lizard/*Sceloporus graciosus*  
Side-blotched lizard/*Uta stansburiana*

## REPTILES (Continued)

Sidewinder/*Crotalus cerastes*  
Small-scaled lizard/*Urosaurus microscutatus*  
Snapping turtle/*Chelydra serpentina*  
Sonoran mud turtle/*Kinosternon sonoriense*  
Southern alligator lizard/*Gerrhonotus multicarinatus*  
Southwestern pond turtle/*Clemmys marmorata*  
Speckled rattlesnake/*Crotalus mitchillii*  
Spiny softshell/*Trionyx spiniferus*  
Spotted leaf-nosed snake/*Phyllorhynchus decurtatus*  
Tree lizard/*Urosaurus ornatus*  
Two-striped garter snake/*Thamnophis couchi*  
Western banded gecko/*Coleonyx variegatus*  
Western blind snake/*Leptotyphlops humilis*  
Western diamondback rattlesnake/*Crotalus atrox*  
Western fence lizard/*Sceloporus occidentalis*  
Western patch-nosed snake/*Salvadora hexalepis*  
Western rattlesnake/*Crotalus viridis*  
Western shovel-nosed snake/*Chionactis occipitalis*  
Western skink/*Eumeces skiltonianus*  
Western whiptail/*Cnemidophorus tigris*  
Zebra-tailed lizard/*Callisaurus draconoides*

## FISH

Arrow goby/*Clevelandia ios*  
Bairdiella/*Bairdiella icistia*  
Black bullhead/*Ameiurus melas*  
Black crappie/*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*  
Blue catfish/*Ictalurus furcatus*  
Bluegill/*Lepomis macrochirus*  
Bluegill-green sunfish hybrid/*Lepomis macrochris x  
Lepomis cyanellus*  
Bonytail/*Gila elegans*  
Brook trout/*Salvelinus fontinalis*  
Brown bullhead/*Ameiurus nebulosus*  
Brown trout/*Salmo trutta*  
California killifish/*Fundulus parvipinnis*  
Channel catfish/*Ictalurus punctatus*  
Colorado squawfish/*Ptychocheilus lucius*  
Common carp/*Cyprinus carpio*  
Cutthroat trout/*Oncorhynchus clarki*  
Desert pupfish/*Cyprinodon macularius*  
Fathead minnow/*Pimephales promelas*  
Flathead catfish/*Pylodictis olivaris*

**FISH (Continued)**

Giant rivulus/*Rivulus harti*  
 Golden shiner/*Notemigonus crysoleucas*  
 Goldfish/*Carassius auratus*  
 Grass carp/*Ctenopharyngodon idella*  
 Green sunfish/*Lepomis cyanellus*  
 Green swordtail/*Xiphophorus helleri*  
 Humpback sucker/*Xyrauchen texanus*  
 Largemouth bass/*Micropterus salmoides*  
 Longjaw mudsucker/*Gillichthys mirabilis*  
 Machete/*Elops affinis*  
 Mozambique tilapia/*Tilapia mossambica*  
 Orangethroat corvina/*Cynoscion xanthulus*  
 Pacific staghorn sculpin/*Leptocottus armatus*  
 Rainbow trout/*Oncorhynchus mykiss*  
 Red shiner/*Cyprinella lutrensis*  
 Redbelly tilapia/*Tilapia zillii*  
 Redear sunfish/*Lepomis microlophus*  
 Sailfin molly/*Poecilia latipinna*  
 Sargo/*Anisotremus davidsoni*  
 Shiner perch/*Cymatogaster aggregata*  
 Shortfin molly/*Poecilia mexicana*  
 Smallmouth bass/*Micropterus dolomieu*  
 Spotted sleeper/*Eleotris picta*  
 Striped bass/*Morone saxatilis*  
 Striped mullet/*Mugil cephalus*  
 Threadfin shad/*Dorosoma petenense*  
 Threespine stickleback/*Gasterosteus aculeatus*  
 Tidewater goby/*Eucyclogobius newberryi*  
 Topsmelt/*Atherinops affinis*  
 Warmouth/*Lepomis gulosus*  
 Western mosquitofish/*Gambusia affinis*  
 White bass/*Morone chrysops*  
 White catfish/*Ameiurus catus*  
 White crappie/*Pomoxis annularis*  
 Yellow bullhead/*Ameiurus natalis*

**INVERTEBRATES**

Aggregate sea anemone/*Anthopleura elegantissima*  
 Black turban snail/*Tegula funebris*  
 California mussel/*Mytilus californianus*  
 Eroded periwinkle/*Littoria kennae*  
 Filter-feeding acorn barnacle/*Balanus glandula*  
 Giant green sea anemone/*Anthopleura xanthogrammica*  
 Globose dune beetle/*Coelus globosus*

**INVERTEBRATES (Continued)**

Goose barnacle/*Pollicipes polymerus*  
 Green abalone/*Haliotis fulgens*  
 Hermit crabs/*Pagurus* spp.  
 Kelp crab/*Pugettia producta*  
 Large/small beach hoppers/*Orchestoidea* spp.  
 Lined shore crab/*Pachygrapsus crassipes*  
 Ochre sea star/*Pisaster ochraceus*  
 Owl limpet/*Lottia gigantea*  
 Purple shore crab/*Hemigrapsus nudus*  
 Purple sea urchin/*Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*  
 Ribbed limpet/*Collisella digitalis*  
 Rock louse/*Ligia occidentalis*  
 Rough limpet/*Collisella scabra*  
 Sand crab/*Emerita analoga*  
 Sea hare/*Aplysia californica*  
 Speckled limpet/*Acmaea persona*  
 Tiger beetle/*Cicindelidae*  
 Wrack flies/*Fucellia* spp.

Appendix A

List of Common/Scientific Names  
(Arizona Land Border)

**PLANTS**

Agaves/*Agave* spp.  
 Alderleaf mountain-mahogany/*Cercocarpus montanus*  
 Alligatorbark juniper/*Juniperus deppeana*  
 Allthorn/*Koeberlinia spinosa*  
 Alpine timothy/*Phleum alpinum*  
 Alumroot/*Heuchera* spp.  
 Amaranths/*Amaranthus* spp.  
 American vetch/*Vicia americana*  
 Apache pine/*Pinus engelmannii*  
 Arabian grass/*Schismus arabicus*  
 Arizona cottontop/*Trichachne callifornica*  
 Arizona cypress/*Cupressus arizonica*  
 Arizona fescue/*Festuca arizonica*  
 Arizona peavine/*Lathyrus arizonicus*  
 Arizona pine/*Pinus ponderosa arizonica*  
 Arizona rose/*Rosa arizonica*  
 Arizona rosewood/*Vauquelinia californica*  
 Arizona white oak/*Quercus arizonica*  
 Arrow-weed/*Tessaria sericea*  
 Aspen/*Populus tremuloides*  
 Bahia/*Bahia* spp.  
 Balsamroot/*Balsamorhiza* spp.  
 Barberry/*Berberis trifoliata*  
 Barrel cactus/*Ferocactus wislizeni*  
 Bearberry/*Lonicera* spp.  
 Beavertail/*Opuntia basilaaris*  
 Bebb willow/*Salix bebbiana*  
 Bellota oak/*Quercus emoryi*  
 Big sagebush/*Artemisia tridentata*  
 Birchleaf buckthorn/*Rhamnus betulaefolia*  
 Bitter cherry/*Prunus emarginata*  
 Black grama/*Bouteloua chondrosioides*  
 Blue grama/*Bouteloua gracilis*  
 Blue elderberry/*Sambucus cerulea*  
 Blue palo verde/*Cercidium floridum*  
 Blue spruce/*Picea pungens*  
 Blueberry/*Vaccinium oreophilum*  
 Blueberry elder/*Sambucus glauca*  
 Bluegrasses/*Poa* spp.  
 Bottlebrush squirreltail/*Sitanion hystrix*  
 Bracken fern/*Pteridium aquilimum*  
 Bricklebush/*Brickellia* spp.

**PLANTS (Continued)**

Bristlecone pine/*Pinus aristata*  
 Buckbush/*Ceanothus huichugore*  
 Buckwheats/*Eriogonum* spp.  
 Buffalo grass/*Buchhloe dactyloides*  
 Bulb panicum/*Panicum bulbosum*  
 Burrograss/*Scleropogon brevifolius*  
 Burweed/*Isocoma tenuisecta*  
 Bush buckwheat/*Eriogonum fasciculatum*  
 Bush muhly/*Muhlenbergia porteri*  
 Bush rockspirea/*Holodiscus dumosus*  
 Canada violet/*Viola canadensis*  
 Candelilla/*Euphorbia aantisiphilitica*  
 Cane bluestem/*Bothriochloa barbinodis*  
 Cane cholla/*Opuntia imbricata*  
 Canyon ragweed/*Ambrosia ambrosioides*  
 Catclaw acacia/*Agave greggii*  
 Cenizos/*Leucophyllum* spp.  
 Chain fruit cholla/*Opuntia fulgida*  
 Cheatgrass brome/*Bromus tectorum*  
 Chihuahua oak/*Quercus chihuahuensis*  
 Chihuahua pine/*Pinus leiophylla chihuahuana*  
 Chino grama/*Bouteloua brevisetata*  
 Chollas/*Opuntia* spp.  
 Chuparosa/*Justicia californica*  
 Cilindrillo/*Lycium berlandieri*  
 Claret cups/*Echinocereus* spp.  
 Cliffrose/*Cowania mexicana*  
 Clovers/*Trifolium* spp.  
 Coldenia/*Coldenia* spp.  
 Compass barrel cactus/*Ferocactus acanthodes*  
 Condalias/*Condalia* spp.  
 Coneflower/*Ratibida* spp.  
 Corkbark fir/*Abies lasiocarpa arizonica*  
 Coulter globe mallow/*Sphaeralcea coulteri*  
 Cream cactus/*Mammillaria gummifera*  
 Creeping mahonia/*Berberis repens*  
 Creosotebush/*Larrea tridentata*  
 Crucifixion thorn/*Canotia holacantha*  
 Curlleaf mountain-mohogany/*Cercocarpus ledifolius*  
 Curly mesquite grass/*Hilaria belangeri*  
 Dandelion/*Taraxacum officinale*  
 Desert agave/*Agave deserti*

**PLANTS (Continued)**

Desert Christmas cactus/*Opuntia leptocaulis*  
 Desert hackberry/*Celtis pallida*  
 Desert honeysuckle/*Anisacanthus thurberi*  
 Desert lavender/*Hyptis emoryi*  
 Desert willow/*Chilopsis linearis*  
 Desert zinnia/*Zinnia acerosa*  
 Devil's club ground cholla/*Opuntia stanlyi*  
 Devils-claws/*Martynia* spp.  
 Diamond cholla/*Opuntia ramosissima*  
 Dogweeds/*Dyssodia* spp.  
 Douglas-fir/*Pseudotsuga menziesii*  
 Dryland sedge/*Carex geophila*  
 Durango pine/*Pinus durangensis*  
 Dwarf juniper/*Juniperus communis*  
 Elegant cinquefoil/*Potentilla concinna*  
 Emory oak/*Quercus emoryi*  
 Engelmann hedgehog/*Echinocereus engelmannii*  
 Engelmann prickly pear/*Opuntia phaeacantha discata*  
 Engelmann spruce/*Picea engelmannii*  
 Fairy feather duster/*Calliandra eriophylla*  
 False hellebore/*Veratrum californicum*  
 False mesquite/*Calliandra eriophylla*  
 Feather solomonseal/*Smilacina racemosa*  
 Fendler ceanothus/*Ceanothus fendleri*  
 Fendler flatsedge/*Cyperus fendlerianus*  
 Fendler hedgehog/*Echinocereus fendleri*  
 Fernbush/*Chaemaebataria millifolium*  
 Fescue/*Festuca* spp.  
 Figwort/*Scrophularia parviflora*  
 Filarees/*Erodium* spp.  
 Fireweed/*Epilobium* spp.  
 Fish-hook barrel cactus/*Ancistrocactus scheerii*  
 Fluffgrass/*Tridens pulchellus*  
 Foothill palo verde/*Cercidium microphyllum*  
 Four-o'clock/*Mirabilis* spp.  
 Frankenia/*Frankenia jamesii*  
 Freemont thornbush/*Lycium fremontii*  
 Fringed brome/*Bromus ciliatus*  
 Galleta/*Hilaria jamesii*  
 Gamble oak/*Quercus gambelii*  
 Gaura/*Gaura* spp.  
 Golden currant/*Ribes aureum*  
 Goldenbush/*Isocoma acradenia*  
 Goldon-eye/*Viguiera* spp.  
 Grama-grass cactus/*Pediocactus papyracanthus*  
 Grassleaf peavine/*Lathyrus graminifolius*  
 Gray oak/*Quercus grisea*  
 Green sprangletop/*Leptochloa dubia*  
 Groundsel/*Senecio* spp.

**PLANTS (Continued)**

Guayule/*Parthenium argentatum*  
 Hairy grama/*Bouteloua hirsuta*  
 Hairy grama/*Tridens pilosus*  
 Hawksbeard/*Crepis* spp.  
 Hedgehogs/*Echinocereus* spp.  
 Hen and chicks cactus/*Coryphantha recurvata*  
 Hoe grass/*Muhlenbergia porteri*  
 Honeysuckle/*Lonicera* spp.  
 Hook violet/*Viola adunca*  
 Hopbush/*Dodonaea viscosa*  
 Indian grass/*Sorghastrum nutans*  
 Indigobushes/*Dalea* spp.  
 Ironwood/*Olneya tesota*  
 Jatropa/*Jatropha dioica*  
 Javelin-bush/*Condalia ericoides*  
 Jimmyweed/*Isocoma heterophylla*  
 Jojoba/*Simmondsia chinensis*  
 Kentucky bluegrass/*Poa pratensis*  
 Kidneywood/*Eysenhardtia orthocarpa*  
 Kinnikinnick/*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*  
 Klein cholla/*Opuntia kleiniae*  
 Kunze cholla/*Opuntia stanlyi kunzei*  
 Larchleaf goldenweed/*Ericameria laricifolia*  
 Lecheguilla or shindagger/*Agave lechuguilla*  
 Limber pine/*Pinus flexis*  
 Limberbush/*Jatropha dioica*  
 Lippia or oreganillo/*Aloysia wrightii*  
 Little bluestem/*Schizachyrium scoparium*  
 Little leaf palo verde/*Cercidium microphyllum*  
 Little leaved ratany/*Krameria parviflora*  
 Littleleaf sumac/*Rhus microphylla*  
 Littleseed muhly/*Muhlenbergia minutissima*  
 Longflower snowberry/*Symphoricarpos longiflorus*  
 Lotebush/*Zizyphus obtusifolia*  
 Louisiana sagebush/*Artemisia ludoviciana*  
 Lupines/*Lupinus* spp.  
 Madrone/*Arbutus* spp.  
 Mallow/*Sphaeralcea* spp.  
 Mariola/*Parthenium incanum*  
 Merns' sumac/*Rhus choriophylla*  
 Mesquite/*Prosopis juliflora*  
 Mexican blue oak/*Quercus oblongifolia*  
 Mexican pinyon/*Pinus cembroides*  
 Mexican tea/*Ephedra antisiphilitica*  
 Mexican white pine/*Pinus ayacahuite*  
 Midget oak/*Quercus havardii*  
 Mormon tea/*Ephedra trifurca*  
 Mountain bluebell/*Mertensia franciscana*  
 Mountain clover/*Pachystima myrsinites*

**PLANTS (Continued)**

Mountain dandelion/*Agoseris* spp.  
 Mountain muhly/*Muhlenbergia montana*  
 Mountain parsley/*Pseudocymopterus montanus*  
 Mountain snow bush/*Ceanothus cordulatus*  
 Mountain snowberry/*Symphoricarpos oreophilus*  
 Mountain whitethorn/*Ceanothus cordulatus*  
 Muttongrass/*Poa fendleriana*  
 Narrow-leaved wingscale/*Atriplex canescens linearis*  
 Needle and thread grass/*Stipia comata*  
 Netleaf oak/*Quercus rugosa*  
 New Mexican locust/*Robinia neomexicana*  
 New Mexico groundsel/*Senecio neomexicanus*  
 Nightblooming cereus/*Peniocereus greggii*  
 Ninebark/*Physocarpus monogynus*  
 Nipple cactus/*Mammillaria* spp.  
 Nodding brome/*Bromus anomalus*  
 Nolinias/*Nolina* spp.  
 Oatgrasses/*Danthonia* spp.  
 Ocotillo/*Fouquieria splendens*  
 One-seed juniper/*Juniperus monosperma*  
 Orange gooseberry/*Ribes pinetorum*  
 Organ pipe cactus/*Stenocereus thurberi*  
 Palmer agave/*Agave palmeri*  
 Palmilla yucca/*Yucca elata*  
 Parry agave/*Agave parryi*  
 Penstemons/*Penstemon* spp.  
 Pincushion/*Mammillaria orestera*  
 Pincushion cactus/*Mammillaria wrightii*  
 Pine dropseed/*Blepharoneuron tricholepis*  
 Pinedrops/*Pterospora andromeda*  
 Pino triste/*Pinus lumholtzii*  
 Pipsissewa/*Chimaphila umbellata*  
 Plains bristlegrass/*Setaria macrostachya*  
 Plains lovegrass/*Eragrostis intermedia*  
 Plains prickly pear/*Opuntia macrorhiza*  
 Pointleaf manzanita/*Arctostaphylos pungens*  
 Ponderosa pine/*Pinus ponderosa*  
 Prairie junegrass/*Koeleria cristata*  
 Prickly lettuce/*Lactuca serriola*  
 Prickly poppies/*Argemone* spp.  
 Primrose/*Oenothera* spp.  
 Primroses/*Primula* spp.  
 Pringle needlegrass/*Stipa pringlei*  
 Purple geranium/*Geranium caespitosum*  
 Quail brush/*Atriplex lentiformis*  
 Quaking aspen/*Populus tremuloides*  
 Rainbow cactus/*Echinocereus pectinatus rigidissimus*  
 Raspberry/*Rubus* spp.  
 Ratany/*Krameria parvifolia glandulosa*

**PLANTS (Continued)**

Red elderberry/*Sambucus microbotrys*  
 Red three-awn/*Aristida longiseta*  
 Rocky Mountain maple/*Acer glabrum*  
 Rough bentgrass /*Agrostis scabra*  
 Roundleaf snowberry/*Symphoricarpos rotundifolius*  
 Rusby clover/*Trifolium rusbyi*  
 Sacahuista/*Nolina microcarpa*  
 Sagebrush/*Artemisia tridentata*  
 Sages/*Salvia* spp.  
 Saguaro/*Cereus gigantea*  
 Saltbush/*Atriplex* spp.  
 Sand dropseed/*Sporobolus cryptandrus*  
 Santa Clara oak/*Quercus santaclarensis*  
 Sawath knotweed/*Polygonum sawatchense*  
 Schott yucca/*Yucca schottii*  
 Screwleaf muhly/*Muhlenbergia virescens*  
 Senita/*Lophocereus schottii*  
 Senna/*Cassia leptocarpa*  
 Shrubby cinquefoil/*Potentilla fruticosa*  
 Sidebells-pyrola/*Pyrola virens*  
 Sideoats grama/*Bouteloua curtipendula*  
 Silver cholla/*Opuntia echinocarpa*  
 Silverleaf oak//*Quercus hypoleucoides*  
 Skunk cabbage/*Veratrum californicum*  
 Slender grama/*Bouteloua filiformis*  
 Slim tridens/*Tridens muticus*  
 Smoketree/*Psoralea spinosa*  
 Smooth sumac/*Rhus glabra*  
 Snakeweed/*Gutierrezia* spp.  
 Sneezeweed/*Helenium* spp.  
 Snowberries/*Symphoricarpos* spp.  
 Soapweed yucca/*Yucca glauca*  
 Sotols/*Dasyliroia* spp.  
 Southwestern coralbean/*Erythrina flabelloformis*  
 Spiderflower/*Cleome* spp.  
 Spiderlings/*Boerhaavia* spp.  
 Spikeoaks/*Trisetum spicatum*  
 Spreading fleabane/*Erigeron divergens*  
 Sprucetop grama/*Bouteloua chondrosioides*  
 Staghorn cholla/*Opuntia versicolor*  
 Sticky currant/*Ribes viscosissimum*  
 Strawberry/*Fragaria* spp.  
 Subalpine fir/*Abies lasiocarpa*  
 Sunflowers/*Helianthus* spp.  
 Switchgrass/*Panicum virgatum*  
 Tanglehead/*Heteropogon contortus*  
 Tansy/*Tanacetum canum*  
 Tansy mustard/*Descurainia pinnata*  
 Tarbush/*Flourensia cernua*

## PLANTS (Continued)

Teddy bear cholla/*Opuntia bigelovii*  
Thin-leaved alder/*Alnus tenuifolia*  
Thornber buckhorn cholla/*Opuntia acanthocarpa thornberi*  
Thornber yucca/*Yucca baccata thornberi*  
Three-awn/*Artistida* spp.  
Tobosa grass/*Hilaria mutica*  
Toumey oak/*Quercus toumeyii*  
Trailing fleabane/*Erigeron flagellaris*  
Triangle-leaf bursage/*Ambrosia deltoidea*  
Tufted hairgrass/*Deschampsia caespitosa*  
Tumble mustard/*Sisymbrium altissimum*  
Tupentine bushes/*Isocoma* spp.  
Turk's heads/*Echinocactus* spp.  
Utah snowberry/*Symphoricarpos utahensis*  
Velvet elder/*Sambucus velutina*  
Velvet mesquite/*Prosopis velutina*  
Velvet pod mimosa/*Mimosa dysocarpa*  
Vetches/*Vicia* spp.  
Vine mesquite grass/*Panicum obtusum*  
Violets//*Viola* spp.  
Wait-a-minute/*Mimosa biuncifera*  
Water birch/*Betula occidentalis*  
Western honey mesquite/*Prosopis glandulosa torreyana*  
Western rattlesnake plantain/*Goodyera oblongifolia*  
Western wheatgrass/*Agropyron smithii*  
White bursage/*Ambrosia dumosa*  
White fir/*Abies concolor*  
White mats/*Tidestromia* spp.  
White pine/*Pinus strobiformis*  
Whitethorn/*Acacia constricta*  
Whitethorn/*Acacia neovernicosa*  
Wild pea/*Lotus* spp.  
Wolftail/*Lycurus phleoides*  
Woodsorrel/*Oxalis* spp.  
Woolspike//*Elyonurus barbiculmis*  
Wooly plantain/*Plantago insularis*  
Wright's lippia/*Aloysia wrightii*  
Wrights silktassel/*Garrya wrightii*  
Yarrow/*Achillea lanulosa*  
Yellow rocket/*Sisymbrium irio*  
Yuccas/*Yucca* spp.

## BIRDS

Abert's towhee/*Pipilo aberti*  
Acorn woodpecker/*Melanerpes formicivorus*  
Allen's hummingbird/*Selasphorus sasin*

## BIRDS (Continued)

American avocet/*Recurvirostris americana*  
American bittern/*Botaurus lentiginosus*  
American coot/*Fulica americana*  
American crow/*Corvus brachyrhynchos*  
American dipper/*Cinclus mexicanus*  
American goldfinch/*Carduelis tristis*  
American kestrel/*Falco sparverius*  
American redstart/*Setophaga ruticilla*  
American robin/*Turdus migratorius*  
American tree sparrow/*Spizella arborea*  
American white pelican/*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*  
American widgeon/*Mareca americana*  
Anna's hummingbird/*Calypte anna*  
Arizona woodpecker/*Picoides stricklandi*  
Ash-throated flycatcher/*Myiarchus cinerascens*  
Baird's sandpiper/*Calidris bairdi*  
Baird's sparrow/*Ammodramus bairdii*  
Bald eagle/*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*  
Band-tailed pigeon/*Columba fasciata*  
Bank swallow/*Riparia riparia*  
Barn owl/*Tyto alba*  
Barn swallow/*Hirundo rustica*  
Barrow's goldeneye/*Bucephala islandica*  
Bell's vireo/*Vireo bellii*  
Belted kingfisher/*Ceryle alcyon*  
Bendire's thrasher/*Toxostoma bendirei*  
Berylline hummingbird/*Amazilia beryllina*  
Bewick's wren/*Thryomanes bewickii*  
Black phoebe/*Sayornis nigricans*  
Black rail/*Laterallus jamaicensis*  
Black tern/*Chidonia niger*  
Black vulture/*Coragyps atratus*  
Black-and-white warbler/*Mniotilta varia*  
Black-bellied plover/*Pluvialis squatarola*  
Black-bellied whistling-duck/*Dendrocygna autumnalis*  
Black-chinned hummingbird/*Archilochus alexandri*  
Black-chinned sparrow/*Spizella atrogularis*  
Black-crowned night heron/*Nycticorax nycticorax*  
Black-headed grosbeak/*Pheucticus melanocephalus*  
Black-legged kittiwake/*Rissa tridactyla*  
Black-necked stilt/*Himantopus mexicanus*  
Black-shouldered kite/*Elanus caeruleus*  
Black-tailed gnatcatcher/*Poliopitila melanurus*  
Black-throated blue warbler/*Dendroica caerulescens*  
Black-throated gray warbler/*Dendroica nigrescens*  
Black-throated green warbler/*Dendroica virens*  
Black-throated sparrow/*Amphispiza bilineata*  
Blackpoll warbler/*Dendroica striata*  
Blue grosbeak/*Guiraca caerulea*

**BIRDS (Continued)**

Blue jay/*Cyanocitta cristata*  
 Blue-footed booby/*Sula nebouxii*  
 Blue-grey gnatcatcher/*Polioptila caerulea*  
 Blue-throated hummingbird/*Lampornis clemenciae*  
 Blue-winged teal/*Anas discors*  
 Bohemian waxwing/*Bombycilla garrulus*  
 Bonaparte's gull/*Larus philadelphia*  
 Botteri's sparrow/*Aimophila botteri*  
 Brewer's blackbird/*Euphagus cyanocephalus*  
 Brewer's sparrow/*Spizella breweri*  
 Bridled titmouse/*Parus wollweberi*  
 Broad-billed hummingbird/*Cynanthus latirostris*  
 Broad-tailed hummingbird/*Selasphorus platycercus*  
 Broad-winged hawk/*Buteo platypterus*  
 Bronzed cowbird/*Molothrus aeneus*  
 Brown booby/*Sula leucogaster*  
 Brown creeper/*Certhai americana*  
 Brown pelican/*Pelecanus occidentalis*  
 Brown thrasher/*Toxostoma rufum*  
 Brown-crested flycatcher/*Myiarchus tyrannulus*  
 Brown-headed cowbird/*Molothrus ater*  
 Buff-breasted flycatcher/*Empidonax fulvifrons*  
 Buff-collared nightjar/*Caprimulgus ridgwayi*  
 Bufflehead/*Bucephala albeola*  
 Bumblebee hummingbird/*Atthis heloisa*  
 Burrowing owl/*Speotyto cunicularia*  
 Bushtit/*Psaltriparus minimus*  
 Cactus wren/*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*  
 California gull/*Larus californicus*  
 Calliope hummingbird/*Stellula callipoe*  
 Canada goose/*Branta canadensis*  
 Canvasback/*Aythya valisineria*  
 Canyon towhee/*Pipilo fuscus*  
 Canyon wren/*Catherpes mexicanus*  
 Cape May warbler/*Dendroica tigrina*  
 Caspian tern/*Sterna caspia*  
 Cassin's finch/*Carpodacus cassinii*  
 Cassin's kingbird/*Tyrannus vociferans*  
 Cassin's sparrow/*Aimophila cassinii*  
 Cattle egret/*Bubulcus ibis*  
 Cedar waxwing/*Bombycilla cedrorum*  
 Chestnut-collared longspur/*Calcarius ornatus*  
 Chestnut-sided warbler/*Dendroica pensylvanica*  
 Chihuahuan raven/*Corvus cryptoleucus*  
 Chimney swift/*Chaetura pelagica*  
 Chipping sparrow/*Spizella passerina*  
 Cinnamon teal/*Anas cyanopters*  
 Clapper rail/*Rallus longirostris*  
 Clark's grebe/*Aechmophorus clarkii*

**BIRDS (Continued)**

Clark's nutcracker/*Nucifraga columbiana*  
 Clay-colored sparrow/*Spizella pallida*  
 Cliff swallow/*Hirundo pyrrhonota*  
 Common black hawk/*Buteogallus anthracinus*  
 Common goldeneye/*Bucephala clangula*  
 Common ground-dove/*Columbina passerina*  
 Common loon/*Gavia immer*  
 Common merganser/*Mergus merganser*  
 Common moorhen/*Gallinula chloropus*  
 Common nighthawk/*Chordeiles minor*  
 Common poorwill/*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*  
 Common raven/*Corvus corax*  
 Common snipe/*Gallinago gallinago*  
 Common tern/*Sterna hirundo*  
 Common yellowthroat/*Geothlypis trichas*  
 Cooper's hawk/*Accipter cooperi*  
 Cordilleran flycatcher/*Empidonax occidentalis*  
 Costa's hummingbird/*Calypte costae*  
 Crested caracara/*Polyborus plancus*  
 Crissal thrasher/*Toxostoma crissale*  
 Curve-billed thrasher/*Toxostoma curvirostre*  
 Dark-eyed junco/*Junco hyemalis*  
 Dickcissel/*Spiza americana*  
 Double-crested cormorant/*Phalacrocorax auritus*  
 Downy woodpecker/*Picoides pubescens*  
 Dunlin/*Calidris alpina*  
 Dusky flycatcher/*Empidonax oberholseri*  
 Dusky-capped flycatcher/*Myiarchus tuberculifer*  
 Eared grebe/*Podiceps nigricollis*  
 Eared trogon/*Euptilotus neoxenus*  
 Eastern bluebird/*Sialia sialis*  
 Eastern kingbird/*Tyrannus tyrannus*  
 Eastern meadowlark/*Sturnella magna*  
 Eastern phoebe/*Sayornis phoebe*  
 Elegant tern/*Sterna elegans*  
 Elegant trogon/*Trogon elegans*  
 Elf owl/*Micranthene whitneyi*  
 European starling/*Sturnus vulgaris*  
 Evening grosbeak/*Coccothraustes vespertinus*  
 Ferruginous hawk/*Buteo regalis*  
 Ferruginous pygmy owl/*Glaucidium brasilianum*  
 Five-striped sparrow/*Amphispiza quinquestriata*  
 Flammulated owl/*Otus flammeolus*  
 Forster's tern/*Sterna forsteri*  
 Fox sparrow/*Passerella iliaca*  
 Franklin's gull/*Larus pipixcan*  
 Fulvous whistling duck/*Dendrocygna bicolor*  
 Gadwall/*Anas strepera*  
 Gambel's quail/*Lophortyx gambelii*



**BIRDS (Continued)**

Garganey/*Anas querquedula*  
 Gila woodpecker/*Melanerpes uropygialis*  
 Glaucous-winged gull/*Larus glaucescens*  
 Golden eagle/*Aquila chrysaetos*  
 Golden-crowned kinglet/*Regulus satrapa*  
 Golden-crowned sparrow/*Zonotrichia atricapilla*  
 Grace's warbler/*Dendroica graciae*  
 Grasshopper sparrow/*Ammodramus savannarum*  
 Gray catbird/*Dumetella carolinensis*  
 Gray flycatcher/*Empidonax wrightii*  
 Gray hawk/*Buteo nitidus*  
 Gray vireo/*Vireo vicinior*  
 Gray-breasted jay/*Aphelocoma ultramarina*  
 Great blue heron/*Ardea herodias*  
 Great egret/*Casmerodius albus*  
 Great horned owl/*Bubo virginianus*  
 Great-tailed grackle/*Quiscalus mexicanus*  
 Greater pewee/*Contopus pertinax*  
 Greater roadrunner/*Geococcyx californicus*  
 Greater scaup/*Aythya marila*  
 Greater white-fronted goose/*Anser albifrons*  
 Greater yellowlegs/*Tringa melanoleuca*  
 Green kingfisher/*Chloroceryle americana*  
 Green-backed heron/*Butorides straitus*  
 Green-tailed towhee/*Pipilo chlorurus*  
 Green-winged teal/*Anas crecca*  
 Groove-billed ani/*Crotophaga sulcirostris*  
 Gull-billed tern/*Sterna nilotica*  
 Hairy woodpecker/*Picoides villosus*  
 Hammond's flycatcher/*Empidonax hammondii*  
 Harris' hawk/*Parabuteo unicinctus*  
 Harris' sparrow/*Zonotrichia querula*  
 Heermann's gull/*Larus heermanni*  
 Hepatic tanager/*Piranga flava*  
 Hermit thrush/*Catharus guttatus*  
 Hermit warbler/*Dendroica occidentalis*  
 Herring gull/*Larus argentatus*  
 Hooded merganser/*Lophodytes cucullatus*  
 Hooded oriole/*Icterus cucullatus*  
 Hooded warbler/*Wilsonia citrina*  
 Horned grebe/*Podiceps auritus*  
 Horned lark/*Eremophila alpestris*  
 House finch/*Carpodacus mexicanus*  
 House sparrow/*Passer domesticus*  
 House wren/*Troglodytes aedon*  
 Hudsonian godwit/*Limosa haemastica*  
 Hutton's vireo/*Vireo huttoni*  
 Inca dove/*Columbina inca*  
 Indigo bunting/*Passerina cyanea*

**BIRDS (Continued)**

Kentucky warbler/*Oporornis formosus*  
 Killdeer/*Charadrius vociferus*  
 Ladder-backed woodpecker/*Dendrocopos nuttallii*  
 Lark bunting/*Calamospiza melanocorys*  
 Lark sparrow/*Chondestes grammacus*  
 Laughing gull/*Larus atricilla*  
 Lawrence's goldfinch/*Spinus lawrencei*  
 Lazuli bunting/*Passerina amoena*  
 Le Conte's thrasher/*Toxostoma lecontei*  
 Least bittern/*Ixobrychus exilis*  
 Least flycatcher/*Empidonax minimus*  
 Least grebe/*Podiceps dominicus*  
 Least sandpiper/*Calidris minutilla*  
 Least tern/*Sterna antillarum*  
 Lesser golden-plover/*Pluvialis dominica*  
 Lesser goldfinch/*Spinus psaltria*  
 Lesser nighthawk/*Chordeiles acutipennis*  
 Lesser scaup/*Aythya affinis*  
 Lesser yellowlegs/*Totanus flaviceps*  
 Lewis' woodpecker/*Melanerpes lewis*  
 Lincoln's sparrow/*Melospiza lincolnii*  
 Little blue heron/*Florida caerulea*  
 Loggerhead shrike/*Lanius ludovicianus*  
 Long-billed curlew/*Numenius americanus*  
 Long-billed dowitcher/*Limnodromus scolopaceus*  
 Long-eared owl/*Asio otus*  
 Louisiana waterthrush/*Seiurus motacilla*  
 Lucifer hummingbird/*Calothorax lucifer*  
 Lucy's warbler/*Vermivora luciae*  
 MacGillivray's warbler/*Oporornis tolmei*  
 Magnificent frigatebird/*Fregata magnificens*  
 Magnificent hummingbird/*Eugenes fulgens*  
 Magnolia warbler/*Dendroica magnolia*  
 Mallard/*Anas platyrhynchos*  
 Marbled godwit/*Limosa fedosa*  
 Marsh wren/*Cistothorus palustris*  
 McCown's longspur/*Calcarius mccownii*  
 Merlin/*Falco columbarius*  
 Mexican chickadee/*Parus sclateri*  
 Mississippi kite/*Ictinia mississippiensis*  
 Montezuma quail/*Cyrtonyx montezumae*  
 Mountain bluebird/*Sialia currucoides*  
 Mountain chickadee/*Parus gambeli*  
 Mountain plover/*Charadrius montanus*  
 Mourning dove/*Zenaidura macroura*  
 Nashville warbler/*Vermivora ruficapilla*  
 Neotropic cormorant/*Phalacrocorax olivaceus*  
 Northern beardless-tyrannulet/*Camptostoma imberbe*  
 Northern cardinal/*Cardinalis cardinalis*

**BIRDS (Continued)**

Northern flicker/*Colaptes auratus*  
 Northern goshawk/*Accipiter gentilis*  
 Northern harrier/*Circus cyaneus*  
 Northern mockingbird/*Mimus polyglottos*  
 Northern oriole/*Icterus galbula*  
 Northern parula/*Parula americana*  
 Northern pintail/*Anas acuta*  
 Northern pygmy-owl/*Glaucidium gnoma*  
 Northern rough-winged swallow/*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*  
 Northern saw-whet owl/*Aegolius acadicus*  
 Northern shoveler/*Spatula clypeata*  
 Northern waterthrush/*Seiurus noveboracensis*  
 Oldsquaw/*Clangula hyemalis*  
 Olive warbler/*Peucedramus taeniatus*  
 Olive-sided flycatcher/*Contopus borealis*  
 Orange-crowned warbler/*Vermivora celata*  
 Osprey/*Pandion haliaetus*  
 Ovenbird/*Seiurus aurocapillus*  
 Pacific loon/*Gavia pacifica*  
 Painted bunting/*Passerina ciris*  
 Painted redstart/*Myioborus pictus*  
 Pectoral sandpiper/*Calidris melanotos*  
 Peregrine falcon/*Falco peregrinus*  
 Phainopepla/*Phainopepla nitens*  
 Pied-billed grebe/*Podilymbus podiceps*  
 Pine grosbeak/*Pinicola enucleator*  
 Pine siskin/*Carduelis pinus*  
 Pinyon jay/*Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*  
 Plain titmouse/*Parus inornatus*  
 Prairie falcon/*Falco mexicanus*  
 Prothonotary warbler/*Protonotaria citrea*  
 Purple finch/*Carpodacus purpureus*  
 Purple gallinule/*Porphyryla martinica*  
 Purple martin/*Progne subis*  
 Pygmy nuthatch/*Sitta pygmaea*  
 Pyrrhuloxia/*Cardinalis sinuatus*  
 Red crossbill/*Loxia curvirostra*  
 Red knot/*Calidris canutus*  
 Red phalarope/*Phalaropus fulicarius*  
 Red-billed tropicbird/*Phaethon aethereus*  
 Red-breasted merganser/*Mergus serrator*  
 Red-breasted nuthatch/*Sitta canadensis*  
 Red-breasted sapsucker/*Sphyrapicus ruber*  
 Red-eyed vireo/*Vireo olivaceus*  
 Red-faced warbler/*Cardellina rubrifrons*  
 Red-naped sapsucker/*Sphyrapicus nuchalis*  
 Red-necked phalarope/*Phalaropus lobatus*  
 Red-shouldered hawk/*Buteo lineatus*

**BIRDS (Continued)**

Red-tailed hawk/*Buteo jamaicensis*  
 Red-throated loon/*Gavia stellata*  
 Red-winged blackbird/*Agelaius phoeniceus*  
 Reddish egret/*Egretta rufescens*  
 Redhead/*Aythya americana*  
 Ring-billed gull/*Larus delawarensis*  
 Ring-necked duck/*Aythya collaris*  
 Ring-necked pheasant/*Phasianus colchicus*  
 Ringed turtle-dove/*Streptopelia risoria*  
 Rock dove/*Columba liria*  
 Rock wren/*Salpinctes obsoletus*  
 Rose-breasted grosbeak/*Pheucticus ludovicianus*  
 Rose-throated becard/*Pachyramphus aglaiae*  
 Roseate spoonbill/*Ajaia ajaia*  
 Ross' goose/*Rhodostethia rosea*  
 Rough-legged hawk/*Buteo lagopus*  
 Ruby-crowned kinglet/*Regulus calendula*  
 Ruddy duck/*Oxyura jamaicensis*  
 Ruddy ground-dove/*Columbina talpacoti*  
 Ruddy turnstone/*Arenaria interpres*  
 Rufous hummingbird/*Selasphorus rufus*  
 Rufous-backed robin/*Turdus rufopalliatius*  
 Rufous-crowned sparrow/*Aimophila ruficeps*  
 Rufous-sided towhee/*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*  
 Rufous-winged sparrow/*Aimophila carpalis*  
 Rusty blackbird/*Euphagus carolinus*  
 Sabine's gull/*Xema sabini*  
 Sage sparrow/*Amphispiza belli*  
 Sage thrasher/*Oreoscoptes montanus*  
 Sanderling/*Crocethia alba*  
 Sandhill crane/*Grus canadensis*  
 Savannah sparrow/*Passerculus sandwichensis*  
 Say's phoebe/*Sayornis saya*  
 Scaled quail/*Callipepla squamata*  
 Scarlet tanager/*Piranga olivacea*  
 Scissor-tailed flycatcher/*Tyrannus forficatus*  
 Scott's oriole/*Icterus parisorum*  
 Scrub jay/*Aphelocoma coerulescens*  
 Semipalmated plover/*Charadrius semipalmatus*  
 Semipalmated sandpiper/*Calidris pusilla*  
 Sharp-shinned hawk/*Accipiter striatus*  
 Short-billed dowitcher/*Limnodromus griseus*  
 Short-eared owl/*Asio flammeus*  
 Snow goose/*Chen hyperborea*  
 Snowy egret/*Leucophoyx thula*  
 Snowy plover/*Charadrius alexandrinus*  
 Solitary sandpiper/*Tringa solitaria*  
 Solitary vireo/*Vireo solitarius*  
 Song sparrow/*Melospiza melodia*

**BIRDS (Continued)**

Sora/*Porzana carolina*  
 Southwestern willow flycatcher/*Empidonax trailii*  
*eximus*  
 Spague's pipit/*Anthus spragueii*  
 Spotted owl/*Strix occidentalis*  
 Spotted sandpiper/*Actinotis macularia*  
 Steller's jay/*Cyanocitta stelleri*  
 Stilt sandpiper/*Calidris himantopus*  
 Streak-backed oriole/*Icterus pustulatus*  
 Strickland's woodpecker/*Picoides stricklandi*  
 Sulphur-bellied flycatcher/*Myiodynastes*  
*luteiventris*  
 Summer tanager/*Piranga rubra*  
 Swainson's hawk/*Buteo swainsoni*  
 Swainson's thrush/*Catharus ustulatus*  
 Swamp sparrow/*Melospiza georgiana*  
 Tennessee warbler/*Vermivora peregrina*  
 Thayer's gull/*Larus thayeri*  
 Thick-billed kingbird/*Tyrannus crassirostris*  
 Townsend's solitaire/*Myadestes townsendi*  
 Townsend's warbler/*Dendroica townsendi*  
 Tree swallow/*Tachycineta bicolor*  
 Tricolored heron/*Egretta tricolor*  
 Tropical kingbird/*Tyrannus melanocholicus*  
 Tundra swan/*Cygnus columbianus*  
 Turkey vulture/*Cathartes aura*  
 Upland sandpiper/*Bartramia longicauda*  
 Varied bunting/*Passerina versicolor*  
 Varied thrush/*Ixoreus naevius*  
 Vaux's swift/*Chaetrua vauxi*  
 Veery/*Catharus fuscescens*  
 Verdin/*Auriparus flaviceps*  
 Vermilion flycatcher/*Pyrocephalus rubinus*  
 Vesper sparrow/*Poocetes gramineus*  
 Violet-crowned hummingbird/*Amazilia violiceps*  
 Violet-green swallow/*Tachycineta thalassina*  
 Virginia rail/*Rallus limicola*  
 Virginia's warbler/*Vermivora virginiae*  
 Warbling vireo/*Vireo gilvus*  
 Water pipit/*Anthus spinoletta*  
 Western bluebird/*Sialia mexicana*  
 Western flycatcher/*Empidonax difficilis*  
 Western grebe/*Aechmophorus occidentalis*  
 Western kingbird/*Tyrannus verticalis*  
 Western meadowlark/*Sturnella neglecta*  
 Western sandpiper/*Ereunetes mauri*  
 Western screech-owl/*Otus kennicottii*  
 Western tanager/*Piranga luoviciana*  
 Western wood-pewee/*Contopus sordidulus*

**BIRDS (Continued)**

Whimbrel/*Numenius phaeopus*  
 Whip-poor-will/*Caprimulgus vociferus*  
 Whiskered screech-owl/*Otus trichopsis*  
 White ibis/*Eudocimus albus*  
 White-breasted nuthatch/*Sitta carolinensis*  
 White-crowned sparrow/*Zonotrichia leucophrys*  
 White-eared hummingbird/*Hylocharis leucotis*  
 White-faced ibis/*Plegadis chihi*  
 White-throated sparrow/*Zonotrichia albicollis*  
 White-throated swift/*Aeronautes saxatilis*  
 White-winged dove/*Zenaidura asiatica*  
 Whooping crane/*Grus americana*  
 Wild turkey/*Meleagris gallopavo*  
 Willet/*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*  
 Williamson's sapsucker/*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*  
 Willow flycatcher/*Empidonax traillii*  
 Wilson's phalarope/*Phalaropus tricolor*  
 Wilson's warbler/*Wilsonia pusilla*  
 Winter wren/*Troglodytes troglodytes*  
 Wood duck/*Aix sponsa*  
 Wood stork/*Mycteria americana*  
 Worm eating warbler/*Helmitheros vermivorus*  
 Yellow grosbeak/*Pheucticus chrysopleus*  
 Yellow warbler/*Dendroica petechia*  
 Yellow-bellied sapsucker/*Sphyrapicus varius*  
 Yellow-billed cuckoo/*Coccyzus americanus*  
 Yellow-breasted chat/*Icteria virens*  
 Yellow-eyed junco/*Junco phaeonotus*  
 Yellow-headed blackbird/*Xanthocephalus*  
*xanthocephalus*  
 Yellow-rumped warbler/*Dendroica coronata*  
 Yellow-throated vireo/*Vireo flavifrons*  
 Zone-tailed hawk/*Buteo albonotatus*

**MAMMALS**

Allen's big-eared bat/*Idionycteris phyllotis*  
 American beaver/*Castor canadensis*  
 Antelope jackrabbit/*Lepus alleni*  
 Apache pocket mouse/*Perognathus apache*  
 Arizona cotton rat/*Sigmodon arizonae*  
 Arizona pocket mouse/*Perognathus amplus*  
 Arizona desert woodrat/*Neotoma devia*  
 Arizona gray squirrel/*Sciurus arizonensis*  
 Arizona shrew/*Sorex arizonae*  
 Badger/*Taxidea taxus*  
 Bailey's pocket mouse/*Perognathus baileyi*  
 Banner-tailed kangaroo rat/*Dipodomys*  
*spectabilis*

**MAMMALS (Continued)**

Big brown bat/*Eptesicus fuscus*  
 Big free-tailed bat/*Tadarida macrotis*  
 Black bear/*Ursus americanus*  
 Black-tailed jackrabbit/*Lepus californicus*  
 Black-tailed prairie dog/*Cynomys ludovicianus*  
 Bobcat/*Felis rufus*  
 Botta's pocket gopher/*Thomomys bottae*  
 Brazilian free-tailed bat/*Tadarida brasiliensis*  
 Brush mouse/*Peromyscus boylii*  
 Burro/*Equus asinus*  
 Cactus mouse/*Peromyscus eremicus*  
 California myotis/*Myotis californicus*  
 California leaf-nosed bat/*Macrotus californicus*  
 Canyon mouse/*Peromyscus eremicus*  
 Cave myotis/*Myotis velifer*  
 Cliff chipmunk/*Eutamias dorsalis*  
 Collared peccary/*Tayassu tajacu*  
 Common muskrat/*Ondatra zibethicus*  
 Coyote/*Canis latrans*  
 Deer mouse/*Peromyscus maniculatus*  
 Desert bighorn sheep/*Ovis canadensis mexicana*  
 Desert cottontail/*Sylvilagus audubonii*  
 Desert kangaroo rat/*Dipodomys deserti*  
 Desert pocket mouse/*Perognathus penicillatus*  
 Desert shrew/*Notiosorex crawfordi*  
 Desert woodrat/*Neotoma lepida*  
 Dwarf shrew/*Sorex nanus*  
 Eastern cottontail/*Sylvilagus floridanus*  
 Fring-tailed myotis/*Myotis thysanodes*  
 Fulvous harvest mouse/*Reithrodontomys fulvescens*  
 Ghost-faced bat/*Mormoops megalophylla*  
 Golden-mantled ground squirrel/*Spermophilus lateralis*  
 Gray fox/*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*  
 Gray wolf/*Canis lupus*  
 Gray-collared chipmunk/*Eutamias cinereicollis*  
 Great Basin kangaroo rat/*Dipodomys merriami*  
 Gunnison's prairie dog/*Cynomys gunnisoni*  
 Harris' antelope squirrel/*Ammospermophilus harrisi*  
 Hispid pocket mouse/*Perognathus hispidus*  
 Hispid cotton rat/*Sigmodon hispidus*  
 Hoary bat/*Lasiurus cinereus*  
 Hog-nosed skunk/*Conepatus mesoleucus*  
 Hooded skunk/*Mephitis macroura*  
 House mouse/*Mus musculus*  
 Huachuca gray squirrel/*Sciurus griseus*  
 Inyo shrew/*Sorex tenellus*

**MAMMALS (Continued)**

Kit fox/*Vulpes macrotis*  
 Least chipmunk/*Eutamias minimus*  
 Least cotton rat/*Sigmodon minimus*  
 Little brown myotis/*Myotis lucifugus*  
 Little pocket mouse/*Perognathus longimembris*  
 Long-eared myotis/*Myotis evotis*  
 Long-legged myotis/*Myotis nolans*  
 Long-tailed weasel/*Mustela frenata*  
 Merriam's kangaroo rat/*Dipodomys merriami*  
 Merriam's mouse/*Peromyscus merriami*  
 Merriam's shrew/*Sorex merriami*  
 Mexican long-tongued bat/*Choeronycteris mexicana*  
 Mexican woodrat/*Neotoma mexicana*  
 Mountain lion/*Felis concolor*  
 Mule deer/*Odocoileus hemionus*  
 Northern grasshopper mouse/*Onychomys leucogaster*  
 Northern pygmy mouse/*Baiomys taylori*  
 Northern yellow bat/*Lasiurus intermedius*  
 Norway rat/*Rattus norvegicus*  
 Ord's kangaroo rat/*Dipodomys ordii*  
 Pallid bat/*Antrozous pallidus*  
 Pinon mouse/*Peromyscus truei*  
 Plains harvest mouse/*Reithrodontomys montanus*  
 Pocketed free-tailed bat/*Tadarida femorosacca*  
 Porcupine/*Erethizon dorsatum*  
 Pronghorn/*Antilocapra americana*  
 Raccoon/*Procyon lotor*  
 Red squirrel/*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*  
 Ringtail/*Bassaricus astutus*  
 Rock pocket mouse/*Perognathus intermedius*  
 Rock squirrel/*Spermophilus variegatus*  
 Round-tailed ground squirrel/*Spermophilus tereticaudus*  
 Sanborn's long-nosed bat/*Leptonycteris sanborni*  
 Silky pocket mouse/*Perognathus flavus*  
 Silver-haired bat/*Lasionycteris noctivagans*  
 Southern long-nosed bat/*Choeronycteris mexicana*  
 Southern grasshopper mouse/*Onychomys torridus*  
 Southern yellow bat/*Lasiurus ega*  
 Southern pocket gopher/*Thomomys umbrinus*  
 Southwestern myotis/*Myotis auriculus*  
 Spotted ground squirrel/*Spermophilus spilosoma*  
 Spotted bat/*Euderma maculatum*  
 Stephen's woodrat/*Neotoma stephensi*  
 Striped skunk/*Mephitis mephitis*  
 Tawny-bellied cotton rat/*Sigmodon fulviventer*

## MAMMALS (Continued)

Townsend's big-eared bat/*Plecotus townsendii*  
Underwood's mastiff bat/*Eumops underwoodi*  
Vagrant shrew/*Sorex vagrans*  
Virginia opossum/*Didelphis virginiana*  
Western harvest mouse/*Reithrodontomys megalotis*  
Western jumping mouse/*Zapus princeps*  
Western mastiff bat/*Eumops perotis*  
Western pipistrelle/*Pipistrellus hesperus*  
Western red bat/*Lasiurus borealis*  
Western small-footed myotis/*Myotis leibii*  
Western spotted skunk/*Spilogale gracilis*  
White-ankled mouse/*Peromyscus pectoralis*  
White-footed mouse/*Peromyscus leucopus*  
White-nosed coati/*Nasua narica*  
White-tailed antelope-ground squirrel/*Ammospermophilus leucurus*  
White-tailed deer/*Odocoileus virginianus*  
White-tailed jackrabbit/*Lepus townsendii*  
White-throated woodrat/*Neotoma albigula*  
Yellow-nosed cotton rat/*Sigmodon ochrognathus*  
Yuma myotis/*Myotis yumanensis*

## AMPHIBIANS

Arizona toad/*Bufo microscaphus microscaphus*  
Bullfrog/*Rana catesbeiana*  
Burrowing tree frog/*Pternohyala fodiens*  
Canyon treefrog/*Hyla arenicolor*  
Chiricahua leopard frog/*Rana chiricahuensis*  
Couch spadefoot toad/*Scaphiopus couchi*  
Great Basin spadefoot toad/*Scaphiopus intermontanus*  
Great Plains narrow mouth toad/*Gastrophryne olivacea*  
Great Plains toad/*Bufo cognatus*  
Green frog/*Rana clamitans melanota*  
Leopard frog/*Rana blairi*  
Lowland burrowing tree frog/*Pternohyala fodiens*  
Narrow mouthed toad/*Gastrophryne carolinensis*  
North casque-headed frog/*Pternohyala fodiens*  
Plains spadefoot toad/*Scaphiopus bombifrons*  
Red-legged frog/*Rana aurora*  
Red-spotted toad/*Bufo punctatus*  
Sonoran desert toad/*Bufo alvarius*  
Sonoran green toad/*Bufo retiformis*  
Southwestern Woodhouse's toad/*Bufo woodhousii australis*  
Tarahumara frog/*Rana tarahumarae*

## MAMMALS (Continued)

Tiger salamander/*Ambystoma tigrinum*  
Western barking frog/*Hylactophryne augusti latrans*  
Western chorus frog/*Pseudacris triseriata*  
Western spadefoot toad/*Scaphiopus hammondi*

## REPTILES

Arizona coral snake/*Micruroides euryxanthus*  
Arizona ridge-nosed rattlesnake/*Crotalus willardi*  
Arizona whiptail/*Cnemidophorus inornatus arizonae*  
Banded sand snake/*Chilomeniscus cinctus*  
Black-necked garter snake/*Thamnophis cyrtopsis*  
Blacktail rattlesnake/*Crotalus molossus*  
Bull snake/*Pituophis melanoleucus sayi*  
Bunchgrass lizard/*Sceloporus scalaris*  
Canyon spotted whiptail/*Cnemidophorus burti*  
Checkered garter snake/*Thamnophis marcianus*  
Chihuahuan spotted whiptail/*Cnemidophorus exsanguis*  
Clark spiny lizard/*Sceloporus clarkii*  
Coachwhip/*Masticophis flagellum*  
Colorado checkered whiptail/*Cnemidophorus tessellatus*  
Colorado fringe-toed lizard/*Uma notata*  
Common chuckwalla/*Sauromalus obesus*  
Common collared lizard/*Crotaphytus collaris*  
Common kingsnake/*Lampropeltis getulus*  
Desert banded gecko/*Coleonyx variegatus variegatus*  
Desert box turtle/*Terrapene ornata luteola*  
Desert iguana/*Dipsosaurus dorsalis*  
Desert night lizard/*Xantusia vigilis vigilis*  
Desert tortoise/*Gopherus agassizii*  
Desert-grassland whiptail/*Cnemidophorus uniparens*  
Eastern fence lizard/*Sceloporus undulatus*  
Gila monster/*Hiloderma suspectum suspectum*  
Glossy snake/*Arizona elegans*  
Gopher snake/*Pituophis melanoleucus*  
Great Plains skink/*Eumeces obsoletus*  
Greater earless lizard/*Cophosaurus texanus*  
Green rat snake/*Elaphe triaspis*  
Huachuca earless lizard/*Holbrookia maculata pulchra*  
Large-spotted leopard lizard/*Gambelia wislizeni*  
Lesser earless lizard/*Holbrookia maculata*  
Long-nosed leopard lizard/*Gambelia wislizenii*  
Long-nosed snake/*Rhinocheilus lecontei*

**REPTILES (Continued)**

Long-tailed brush lizard/*Urosaurus graciosus*  
 Lyre snake/*Trimorphodon biscutatus*  
 Madrean alligator lizard/*Ilgaria kingii*  
 Many-lined skink/*Eumeces multivirgatus*  
 Massasauga/*Sistrurus catenatus*  
 Mexican garter snake/*Thamnophis eques*  
 Mexican vine snake/*Oxybelis aeneus*  
 Mojave rattlesnake/*Crotalus scutulatus*  
 Mountain patch-nosed snake/*Salvadora grahamiae*  
 Mountain short-horned lizard/*Phrynosoma douglassii hernandesi*  
 Mountain skink/*Eumeces callicephalus*  
 Mountain spiny lizard/*Sceloporus jarrovi*  
 Night snake/*Hypsiglena torquata*  
 Plains blackhead snake/*Tantilla nigriceps*  
 Red-backed whiptail/*Cnemidophorus burti*  
 Regal horned lizard/*Phrynosoma solare*  
 Ringneck snake/*Diadophis punctatus*  
 Rock rattlesnake/*Crotalus lepidus*  
 Rosy boa/*Lichanura trivirgata*  
 Roundtail horned lizard/*Phrynosoma modestum*  
 Saddled lear-nosed snake/*Phyllorhynchus brownii*  
 Side-blotched lizard/*Uta stansburiana*  
 Sidewinder/*Crotalus cerastes*  
 Sonoran mountain kingsnake/*Lampropeltis pyromelana*  
 Sonoran mud turtle/*Kinosternon sonoriense*  
 Sonoran whipsnake/*Masticophis bilineatus*  
 Southern prairie lizard/*Sceloporus undulatus consobrinus*  
 Southwestern blackhead snake/*Tantilla hobartsmithi*  
 Southwestern earless lizard/*Holbrookia lacerata subcaudalis*  
 Speckled rattlesnake/*Crotalus mitchelli*  
 Spotted leaf-nosed snake/*Phyllorhynchus decurtatus*  
 Striped plateau lizard/*Sceloporus virgatus*  
 Texas blind snake/*Leptotyphlops dulcis*  
 Texas horned lizard/*Phrynosoma cornutum*  
 Texas spiny softshell/*Trionyx spiniferus emoryi*  
 Tiger rattlesnake/*Crotalus tigris*  
 Tree lizard/*Urosaurus ornatus*  
 Tucson banded gecko/*Coleonyx variegatus bogerti*  
 Twin-spotted rattlesnake/*Crotalus pricei*  
 Twin-spotted spiny lizard/*Sceloporus magister bimaculosus*

**REPTILES (Continued)**

Western banded gecko/*Coleonyx variegatus*  
 Western blackhead snake/*Tantilla planiceps*  
 Western blind snake/*Leptotyphlops humilis*  
 Western box turtle/*Terrapene ornata*  
 Western coral snake/*Micrurus fulvius*  
 Western diamondback/*Crotalus atrox*  
 Western ground snake/*Sonora semiannulata*  
 Western hog-nosed snake/*Heterodon nasicus*  
 Western hook-nosed snake/*Gyalopion canum*  
 Western patch-nosed snake/*Salvadora hexalepis*  
 Western shovel-nosed snake/*Chionactis occipitalis*  
 Western whiptail/*Cnemidophorus tigris*  
 Western worm snake/  
 Western-banded gecko/*Coleonyx variegatus flavescens*  
 Zebra-tailed lizard/*Callisaurus draconoides*

**FISH**

Beautiful shiner/*Cyprinella formosa*  
 Black bullhead/*Ameiurus melas*  
 Black crappie/*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*  
 Bluegill/*Lepomis macrochirus*  
 Brown bullhead/*Ameiurus nebulosus*  
 Channel catfish/*Ictalurus punctatus*  
 Common carp/*Cyprinus carpio*  
 Desert pupfish/*Cyprinodon macularius*  
 Desert sucker/*Catostomus clarki*  
 Fathead minnow/*Pimephales promelas*  
 Flannelmouth sucker/*Catostomus latipinnis*  
 Flathead catfish/*Pylodictis olivaris*  
 Gila chub/*Gila intermedia*  
 Gila sucker/*Catostomus clarki*  
 Gila topminnow/*Poeciliopsis occidentalis*  
 Golden shiner/*Notemigonus crysoleucas*  
 Goldfish/*Carassius auratus*  
 Green sunfish/*Lepomis cyanellus*  
 Largemouth bass/*Micropterus salmoides*  
 Loach minnow/*Rhinichthys cobitis*  
 Longfin dace/*Agosia chrysogaster*  
 Machete/*Elops affinis*  
 Mexican stoneroller/*Campostoma ornatum*  
 Rainbow trout/*Oncorhynchus mykiss*  
 Razorback sucker/*Xyrauchen texanus*  
 Red shiner/*Cyprinella lutrensis*  
 Redear sunfish/*Lepomis microlophus*  
 Redside shiner/*Richardsonius balteatus*  
 Rio Grande killifish/*Fundulus zebrinus*

**FISH (Continued)**

Roundtail chub/*Gila robusta*  
Sailfin molly/*Poecilia latipinna*  
Smallmouth bass/*Miropterus delomiei*  
Sonora chub/*Gila ditaenia*  
Speckled dace/*Rhinichthys osculus*  
Spikedace/*Meda fulgida*  
Striped bass/*Morone saxatilis*  
Threadfin shad/*Dorosoma petenense*  
Utah chub/*Gila atraria*  
Warmouth/*Lepomis gulosus*  
Western mosquitofish/*Gambusia affinis*  
White bass/*Morone chrysops*  
White crappie/*Pomoxis annularis*  
White sturgeon/*Acipenser transmontanus*  
Yaqui catfish/*Ictalurus pricei*  
Yaqui chub/*Gila purpurea*  
Yaqui topminnow/*Fundulus sciadicus*  
Yellow bullhead/*Ameiurus natalis*





*APPENDIX C*  
*NRHP LISTED PROPERTIES WITHIN THE ROI*



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## Appendix C: NRHP Listed Properties within the ROI

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NRHP Listed Property	City
Clallam County, Washington	
Aircraft Warning Service Observation Tower	Agnew
Beaver School	Beaver
Blue Mountain School	Port Angeles
Clallam County Courthouse	Port Angeles
Dungeness River Bridge	Sequim
Dungeness School	Dungeness
Elwha River Bridge	Elwha
Elwha River Hydroelectric Power Plant	Port Angeles
Emery Farmstead	Port Angeles
Glines Canyon Hydroelectric Power Plant	Port Angeles
Hoko River Archeological Site	Pysht
Hoko River Rockshelter Archeological Site	Sekiu
Humes Ranch Cabin	Port Angeles
Hyer, John A., Farm	Sequim
Manis Mastodon Site	Sequim
Masonic Temple	Port Angeles
McAlmond House	Sequim
Naval Lodge Elks Building	Port Angeles
New Dungeness Light Station	Sequim
Ozette Indian Village Archeological Site	La Push
Paris, Joseph, House	Port Angeles
Rosemary Inn	Port Angeles
Sekiu School	Sekiu
Sequim Opera House	Sequim
St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	Port Angeles
Tatoosh Island	Olympic Peninsula
U.S. Post Office	Port Angeles
US Quarantine Station Surgeon's Residence	Sequim
Wedding Rock Petroglyphs	Forks
<b>Jefferson County, Washington</b>	
Bartlett, Frank, House	Port Townsend
Bash, Henry, House	Port Townsend
Bishop, Senator William, House and Office	Chimacum
Chimacum Post Office	Chimacum
City Hall	Port Townsend
Coleman-Furlong House	Port Townsend
Duckabush River Bridge	Duckabush
Edwards, Joel, House	Port Townsend
Fitzgerald, Thomas, House	Port Townsend
Fort Flagler	Port Townsend
Fort Worden	Port Townsend
Fowler, Capt. Enoch S., House	Port Townsend

**NRHP Listed Property**

Gagen-Sherlock House  
Galster House  
Griffiths, J. W., House  
Harper, F. C., House  
House at 1723 Holcomb Street  
House at 30 Tremont Street  
House at 503 Fir Street  
Irondale Historic District  
Irondale Jail  
James, Francis Wilcox, House  
Jefferson County Courthouse  
Johnson House  
Kuhn Spit Archeological Site  
Lake-Little House  
Laubach, J. N., House  
Leader Building  
Manresa Hall  
Methodist Episcopal Church of Port Hadlock  
Morgan, O. L. and Josephine, House  
Nelson House  
Oatman, Earl, House  
Old German Consulate  
Pearson House  
Petersen, H. S., House  
Pettygrove, Benjamin S., House  
Point Wilson Lighthouse  
Port Townsend Carnegie Library  
Port Townsend Historic District  
Quilcene-Quinault Battleground Site  
Ralston, Judge, House  
Rothschild House  
Rover, Hanna, House  
Saint's Rest, Tukey's Pioneer Cabin and Homestead House  
Saunders, James C., House  
Schlager, Ferdinand, House  
Seal Rock Shell Mounds (45JE15)  
Shibles, Capt. Peter, House  
Sole, Tollef, House  
St. Paul's Episcopal Church  
Starrett House  
Stegerwald, Andrew, House  
Swanson, Hans, House  
Trumbull, John, House  
Tucker, Horace, House  
Uncas School  
US Post Office--Port Townsend Main

**City**

Port Townsend  
Lower Hadlock  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Irondale  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Nordland  
Chimacum  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Hadlock  
Port Townsend  
Nordland  
Quilcene  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Quilcene  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Center  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Brinnon  
Hadlock  
Nordland  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Port Ludlow  
Port Townsend  
Port Townsend  
Discovery  
Port Townsend

**NRHP Listed Property**

Van Trojen House  
 Ward, Milo P., House  
 Williams, Hattie, House

**City**

Chimacum  
 Port Townsend  
 Irondale

**San Juan, Washington**

Alderbrook Farmhouse  
 Crow Valley School  
 Doe Bay General Store and Post Office  
 Emmanuel Episcopal Church  
 Krumdiack Homestead  
 Little Red Schoolhouse  
 Orcas Hotel  
 Patos Island Light Station  
 Port Stanley School  
 Roche Harbor  
 Rosario  
 San Juan County Courthouse  
 San Juan Island National Historic Site  
 San Juan Island, Lime Kiln Light Station  
 Tacoma Building

Doe Bay  
 Eastsound  
 Doe Bay, Orcas Island  
 Eastsound  
 Waldron Island  
 Shaw Island  
 Orcas  
 East Sound  
 Lopez Island  
 San Juan Island  
 Orcas Island  
 Friday Harbor  
 Friday Harbor  
 Friday Harbor  
 Tacoma

**Island County, Washington**

Cama Beach Resort  
 Central Whidbey Island Historic District  
 Loers, Benjamin, House  
 Olympic Club  
 Smith Island Light Station  
 Utsalady Ladies Aid Building

Camano Island  
 Oak Harbor  
 Oak Harbor  
 Langley  
 Port Townsend  
 Camano Island

**Kitsap County, Washington**

Agate Pass Bridge  
 Bainbridge Island Filipino Community Hall  
 Bremerton Elks Temple Lodge No. 1181 Building  
 Fort Ward Historic District  
 Fort Ward Historic District (Boundary Increase)  
 Hospital Reservation Historic District  
 Jackson Hall Memorial Community Hall  
 Marine Reservation Historic District  
 Navy Yard Puget Sound  
 Nelson, Charles F., House  
 Officers' Row Historic District  
 Old-Man-House Site (45KP2)  
 Point No Point Light Station  
 Port Gamble Historic District  
 Puget Sound Radio Station Historic District  
 U.S.S. MISSOURI

Suquamish  
 Bainbridge Island  
 Bremerton  
 Winslow  
 Bainbridge Island  
 Bremerton  
 Silverdale  
 Bremerton  
 Bremerton  
 Olalla  
 Bremerton  
 Suquamish  
 Hansville  
 Port Gamble  
 Bremerton  
 Bremerton

**NRHP Listed Property**

US Post Office--Bremerton Main  
 USS HORNET

**City**

Bremerton  
 Bremerton

**Pierce County, Washington**

Adjutant General's Residence	Tacoma
Alderton School	Alderton
Anderson Island School	Anderson Island
Annobee Apartments	Tacoma
Arletta School	Gig Harbor
Ashford House	Ashford
Bisson, William, House	South Prairie
Boatman-Ainsworth Hose	Tacoma
Bowes Building	Tacoma
Browns Point Lighthouse and Keeper's Cottage	Tacoma
Building at 1602 South G Street	Tacoma
Building at 712--716 Sixth Avenue	Tacoma
Cabin No. 97	Tacoma
Camp Muir	Paradise
Camp Six	Tacoma
Chinook Pass Entrance Arch	Chinook Pass Entrance
Christ Episcopal Church	Puyallup
Christine Falls Bridge	Paradise
City Waterway Bridge	Tacoma
Coke Ovens	Wilkeson
Custer School	Tacoma
Dadisman, David, House	Home
Davidson House	Steilacoom
DeVoe, Emma Smith, House	Tacoma
Dieringer School	Sumner
Drum, Henry, House	Tacoma
DuPont Village Historic District	DuPont
East 34th Street Bridge	Tacoma
Edith Creek Chlorination House	Paradise
Elbe Evangelical Lutheran Church	Elbe
Engine House No. 11	Tacoma
Engine House No. 13	Tacoma
Engine House No. 4	Tacoma
Engine House No. 8	Tacoma
Engine House No. 9	Tacoma
Fairfax Bridge	Melmont
Fire Alarm Station	Tacoma
Fire Station No. 1	Tacoma
Fire Station No. 10	Tacoma
Fire Station No. 14	Tacoma
Fire Station No. 15	Tacoma
Fire Station No. 2	Tacoma

**NRHP Listed Property**

<b>NRHP Listed Property</b>	<b>City</b>
Fire Station No. 5	Tacoma
FIREBOAT NO.1	Tacoma
Fireboat Station	Tacoma
Fort Nisqually Granary and Factor's House	Tacoma
Fort Nisqually Site	Dupont
Fort Steilacoom	Steilacoom
Fox Island School	Fox Island
Galbraith, John, House	Eatonville
Glencove Hotel	Gig Harbor
Gobbler's Knob Fire Lookout	Nisqually Entrance
Haddaway Hall	Tacoma
Holy Trinity Orthodox Church	Wilkeson
Home School	Home
House at 1510 Tacoma Avenue South	Tacoma
House at 1610 South G Street	Tacoma
House at 2314 South Ainsworth Avenue	Tacoma
House at 2326 South L Street	Tacoma
House at 605 South G Street	Tacoma
House at 708--710 South 8th Street	Tacoma
House at 802--804 South G Street	Tacoma
Huckleberry Creek Patrol Cabin	Sunrise
Indian Bar Trail Shelter	Paradise
Indian Henry's Patrol Cabin	Longmire
Ipsut Creek Patrol Cabin	Carbon River Entrance
Lake George Patrol Cabin	Longmire
Longbranch School Gymnasium	Lakebay
Longmire Buildings	Mount Rainier National Park
Longmire Campground Comfort Station No. L-302	Longmire
Longmire Campground Comfort Station No. L-303	Longmire
Longmire Campground Comfort Station No. L-304	Longmire
Longmire Historic District	Longmire
Lotz, J. H., House	Puyallup
Masonic Temple Building--Temple Theater	Tacoma
McIlvaine Apartments	Tacoma
McMillin Bridge	Puyallup
McMillin School	McMillin
Meeker, Ezra, Mansion	Puyallup
Midway School	Gig Harbor
Mount Rainier National Park	Ashford
Mowich Lake Patrol Cabin	Carbon River Entrance
Mt. Fremont Fire Lookout	Sunrise
Murray, Frederick H., House	Tacoma
Narada Falls Bridge	Paradise
Narada Falls Comfort Station	Paradise
Nihon Go Gakko	Tacoma
Nisqually Entrance Historic District	Nisqually Entrance

**NRHP Listed Property**

Nisqually Power Substation  
 North 21st Street Bridge  
 North 23rd Street Bridge  
 North Mowich Trail Shelter  
 Northern Pacific Office Building  
 Old City Hall  
 Old City Hall Historic District  
 Old Main  
 Orr, Nathaniel, House and Orchard  
 Orton, Charles W., House  
 Pacific Brewing and Malting Company  
 Pacific National Bank Building  
 Pantages Theatre  
 Paradise Historic District  
 Paradise Inn  
 Parkland Lutheran Children's Home  
 Perkins Building  
 Purdy Bridge  
 Pythian Temple  
 Red Shield Inn  
 Rhodes Medical Arts Building  
 Rhodesleigh  
 Rialto Theater  
 Rust, William Ross, House  
 Ryan House  
 Sandberg--Schoenfeld Buildings  
 Schultz Apartments  
 Sequelitchew Archeological Site  
 Shriner Peak Fire Lookout  
 Silver Creek Ranger Station  
 Slavonian Hall  
 Smith, Peter, Farm--Donation Land Claim  
 South J Street Historic District  
 South Puyallup River Bridge  
 Sprague Building  
 St. Andrews Creek Bridge  
 St. Andrews Patrol Cabin  
 St. Peter's Episcopal Church  
 Stadium-Seminary Historic District  
 Steilacoom Catholic Church  
 Steilacoom Historic District  
 Summerland Trail Shelter  
 Sunrise Comfort Station  
 Sunrise Historic District  
 Sunset Park Patrol Cabin  
 Sunset Park Trail Shelter

**City**

Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Mowich Lake Entrance  
 Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Steilacoom  
 Sumner  
 Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Paradise  
 Mount Rainier National Park  
 Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Purdy  
 Tacoma  
 Fort Lewis  
 Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Sumner  
 Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Dupont  
 Ohanapecosh  
 Crystal Mountain  
 Tacoma  
 Parkland  
 Tacoma  
 Nisqually Entrance  
 Tacoma  
 Nisqually Entrance  
 Nisqually Entrance  
 Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Steilacoom  
 Steilacoom  
 Sunrise  
 Sunrise  
 Sunrise  
 Mowich Lake Entrance  
 Mowich Lake Entrance

**NRHP Listed Property**

Sunset Telephone & Telegraph Building  
 Suntop Lookout  
 Tacoma Mausoleum  
 Tacoma Narrows Bridge Ruins  
 Tahoma Vista Comfort Station  
 Thornewood  
 Tipsoo Lake Comfort Station  
 Tolmie Peak Fire Lookout  
 Union Depot-Warehouse Historic District  
 Union Passenger Station  
 US Post Office--Tacoma Downtown Station--Federal Building  
 Walker Apartment Hotel  
 Walker Cut Stone Company  
 White River Bridge  
 White River Entrance  
 White River Mess Hall and Dormitory  
 White River Patrol Cabin  
 Wilkeson Arch  
 Wilkeson School  
 Williams, Herbert, House  
 Williams, Sidney, House  
 Winnifred Street Bridge  
 Wollochet--Point Fosdick School  
 Woodbrook Hunt Club  
 Woolrey-Koehler Hop Kiln  
 Wright Park and Seymour Conservatory  
 Y.M.C.A. Building  
 Yakima Park Stockade Group  
 Yuncker, John F., House

**City**

Tacoma  
 Enumclaw  
 Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Nisqually Entrance  
 Tacoma  
 Chinook Pass  
 Mowich Lake Entrance  
 Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Wilkeson  
 White River Entrance  
 White River Entrance  
 White River Entrance  
 White River Entrance  
 Wilkeson  
 Wilkeson  
 Sumner  
 Sumner  
 Ruston  
 Gig Harbor  
 Lakewood  
 Orting  
 Tacoma  
 Tacoma  
 Mount Rainier National Park  
 Tacoma

**King County, Washington**

12th Avenue South Bridge Seattle  
 1411 Fourth Avenue Building Seattle  
 14th Avenue South Bridge Seattle  
 ADVENTURESS Seattle  
 Agen Warehouse Seattle  
 Alaska Trade Building Seattle  
 Arboretum Sewer Trestle Seattle  
 Arctic Building Seattle  
 ARTHUR FOSS (tugboat) Kirkland  
 Assay Office Seattle  
 Auburn Post Office Auburn  
 Auburn Public Library Auburn  
 Aurora Avenue Bridge Seattle  
 Ballard Avenue Historic District Seattle  
 Ballard Bridge Seattle



<b>NRHP Listed Property</b>	<b>City</b>
Ballard Carnegie Library	Seattle
Ballard-Howe House	Seattle
Ballinger, Richard A., House	Seattle
Barnes Building	Seattle
Bell Apartments	Seattle
Black Diamond Cemetery	Black Diamond
Blomeen, Oscar, House	Auburn
Boeing, William E., House	Highlands
Bothell Pioneer Cemetery	Bothell
Bowles, Jesse C., House	Seattle
Brandes House	Issaquah
Building No. 105, Boeing Airplane Company	Seattle
Butterworth Building	Seattle
Camlin Hotel	Seattle
Camp North Bend	North Bend
Chase, Dr. Reuben, House	Bothell
Chelsea Family Hotel	Seattle
Chinese Baptist Church	Seattle
Chittenden Locks and Lake Washington Ship Canal	Seattle
Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Priory, and School	Seattle
Clise, James W., House	Redmond
Cobb Building	Seattle
Coliseum Theater	Seattle
Colman Building	Seattle
Colonial Hotel	Seattle
Columbia City Historic District	Seattle
Colvos Store	Vashon
Cornish School	Seattle
Cowen Park Bridge	Seattle
De La Mar Apartments	Seattle
Dearborn, Henry H., House	Seattle
Dockton Hotel	Dockton
Dr. Trueblood House	Kirkland
Dunn Gardens	Seattle
DUWAMISH	Seattle
Duwamish Number 1 Site	Seattle
Eagles Auditorium Building	Seattle
Eddy, James G., House and Grounds	Medina
Eddy, James G., House and Grounds (Boundary Increase)	Medina
El Rio Apartment Hotel	Seattle
Entwistles, David and Martha, House	Carnation
Faust--Ryan House	Bothell
Federal Office Building	Seattle
Ferry, Pierre P., House	Seattle
Fire Station No. 18	Seattle
Fire Station No. 23	Seattle

<b>NRHP Listed Property</b>	<b>City</b>
Fire Station No. 25	Seattle
First Methodist Protestant Church of Seattle	Seattle
Fort Lawton	Seattle
Fremont Bridge	Seattle
Fremont Building	Seattle
Galland, Caroline Kline, House	Seattle
Globe Building, Beebe Building and Hotel Cecil	Seattle
Graham, J. S., Store	Seattle
Grand Pacific Hotel	Seattle
Great Northern Depot	Skykomish
Guiry and Schillestad Building	Seattle
Harvard-Belmont District	Seattle
Hill, Samuel, House	Seattle
Hoge Building	Seattle
Hollywood Farm	Woodinville
Holyoke Building	Seattle
Home of the Good Shepherd	Seattle
Hull Building	Seattle
Hyde, Samuel, House	Seattle
Immanuel Lutheran Church	Seattle
Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Hall No. 148	Carnation
Interlake Public School	Seattle
Iron Pergola	Seattle
Issaquah Depot	Issaquah
Issaquah Sportsmen's Club	Issaquah
King Street Station	Seattle
Kirk, Lilly, House	Bothel
Kirk, Peter, Building	Kirkland
Kirkland Woman's Club	Kirkland
Kraus, Joseph, House	Seattle
Lakeview School	Mercer Island
Leamington Hotel and Apartments	Seattle
Leary, Eliza Ferry, House	Seattle
Lester Depot	Lester
Loomis House	Kirkland
Lyon Building	Seattle
M. V. VASHON	Seattle
Maloney's General Store	Skykomish
Marsh, Louis S., House	Kirkland
Marymoor Prehistoric Indian Site	Redmond
Masonic Lodge Building	Kirkland
Merrill, R. D., House	Seattle
Montlake Bridge	Seattle
Moore Theatre and Hotel	Seattle
Mount Baker Ridge Tunnel	Seattle
Mukai Cold Process Fruit Barrelling Plant	Vashon

<b>NRHP Listed Property</b>	<b>City</b>
National Building	Seattle
Naval Military Hangar--University Shell House	Seattle
Neely, Aaron, Sr., Mansion	Auburn
New Washington Hotel	Seattle
Nihon Go Gakko	Seattle
Nippon Kan	Seattle
Norman Bridge	North Bend
North Bend Ranger Station	North Bend
Northern Life Tower	Seattle
Old Georgetown City Hall	Seattle
Old Public Safety Building	Seattle
Olson, Louis and Ellen, House	Enumclaw
Olson, Mary, Farm	Kent
Olympic Hotel	Seattle
Pacific Coast Company House No. 75	Renton
Paramount Theatre	Seattle
Park Department, Division of Playgrounds	Seattle
Parsons, William, House	Seattle
Patton Bridge	Auburn
Phillips House	Seattle
Pickering Farm	Issaquah
Pike Place Public Market Historic District	Seattle
Pioneer Building, Pergola, and Totem Pole	Seattle
Pioneer Hall	Seattle
Pioneer Square--Skid Road Historic District (Boundary Increase)	Seattle
Pioneer Square-Skid Road District	Seattle
Pioneer Square-Skid Road District (Boundary Increase)	Seattle
PIRATE (R-Class Sloop)	Seattle
Queen Anne Club	Seattle
Queen Anne High School	Seattle
Queen Anne Public School	Seattle
Rainier Club	Seattle
Ravenna Park Bridge	Seattle
Raymond-Ogden Mansion	Seattle
Redelsheimer--Ostrander House	Seattle
RELIEF (lightship)	Kirkland
Ronald, Judge James T., House	Seattle
S.S. SAN MATEO	Seattle
Sanders, Erick Gustave, Mansion	Kent
Schmitz Park Bridge	Seattle
SCHOONER MARTHA	Seattle
Sears, Joshua, Building	Kirkland
Seattle Chinatown Historic District	Seattle
Seattle Electric Company Georgetown Steam Plant	Seattle
Seattle Municipal Light and Power Plant	North Bend
Seattle Public Library	Seattle

<b>NRHP Listed Property</b>	<b>City</b>
Seattle Public Library	Seattle
Seattle Public Library	Seattle
Seattle Public Library	Seattle
Seattle Public Library	Seattle
Seattle Public Library	Seattle
Seattle, Chief of the Suquamish, Statue	Seattle
Selleck Historic District	Selleck
Shafer Building	Seattle
Shawnee House	Vashon
Showboat Theatre	Seattle
Skinner Building	Seattle
Skykomish Historic Commercial District	Skykomish
Snoqualmie Depot	Snoqualmie
Snoqualmie Falls Cavity Generating Station	Snoqualmie
Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Power Plant Historic District	Snoqualmie
Snoqualmie School Campus	Snoqualmie
Sorenson House	Bothell
Steen, Helmer and Selma, House	Vashon
Stevens Pass Historic District	Berne
Stimson-Green House	Seattle
Storey, Ellsworth, Cottages Historic District	Seattle
Storey, Ellsworth, Residences	Seattle
Stuart House and Gardens	Seattle
Summit School	Seattle
Temple de Hirsch	Seattle
Thompson, Will H., House	Seattle
Thorton, William Harper, House	Bothell
Times Building	Seattle
TOURIST II (auto ferry)	Kirkland
Tracy House	Seattle
Triangle Hotel and Bar	Seattle
Trinity Parish Church	Seattle
Trommald Building	Enumclaw
Tukwila School	Tukwila
Turner-Koepf House	Seattle
U.S. Courthouse	Seattle
U.S. Immigrant Station and Assay Office	Seattle
U.S. Marine Hospital	Seattle
Union Station	Seattle
United Shopping Tower	Seattle
University Bridge	Seattle
US Immigration Building	Seattle
USCGC FIR	Seattle
Vashon Hardware Store	Vashon
Victorian Apartments	Seattle
VIRGINIA V	Seattle

**NRHP Listed Property**

Volker, William, Building	Seattle
Volunteer Park	Seattle
Wagner Houseboat	Seattle
Wallingford Fire and Police Station	Seattle
Ward House	Seattle
Washington Street Public Boat Landing Facility	Seattle
WAWONA (schooner)	Seattle
West Point Light Station	Fort Lawton
Wilke Farmhouse	Seattle
Winters, Frederick W., House	Bellevue
Wurdemann, Harry Vanderbilt, House	Lake Forest Park
Ye College Inn	Seattle
Yellowstone Road, The	Redmond
ZODIAC (schooner)	Seattle

**Snohomish County, Washington**

Bates--Tanner Farm	Bothell
Butler--Jackson House	Everett
Carnegie, Andrew, Library	Edmonds
COASTER II	Everett
Commerce Building	Everett
Community Center and War Memorial Building	Everett
Darrington Ranger Station	Darrington
EQUATOR (schooner)	Everett
Everett Carnegie Library	Everett
Everett City Hall	Everett
Everett Fire Station No. 2	Everett
Everett High School	Everett
Evergreen Mountain Lookout	Skykomish
Floral Hall	Everett
Green Mountain Lookout	Darrington
Grimm House	Lake Stevens
Hartley, Roland, House	Everett
Horseshoe Bend Placer Claim	Sultan
Indian Shaker Church	Marysville
Keeler's Korner	Lynnwood
Marysville Opera House	Marysville
McCabe Building	Everett
Miners Ridge Lookout	Darrington
Monte Cristo Hotel	Everett
Mukilteo Light Station	Mukilteo
Naval Auxiliary Air Station--Arlington	Arlington
North Creek School	Bothell
Pearson, D. O., House	Stanwood
Red Men Hall	Index
Rucker Hill Historic District	Everett

**NRHP Listed Property**

	<b>City</b>
Rucker House	Everett
Snohomish County Courthouse	Everett
Snohomish Historic District	Snohomish
St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church	Marysville
Suiattle Guard Station	Darrington
Swalwell Block and Adjoining Commercial Buildings	Everett
Swalwell Cottage	Everett
Three Fingers Lookout	Darrington
Tulalip Indian Agency Office	Marysville
U.S. Post Office and Customshouse	Everett
Verlot Ranger Station--Public Service Center	Granite Falls
Weyerhaeuser Office Building	Everett
Winningham Farm	Bothell

**Skagit County, Washington**

Anacortes Public Library	Anacortes
Backus--Marblemount Ranger Station House No. 1009	Marblemount
Backus--Marblemount Ranger Station House No. 1010	Marblemount
Baker River Bridge	Concrete
Bethsaida Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church Parsonage	La Conner
Burlington Carnegie Library	Burlington
California Fruit Store	Anacortes
Causland Park	Anacortes
Deception Pass	Anacortes
Gilbert's Cabin	Stehekin
Great Northern Depot	Anacortes
Hidden Lake Peak Lookout	Marblemount
La Conner Historic District	La Conner
LA MERCED	Anacortes
Lincoln Theater and Commercial Block	Mt. Vernon
Lower Baker River Hydroelectric Power Plant	Concrete
Marine Supply and Hardware Complex	Anacortes
Minkler, Birdsey D., House	Lyman
Rock Cabin	Diablo
Semar Block	Anacortes
Skagit City School	Mount Vernon
Swamp--Meadow Cabin East	Diablo
Swamp--Meadow Cabin West	Diablo
US Post Office--Sedro Woolley Main	Sedro Woolley
W. T. PRESTON (snagboat)	Anacortes

**Whatcom County, Washington**

Aftermath Clubhouse	Bellingham
Austin Pass Warming Hut	Glacier
B. P. O. E. Building	Bellingham
Bacon, George H., House	Bellingham

**NRHP Listed Property**

Beaver Pass Shelter  
Bellingham National Bank Building  
Black, Alfred L., House  
Boundary Marker No. 1  
Copper Mountain Fire Lookout  
Deer Lick Cabin  
Desolation Peak Lookout  
Devil's Corner Cliff Walk  
Diablo Hydroelectric Power Plant  
Donovan, J. J., House  
Eldridge Avenue Historic District  
Eldridge Homesite and Mansion  
Fairhaven Historic District  
Fairhaven Library  
Fish and Game--Hozomeen Cabin  
Flatiron Building  
Gamwell House  
Glacier Ranger Station  
Gorge Hydroelectric Power Plants  
Great Northern Passenger Station  
Hovander Homestead  
International Boundary US--Canada  
Koma Kulshan Ranger Station  
Larrabee House  
Leopold Hotel  
Middle Fork Nooksack River Bridge  
Montague and McHugh Building  
Morse, Robert I., House  
Mount Baker Theatre  
MV PLOVER (ferry)  
Nooksack Falls Hydroelectric Power Plant  
Oakland Block  
Old Main, Western Washington State College  
Park Butte Lookout  
Peace Arch  
Perry Creek Shelter  
Pickett House  
Roeder, Victor A., House  
Roth, Lottie, Block  
Sehome Hill Historic District  
Si'ke village with historic area called Tsi'lich  
Skagit River and Newhalem Creek Hydroelectric Projects  
Sourdough Mountain Lookout  
U.S. Post Office and Courthouse  
US Post Office--Lyden Main  
Wardner, James F., House

**City**

Diablo  
Bellingham  
Bellingham  
Point Roberts  
Newhalem  
Hozomeen  
Hozomeen  
Newhalem  
Newhalem  
Bellingham  
Bellingham  
Bellingham  
Bellingham  
Hozomeen  
Bellingham  
Bellingham  
Glacier  
Newhalem  
Bellingham  
Ferndale  
Hozomeen  
Concrete  
Bellingham  
Bellingham  
Acme  
Bellingham  
Bellingham  
Bellingham  
Blaine  
Glacier  
Bellingham  
Bellingham  
Sedro Wooley  
Blaine  
Hozomeen  
Bellingham  
Bellingham  
Bellingham  
Sehome  
Blaine  
Newhalem  
Diablo  
Bellingham  
Lyden  
Bellingham

**NRHP Listed Property**

Washington Grocery Company Warehouse  
 Whatcom Museum of History and Art  
 Wild Goose Pass Tree  
 Winchester Mountain Lookout  
 Young Women's Christian Association

**City**

Bellingham  
 Bellingham  
 Glacier  
 Sedro Wooley  
 Bellingham

**Okanogan County, Washington**

Bonaparte Mountain Cabin  
 Chief Joseph Memorial  
 Columbia River Bridge at Bridgeport  
 Early Winters Ranger Station Work Center  
 Enloe Dam and Powerplant  
 Fort Okanogan, Sites of  
 Grand Coulee Bridge  
 Lost Lake Guard Station  
 Okanogan County Courthouse  
 Okanogan Project: Conconully Reservoir Dam  
 Parson Smith Tree  
 Smith, Hiram F., Orchard  
 US Post Office--Okanogan Main  
 US Post Office--Omak Main  
 Waring, Guy, Cabin

Tonasket  
 Nespelem  
 Bridgeport  
 Winthrop  
 Oroville  
 Bridgeport  
 Grand Coulee  
 Tonasket  
 Okanogan  
 Conconully  
 Winthrop  
 Oroville  
 Okanogan  
 Omak  
 Winthrop

**Ferry County, Washington**

Ansorge Hotel  
 Barstow Bridge  
 Columbia River Bridge at Kettle Falls  
 Creaser Hotel  
 Curlew Bridge  
 Curlew School  
 Fairweather--Trevitt House  
 Kettle Falls District  
 St. Paul's Mission

Curlew  
 Kettle Falls  
 Kettle Falls  
 Republic  
 Curlew  
 Curlew  
 Republic  
 Kettle Falls  
 Kettle Falls

**Stevens County, Washington**

Collins Building  
 Columbia River Bridge at Northport  
 Colville Flour Mill  
 Hudsons Bay Gristmill Site on Colville River  
 Keller House  
 Kettle Falls District  
 Little Falls Hydroelectric Power Plant  
 Long Lake Hydroelectric Power Plant  
 Long Lake Pictographs  
 Loon Lake School  
 McCauley, H. M., House

Colville  
 Northport  
 Colville  
 Kettle Falls  
 Colville  
 Kettle Falls  
 Reardon  
 Ford  
 Ford  
 Loon Lake  
 Colville



**NRHP Listed Property**

Meyers Falls Power Plant Historic District  
 Northport School  
 Old Indian Agency  
 Opera House and I. O. O. F. Lodge  
 Orient Bridge  
 Red Mountain Railroad Bridge  
 Rickey Block  
 Spokane River Bridge at Long Lake Dam  
 US Post Office--Colville Main  
 Winslow, Colburn T., House

**City**

Kettle Falls  
 Northport  
 Chewelah  
 Colville  
 Orient  
 Northport  
 Colville  
 Rearden  
 Colville  
 Colville

**Pend Oreille County, Washington**

Idaho and Wash. Northern RR Bridge  
 Larson, Lewis P., House  
 Metaline Falls School  
 Pend Oreille Mines and Metals Building  
 United States Border Station  
 Washington Hotel

Metaline Falls  
 Metaline Falls  
 Metaline Falls  
 Metaline Falls  
 Metaline Falls  
 Metaline Falls

**Boundary County, North Dakota**

Boundary County Courthouse  
 Fry's Trading Post  
 Harvey Mountain Quarry  
 North Side School  
 Snyder Guard Station Historical District  
 Soderling, Russell and Pearl, House  
 Spokane & International Railroad Construction Camp  
 US Post Office--Bonners Ferry Main

Bonners Ferry  
 Bonners Ferry  
 Bonners Ferry  
 Bonners Ferry  
 Eastport  
 Bonners Ferry  
 Eastport  
 Bonners Ferry

**Lincoln County, Montana**

Ant Flat Ranger Station  
 Eureka Community Hall  
 Farmers and Merchants State Bank

Fortine  
 Eureka  
 Eureka

**Flathead County, Montana**

Adair, W. L., General Mercantile Historic District  
 Alexander and Busey Houses  
 Anderson Style Shop  
 Apgar Fire Lookout  
 Bader--Jaquette and Westwang Houses and Rental Property  
 Beaman House  
 Belly River Ranger Station Historic District  
 Belton Chalets  
 Billsborough House  
 Bowman Lake Patrol Cabin  
 Bowman Lake Road

Polebridge  
 Kalispell  
 Kalispell  
 West Glacier  
 Kalispell  
 Kalispell  
 West Glacier  
 West Glacier  
 Kalispell  
 West Glacier  
 West Glacier

**NRHP Listed Property**

<b>NRHP Listed Property</b>	<b>City</b>
Boyd's Shop	Kalispell
Brice Apartments	Kalispell
Bull Head Lodge and Studio	Apgar
Cattle Queen Snowshoe Cabin	West Glacier
City Water Department	Kalispell
Coal Creek Patrol Cabin	West Glacier
Conrad, Charles E., Mansion	Kalispell
Continental Oil Company Filling Station	Kalispell
Continental Oil Company Warehouse and Garage	Kalispell
Cornelius Hedges Elementary School	Kalispell
Courthouse Historic District	Kalispell
Dean, A. J., House	Kalispell
East Glacier Ranger Station Historic District	West Glacier
East Side Historic District	Kalispell
Equity Supply Company Elevator and Creamery	Kalispell
Federal Building	Kalispell
Ferguson House	Kalispell
Fielding Snowshoe Patrol Cabin	West Glacier
Fish Creek Bay Boathouse	West Glacier
Fisher House	Kalispell
Flathead Wholesale Grocery	Kalispell
Ford Creek Patrol Cabin	West Glacier
Gay, Edward, House	Kalispell
Gibson--Lebert House	Kalispell
Going-to-the-Sun Road	West Glacier
Going-to-the-Sun Road	West Glacier
Graham House	Kalispell
Granite Park Chalet	West Glacier
Great Northern Railway Buildings	Glacier National Park
Great Northern Railway Depot	Kalispell
Gregg--Moses House	Kalispell
Gunsight Pass Shelter	West Glacier
Harrison Lake Patrol Cabin	Glacier National Park
Headquarters Historic District	West Glacier
Heaven's Peak Fire Lookout	West Glacier
Heller Building	Kalispell
Hodgson House	Kalispell
Hornet Lookout	Flathead National Forest
Hotel Norden	Kalispell
Houtz House	Kalispell
Huckleberry Fire Outlook	West Glacier
Izaak Walton Inn	Essex
Johnson--Lee House	Kalispell
Kalispell Flour Mill	Kalispell
Kalispell Monumental Company	Kalispell
Kalispell--American Laundry	Kalispell

**NRHP Listed Property**

Kearney Rapids Bridge  
Keith, Harry C., House  
Kerr House  
Kintla Lake Ranger Station  
Kishenehn Ranger Station Historic District  
Lake McDonald Lodge Historic District  
Leibig House  
Lewis Glacier Hotel  
  
Lincoln Creek Snowshoe Cabin  
Logan Creek Patrol Cabin  
Logging Creek Ranger Station Historic District  
Loneman Fire Lookout  
Long House  
Lower Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin and Boathouse  
Lower Nyack Snowshoe Cabin  
Lower Park Creek Patrol Cabin  
Main Street Commercial Historic District  
McCarthy Homestead Cabin  
McCarthy, Margaret, Homestead  
McGee House  
McMannamy House and Rental Properties  
Miller, J. K., Homestead  
Mount Brown Fire Lookout  
North Fork Road  
Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church and Parsonage  
Numa Ridge Fire Lookout  
Nyack Ranger Station Historic District  
O'Neil Lumber Company Office  
Pass Creek Snowshoe Cabin  
Polebridge Ranger Station Historic District  
Polebridge to Numa Ridge Phoneline  
Porter Ranch Barn  
Ptarmigan Tunnel  
Quartz Lake Patrol Cabin  
Raftery, William, Homestead  
Reid--Kent House  
Ringleberg, Cornelius, House  
Rogers House  
Roose--Eckelberry House  
Russell School  
Saint Mary Ranger Station  
Sauser--Mercord Building  
Scalplock Mountain Fire Lookout  
Scandinavian Methodist Church  
Schoenberger, Anton, Homestead

**City**

Bigfork  
Kalispell  
Kalispell  
West Glacier  
West Glacier  
West Glacier  
Kalispell  
West Glacier  
Glacier National Park, W.  
Glacier  
West Glacier  
West Glacier  
West Glacier  
Kalispell  
West Glacier  
West Glacier  
West Glacier  
Kalispell  
West Glacier  
Big Prairie  
Kalispell  
Kalispell  
Big Prairie  
West Glacier  
West Glacier  
Kalispell  
West Glacier  
West Glacier  
Kalispell  
West Glacier  
West Glacier  
Kalispell  
West Glacier  
Big Prairie  
Kalispell  
Kalispell  
Kalispell  
Kalispell  
West Glacier  
Kalispell  
West Glacier  
Kalispell  
Big Prairie

**NRHP Listed Property**

Schoenberger, Charlie, Homestead  
 Scott--Forhan House  
 Sherburne Ranger Station Historic District  
 Skyland Camp--Bowman Lake Ranger Station  
 Slide Lake-Otatso Creek Patrol Cabin and Woodshed  
 Smith House  
 Snyder House  
 Soldiers' Home Historic District  
 Sperry Chalets  
 St. Richard's Church  
 Stillwater Ranger Station Historic District  
 Swiftcurrent Fire Lookout  
 Swiftcurrent Ranger Station Historic District  
 Taylor, Ray E., House  
 Thibodeau Electric Shop  
 Thierwechter House  
 Two Medicine General Store  
 Upper Kintla Lake Patrol Cabin  
 Upper Lake McDonald Ranger Station Historic District  
 Upper Logging Lake Snowshoe Cabin  
 Upper Nyack Snowshoe Cabin  
 Upper Park Creek Patrol Cabin  
 Vance Lodge  
 Waggener & Campbell Funeral Home  
 Walker House  
 Walsh's, Johnnie, Guest Lodge  
 Walsh, Johnnie, Homestead  
 Walsh, Thomas J., Lodge  
 Walton Ranger Station Historic District  
 West Entrance Station  
 West Side Historic District  
 Wheeler, Burton and Lulu, Cabin  
 Woll House  
 Wurtz Homestead

**City**

Big Prairie  
 Kalispell  
 West Glacier  
 West Glacier  
 West Glacier  
 Kalispell  
 Kalispell  
 Columbia Falls  
 West Glacier  
 Columbia Falls  
 Olney  
 West Glacier  
 West Glacier  
 Whitefish  
 Kalispell  
 Kalispell  
 West Glacier  
 West Glacier  
 West Glacier  
 West Glacier  
 West Glacier  
 West Glacier  
 Polebridge  
 Kalispell  
 Kalispell  
 Big Prairie  
 Big Prairie  
 Apgar  
 West Glacier  
 West Glacier  
 Kalispell  
 Apgar  
 Kalispell  
 Polebridge

**San Diego County, California**

Americanization School  
 Anza Borrego-Palo Verde Site, S-2  
 Anza Borrego-Sin Nombre, S-4  
 Anza Borrego-Spit Mountain Site, S-3  
 Aztec Bowl  
 Baker, Pearl, Row House  
 Balboa Park  
 Balboa Theatre  
 Bancroft, Hubert H., Ranchhouse  
 Bandy House  
 Oceanside  
 Borrego Springs  
 Borrego Springs  
 Borrego Springs  
 San Diego  
 Rancho Santa Fe  
 San Diego  
 San Diego  
 Spring Valley  
 Escondido

**NRHP Listed Property**

Beach, A.H., House  
Bear Valley Archeological Site  
BERKELEY  
Bingham, Samuel, House  
Bishop, Ellis, House  
Braun, Charles A., House  
Brick Row  
Burnham--Marston House  
Cabrillo National Monument  
California Quadrangle  
Carlsbad Santa Fe Depot  
Carmichael, Norman and Florence B., House  
Castle, The  
Chaplain's House  
Christiency, George A. C., House  
City of San Diego Police Headquarters, Jails and Courts  
Clotfelter, Reginald M. and Constance, Row House  
Coulter House  
Eagles Hall  
Edgemoor Farm Dairy Barn  
El Prado Complex  
Estudillo House  
Fages-De Anza Trail-Southern Emigrant Road  
Fleming, Guy and Margaret, House  
Ford Building  
Gaslamp Quarter Historic District  
Georgia Street Bridge--Caltrans Bridge  
Grand-Horton Hotel  
Granger Hall  
Grant, U.S. Hotel  
Guajome Ranch House  
Haines, Alfred, House  
Hawthorne Inn  
Heilman Villas  
Hotel Charlotta  
Hotel Del Coronado  
Howell House  
Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building  
Initial Point of Boundary Between U.S. and Mexico  
Johnson-Taylor Ranch Headquarters  
Kinsey, Martha, House  
Kuchamaa  
La Jolla Women's Club  
Las Flores Adobe  
Las Flores Estancia  
Las Flores Site

**City**

Escondido  
Pine Valley  
San Diego  
Rancho Santa Fe  
Rancho Santa Fe  
Vista  
National City  
San Diego  
San Diego  
San Diego  
Carlsbad  
Rancho Santa Fe  
Ramona  
San Diego  
Rancho Santa Fe  
San Diego  
Rancho Santa Fe  
San Diego  
San Diego  
Santee  
San Diego  
San Diego  
Borrego Springs  
San Diego  
San Diego  
San Diego  
San Diego  
San Diego  
National City  
San Diego  
Vista  
San Diego  
San Diego  
Coronado  
Escondido  
Coronado  
Escondido  
San Diego  
San Diego  
San Diego  
La Jolla  
Tecate  
La Jolla  
Camp Pendleton  
Camp Pendleton  
Camp Pendleton

**NRHP Listed Property**

	<b>City</b>
Lee, Robert E., Hotel	San Diego
Libby, Charles, House	Oceanside
Lindstrom House	San Diego
Long-Waterman House	San Diego
Marine Corps Recruit Depot Historic District	San Diego
Marston, George W., House	San Diego
McClintock Storage Warehouse	San Diego
Medico-Dental Building	San Diego
Mission Beach Roller Coaster	San Diego
Mission Brewery	San Diego
Mission San Diego de Alcalá	San Diego
Moylan, Maj. Myles, House	San Diego
Naval Air Station, San Diego, Historic District	San Diego
Naval Training Station	San Diego
Oak Grove Butterfield Stage Station	Oak Grove
Oceanside City Hall and Fire Station	Oceanside
Old Mission Dam	San Diego
Old Point Loma Lighthouse	San Diego
Old Town San Diego Historic District	San Diego
Olivenhain Town Meeting Hall	Olivenhain
Panama Hotel	San Diego
Park Place Methodist Episcopal Church South	San Diego
Pythias Lodge Building	San Diego
Ramona Town Hall	Ramona
Rancho De Los Kiotes	Carlsbad
Rancho Santa Fe Land and Improvement Company Office	Rancho Santa Fe
Red Rest and Red Roost Cottages	La Jolla
Rice, Lilian Jenette, House	Rancho Santa Fe
Robinson Hotel	Julian
Rockwell Field	San Diego
Rosicrucian Fellowship Temple	Oceanside
Ruiz-Alvarado Ranch Site	San Diego
San Diego Civic Center	San Diego
San Diego Presidio	San Diego
San Diego Rowing Club	San Diego
San Diego State College	San Diego
San Diego Trust and Savings Bank Building	San Diego
San Diego Veterans' War Memorial Building--Balboa Park	San Diego
San Luis Rey Mission Church	Oceanside
Santa Fe Depot	San Diego
Santa Margarita Ranchhouse	Camp Pendleton
Scripps, George H., Memorial Marine Biological Laboratory	La Jolla
Shaffer, Charles A., House	Rancho Santa Fe
Sorrento Valley Site	San Diego
Spreckels Theatre Building	San Diego
St. Matthew's Episcopal Church	National City

**NRHP Listed Property**

STAR OF INDIA  
 Station and General Office, California Southern Railroad  
 Sunnyslope Lodge  
 Sweet, A. H., Residence and Adjacent Small House  
 Table Mountain District  
 Teacher Training School Building--San Diego State Normal School  
 Terwilliger, Claude and Florence, House  
 Thomas House  
 Torrey Pines Gliderport  
 Torrey Pines Lodge  
 Torrey Pines Park Road  
 U.S. Courthouse  
 U.S. Inspection Station/U.S. Custom House  
 US Inspection Station--Tecate  
 US Post Office--Downtown Station  
 Verlaque, Theophile, House  
 Villa Montezuma  
 Warner's Ranch  
 Watts Building

**City**

San Diego  
 National City  
 San Diego  
 San Diego  
 Jacumba  
  
 San Diego  
 Rancho Santa Fe  
 Escondido  
 San Diego  
 San Diego  
 San Diego  
 San Diego  
 San Ysidro  
 Tecate  
 San Diego  
 Ramona  
 San Diego  
 Warner Springs  
 San Diego

**Imperial County, California**

Desert View Tower  
 Fages-De Anza Trail-Southern Emigrant Road  
 Southwest Lake Cahuilla Recessional Shoreline Archeological District  
 Stonehead (L-7)  
 US Inspection Station--Calexico  
 US Post Office--El Centro Main  
 Winterhaven Anthropomorph (L-8)  
 Winterhaven Anthropomorph and Bowknot, L-9  
 Yuha Basin Discontiguous District  
 Yuma Crossing and Associated Sites

Ocotillo  
 Borrego Springs  
  
 Salton City  
 Yuma  
 Calexico  
 El Centro  
 Yuma  
 Winterhaven  
 Plaster City  
 Winterhaven

**Yuma County, Arizona**

Antelope Hill Highway Bridge  
 Balsz House  
 Blaisdell Slow Sand Filter Washing Machine  
 Brinley Avenue Historic District  
 Brown House  
 Brownstetter House  
 Cactus Press--Plaza Paint Building  
 Caruthers House  
 Connor House  
 Double Roof House  
 Dressing Apartments

Tacna  
 Yuma  
 Yuma  
 Yuma  
 Yuma  
 Yuma  
 Yuma  
 Yuma  
 Yuma  
 Yuma  
 Yuma

**NRHP Listed Property**

<b>NRHP Listed Property</b>	<b>City</b>
El Camino Del Diablo	Lukeville
Ewing, Frank, House	Yuma
Ewing, Ruth, House	Yuma
Fourth Avenue Junior High School	Yuma
Fredley Apartments	Yuma
Fredley House	Yuma
Gandolfo Theater	Yuma
Griffin, Alfred, House	Yuma
Harquahala Peak Observatory	Wenden
Hodges, Peter B., House	Yuma
Hotel del Ming	Yuma
Jackson, E.B., House	Yuma
Kent, Jerry, House	Yuma
Lee Hotel	Yuma
Levy, Henry, House	Yuma
Marable, George, House	Yuma
Martinez Lake Site (AZ-050-0210)	Fisher's Landing
Masonic Temple	Yuma
Mayhew, Carmelita, House	Yuma
McPhaul Suspension Bridge	Dome
Methodist Episcopal Church	Yuma
Methodist Parsonage	Yuma
Mexican Consulate	Yuma
Ming, A.B., House	Yuma
Mohawk Valley School	Roll
Norton House	Yuma
Ocean To Ocean Bridge	Yuma
Old La Paz	Ehrenberg
Old Presbyterian Church	Parker
Ortiz House	Yuma
Pancrazi House	Yuma
Parker Jail	Parker
Pauley Apartments	Yuma
Power Apartments	Yuma
Riley, Clara Smith, House	Yuma
Ripley Intaglios	Ehrenberg
Roosevelt School	Yuma
Russell-Williamson House	Yuma
San Carlos Hotel	Yuma
San Ysidro Hacienda	Yuma
Sears Point Archaeological District	Gila Bend
Smith, J. Homer, House	Yuma
Southern Pacific Freight Depot	Yuma
Southern Pacific Railroad Depot	Yuma
Southern Pacific Railroad Passenger Coach Car--S.P. X7	Yuma
St. Paul's Episcopal Church	Yuma



<b>NRHP Listed Property</b>	<b>City</b>
Stoffela Store/Railroad Exchange	Yuma
US Post Office--Yuma Main	Yuma
Yuma Century Heights Conservancy Residential Historic District	Yuma
Yuma City Hall	Yuma
Yuma County Courthouse	Yuma
Yuma Crossing and Associated Sites	Yuma
Yuma Main Street Historic District	Yuma

### **Pima County, Arizona**

Air Force Facility Missile Site 8 (571-7) Military Reservation	Green Valley
Ajo Townsite Historic District	Ajo
Arizona Inn	Tucson
Armory Park Historic Residential District	Tucson
Armory Park Historic Residential District (Boundary Increase)	Tucson
Barrio Libre	Tucson
Bates Well Ranch	Ajo
Blixt--Avitia House	Tucson
Boudreaux--Robison House	Tucson
Bray--Valenzuela House	Tucson
Bull Pasture	Lukeville
Cannon, Dr. William Austin, House	Tucson
Cavalry Corrals	Tucson
Cienega Bridge	Vail
Cocoraque Butte Archeological District	Tucson
Colonia Solana Residential Historic District	Tucson
Colossal Cave Preservation Park Historic District	Vail
Copper Bell Bed and Breakfast	Tucson
Cordova House	Tucson
Coronado Hotel	Tucson
Desert Laboratory	Tucson
Dodson--Esquivel House	Tucson
Dos Lomitas Ranch	Ajo
El Camino Del Diablo	Lukeville
El Conquistador Water Tower	Tucson
El Encanto Apartments	Tucson
El Encanto Estates Residential Historic District	Tucson
El Montevideo Historic District	Tucson
El Montevideo Neighborhood Residential Historic District (Boundary Increase)	Tucson
El Presidio Historic District	Tucson
El Tiradito	Tucson
Empire Ranch	Greaterville
Fort Lowell Park	Tucson
Fourth Avenue Underpass	Tucson
Gachado Well and Line Camp	Lukeville
Greenway, John and Isabella, House	Ajo

**NRHP Listed Property**

	<b>City</b>
Growler Mine Area	Lukeville
Gunsight Mountain Archeological District	Three Points
Hughes, Sam, Neighborhood Historic District	Tucson
I'itoi Mo'o--Montezuma's Head and 'Oks Daha--Old Woman Sitting	Ajo
Indian House Community Residential Historic District	Tucson
Iron Horse Expansion Historic District	Tucson
Julian--Drew Building	Tucson
Kentucky Camp Historic District	Sonoita
Lemmon Rock Lookout House	Tucson
Los Robles Archeological District	Red Rock
Lowell Ranger Station	Tucson
Manning Cabin	Tucson
Manning, Levi H., House	Tucson
Matus, Antonio, House and Property	Tucson
Men's Gymnasium, University of Arizona	Tucson
Milton Mine	Lukeville
Officer's Quarters	Tucson
Old Adobe Patio	Tucson
Old Library Building	Tucson
Old Main, University of Arizona	Tucson
Pie Allen Historic District	Tucson
Pima County Courthouse	Tucson
Post Trader's Store and Riallito House	Tucson
Post Trader's Storehouse	Tucson
Quartermaster Storehouse	Tucson
Quartermaster's Corrals	Tucson
Rillito Racetrack--Chute	Tucson
Rincon Mountain Foothills Archeological District	Tucson
Ronstadt House	Tucson
Ronstadt--Sims Adobe Warehouse	Tucson
Sabedra--Huerta House	Tucson
Sam Hughes Neighborhood Historic District (Boundary Increase)	Tucson
San Pedro Chapel	Tucson
San Xavier del Bac	Tucson
Santa Ana del Chiquiburitac Mission Site	Tucson
Santa Cruz Catholic Church	Tucson
Schwalen--Gomez House	Tucson
Site No. HD 13-11	Tucson
Site No. HD 13-13	Tucson
Site No. HD 13-4	Tucson
Site No. HD 4-8A	Tucson
Site No. HD 5-26	Tucson
Site No. HD 7-0A	Tucson
Site No. HD 7-13	Tucson

**NRHP Listed Property**

	<b>City</b>
Site No. HD 9-28	Tucson
Site Nos. HD 12-4/12-8	Tucson
Site Nos. HD 5-28/5-25	Tucson
Site Nos. HD 9-11/9-2	Tucson
Sixth Avenue Underpass	Tucson
Smith, Professor George E. P., House	Tucson
Sosa--Carrillo--Fremont House	Tucson
Southern Pacific Railroad Locomotive No. 1673	Tucson
Speedway--Drachman Historic District	Tucson
Spring, John, Neighborhood Historic District	Tucson
Stone Avenue Underpass	Tucson
Sutherland Wash Archeological District	Tucson
Sutherland Wash Rock Art District	Tucson
Todd, Charles S., House	Tucson
U.S. Post Office and Courthouse	Tucson
University Heights Elementary School	Tucson
University of Arizona Campus Historic District	Tucson
Upper Davidson Canyon Archeological District	Sonoita
USDA Tucson Plant Materials Center	Tucson
Valencia Site (BB:13:15;BB:13:74)	Tucson
Velasco House	Tucson
Ventana Cave	Santa Rosa
Victoria Mine	Lukeville
Warner, Solomon, House and Mill	Tucson
West University Historic District	Tucson
Wright, Harold Bell, Estate	Tucson

**Santa Cruz County, Arizona**

10 Cottages on Short Street	Nogales
Arizona-Sonora Manufacturing Company Machine Shop	Nogales
Atascosa Lookout House	Tubac
Bowman Hotel	Nogales
Bowman, W. G., House	Nogales
Burton Building	Nogales
Cady Hall	Patagonia
Calabasas	Nogales
Canelo Ranger Station	Canelo
Canelo School	Canelo
Cranz, Frank F., House	Nogales
Crawford Hill Historic Residential District	Nogales
Dunbar, George, House	Nogales
Finley, James, House	Patagonia
Guevavi Mission Ruins	Nogales
Harrison, Sen. James A., House	Nogales
Hotel Blanca	Nogales
House at 220 Walnut Street	Nogales

**NRHP Listed Property**

House at 334--338 Walnut Street  
 House at 665 Morley Avenue  
 Kentucky Camp Historic District  
 Kitchen, Pete, Ranch  
 Kress, S. H., & Co., Building  
 Las Dos Naciones Cigar Factory  
 Marsh Heights Historic District  
 Marsh, George B., Building  
 Mediterranean Style House  
 Mediterranean Style House  
 Miller, Hugo, House  
 Montezuma Hotel  
 Nogales Electric Light, Ice & Water Company Power House  
 Nogales High School  
 Nogales Steam Laundry Building  
 Noon, A. S., Building  
 Old Nogales City Hall and Fire Station  
 Old Tubac Schoolhouse  
 Pennington Rural Historic Landscape  
 Piscorski, Jose, Building  
 Ruby  
 Santa Cruz Bridge No. 1  
 Santa Cruz County Courthouse  
 Three Mediterranean Cottages on Pajarito Street  
 Tubac Presidio  
 Tubac Townsite Historic District  
 Tumacacori Museum  
 Tumacacori National Monument  
 US Custom House  
 US Post Office and Immigration Station--Nogales Main  
 Wise, J. E., Building

**City**

Nogales  
 Nogales  
 Coronado National Forest  
 Nogales  
 Nogales  
 Nogales  
 Nogales  
 Nogales  
 Nogales  
 Nogales  
 Nogales  
 Nogales  
 Nogales  
 Nogales  
 Tubac  
 Nogales  
 Nogales  
 Ruby and Vicinity  
 Nogales  
 Nogales  
 Nogales  
 Tubac  
 Tubac  
 Tubac  
 Tumacacori  
 Tumacacori  
 Nogales  
 Nogales  
 Nogales

**Cochise County, Arizona**

Apache Powder Historic Residential District  
 Barfoot Lookout Complex  
 Bear Spring House, Guardhouse, and Spring  
 Benson Railroad Historic District  
 Bisbee Historic District  
 Bisbee Woman's Club Clubhouse  
 Briscoe, Benjamin E., House  
 Cima Park Fire Guard Station  
 Cochise Hotel  
 Coronado National Memorial  
 Council Rocks Archaeological District  
 Crowley House  
 Double Adobe Site

Benson  
 Portal  
 Bowie  
 Benson  
 Bisbee  
 Bisbee  
 Willcox  
 Douglas  
 Cochise  
 Bisbee  
 St. David  
 Willcox  
 Douglas

<b>NRHP Listed Property</b>	<b>City</b>
Douglas Historic District	Douglas
Douglas Municipal Airport	Douglas
Douglas Residential Historic District	Douglas
Douglas Sonoran Historic District	Douglas
Douglas Underpass	Douglas
Douglas, Walter, House	Bisbee
Dragoon Springs Stage Station Site	Dragoon
El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Passenger Depot--Douglas	Douglas
El Paso and Southwestern Railroad YMCA	Douglas
Faraway Ranch Historic District	Dos Cabezas
Fort Bowie National Historic Site	Bowie
Fort Huachuca	Sierra Vista
Gadsden Hotel	Douglas
Garden Canyon Archeological Site	Sierra Vista
Garden Canyon Petroglyphs	Sierra Vista
Geronimo Surrender Site	Douglas
Grand Theatre	Douglas
Gung'l, John, House	Willcox
Hereford Bridge	Hereford
Hi Wo Company Grocery	Benson
Hooker Town House	Willcox
Johnson--Tillotson House	Willcox
Kinjockity Ranch	Hereford
Lehner Mammoth-Kill Site	Hereford
Martinez, W. D., General Merchandise Store	Benson
Mee, Joe, House	Willcox
Monte Vista Lookout Cabin	Elfrida
Morgan House	Willcox
Muheim House	Bisbee
Naco Border Station	Naco
Naco-Mammoth Kill Site	Naco
Norton, John H., and Company Store	Willcox
Oasis Court	Benson
Pearce General Store	Pearce
Phelps Dodge General Office Building	Bisbee
Portal Ranger Station	Portal
Quiburi	Fairbank
Railroad Avenue Historic District	Willcox
Redfield--Romine House	Benson
Rucker Canyon Archeological District	Douglas
Rustler Park Fire Guard Station	Douglas
San Bernardino Ranch	Douglas
Saxon, Harry, House	Willcox
Schwertner House	Willcox
Sierra Bonita Ranch	Bonita
Silver Peak Lookout Complex	Portal

**NRHP Listed Property**

Smith--Beck House  
Soto, Pablo, House  
St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church  
St. Paul's Episcopal Church  
Stafford Cabin  
Tombstone City Hall  
Tombstone Courthouse  
Tombstone Historic District  
Treu, John, House  
Treu, Max, Territorial Meat Company  
US Post Office and Customs House--Douglas Main  
Willcox Women's Club  
Wilson, J. C., House

**City**

Benson  
Willcox  
Bisbee  
Tombstone  
Willcox  
Tombstone  
Tombstone  
Tombstone  
Bisbee  
Benson  
Douglas  
Willcox  
Willcox

*APPENDIX D*  
*FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING*



## FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

<b>PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>	1. Date of Land Evaluation Request	2. Sheet ____ of ____
3. Name of Project	4. Federal Agency Involved	
5. Proposed Land Use	6. County and State	7. Type of Project: Corridor <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>PART II (To be completed by NRCS)</b>	1. Date Request Received by NRCS	2. Person Completing the NRCS parts of this form
3. Does the site or corridor contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (If no, the FPPA does not apply - Do not complete additional parts of this form)	4. Acres Irrigated	5. Average Farm Size
6. Major Crop(s)	7. Farmable Land in Government Jurisdiction Acres: _____ %	8. Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: _____ %
9. Name of Land Evaluation System Used	10. Name of Local Site Assessment System	11. Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS

<b>PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>	<b>Alternative Site Rating</b>			
	Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly				
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly, Or To Receive Services				
C. Total Acres in Site				
<b>PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information</b>				
A. Total Acres Prime and Unique Farmland				
B. Total Acres Statewide and Local Important Farmland				
C. Percentage of Farmland in County or Local Govt. Unit to be Converted				
D. Percentage of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction with Same or Higher Relative Value				
<b>PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value of Farmland to be Serviced or Converted (Scale of 0 - 100 Points)</b>				
<b>PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Corridor or Site Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(b &amp; c))</b>	<b>Max. Points</b>			
	<b>Corridor</b>	<b>Other</b>		
1. Area in Nonurban Use	15	15		
2. Perimeter in Nonurban Use	10	10		
3. Percent of Site Being Farmed	20	20		
4. Protection Provided by State and Local Government	20	20		
5. Distance from Urban Built-up area	0	15		
6. Distance to Urban Support Services	0	15		
7. Size of Present Farm Unit Compared to Average	10	10		
8. Creation of Non-Farmable Farmland	25	10		
9. Availability of Farm Support Services	5	5		
10. On-Farm Investments	20	20		
11. Effects of Conversion on Farm Support Services	25	10		
12. Compatibility with Existing Agricultural Use	10	10		
<b>TOTAL CORRIDOR OR SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS</b>	160			
<b>PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)</b>				
Relative Value of Farmland (from Part V above)	100			
Total Corridor or Site Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)	160			
<b>TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)</b>	260			

<b>PART VIII (To be completed by Federal Agency after final alternative is chosen)</b>		
1. Corridor or Site Selected:	2. Date of Selection:	3. Was A Local Site Assessment Used? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
4. Reason For Selection:		

Signature of person completing the Federal Agency parts of this form:	DATE
---	------



*APPENDIX E*  
*PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT*



## **PAPER REDUCTION**

In order to reduce the volume of paper in this document, correspondence included in the Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) was not included in this Final version.

Correspondence contained in the Draft PEA included the following:

### Correspondence to:

- Montana Natural Heritage Program, 10/18/2001
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Carlsbad, California, 11/20/2001

### Correspondence from:

- USFWS-Phoenix, Arizona 11/20/2001
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- USFWS- Montana Field Office, Helena, Montana, 1/16/2002
- USFWS- Carlsbad, California, 11/20/2001
- Arizona Game and Fish Department, 11/9/2001
- USFWS, Western Washington Office, 11/21/2001
- USFWS, Upper Columbia Fish and Wildlife Office, 11/14/2001



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P. O. BOX 17300  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

October 18, 2001

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT:** Proposed Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Installation and Operation of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) Systems

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Arizona Ecological Services Field Office  
ATTN: Field Supervisor  
2321 West Royal Palm Road, Suite 103  
Phoenix, AZ 85021-4915

Dear Gentlemen:

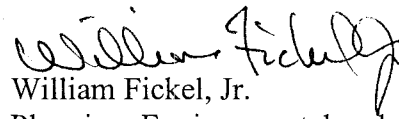
The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, is acting for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in preparing a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) systems for the Central region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP). This PEA will be prepared to address the acquisition, installation, and operation of RVS systems along the U.S./Mexican and U.S./Canadian borders. The objective is to develop a checklist of items that, if satisfied, would allow RVS systems to be installed using categorical exclusions (CATEX) contained in INS' implementation regulations for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the INS NEPA Desk Guide.

We are currently in the process of gathering the most current information available regarding Federally listed species potentially occurring within those counties along the border: Cochise, Santa Cruz, Pima, and Yuma Counties. The USACE respectfully requests that your agency provide a list of the protected species of these counties along with a description of the sensitive resources (e.g., rare or unique plant communities, threatened and endangered and candidate species, etc.) that you believe may be affected by the proposed INS activities. Any information you may have regarding proposed species, potential or known presence, critical habitat, general habitat descriptions, distribution, and status of these species would also be greatly appreciated. To better assess potential impacts to these species, we would like to present as much data in a GIS format as possible. Any GIS information, or information sources, you could provide regarding current distribution of protected species would also be appreciated. Additionally, any past Biological Opinions prepared by the USFWS for these species would be very helpful.

We intend to provide your agency with a copy of the Draft PEA once it is completed. Please inform us if additional copies are needed and/or if someone else within your agency other than you should receive the Draft PEA.

Your prompt attention to this request would be greatly appreciated. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Mr. Charles McGregor at (817) 978-6382.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William Fickel, Jr.", with a stylized flourish at the end.

William Fickel, Jr.  
Planning, Environmental and  
Regulatory Division

Copy Furnished:

Mr. Mike Schulze  
Gulf South Research Corporation  
P.O. Box 83564  
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-3564



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P. O. BOX 17300  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

October 18, 2001

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Proposed Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Installation and Operation of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) Systems

Arizona Game and Fish Department  
Habitat Branch – Project Evaluation Program  
ATTN: Mr. Bob Broscheid, Project Evaluation Program Supervisor  
2221 West Greenway Road  
Phoenix, AZ 85023

Dear Mr. Broscheid:

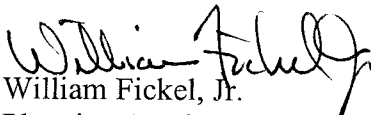
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Sincerely,

  
William Fickel, Jr.  
Planning, Environmental and  
Regulatory Division

Copy Furnished:

Mr. Mike Schulze  
Gulf South Research Corporation  
P.O. Box 83564  
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-3564



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P. O. BOX 17300  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

October 18, 2001

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Proposed Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Installation and Operation of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) Systems

California Department of Fish and Game  
WHDAB/California Natural Diversity Database  
1807 13<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 202  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Gentlemen:

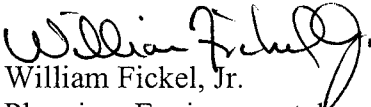
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We are currently in the process of gathering the most current information available regarding state listed species potentially occurring within those counties along the border: Imperial and San Diego Counties. The USACE respectfully requests that your agency provide a list of the protected species of these counties along with a description of the sensitive resources (e.g., rare or unique plant communities, threatened and endangered and candidate species, etc.) that you believe may be affected by the proposed INS activities. Any information you may have regarding proposed species, potential or known presence, critical habitat, general habitat descriptions, distribution, and status of these species would also be greatly appreciated. To better assess potential impacts to these species, we would like to present as much data in a GIS format as possible. Any GIS information, or information sources, you could provide regarding current distribution of protected species would also be appreciated. Additionally, any past Biological Opinions prepared by the USFWS for these species would be very helpful.

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William Fickel, Jr.  
Planning, Environmental and  
Regulatory Division

Copy Furnished:

Mr. Mike Schulze  
Gulf South Research Corporation  
P.O. Box 83564  
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-3564





**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P. O. BOX 17300  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

October 18, 2001

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Proposed Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Installation and Operation of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) Systems

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office  
ATTN: Ms. Nancy Gilbert  
Loker Avenue West  
Carlsbad, CA 92008-6603

Dear Ms. Gilbert:

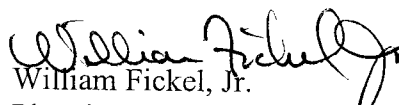
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Sincerely,

  
William Fickel, Jr.  
Planning, Environmental and  
Regulatory Division

Copy Furnished:

Mr. Mike Schulze  
Gulf South Research Corporation  
P.O. Box 83564  
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-3564



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P. O. BOX 17300  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

October 18, 2001

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Proposed Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Installation and Operation of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) Systems

Priority Habitats and Species  
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife  
ATTN: Lori Guggenmos  
600 Capitol Way North  
Olympia, WA 98501-1091

Dear Ms. Guffenmos:

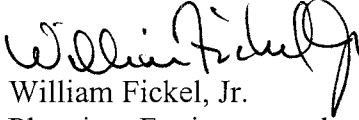
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We are currently in the process of gathering the most current information available regarding state listed species potentially occurring within those counties along the border: Pend Oreille, Stevens, Ferry, Okanogan, Whatcom, San Juan, Skagit, Island, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Kitsap, Jefferson, and Clallam Counties. The USACE respectfully requests that your agency provide a list of the protected species of these counties along with a description of the sensitive resources (e.g., rare or unique plant communities, threatened and endangered and candidate species, etc.) that you believe may be affected by the proposed INS activities. Any information you may have regarding proposed species, potential or known presence, critical habitat, general habitat descriptions, distribution, and status of these species would also be greatly appreciated. To better assess potential impacts to these species, we would like to present as much data in a GIS format as possible. Any GIS information, or information sources, you could provide regarding current distribution of protected species would also be appreciated. Additionally, any past Biological Opinions prepared by the USFWS for these species would be very helpful.

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Sincerely,

  
William Fickel, Jr.  
Planning, Environmental and  
Regulatory Division

Copy Furnished:

Mr. Mike Schulze  
Gulf South Research Corporation  
P.O. Box 83564  
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-3564



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P. O. BOX 17300  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

October 18, 2001

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Proposed Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Installation and Operation of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) Systems

Washington Natural Heritage Program  
Department of Natural Resources  
ATTN: Ms. Sandy Swope-Moody  
PO Box 47014  
Olympia, WA 98504-7014

Dear Ms. Swope-Moody:

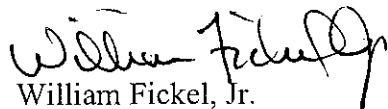
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We are currently in the process of gathering the most current information available regarding state listed species potentially occurring within those counties along the border: Pend Oreille, Stevens, Ferry, Okanogan, Whatcom, San Juan, Skagit, Island, Snohomish, King, Pierce, Kitsap, Jefferson, and Clallam Counties. The USACE respectfully requests that your agency provide a list of the protected species of these counties along with a description of the sensitive resources (e.g., rare or unique plant communities, threatened and endangered and candidate species, etc.) that you believe may be affected by the proposed INS activities. Any information you may have regarding proposed species, potential or known presence, critical habitat, general habitat descriptions, distribution, and status of these species would also be greatly appreciated. To better assess potential impacts to these species, we would like to present as much data in a GIS format as possible. Any GIS information, or information sources, you could provide regarding current distribution of protected species would also be appreciated. Additionally, any past Biological Opinions prepared by the USFWS for these species would be very helpful.

We intend to provide your agency with a copy of the Draft PEA once it is completed. Please inform us if additional copies are needed and/or if someone else within your agency other than you should receive the Draft PEA.

Your prompt attention to this request would be greatly appreciated. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Mr. Charles McGregor at (817) 978-6382.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William Fickel, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

William Fickel, Jr.  
Planning, Environmental and  
Regulatory Division

Copy Furnished:

Mr. Mike Schulze  
Gulf South Research Corporation  
P.O. Box 83564  
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-3564



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P. O. BOX 17300  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

October 18, 2001

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Proposed Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Installation and Operation of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) Systems

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Western Washington Fish and Wildlife Office  
ATTN: Field Supervisor  
510 Desmond Drive SE, Suite 102  
Lacey, WA 98503-1263

Dear Gentlemen:


The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, is acting for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in preparing a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) systems for the Central region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP). This PEA will be prepared to address the acquisition, installation, and operation of RVS systems along the U.S./Mexican and U.S./Canadian borders. The objective is to develop a checklist of items that, if satisfied, would allow RVS systems to be installed using categorical exclusions (CATEX) contained in INS' implementation regulations for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the INS NEPA Desk Guide.

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William Fickel, Jr.  
Planning, Environmental and  
Regulatory Division

Copy Furnished:

Mr. Mike Schulze  
Gulf South Research Corporation  
P.O. Box 83564  
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-3564





REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P. O. BOX 17300  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

October 18, 2001

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Proposed Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Installation and Operation of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) Systems

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Upper Columbia River Fish and Wildlife Office  
ATTN: Field Supervisor  
11103 East Montgomery Drive  
Spokane, WA 99206-4779

Dear Gentlemen:

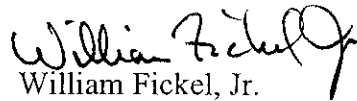
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We are currently in the process of gathering the most current information available regarding Federally listed species potentially occurring within those counties along the border: Pend Oreille, Stevens, Ferry, Okanogan, and Whatcom Counties in Washington, as well as Boundary County, Idaho. The USACE respectfully requests that your agency provide a list of the protected species of these counties along with a description of the sensitive resources (e.g., rare or unique plant communities, threatened and endangered and candidate species, etc.) that you believe may be affected by the proposed INS activities. Any information you may have regarding proposed species, potential or known presence, critical habitat, general habitat descriptions, distribution, and status of these species would also be greatly appreciated. To better assess potential impacts to these species, we would like to present as much data in a GIS format as possible. Any GIS information, or information sources, you could provide regarding current distribution of protected species would also be appreciated. Additionally, any past Biological Opinions prepared by the USFWS for these species would be very helpful.

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William Fickel, Jr.  
Planning, Environmental and  
Regulatory Division

Copy Furnished:

Mr. Mike Schulze  
Gulf South Research Corporation  
P.O. Box 83564  
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-3564



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P. O. BOX 17300  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

October 18, 2001

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Proposed Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Installation and Operation of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) Systems

Information Manager  
Idaho Conservation Data Center  
Idaho Department of Fish and Game  
P.O. Box 25  
Boise, ID 83707

Dear Gentlemen:

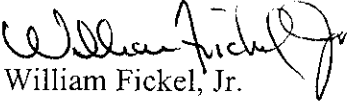
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We are currently in the process of gathering the most current information available regarding state listed species potentially occurring within Boundary County. The USACE respectfully requests that your agency provide a list of the protected species of these counties along with a description of the sensitive resources (e.g., rare or unique plant communities, threatened and endangered and candidate species, etc.) that you believe may be affected by the proposed INS activities. Any information you may have regarding proposed species, potential or known presence, critical habitat, general habitat descriptions, distribution, and status of these species would also be greatly appreciated. To better assess potential impacts to these species, we would like to present as much data in a GIS format as possible. Any GIS information, or information sources, you could provide regarding current distribution of protected species would also be appreciated. Additionally, any past Biological Opinions prepared by the USFWS for these species would be very helpful.

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Planning, Environmental and  
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P. O. BOX 17300  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

October 18, 2001

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Proposed Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Installation and Operation of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) Systems

Montana Natural Heritage Program  
Attn: Martin Miller  
P.O. Box 201800  
Helena, MT 59620-1800

Dear Mr. Miller:

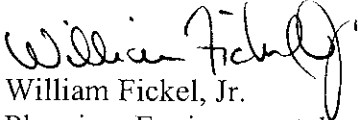
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Sincerely,

  
William Fickel, Jr.  
Planning, Environmental and  
Regulatory Division

Copy Furnished:

Mr. Mike Schulze  
Gulf South Research Corporation  
P.O. Box 83564  
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-3564



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P. O. BOX 17300  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

October 18, 2001

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Proposed Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Installation and Operation of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) Systems

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Attn: R. Mark Wilson, Field Supervisor  
100 North Park, Suite 320  
Helena, MT 59601

Dear Mr. Wilson:

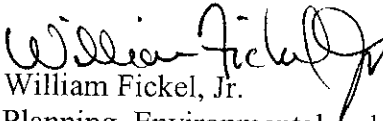
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P.O. Box 83564  
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-3564





**IDAHO FISH & GAME**

PANHANDLE REGION  
2750 Kathleen Avenue  
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83815

Dirk Kempthorne/Governor  
Steven M. Huffaker/Director

December 24, 2002

Mr. Mike Schulze, Biologist  
Gulf South Research Corporation  
PO Box 83564  
Baton Rouge, LA 70884

Dear Mr. Schulze:

REFERENCE: DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC EA FOR REMOTE VIDEO  
SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS

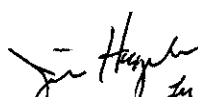
Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment for Remote Video Surveillance Systems that you prepared for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The preferred alternative in the EA involves installation of a yet-to-be-determined number of communication towers and support facilities to improve surveillance of the Canada-US border. The proposed systems would be constructed along the Canada-US border throughout the northwest, perhaps including Idaho.

Since the PEA necessarily provides only very general descriptions of potential impacts of the alternatives explored, IDFG does not have specific comments. However, it appears that the PEA assures that projects will comply with ESA and other state and federal laws and guidelines. We also noted with approval that communication towers would be designed to meet USFWS recommendations to protect birds.

According to the PEA, individual potential surveillance sites, including power lines and other support facilities, will require a far more detailed NEPA analysis of environmental impacts associated with their construction and operation. IDFG will be interested in reviewing those analyses in great detail and can provide technical assistance if new structures are proposed for Idaho. Habitat along the US-Canada border in Idaho supports a diversity of wildlife and fish, including several ESA listed species and a number of State Sensitive Species.

Sincerely,

  
Greg Tourlotte  
Regional Supervisor

GIT:RH:kh  
C: Tracey Trent, NRPB IDFG Boise

File: gulf south research, INS surveillance PEA *Keeping Idaho's Wildlife Heritage*



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P. O. BOX 17300  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

October 18, 2001

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Proposed Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Installation and Operation of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) Systems

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Attn: R. Mark Wilson, Field Supervisor  
100 North Park, Suite 320  
Helena, MT 59601

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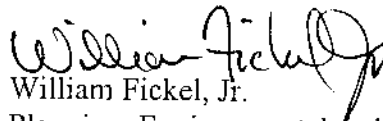
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Planning, Environmental and  
Regulatory Division

Copy Furnished:

Mr. Mike Schulze  
Gulf South Research Corporation  
P.O. Box 83564  
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-3564



# United States Department of the Interior

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

MONTANA FIELD OFFICE  
 100 N. PARK, SUITE 320  
 HELENA, MT 59601  
 PHONE (406) 449-5225, FAX (406) 449-5339

File: M.10 Department of the Army (1)

January 16, 2002

William Fickel, Jr  
 Fort Worth District, Corps of Engineers  
 P.O. BOX 17300  
 Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300

Dear Mr. Fickel:

This letter responds to the October 18, 2001 request for a list of Federally endangered and threatened species that may occur in Sheridan, Daniels, Valley, Phillips, Blaine, Hill, Liberty, Toole, Glacier, Flathead, and Lincoln counties. This list is provided for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acting for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in preparing a programmatic Environmental Assessment for the installation and operation of remote surveillance systems that is currently being developed.

On November 22, 1994, the Service approved a plan to establish nonessential experimental populations of wolves in Yellowstone National Park and central Idaho. Rules published in the *Federal Register* designate gray wolves in each area as nonessential experimental populations under section 10(j) of the Act. Within the designated nonessential experimental population areas described and depicted in the rules, all gray wolves will be managed in accordance with the provisions outlined the rules which include the following:

- a) For section 7 consultation purposes wolves designated as nonessential experimental that are within the boundaries of any unit of the National Park or National Wildlife Refuge systems are treated as a threatened species. As such, the section 7 procedures for listed species would apply to Federal actions within National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges.
- b) Wolves designated as nonessential experimental that are not within units of the National Park or National Wildlife Refuge systems but are within the boundaries of the nonessential experimental population area are treated as proposed species for section 7 purposes. As such, Federal agencies are only required to confer with the Service when they determine that an action they authorize fund or carry out "is likely to jeopardize the continued existence" of the species.
- c) Wolves occurring outside the central Idaho and Yellowstone nonessential experimental population areas retain their endangered status.

The central Idaho experimental population area includes portions of Idaho south of Interstate 90 and west of Interstate 15. It also includes a corner of Montana south of Interstate 90, east of Highway 93 as it runs south of Missoula, south of Highway 12 to Lolo pass, and west of Interstate 15. The experimental population area for the Yellowstone region includes the entire State of Wyoming, a portion of southeastern Idaho east of Interstate 15, and a portion of Montana east of Interstate 15 and south of the Missouri River. Wolves are listed as endangered in Sheridan, Daniels, Valley, Phillips, Blaine, Hill, Liberty, Toole, Glacier, Flathead, and Lincoln counties.



The Service recommends that the U.S. Corps of Engineers analyze the impacts on nonessential experimental populations, along with other populations of fish and wildlife, when complying with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other relevant land management statutes. Any protective measures in addition to those outlined in the final rules for managing the nonessential experimental wolf populations, or additional review procedures, are at the discretion of the National Park Service.

In accordance with section 7(c) of the Act, the Service has determined that the following listed, proposed, and candidate species are present in:

C = Candidate

LT = Listed Threatened

LE = Listed Endangered

\* = Listed endangered except in non-essential experimental population area

PCH = Proposed Critical Habitat

PT = Proposed Threatened

County/Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
<b>BLAINE</b>		
<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	Pallid Sturgeon	LE
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Mountain Plover	PT
<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	Black-tailed Prairie Dog	C
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	LT
<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Black-footed Ferret	LE*
<b>DANIELS</b>		
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	LT
<b>FLATHEAD</b>		
<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Bull Trout	LT
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	LT
<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	Grizzly Bear	LT
<i>Silene spaldingii</i>	Spalding's Campion	LT
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Gray Wolf	LE
<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Canada Lynx	LT
<b>GLACIER</b>		
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	LT
<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	Grizzly Bear	LT
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Gray Wolf	LE
<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Canada Lynx	LT
<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Bull Trout	LT
<i>Botrychium lineare</i>	Slender Moonwort	C



County/Scientific	Common Name	Status
<b>HILL</b>		
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	LT
<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Black-footed Ferret	LE
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Mountain Plover	PT
<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	Black-tailed Prairie Dog	C
<b>LIBERTY</b>		
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	LT
<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Black-footed Ferret	LE
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Mountain Plover	PT
<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	Black-tailed Prairie Dog	C
<b>LINCOLN</b>		
<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>	White Sturgeon (Kootenai River Pop.)	LE
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	LT
<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	Grizzly Bear	LT
<i>Silene spaldingii</i>	Spalding's Campion	LT
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Gray Wolf	LE
<i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Canada Lynx	LT
<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Bull Trout	LT
<b>PHILLIPS</b>		
<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	Pallid Sturgeon	LE
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	LT
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping Plover	LT, PCH
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Mountain Plover	PT
<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Black-footed Ferret	LE*
<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	Black-tailed Prairie Dog	C
<b>SHERIDAN</b>		
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping Plover	LT, PCH
<i>Grus americana</i>	Whooping Crane	LE
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	LT
<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	Black-tailed Prairie Dog	C
<b>TOOLE</b>		
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	LT
<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Black-footed Ferret	LE
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Mountain Plover	PT
<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	Black-tailed Prairie Dog	C





County/Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
<b>VALLEY</b>		
<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	Pallid Sturgeon	LE
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping Plover	LT, PCH
<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Black-footed Ferret	LE
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	Mountain Plover	PT
<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	Interior Least Tern	LE
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	LT
<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	Black-tailed Prairie Dog	C

Section 7(c) of the Act requires that Federal agencies proposing major construction activities complete a biological assessment to determine the effects of the proposed actions on listed and proposed species and use the biological assessment to determine whether formal consultation is required. A major construction activity is defined as "a construction project (or other undertaking having similar physical impacts) which is a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as referred to in the National Environmental Policy Act" (50 CFR Part 402). If a biological assessment is not required (i.e., all other actions), the Federal agency is still required to review their proposed activities to determine whether listed species may be affected. If such a determination is made, formal consultation with the Service is required.

For those actions wherein a biological assessment is required, the assessment should be completed within 180 days of initiation. This time-frame can be extended by mutual agreement between the Federal agency or its designated non-Federal representative and the Service. If an assessment is not initiated within 90 days, this list of threatened and endangered species should be verified with the Service prior to initiation of the assessment. The biological assessment may be undertaken as part of the Federal agency's compliance of section 102 of the NEPA and incorporated into the NEPA documents. We recommend that biological assessments include the following:

1. A description of the project.
2. A description of the specific area that may be affected by the action.
3. The current status, habitat use, and behavior of T/E species in the project area.
4. Discussion of the methods used to determine the information in Item 3.
5. An analysis of the affects of the action on listed species and proposed species and their habitats, including an analysis of any cumulative effects.
6. Coordination/mitigation measures that will reduce/eliminate adverse impacts to T/E species.
7. The expected status of T/E species in the future (short and long term) during and after project completion.
8. A determination of "May affect, likely to adversely affect" or "May affect, not likely to adversely affect" for listed species.
9. A determination of "is likely to jeopardize" or "is not likely to jeopardize" for proposed species.
10. Citation of literature and personal contacts used in developing the assessment.

If it is determined that a proposed program or project "is likely to adversely affect" any listed species, formal consultation should be initiated with this office. If it is concluded that the project "is not likely to adversely affect" listed species, the Service should be asked to review the assessment and concur with the determination of no adverse effect.

Pursuant to section 7(a) (4) of the Act, if it is determined that any proposed species may be jeopardized,



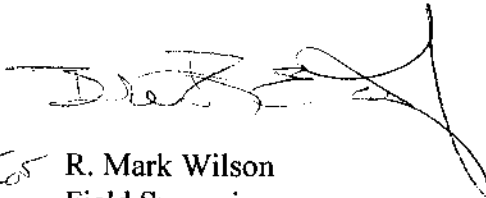
the Federal agency should initiate a conference with the Service to discuss conservation measures for those species. Although candidate species have no legal status and are afforded no protection under the Act, they are included here to alert your agency of potential proposals or listings.

A Federal agency may designate a non-Federal representative to conduct informal consultation or prepare biological assessments. However, the ultimate responsibility for section 7 compliance remains with the Federal agency and written notice should be provided to the Service upon such a designation. We recommend that Federal agencies provide their non-Federal representatives with proper guidance and oversight during preparation of biological assessments and evaluation of potential impacts to listed species.

Section 7(d) of the Act requires that the Federal agency and permit/license applicant shall not make any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources which would preclude the formulation of reasonable and prudent alternatives until consultation on listed species is completed.

If we can be of further assistance, please contact Dan Brewer at dan\_brewer@fws.gov or by phone 406-449-5225 extension 216. Your interest and cooperation in meeting our joint responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act are appreciated.

Sincerely,

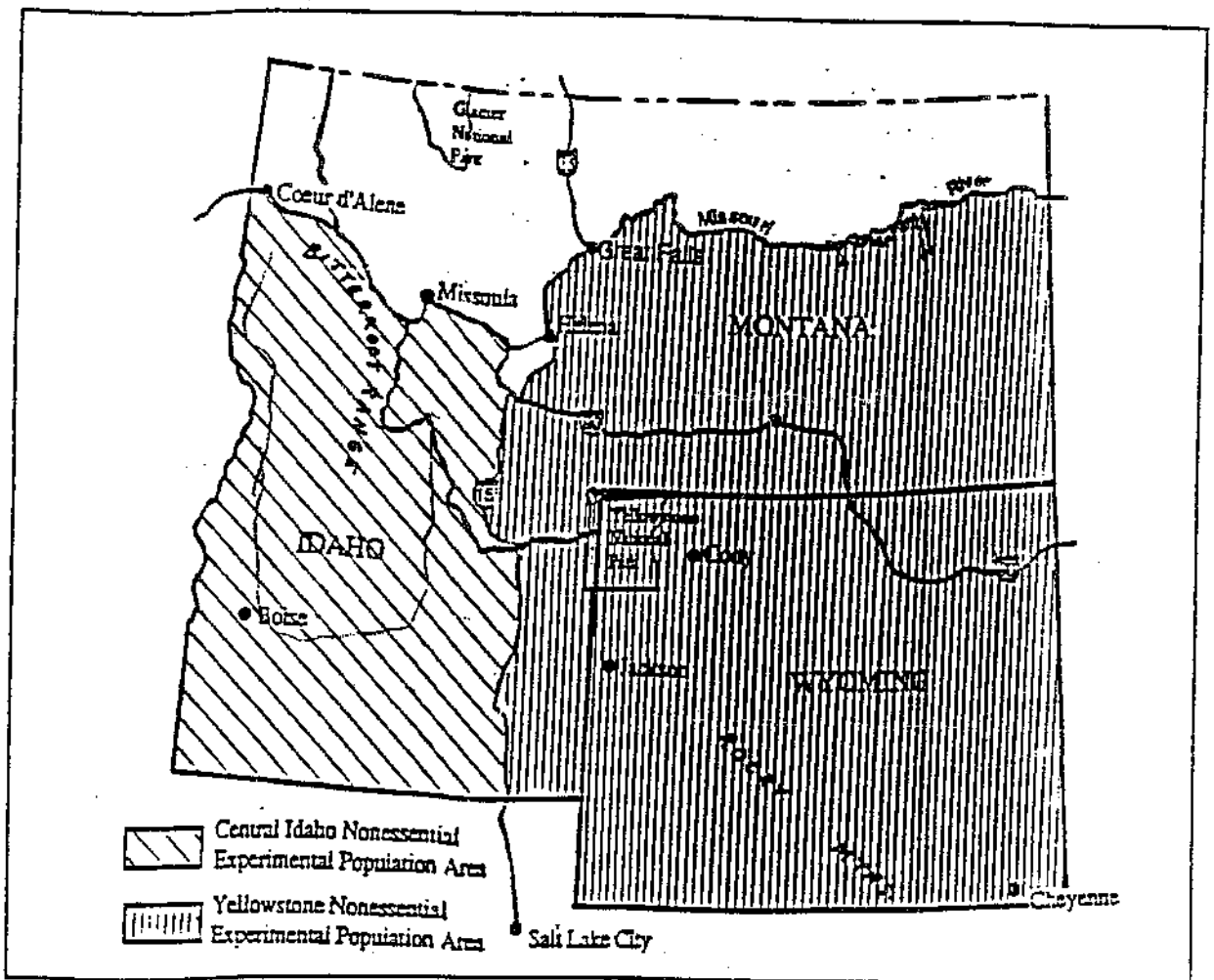


R. Mark Wilson  
Field Supervisor

Enclosure: Map and descriptions of experimental population boundaries.



The experimental population area for the Yellowstone region includes the entire State of Wyoming, a portion of southeastern Idaho east of Interstate 15, and a portion of Montana east of Interstate 15 and south of the Missouri River. The central Idaho experimental population area includes portions of Idaho south of Interstate 90 and west of Interstate 15. It also includes a corner of Montana south of Interstate 90, east of Highway 93 as it runs south of Missoula, south of Highway 12 to Lolo Pass, and west of Interstate 15.



Yellowstone National Park and central Idaho non-essential, experimental recovery areas.



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P. O. BOX 17300  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

October 18, 2001

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Proposed Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Installation and Operation of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) Systems

Montana Natural Heritage Program  
Attn: Martin Miller  
P.O. Box 201800  
Helena, MT 59620-1800

Dear Mr. Miller:

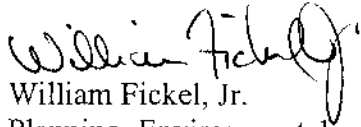
The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, is acting for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in preparing a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) systems for the Central region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP). This PEA will be prepared to address the acquisition, installation, and operation of RVS systems along the U.S./Mexican and U.S./Canadian borders. The objective is to develop a checklist of items that, if satisfied, would allow RVS systems to be installed using categorical exclusions (CATEX) contained in INS' implementation regulations for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the INS NEPA Desk Guide.

We are currently in the process of gathering the most current information available regarding state listed species potentially occurring within those counties along the border: Sheridan, Daniels, Valley, Phillips, Blaine, Hill, Liberty, Toole, Glacier, Flathead, and Lincoln Counties. The USACE respectfully requests that your agency provide a list of the protected species of these counties along with a description of the sensitive resources (c.g., rare or unique plant communities, threatened and endangered and candidate species, etc.) that you believe may be affected by the proposed INS activities. Any information you may have regarding proposed species, potential or known presence, critical habitat, general habitat descriptions, distribution, and status of these species would also be greatly appreciated. To better assess potential impacts to these species, we would like to present as much data in a GIS format as possible. Any GIS information, or information sources, you could provide regarding current distribution of protected species would also be appreciated. Additionally, any past Biological Opinions prepared by the USFWS for these species would be very helpful.

We intend to provide your agency with a copy of the Draft PEA once it is completed. Please inform us if additional copies are needed and/or if someone else within your agency other than you should receive the Draft PEA.

Your prompt attention to this request would be greatly appreciated. If you have any questions, or require additional information, please feel free to contact Mr. Charles McGregor at (817) 978-6382.

Sincerely,

  
William Fickel, Jr.  
Planning, Environmental and  
Regulatory Division

Copy Furnished:

Mr. Mike Schulze  
Gulf South Research Corporation  
P.O. Box 83564  
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-3564





REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P.O. BOX 17300, 819 TAYLOR STREET  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

November 26, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT:** Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS

The Honorable Benito F. Valencia, Chairman  
Pascua Yaqui Tribe  
7474 S. Camino de Oeste  
Tucson, AZ 85746

Dear Chairman Valencia:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

The proposed action consists of the expanded use of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) systems. At the present time the proposed action includes the installation of up to 459 additional RVS systems in the Western Region over the next 10 years. This number is a planning level analysis. The actual number required may vary given specific circumstances regarding enforcement strategies.

The PEA describes the impacts of the proposed action; however, site-specific surveys and evaluations and tiered National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents will be completed once locations for RVS system installation are identified. The results of the site-specific surveys, evaluations, and tiered NEPA documents will discuss impacted resources and other issues in greater detail than this PEA. This PEA will describe the cumulative effects of the proposed action in conjunction with other on-going and proposed projects.

A copy of the Draft PEA is enclosed on a CD in photographic document format (pdf). If you require a hard copy please advise us immediately.

We look forward to hearing from you concerning this proposed project and thank you for your assistance in this matter. Should you require further information, please contact Ms. Patience Patterson at the Fort Worth District at (817) 886-1723.

Sincerely,

*Robert P. Manning LTC, EN*

*fw*  
Gordon M. Wells  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
District Engineer

Enclosure



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P.O. BOX 17300, 819 TAYLOR STREET  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

November 26, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Ivan Makil, President  
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Council  
10005 E. Osborn  
Scottsdale, AZ 85256

Dear President Makil:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

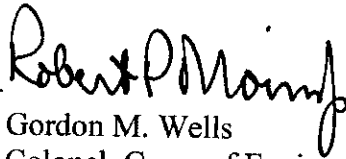
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Sincerely,

For  LTC, EN  
Gordon M. Wells  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
District Engineer

Enclosure



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P.O. BOX 17300, 819 TAYLOR STREET  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

November 26, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Raymond Stanley, Jr., Chairman  
San Carlos Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 0  
San Carlos, AZ 85550

Dear Chairman Stanley:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

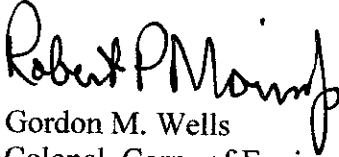
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Sincerely,

PS  LTJ, EN  
Gordon M. Wells  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
District Engineer

Enclosure



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS**  
**P.O. BOX 17300, 819 TAYLOR STREET**  
**FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300**

November 26, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Edward Manuel, Chairman  
ATTN: Mr. Peter Steere, Cultural Resources Manager  
Tohono O'odham Nation  
P.O. Box 837  
Sells, AZ 85634

Dear Chairman Manuel:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.


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Sincerely,

for  LTJEN  
Gordon M. Wells  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
District Engineer

Enclosure





REPLY TO  
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P.O. BOX 17300, 819 TAYLOR STREET  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

November 26, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Dallas Massey, Sr., Chairman  
White Mountain Apache Tribal Council  
202 East Walnut Street  
Whiteriver, AZ 85941

Dear Chairman Massey:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

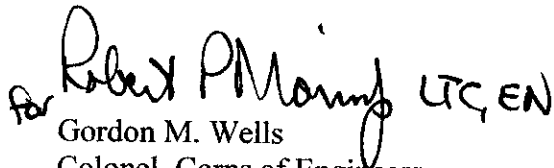
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Sincerely,

for  LTC, EN  
Gordon M. Wells  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
District Engineer

Enclosure



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P.O. BOX 17300, 819 TAYLOR STREET  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

November 26, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Ernest Stensgar, Chairman  
Coeur d'Alene Tribe  
Plummer, Idaho 83851-9704

Dear Chairman Stensgar:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

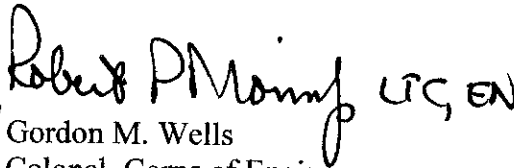
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Sincerely,

*RW*  *LTC, EN*  
Gordon M. Wells  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
District Engineer

Enclosure



REPLY TO  
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P.O. BOX 17300, 819 TAYLOR STREET  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

November 26, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS

The Honorable Joseph A. Pakootas, Chair  
Colville Confederated Tribes  
PO Box 150  
Nespelem WA 99155

Dear Chairman Pakootas:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

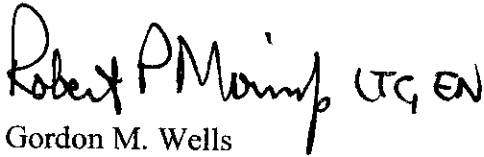
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Sincerely,

For  UTG EN  
Gordon M. Wells  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
District Engineer

Enclosure



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P.O. BOX 17300, 819 TAYLOR STREET  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

November 26, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT:** Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS

The Honorable Mary Leitka, Chair  
Hoh Tribe  
2464 Lower Hoh Road  
Forks WA 98331

Dear Chairwoman Leitka:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

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Sincerely,

*for* Robert P. Murray LTC, EN  
Gordon M. Wells  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
District Engineer

Enclosure





REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P.O. BOX 17300, 819 TAYLOR STREET  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

November 26, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable W. Ron Allen, Chair  
Jamestown S'Klallam Indian Tribe  
1033 Old Blyn Highway  
Sequim WA 98382

Dear Chairman Allen:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

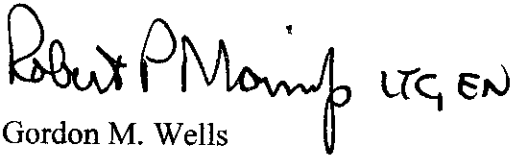
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Sincerely,

For  LTJ, EN

Gordon M. Wells  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
District Engineer

Enclosure



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November 26, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Glen Nenema, Chair  
Kalispel Tribe  
PO Box 39  
Usk WA 99180

Dear Chairman Nenema:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

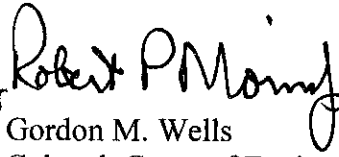
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Sincerely,

for  LTC, EN  
Gordon M. Wells  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
District Engineer

Enclosure



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P.O. BOX 17300, 819 TAYLOR STREET  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

November 26, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT:** Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS

The Honorable Dennis Sullivan, Chair  
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe  
2851 Lower Elwha Road  
Port Angeles WA 98363

Dear Chairman Sullivan:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Darrel Hillaire, Chair  
Lummi Nation  
2616 Kwina Road  
Bellingham WA 98226-9298

Dear Chairman Hillaire:

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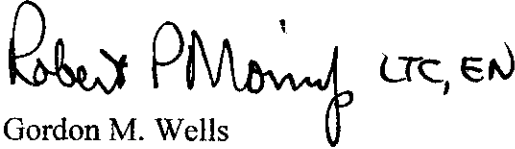
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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Nathan Tyler, Chair  
Makah Tribe  
PO Box 115  
Neah Bay WA 98357

Dear Chairman Tyler:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

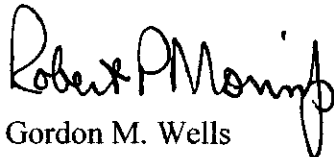
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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT:** Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS

The Honorable John Daniels, Jr., Chair  
Muckleshoot Tribe  
39015 172nd Avenue SE  
Auburn WA 98002

Dear Chairman Daniels:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable John Simmons, Chair  
Nisqually Indian Tribe  
4820 She-Nah-Num Drive SE  
Olympia WA 98513

Dear Chairman Simmons:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Art George, Chair  
Nooksack Indian Tribe  
PO Box 157  
Deming WA 98244

Dear Chairman George:

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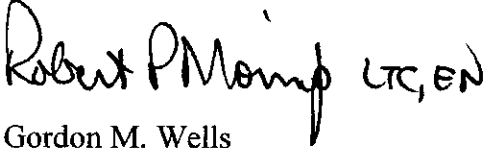
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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

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The Honorable Ronald Charles, Chair  
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe  
31912 Little Boston Road NE  
Kingston, WA 98346

Dear Chairman Charles:

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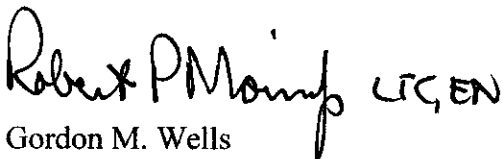
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November 26, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT:** Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS

The Honorable Herman Dillion Sr., Chair  
Puyallup Tribe  
2002 East 28th Street  
Tacoma WA 98404

Dear Chairman Dillon:

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The Honorable Russell Woodruff, Sr., Chair  
Quileute Tribe  
PO Box 279  
La Push WA 98350

Dear Chairman Woodruff:

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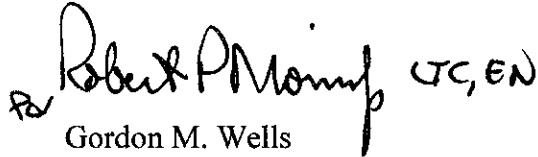
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Sincerely,

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Gordon M. Wells  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
District Engineer

Enclosure



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The Honorable Pearl Capoeman-Baller, Chair  
Quinault Nation  
PO Box 189  
Taholah WA 98587

Dear Chairwoman Capoeman-Baller:

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The Honorable Kenneth Hansen, Chair  
Samish Nation  
PO Box 217  
Anacortes WA 98221

Dear Chairman Hansen:

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The Honorable Jason L. Joseph, Chair  
Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe  
5318 Chief Brown Lane  
Darrington WA 98241

Dear Chairman Joseph:

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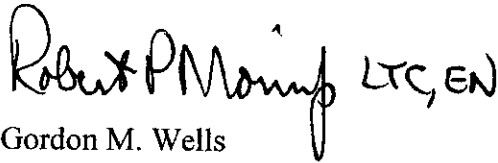
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ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P.O. BOX 17300, 819 TAYLOR STREET  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

November 26, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT:** Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS

The Honorable Gordon James, Chair  
Skokomish Tribe  
N. 80 Tribal Center Road  
Shelton WA 98584

Dear Chairman James:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

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Sincerely,

*AS* *Robert P. Moring* LTC, EN

Gordon M. Wells  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
District Engineer

Enclosure



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

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The Honorable Joseph Mullen, Chair  
Snoqualmie Tribe of Indians  
PO Box 670  
Fall City, WA 98024

Dear Chairman Mullen:

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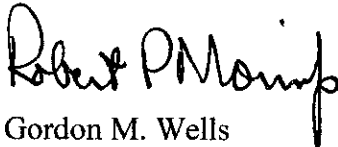
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The Honorable Alfred Peone, Chair  
Spokane Tribe  
PO Box 100  
Wellpinit, WA 99040

Dear Chairman Peone:

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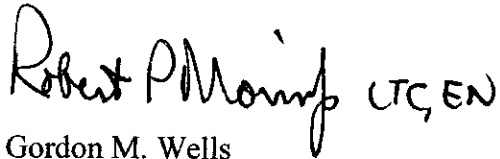
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**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable David Lopeman, Chair  
Squaxin Island Tribe  
SE 70 Squaxin Lane  
Shelton WA 98584

Dear Chairman Lopeman:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

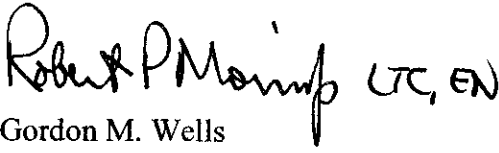
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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Edward L. Goodridge, Sr., Chair  
Stillaguamish Tribe  
3439 Stoluckquamish Lane  
Arlington WA 98223

Dear Chairman Goodridge:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

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The Honorable Bennie J. Armstrong, Chair  
Suquamish Tribe  
PO Box 498  
Suquamish, WA 98392

Dear Chairman Armstrong:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

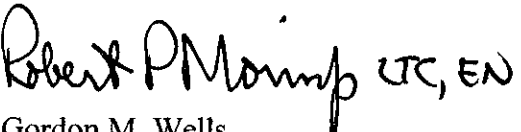
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The Honorable Brian Cladoosby, Chair  
Swinomish Tribe  
PO Box 817  
LaConner WA 98257

Dear Chairman Cladoosby:

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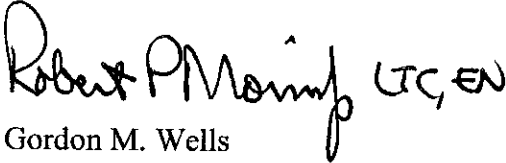
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The Honorable Stanley G. Jones, Sr., Chair  
Tulalip Tribes  
6700 Totem Beach Road  
Marysville WA 98270-9694

Dear Chairman Jones:

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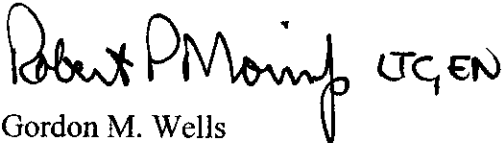
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The Honorable Marilyn Scott, Chair  
Upper Skagit Tribe  
25944 Community Plaza  
Sedro Woolley WA 98284

Dear Chairwoman Scott:

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Dr. Allyson Brooks  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Office of Archeology & Historic Preservation  
1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106  
Olympia, WA 98501

Dear Dr. Brooks:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with you regarding cultural resources issues. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

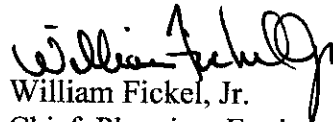
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William Fickel, Jr.  
Chief, Planning, Environmental  
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Mr. Mark F. Baumler, SHPO  
State Historic Preservation Office  
1410 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Helena, Montana 59620-1202

Dear Mr. Baumler:

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Mr. James W. Garrison, SHPO  
ATTN: Ms. Joanne Medley  
1300 west Washington  
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Mr. Garrison:

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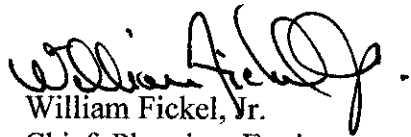
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Dr. Knox Mellon  
California State Historic Preservation Officer  
Office of Historic Preservation  
1416 9<sup>TH</sup> Street, Room 1442-7  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Dr. Mellon:

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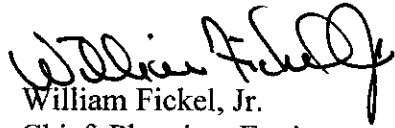
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William Fickel, Jr.", with a stylized flourish at the end.

William Fickel, Jr.  
Chief, Planning, Environmental  
and Regulatory Division

Enclosure



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
P.O. BOX 17300, 819 TAYLOR STREET  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

November 25, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT:** Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS

Mr. Steve Guerber  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
Idaho State Historical Society  
1109 Main Street, Suite 250  
Boise, Idaho 83702-5642

Dear Mr. Guerber:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with you regarding cultural resources issues. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

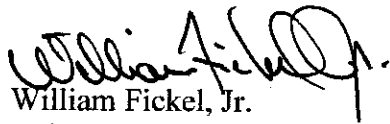
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**FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS**  
**P.O. BOX 17300, 819 TAYLOR STREET**  
**FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300**

November 26, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Ralph Goff, Chairman  
Campo Band of Mission Indians  
36190 Church Road, Suite 1  
Campo, CA 91906

Dear Chairman Goff:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

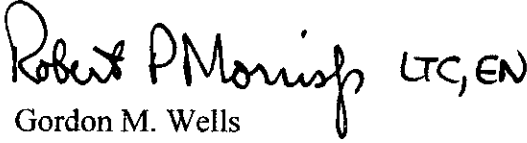
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Sincerely,

for  LTC, EN  
Gordon M. Wells  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
District Engineer

Enclosure



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P.O. BOX 17300, 819 TAYLOR STREET  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

November 26, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT:** Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS

The Honorable Georgia Tucker -Kimble, Chairperson  
Sycuan Band of Mission Indians  
5459 Dehesa Road  
El Cajon, California 92021

Dear Chairperson Kimble:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

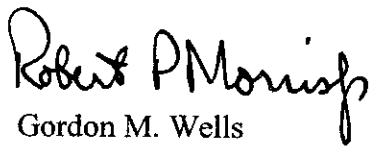
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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Donald Fred Matt, Chairman  
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes on the  
Flathead Reservation  
53253 Highway 93 North  
Pablo, Montana 59855

Dear Chairman Matt:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable William Talks About, Chairman  
Blackfeet Tribe  
Agency Square  
Browning, Montana 59417

Dear Chairman Talks About:

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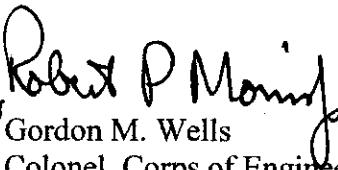
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Sincerely,

for  LTC, EN  
Gordon M. Wells  
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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Gary Aitken, Chairman  
Kootenai Tribe  
County Road 38A  
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805

Dear Chairman Aitken:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

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Sincerely,

*for Robert P. Manning LTC, EN*  
Gordon M. Wells  
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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS

The Honorable Clifford M. LaChappa, Chairman  
Barona Band of Mission Indians  
1095 Barona Road  
Lakeside, CA 92040

Dear Chairman LaChappa:

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

November 26, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS

Mr. Paul Cuero  
Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation  
3611190 Suite 5, Church Road  
Campo, California 91906

Dear Mr. Cuero:

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**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

Mr. Ron Christman  
Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee  
56 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, California 92001

Dear Mr. Christman:

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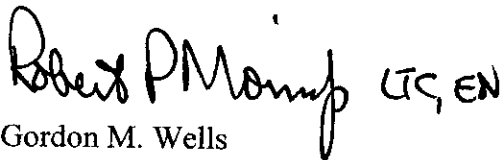
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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS

The Honorable Tony Pinto, Chairman  
Ewiiapaayp Band of Mission Indians  
4054 Willows Road  
Alpine, CA 91903

Dear Chairman Pinto:

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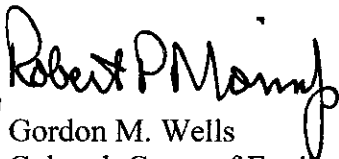
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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT:** Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS

The Honorable Rebecca Maxcy, Chairwoman  
Inaja Band of Mission Indians  
1040 East Valley parkway, Unit A  
Escondido, CA 92025

Dear Chairwoman Maxcy:

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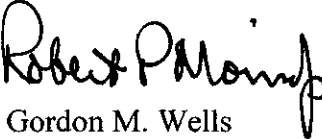
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**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Kenneth Meza, Sr., Chairman  
Jamul Indian Village  
14191 Hwy 94, Unit #16  
Jamul, CA 91935

Dear Chairman Meza:

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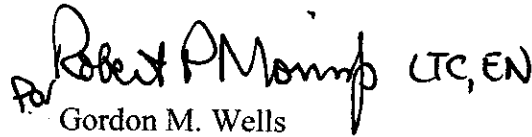
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Sincerely,

*for*  LTC, EN

Gordon M. Wells  
Colonel, Corps of Engineers  
District Engineer

Enclosure



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS**  
**P.O. BOX 17300, 819 TAYLOR STREET**  
**FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300**

November 26, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Jack Musick, Chairperson  
La Jolla Band of Mission Indians  
22000 Highway 76  
Pauma Valley, California 92061

Dear Chairperson Musick:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

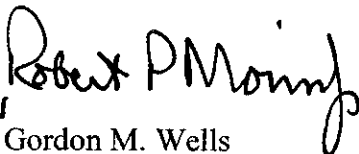
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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Gwendolyn Parada, Chairwoman  
La Posta Band of Mission Indians  
8 ½ Crestwood Road  
Boulevard, CA 91905

Dear Chairwoman Parada:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

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November 26, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Leroy Elliott, Chairman  
Manzanita Band of Mission Indians  
6 Old Mine Road  
Boulevard, CA 91905

Dear Chairman Elliott:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

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Sincerely,

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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Howard Maxcy, Chairman  
Mesa Grande Band of Missions Indians  
27000 Black Canyon Road  
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Dear Chairman Maxcy:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

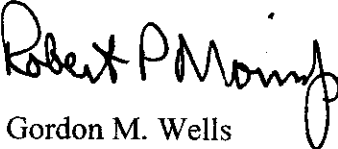
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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Allen E. Lawson, Spokesman  
San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Indians  
27458 No. Lake Wolford Rd. Level #3  
Valley Center, CA 92082

Dear Spokesman Lawson:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.


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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT:** Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS

The Honorable Ben Scerato, Chairman  
Santa Ysabel Band of Mission Indians  
Hwy 79 – Schoolhouse Canyon Road  
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Dear Chairman Scerato:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

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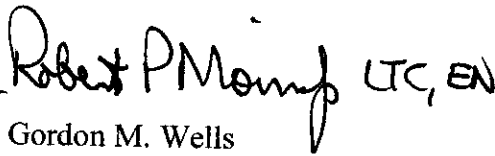
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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Steven F. TeSam, Chairman  
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians  
No. 1 Viejas Grade road  
Alpine, CA 91901

Dear Chairman TeSam:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Mike Jackson, Sr., President  
Quechan Tribe  
350 Picacho Rd.  
Winterhaven, CA 92283

Dear President Jackson:

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The Honorable Delia Carlyle, Chairperson  
Ak Chin Indian Community Council  
42507 W. Peters & Nall Road  
Maricopa, AZ 85239

Dear Chairperson Carlyle:

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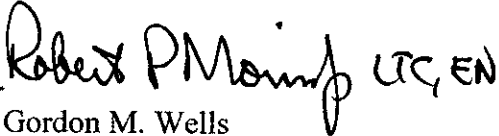
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Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Sherry Cordova, Chairperson  
Cocopah Indian Tribe  
County 15<sup>th</sup> and Avenue G  
Somerton, AZ 85350

Dear Chairperson Cordova:

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*For Robert P. Manning LTC, EN*  
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**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Donald R. Antone, Governor  
Gila River Indian Community Council  
P.O. Box 97  
Sacaton, AZ 85247

Dear Governor Antone:

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**SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS**

The Honorable Wayne Taylor, Jr., Chairman  
ATTN: Mr. Terry Mogart  
Hopi Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 123  
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

Dear Chairman Taylor:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with the appropriate federally recognized Native American tribes who historically used this region or continue to use the area. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

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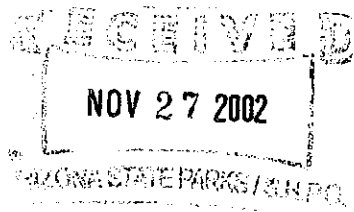
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SHPO- 2002 - 2626 (13608)



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November 25, 2002

Planning, Environmental and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the INS

Mr. James W. Garrison, SHPO  
ATTN: Ms. Joanne Medley  
1300 west Washington  
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Mr. Garrison:

The Fort Worth District is supervising the preparation of a Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) by the U.S. Border Patrol. In accordance with federal laws and regulations in conducting these investigations, we wish to consult with you regarding cultural resources issues. We welcome your comments on this undertaking and look forward to hearing from you.

The proposed action consists of the expanded use of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) systems. At the present time the proposed action includes the installation of up to 459 additional RVS systems in the Western Region over the next 10 years. This number is a planning level analysis. The actual number required may vary given specific circumstances regarding enforcement strategies.

The PEA describes the impacts of the proposed action; however, site-specific surveys and evaluations and tiered National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents will be completed once locations for RVS system installation are identified. The results of the site-specific surveys, evaluations, and tiered NEPA documents will discuss impacted resources and other issues in greater detail than this PEA. This PEA will describe the cumulative effects of the proposed action in conjunction with other on-going and proposed projects.

A copy of the Draft PEA is enclosed on a CD in photographic document format (pdf). If you require a hard copy please advise us immediately.

We look forward to hearing from you concerning this proposed project and thank you for your assistance in this matter. Should you require further information, please contact Ms. Patience Patterson at the Fort Worth District at (817) 886-1723.

Sincerely,



William Fickel, Jr.  
Chief, Planning, Environmental  
and Regulatory Division

Enclosure

*Thank you for the information. We look forward to consulting as the undertaking progresses. Recommend dealing with these similar repetitive installations in a programmatic way.*

*John Shelley  
Jr. SWP  
Dec. 19, 2002*



# MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

225 North Roberts ♦ P.O. Box 201201 ♦ Helena, MT 59620-1201  
♦ (406) 444-2694 ♦ FAX (406) 444-2696 ♦ www.montanahistoricalsociety.org ♦

December 18, 2002

WILLIAM FICKEL JR  
FORT WORTH DISTRICT COE  
P O BOX 17300  
819 TAYLOR STREET  
FORT WORTH TX 76102 0300

RE: Proposed Installation and Operation of Remote Video Surveillance in the Western Region of the INS

Dear William,

Thank you for the heads-up on this decade long upcoming series of undertakings. We look forward to working with you on the Section 106 aspects of these undertakings. When you get the results of the site-specific surveys, evaluations, and tiered NEPA documents we look forward to discussing the impacted resources if any are located. We will also discuss other issues in greater detail at that point, if any come up.

When the time draws near, please contact us and we will assist you in any procedural matters that we at the Montana SHPO think are important in the consultation process. If you have any questions about any points that I have made, you may call me at (406) 444-0388.

Sincerely,

Josef J Warhank  
Review & Compliance Officer

file: DOD/COE/2002

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE ♦ 1410 8<sup>th</sup> Ave ♦ P.O. Box 201202 ♦ Helena, MT 59620-1202  
♦ (406) 444-7715 ♦ FAX (406) 444-6575





STATE OF WASHINGTON  
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
**Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation**  
1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 • PO Box 48343 • Olympia, Washington 98504-8343 • (360) 586-3065  
Fax Number (360) 586-3067 • <http://www.oahp.wa.gov>

December 1, 2002

Mr. William Fickel, Jr.  
Planning, Environmental & Regulatory Division  
Fort Worth District, Corps of Engineers  
PO Box 17300  
819 Taylor Street  
Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300

Log No.: 112702-10-INS  
Re: DPEA for RVSS in the Western Region of INS

Dear Mr. Fickel;

Thank you for providing the Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (DPEA) for the proposed installation and operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems (RVSS) in the Western Region of the US Border Patrol and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. We have reviewed the materials forwarded to our office for this proposed project. We concur with your determination of the need for site specific cultural resource surveys for the proposed RVSS towers. Once specific locales have been selected we would appreciate receiving a map of each of the RVSS Tower's area of potential effect. We look forward to the results of your cultural resources review. We would appreciate receiving any correspondence or comments from concerned tribes or other parties that you receive as you consult under the requirements of 36CFR800.4(a)(4).

These comments are based on the information available at the time of this review and on behalf of the State Historic Preservation Officer in compliance with the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations 36CFR800.4. Should additional information become available, our assessment may be revised, including information regarding historic properties that have not yet been identified.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and a copy of these comments should be included in subsequent environmental documents.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Whitlam, Ph.D.  
State Archaeologist  
(360) 586-3080  
email: [robw@cted.wa.gov](mailto:robw@cted.wa.gov)

cc: Al Scott Johnnie



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION  
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER  
UNITED STATES SECTION

**DEC 20 2002**

Mr. Charles McGregor  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USCOE)  
Fort Worth District  
Environmental Resources Branch  
819 Taylor Street, Room 3A14  
Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300

Dear Mr. McGregor:

The United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) has reviewed the draft report titled, "Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment for the Installation and Operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service," provided by Gulf South Research Corporation in their letter dated November 20, 2002. The USIBWC would like to provide the USCOE with the following comments:


The USIBWC is concerned that there would be no International Boundary Monuments (monuments), cross-boundary drainage and transboundary pollution impacts. Placement of the proposed remote video surveillance (RVS) systems by Immigration and Naturalization Service/U.S. Border Patrol and any structural elements must be at least two feet away from the international boundary. Since exact locations of proposed RVS structures are not reported, please submit a complete plan and profile of proposed structures before construction for our review and approval. Provide a cross section map that shows the international boundary, boundary fence, any roads and the proposed work. Electrical lines crossing the access roads to the monuments and points of ingress and egress should be coordinated with the USIBWC. Provide a typical elevation sketch of the structures and electrical system illustrating the elevation of support lines or wires over road intersections. The line or wire height should not hinder monument operations and maintenance and transportation of equipment.

Access along the international boundary shall be left open or made accessible for periodic routine maintenance of the monuments. The line of sight between the monuments should be maintained free of obstruction. The location of the monuments in the proposed project areas of Arizona and California are listed in attachment 1.

The USIBWC will coordinate with the Mexican Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission on the proposed activity. Please provide this office with three copies of the final environmental assessment for our files. Please ensure that the project proponent coordinates with the appropriate USIBWC Field Office project managers on the proposed activity before work. A list of the locations of the offices in Arizona and California is in attachment 2.

We appreciate the opportunity to review the document. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at (915) 832-4740, or Mr. Steve Fox at (915) 832-4736.

Sincerely,

  
Sylvia A. Waggoner  
Division Engineer  
Environmental Management Division

2 Attachments:

1. Western Land Boundary Monuments, Coordinates and Distances
2. List of USIBWC Field Offices in Arizona and California

**WESTERN LAND BOUNDARY MONUMENTS  
COORDINATES AND DISTANCES**

TYPE:	M=Masonry	ELEVATION:	*=+/-1.00M
	I=Iron		**=+/-0.50M
	G=Granite		***=+/-2.00M
	MA=Marble		****=+/-0.10M
			*****=+/-0.20M
			*****=+/-0.30M
			*****=+/-5.00M

-----ARIZONA--COCHISE COUNTY-----									
MON #	Latitude	Longitude	Distance Meters	Miles	Kilometers Btw. Mon.	Elev. Meters	Type		
72	N 31 19 56	W 109 03 39	290156.38	180.31	***	1538.30	I		
					2.53				
73	N 31 19 58	W 109 05 17	292687.87	181.88		1266.80	M		
					3.80				
74	N 31 19 59	W 109 07 37	296480.61	184.24	***	1322.00	I		
75	N 31 19 59	W 109 11 16	302159.12	187.77		1211.10	I		
					4.04				
76	N 31 20 00	W 109 13 48	306193.08	190.28	*	1172.40	I		
					3.48				
77	N 31 20 01	W 109 15 54	309676.13	192.44		1132.60	M		
					1.96				
78	N 31 20 01.784	W 109 17 12.807	311642.95	193.66	****	1161.70	I		
					5.99				
79	N 31 20 02	W 109 20 48	317630.48	197.38	****	1243.10	I		
					4.68				
80	N 31 20 02	W 109 23 55	322308.79	200.29	**	1465.10	I		
					1.34				
81	N 31 20 02	W 109 24 45	323636.95	201.12		1479.40	I		
					1.80				
82	N 31 20 02	W 109 25 53	325433.15	202.24		1374.20	M		
					1.87				
83	N 31 20 02	W 109 27 06	327303.49	203.40		1363.70	I		
					6.07				
84	N 31 20 02	W 109 30 55	333363.91	207.17		1252.80	I		
					2.04				
84A	N 31 20 01.992	W 109 32 12.439	335403.91	208.44			I		
					1.93				
85	N 31 20 02	W 109 33 25	337341.51	209.64		1203.80	I		
					1.59				
85A	N 31 20 02	W 109 34 26	338931.51	210.63			I		
					2.85				
86	N 31 20 02	W 109 36 06	341785.61	212.40	****	1204.20	I		

-----ARIZONA--COCHISE COUNTY-----

MON #	Latitude	Longitude	Distance Meters	Miles	Kilometers Btw. Mon.	Elev. Meters	Type
					6.32		
87	N 31 20 02	W 109 40 12	348111.12	216.33		1248.60	I
					6.68		
88	N 31 20 02	W 109 44 24	354796.30	220.48		****1315.80	I
					3.46		
89	N 31 20 02	W 109 46 36	358259.36	222.63		*****1354.10	I
					3.99		
90	N 31 20 02	W 109 49 08	362249.94	225.11		*****1390.30	I
					5.15		
91	N 31 20 02.168	W 109 52 20.727	367398.41	228.31		1476.10	I
					5.70		
92	N 31 20 01.98	W 109 56 01.00	373091.76	231.85		*****1399.10	I
					0.97		
92A	N 31 20 02	W 109 56 33	374061.76	232.45			I
					0.51		
92B	N 31 20 02	W 109 56 55	374576.96	232.77			I
92C	N 31 20 02	W 109 57 52	376071.36	233.70			I
					1.48		
93	N 31 20 02	W 109 58 44	37554.61	234.62		****1402.70	I
					3.32		
94	N 31 20 02	W 110 00 51	380863.48	236.68		****1399.70	I
					3.48		
95	N 31 20 02	W 110 03 01	384338.55	238.84		1375.90	I
					3.07		
96	N 31 20 02	W 110 04 57	387412.16	240.75		1354.20	I
					3.62		
97	N 31 20 02	W 110 07 14	391036.10	243.00		1327.10	I
					3.35		
98	N 31 20 02.471	W 110 09 21.101	394381.22	245.08		1316.10	M
					4.99		
99	N 31 20 02	W 110 12 30	399373.94	248.18		*****1426.60	I
					4.86		
100	N 31 20 01	W 110 15 34	404231.94	251.20		*1839.90	I
					0.43		
101	N 31 20 01	W 110 15 50	404674.36	251.47		*****1848.60	I
					1.72		
102	N 31 20 00	W 110 16 56	406403.73	252.54		*1800.40	I
					5.12		
103	N 31 20 00	W 110 20 09	411518.36	255.72		**1611.00	I
					2.35		
104	N 31 20 00	W 110 21 38	413870.93	257.18		*1618.50	I
					2.78		
105	N 31 19 59	W 110 23 24	416659.97	258.91		*1596.20	I

-----ARIZONA--COCHISE COUNTY-----

MON #	Latitude	Longitude	Distance Meters	Miles	Kilometers Btw. Mon.	Elev. Meters	Type
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106	N 31 19 58	W 110 27 29	423141.42	262.94	6.49	1583.30	M
					2.93		

-----ARIZONA--SANTA CRUZ COUNTY-----

MON #	Latitude	Longitude	Distance Meters	Miles	Kilometers Btw. Mon.	Elev. Meters	Type
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107	N 31 19 58	W 110 29 19	426069.44	264.76	1.53	1549.40	I
108	N 31 19 58	W 110 30 18	427596.77	265.71	3.56	1489.70	M
109	N 31 19 58	W 110 32 32	431153.77	267.92	3.33	1485.60	I
110	N 31 19 58	W 110 34 37	434481.82	269.99	2.03	*1453.10	I
111	N 31 19 58	W 110 35 54	436501.73	271.25	2.67	1409.80	M
112	N 31 19 58	W 110 37 35	439180.85	272.91	6.12	1451.00	I
113	N 31 19 59	W 110 41 26	445294.44	276.71	2.00	1659.30	I
114	N 31 20 00	W 110 42 41	447286.69	277.95	3.04	*1750.50	I
115	N 31 19 59.879	W 110 44 36.278	450332.30	279.84	3.86	***1672.30	I
116	N 31 20 00	W 110 47 11	454194.74	282.24	4.14	**1292.90	I
117	N 31 20 00.876	W 110 49 39.061	458338.19	284.81	1.61	**1192.40	I
117A	N 31 20 01	W 110 50 41	459941.39	285.81	0.26		
118	N 31 20 00	W 110 50 49	460202.88	285.97	0.50	1132.90	M
118A	N 31 20 00	W 110 51 07	460705.38	286.28	4.63		I
119	N 31 19 58.986	W 110 54 03.984	465345.34	289.16	2.46	*1248.30	I
120	N 31 19 57.988	W 110 55 37.366	467814.74	290.69	1.08	*1272.10	I
121	N 31 19 57.563	W 110 56 17.976	468888.64	291.36	0.26	*1217.80	I
122	N 31 19 58	W 110 56 28	469145.34	291.52	0.53	1173.90	I
122A	N 31 19 58	W 110 56 48	469671.28	291.85			I

-----ARIZONA--SANTA CRUZ COUNTY-----

MON #	Latitude	Longitude	Distance Meters	Miles	Kilometers Btw. Mon.	Elev. Meters	Type
					0.47		
122B	N 31 19 57	W 110 57 07	470140.76	292.14			I
					0.60		
122C	N 31 19 57	W 110 57 28	470737.53	292.51			I
					0.32		
123	N 31 19 57	W 110 57 40	471065.53	292.71		**1248.70	I
					1.34		
123A	N 31 19 56	W 110 57 54	472405.76	293.54			I
					0.55		
123B	N 31 19 56	W 110 58 51	472958.39	293.88			I
					1.17		
124	N 31 19 56	W 110 59 36	474129.32	294.61		1330.60	I
					3.07		
125	N 31 19 56	W 111 01 05	477195.77	296.52		**1381.30	I
					4.41		
126	N 31 19 56.079	W 111 04 18.831	481599.68	299.26		**1622.60	I
					0.23		
127	M 31 19 56.070	W 111 04 27.600	481828.92	299.40		1592.05	M
					0.39		
128	N 31 20 00.591	w 111 04 41.569	482223.69	299.64			I
					5.63		
129	N 31 21 05.135	W 111 08 01.099	487861.69	303.14			M
					3.67		
130	N 31 21 46.918	W 111 10 10.797	491524.19	305.42			I
					5.70		
131	N 31 22 52	W 111 13 32	497216.40	308.96			I
					5.34		
132	N 31 23 52.493	W 111 16 41.516	502564.54	312.28			I
					2.53		
133	N 31 24 22	W 111 19 11	505095.88	313.85			I
					3.04		
134	N 31 24 59	W 111 20 00	508145.43	315.74			I
					6.18		

-----ARIZONA--PIMA COUNTY-----

MON #	Latitude	Longitude	Distance Meters	Miles	Kilometers Btw. Mon.	Elev. Meters	Type
135	N 31 26 07	W 111 23 37	514324.43	319.58			I
					2.53		
136	N 31 26 34.568	W 111 25 07.707	516856.30	321.15			M
					4.23		
137	N 31 27 45	W 111 27 37	521094.96	323.78			M
					4.57		
138	N 31 28 14.267	W 111 30 20.174	525662.32	326.62			I

-----ARIZONA--PIMA COUNTY-----

MON #	Latitude	Longitude	Distance Meters	Miles	Kilometers Btw. Mon.	Elev. Meters	Type
139	N 31 28 54.880	W 111 32 27.660	529253.03	328.85	3.59		I
140	N 31 29 46.447	W 111 35 09.910	533821.22	331.69	4.57		I
141	N 31 30 09	W 111 36 23	535849.94	332.95	2.03		M
142	N 31 31 11	W 111 39 38	541371.44	336.38	5.52		I
142A	N 31 32 13.401	W 111 42 53.111	546842.34	339.78	5.47		I
144	N 31 33 06.223	W 111 45 40.013	551536.37	342.70	4.70		I
145	N 31 34 08.315	W 111 48 56.527	557061.30	346.13	5.52		I
146	N 31 35 21	W 111 52 44	563431.37	350.09	6.37		M
147	N 31 36 41.380	W 111 57 01.925	570711.98	354.61	7.27		I
148	N 31 37 24.94	W 111 59 20.17	574600.26	357.03	3.89		I
149	N 31 38 17.075	W 112 02 06.150	579261.38	359.93	4.67		I
150	N 31 39 02.534	W 112 04 30.944	583326.34	362.46	4.07		M
151	N 31 39 42.746	W 112 06 39.553	586934.33	364.70	3.60		I
152	N 31 40 41	W 112 09 48	592171.64	367.95	5.23		I
153	N 41 31.734	W 112 12 28.736	596735.23	370.79	4.57		I
154	N 31 42 38	W 112 16 03	602718.73	374.51	5.99		I
155	N 31 43 37.017	W 112 19 11.726	608012.71	377.80	5.29		I
156	N 31 44 36.626	W 112 22 23.920	613395.23	381.14	5.38		I
157	N 31 45 28	W 112 25 10	618060.80	384.04	4.67		I
158	N 31 46 11.922	W 112 27 31.871	622013.68	386.50	3.96		I
159	N 31 46 55	W 112 29 49	625853.61	388.89	3.85		I
160	N 31 47 39.120	W 112 32 14.410	629919.23	391.42	4.07		M



-----ARIZONA--PIMA COUNTY-----

MON #	Latitude	Longitude	Distance Meters	Miles	Kilometers Btw. Mon.	Elev. Meters	Type
					2.00		
161	N 31 48 01	W 112 33 25	631908.25	392.66			I
162	N 31 48 59.440	W 112 36 35.000	637197.07	395.95	5.29		M
163	N 31 49 21	W 112 37 44	639165.03	397.17	1.96		I
164	N 31 50 18.164	W 112 40 51.293	644366.43	400.40	5.20		I
165	N 31 51 24.97	W 112 44 29.04	650450.52	404.18	6.08		I
166	N 31 51 57.076	W 112 46 14.155	653384.96	406.00	2.93		I
167	N 31 52 49	W 112 49 04	658137.61	408.95	4.75		I
168	N 31 53 16.199	W 112 50 33.113	660616.50	410.49	2.48		I
169	N 31 54 11.26	W 112 53 33.96	665667.60	413.63	5.05		I
170	N 31 54 59.87	W 112 56 13.86	670132.04	416.40	4.46		I
171	N 31 55 36.57	W 112 58 14.73	673499.99	418.49	3.36		I
172	N 31 56 25.1817	W 113 00 55.1103	677971.20	421.27	4.47		I
173	N 31 57 27.8826	W 113 04 22.2265	683748.86	424.86	5.78		I
174	N 31 58 03.3530	W 113 06 19.5819	687020.79	426.89	3.27		I
175	N 31 58 56.776	W 113 09 16.546	691949.06	429.95	4.92		M
176	N 31 59 45.2169	W 113 11 49.4126	696234.69	432.61	4.28		I
177	N 32 00 53.1030	W 113 15 23.9873	702245.67	436.35	6.02		I
					7.69		

-----ARIZONA--YUMA COUNTY-----

MON #	Latitude	Longitude	Distance Meters	Miles	Kilometers Btw. Mon.	Elev. Meters	Type
178	N 32 02 19.7990	W 113 19 58.5974	709937.68	441.13	4.70		I
179	N 32 03 12.6700	W 113 22 46.4000	714635.75	444.05	5.70		I
180	N 32 04 16.8133	W 113 26 10.3094	720336.79	447.59			I

-----ARIZONA--YUMA COUNTY-----

MON #	Latitude	Longitude	Distance Meters	Miles	Kilometers Btw. Mon.	Elev. Meters	Type
					7.71		
181	N 32 05 43.3850	W 113 30 46.1427	728048.20	452.38			I
					7.29		
182	N 32 07 05.2193	W 113 35 07.4689	735344.11	456.91			I
					7.91		
183	N 32 08 33.7040	W 113 39 50.6987	743246.68	461.82			I
					4.22		
184	N 32 09 20.7354	W 113 42 21.5467	747459.18	464.44			I
					4.49		
185	N 32 10 10.7390	W 113 45.02.1435	751955.34	467.23			I
					4.51		
186	N 32 11 01.0701	W 113 47 44.0538	756460.41	470.03			I
					4.01		
187	N 32 11 45.6596	W 113 50 07.6713	760465.81	472.52			I
					7.82		
188	N 32 13 12.7592	W 113 54 48.7479	768288.99	477.38			I
					6.28		
189	N 32 14 22.263	W 113 58 3.642	774560.75	481.28			I
					3.56		
190	N 32 15 01.606	W 114 00 41.027	778112.03	483.49			I
					3.25		
191	N 32 15 37.638	W 114 02 37.875	781366.73	485.51			I
					3.14		
192	N 32 16 12.392	W 114 04 30.743	784506.06	487.46			I
					5.38		
193	N 32 17 11.871	W 114 07 44.106	789884.51	490.80			I
					5.73		
194	N 32 18 15.089	W 114 11 09.969	795609.43	494.36			I
					3.12		
195	N 32 18 49.555	W 114 13 02.364	798735.14	496.30			I
					5.94		
196	N 32 19 54.955	W 114 16 35.972	804673.27	499.99			I
					7.23		
197	N 32 21 14.599	W 114 20 56.703	811907.77	504.48			I
					7.77		
198	N 32 32 39.945	W 114 25 36.810	819683.07	509.31			I
					7.60		
199	N 32 24 03.184	W 114 30 10.690	827278.50	514.03			I
					7.56		
200	N 32 25 25.756	W 114 34 43.073	834839.68	518.73			I
					6.41		
201	N 32 26 35.674	W 114 38 34.231	841242.65	522.71			I
					4.73		
202	N 32 27 27.248	W 114 41 25.033	845972.25	525.65			I

-----ARIZONA--YUMA COUNTY-----										
MON #	Latitude			Longitude			Distance		Kilometers	Elev. Type
							Meters	Miles	Btw. Mon.	Meters
									4.67	
203	N 32 28 18.043	W 114 44 13.506		850635.23	528.55					I
									4.18	
204	N 32 29 03.590	W 114 46 44.799		854821.76	531.15					M
									1.85	
204A	N 32 29 19.82	W 114 47 50.11		856517.08	532.20					I

-----ARIZONA--YUMA COUNTY-----										
Geographic Location							Distance		Kilometers	
Limitrophe of the Colorado River							Meters	Miles	Between Locations	
Colorado River at the Southerly International Boundary							858152.08	533.22		1.64
Gaging Station Colorado River at the Southerly International Boundary							858572.08	533.48		0.42
Twenty-one Mile Wasteway and Hunter's Hole							862072.08	535.66		3.51
Gadsden, Arizona							868192.08	539.46		6.12
Gaging Station Colorado River at Eleven Mile Wasteway							889102.08	552.45		20.91
Eleven Mile Wasteway							889272.08	552.56		0.18
Colorado River at Morelos Gaging Station							893372.08	555.10		4.09
Main Outlet Drain Extension No. 3							893762.08	555.35		0.40
Gaging Station Colorado River Immediately Below Morelos Dam							894402.08	555.74		0.63
Morelos Dam and Canal Heading							894532.08	555.82		0.13
Gaging Station Immediately above Morelos Dam							894732.08	555.95		0.21
Cooper Wasteway							895602.08	556.49		0.87

-----ARIZONA--YUMA COUNTY-----

Geographic Location	Distance		Kilometers
Limitrophe of the Colorado River	Meters	Miles	Between Locations
Gaging Station Colorado River at the Northerly International Boundary	896332.08	556.94	0.72
			0.37

-----CALIFORNIA--IMPERIAL COUNTY-----

MON #	Latitude	Longitude	Distance		Kilometers	Elev. Meters	Type
			Meters	Miles	Btw. Mon.		
206	N 32 43 06.495	W 114 43 19.346	896697.08	557.17			I
207	N 32 43 04.436	W 114 43 50.379	897507.75	557.67	0.80	47.59	M
208	N 32 42 55.920	W 114 45 58.895	900862.60	559.75	3.35	53.77	I
209	N 32 42 39.579	W 114 50 03.045	907243.05	563.71	6.37	54.99	I
210	N 32 42 39.588	W 114 50 03.035	914303.53	568.10	7.07	*****52.70	I
211	N 32 42 10.139	W 114 57 18.288	918615.65	570.78	4.31	45.23	I
212	N 32 41 59.058	W 115 00 00.794	922862.31	573.42	4.25	41.47	I
213	N 32 41 46.635	W 115 03 01.790	927592.28	576.36	4.73	39.10	I
214	N 32 41 30.264	W 115 06 58.483	933778.51	580.20	6.18	33.96	I
215	N 32 41 15.907	W 115 10 24.693	939168.54	583.55	5.39	28.38	I
216	N 32 40 58.205	W 115 14 36.996	945764.02	587.65	6.60	22.48	I
217	N 32 40 40.685	W 115 18 44.568	952236.53	591.67	6.47	15.77	I
218	N 32 40 26.578	W 115 22 04.207	957456.12	594.91	5.21	8.74	I
219	N 32 40 13.669	W 115 25 04.219	962163.22	597.83	4.70	5.99	I
220	N 32 39 58.717	W 115 28 31.546	967585.01	601.20	5.42	0.55	I
220A	N 32 39 53.411	W 115 29 43.787	969474.50	602.37	1.88		I
221	N 32 39 50.914	W 115 30 17.758	970363.03	602.92	0.89	-0.56	I
222	N 32 39 30.859	W 115 34 48.460	977444.11	607.32	7.08	-4.33	I
223	N 32 39 16.093	W 115 38 06.265	982618.91	610.54	5.18	-4.37	I

-----CALIFORNIA--IMPERIAL COUNTY-----

MON #	Latitude	Longitude	Distance Meters	Miles	Kilometers Btw. Mon.	Elev. Meters	Type
					6.55		
224	N 32 38 57.264	W 115 42 16.843	989175.04	614.61		83.54	I
					1.88		
225	N 32 38 51.847	W 115 43 28.6011	991052.67	615.78		114.63	I
					4.36		
226	N 32 38 39.235	W 115 46 15.072	995408.82	618.49		64.17	I
					4.28		
227	N 32 38 26.776	W 115 48 58.748	999692.13	621.15		100.09	I
					5.86		
228	N 32 38 09.617	W 115 52 42.814	1005556.41	624.79		136.47	I
					5.01		
229	N 32 37 54.888	W 115 55 54.100	1010563.41	627.90		528.58	I
					7.52		
230	N 32 37 32.611	W 116 00 41.274	1018081.53	632.57		674.43	I
					7.47		

-----CALIFORNIA--SAN DIEGO COUNTY-----

MON #	Latitude	Longitude	Distance Meters	Miles	Kilometers Btw. Mon.	Elev. Meters	Type
231	N 32 37 10.303	W 116 05 26.421	1025548.11	637.21		1371.07	I
					4.94		
232	N 32 36 55.451	W 116 08 34.956	1030485.63	640.28		1073.36	I
					4.56		
233	N 32 36 41.673	W 116 11 29.001	1035043.90	643.11		900.49	I
					4.10		
234	N 32 36 29.225	W 116 14 05.495	1039142.82	645.66		1063.05	I
					5.00		
235	N 32 36 13.965	W 116 17 16.434	1044144.48	648.77		1151.83	I
					3.63		
236	N 32 36 02.858	W 116 19 34.812	1047769.60	651.02		1121.13	I
					4.16		
237	N 32 35 50.057	W 116 22 13.607	1051929.88	653.60		1071.13	I
					2.86		
238	N 32 35 41.232	W 116 24 02.676	1054787.55	655.38		1090.70	I
					4.18		
239	N 32 35 28.272	W 116 26 42.251	1058968.76	657.98		961.21	I
					3.07		
240	N 32 35 18.716	W 116 28 39.446	1062039.72	659.89		922.34	I
					1.85		
241	N 32 35 12.936	W 116 29 50.153	1063892.59	661.04		922.86	I
					4.72		
242	N 32 34 58.168	W 116 32 50.216	1068611.36	663.97		785.97	I
					5.14		
243	N 32 34 41.969	W 116 36 06.619	1073758.73	667.17		635.33	I

-----CALIFORNIA--SAN DIEGO COUNTY-----													
MON #	Latitude			Longitude			Distance		Kilometers	Elev.	Type		
							Meters	Miles	Btw. Mon.	Meters			
244	N	32	34	36.779	W	116	37	09.306	1075401.72	668.19	1.64	571.20	I
244A	N	32	34	34.648	W	116	37	35.029	1076075.90	668.61	0.67		I
244B	N	32	34	31.198	W	116	38	16.650	1077166.78	669.29	1.09		I
245	N	32	34	25.208	W	116	39	28.712	1079055.84	670.46	1.89	579.51	I
246	N	32	34	15.592	W	116	41	24.278	1082084.95	672.34	3.03	1041.55	I
247	N	32	34	12.844	W	116	41	57.228	1082948.72	672.88	0.86	1057.46	I
248	N	32	34	01.140	W	116	44	17.190	1086617.77	675.16	3.67	328.28	
249	N	32	33	51.200	W	116	46	15.630	1089722.60	677.09	3.10	249.14	I
250	N	32	33	42.777	W	116	47	55.784	1092348.41	678.72	2.63	323.12	I
251	N	32	33	22.664	W	116	51	53.822	1098589.62	682.60	6.24	517.85	I
252	N	32	33	10.721	W	116	54	14.330	1102274.00	684.89	3.68	161.19	M
253	N	32	32	52.949	W	116	57	14.077	1107773.88	688.31	5.50	150.21	I
254	N	32	32	41.392	W	116	59	59.971	1111337.48	690.52	3.56	147.88	I
255	N	32	32	33.375	W	117	01	33.865	1113799.90	692.05	2.46	134.68	G
256	N	32	32	17.308	W	117	04	41.789	1118728.44	695.11	4.93	137.41	I
257	N	32	32	09.613	W	117	06	11.463	1121080.49	696.57	2.35	119.47	I
258	N	32	32	03.817	W	117	07	18.844	1122847.85	697.67	1.77	18.56	MA

## List of USIBWC Field Offices in Arizona and California

### Nogales Plant

(520) 281-1832

865 Rio Rico Industrial Park

Rio Rico AZ 85648

Cellular: (520) 604-6802

Fax: (520) 604-6802

Tencza, Stephen - Project Manager

Light, John - Plant Operator/Supervisor

Hansel, Glenn - Environmental Engineer

Lamb, Alison - Secretary (OA)

### Yuma

(520) 782-1598

P. O. Box 5737

Yuma AZ 85364

Cellular: (520) 920-1398 (AI)

Cellular: (520) 920-8974

Fax: (520) 782-1043

Goff, Alton - Project Manager

Vacant - Assistant Project Manager

Munoz, Anna - Secretary (OA)

### San Diego Office

(619) 662-7600

San Diego Construction

(619) 662-7600 ext 223

2225 Dairy Mart Road

San Ysidro CA 92173-2840

Cellular: (619) 508-7600

Cellular: (619) 988-9659

Cellular (Construction): (619) 203-8435

Fax: (619) 662-7607

McMicheaux, Dion - Project Manager

Romero, Rebecca - Secretary (OA)

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

P.O. BOX 942896  
SACRAMENTO, CA 94296-0001  
(916) 653-6624 Fax: (916) 653-9824  
calshpo@ohp.parks.ca.gov  
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



January 17, 2003

In reply refer to:  
COE020213A

William Fickel, Jr.  
Chief, Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District  
P.O. Box 17300, 819 Taylor Street  
Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300

Re: *Draft Report: Programmatic Environmental Assessment for the Installation and Operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, November, 2002.*

Dear Mr. Fickel:

Thank you for your letter of November 25, 2002, which continues the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (the Corps) consultation with me on behalf of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) regarding the undertaking referenced above. You are consulting with me in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800, regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. At the present time, the Corps is seeking my comments on the draft study referenced above.

The proposed action consists of the expanded use of Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) Systems. At the present time the proposed action includes the installation of up to 459 additional RVS systems in the INS' Western Region over the next 10 years. On behalf of the INS, the Corps is supervising the preparation of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the proposed regional undertaking. A draft version of this document on CD-ROM was included for my review in your submittal. Your letter explains that site-specific surveys and evaluations and tiered National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents will be completed once specific locations for RVS system installation are identified. Your letter also explains that these later-stage documents will discuss identification of and effects to historic properties in greater detail than the PEA, which is designed to describe the cumulative effects of the proposed action on a number of different elements of the environment, and includes cultural resources by default.

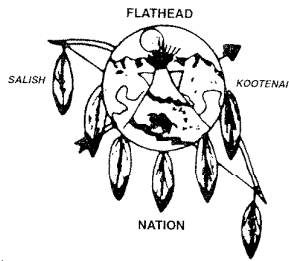
After reviewing the submitted study, I would note only that the cultural resources sections are quite general, and that, as stated in the submittal letter, additional documentation will be needed as undertaking locations are identified. This documentation should address the steps listed at 36 CFR Part 800.4 through 800.6, which include the identification of historic properties, assessment of effects to historic properties, and resolution of adverse effects to historic properties.

Thank you for continuing consultation with me for this undertaking. I look forward to future consultation with the Corps as described above. If you have any questions or comments in the meantime, please contact John Sharp, Staff Archaeologist, at (916) 653-2716 or at [jshar@ohp.parks.ca.gov](mailto:jshar@ohp.parks.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

  
Dr. Knox Mellon  
State Historic Preservation Officer

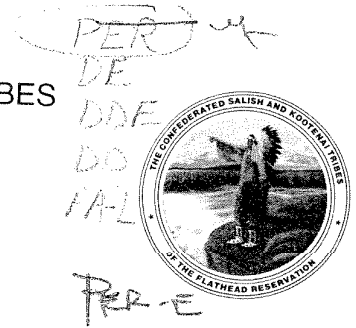




Joseph E. Dupuis - Executive Secretary  
Vern L. Clairmont - Executive Treasurer  
Leon Bourdon - Sergeant-at-Arms

THE CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES  
OF THE FLATHEAD NATION

P.O. Box 278  
Pablo, Montana 59855  
(406) 675-2700  
FAX (406) 275-2806  
E-mail: csktcouncil@ronan.net



**TRIBAL COUNCIL MEMBERS:**

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S. Kevin Howlett  
Mary Lefthand  
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Ron Trahan

**TRIBAL PRESERVATION OFFICE**

January 9, 2003

Colonel Gordon M. Wells  
Department Of The Army  
Fort Worth District, Corps of Engineers  
P. O. Box 17300, 819 Taylor Street  
Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300

Dear Colonel Wells

On behalf of the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes I would like to thank you for consulting with us on this huge undertaking.

We support the recommendations made in the Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (DPEA). We are ready to assist when the final PEA is completed. We cannot make any recommendations at this point; not knowing the site information makes it impossible to make knowledgeable decisions.

We are looking forward to working with you in the near future and if there is anything that we can help with please feel free to contact us at 406-675-2700 X1075.

Sincerely,

Clarinda Burke, Tribal Preservation Officer Assistant

# Affidavit of Publication

GULF SOUTH RESEARCH CORP

P O BOX 83564

BATON ROUGE, LA 70884-3564

ATTN: DONNA BANKSTON

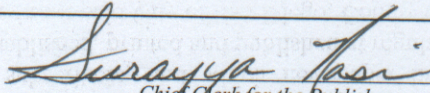
STATE OF CALIFORNIA } ss.  
County of San Diego }

The Undersigned, declares under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California: That....She is a resident of the County of San Diego. THAT....She is and at all times herein mentioned was a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-one years, and that .....She is not a party to, nor interested in the above entitled matter; that ....She is..... Chief Clerk for the publisher of .....

### The San Diego Union-Tribune

a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published daily in the City of San Diego, County of San Diego, and which newspaper is published for the dissemination of local news and intelligence of a general character, and which newspaper at all the times herein mentioned had and still has a bona fide subscription list of paying subscribers, and which newspaper has been established, printed and published at regular intervals in the said City of San Diego, County of San Diego, for a period exceeding one year next preceding the date of publication of the notice hereinafter referred to, and which newspaper is not devoted to nor published for the interests, entertainment or instruction of a particular class, profession, trade, calling, race, or denomination, or any number of same; that the notice of which the annexed is a printed copy, has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following date, to-wit:

November 27, 2002

  
Chief Clerk for the Publisher

## Affidavit of Publication of

Legal Classified Advertisement

Ad # 7965128

Ordered by: DONNA BANKSTON

**NOTICE OF  
AVAILABILITY  
DRAFT  
PROGRAMMATIC  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
ASSESSMENT FOR  
PROPOSED  
INSTALLATION  
AND OPERATION  
OF REMOTE VIDEO  
SURVEILLANCE  
SYSTEMS IN THE  
WESTERN REGION  
OF THE  
IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE**

The public is hereby notified of the availability of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). This Draft PEA documents an analysis of potential impact associated with a 10-year program to install RVS systems within the Western Region of INS. The Draft PEA will be available for review at the City of San Diego - Central Library, 820 E Street, San Diego, CA 92101; Calexico Library, 850 Encinas, Calexico, CA 92231. Send written comments by December 27th, 2002 to Mr. Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planner, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CESWF-EV-EE, 819 Taylor Street, Room 3A14, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300. Electronically transmitted comments will not be accepted. Mr. McGregor can be contacted for additional information at (817) 886-1708.

No. 6415  
NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY

DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF REMOTE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS IN THE WESTERN REGION OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The public is hereby notified of the availability of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS). This Draft PEA documents an analysis of potential impact associated with a 10-year program to install RVS systems within the Western Region of INS. The Draft PEA will be available for review at the Flathead County Library, 247 First Avenue E, Kalispell, MT 59901; Boundary County Public Library, 6370 Kootnai Street, Bonners Ferry, ID 83805. Send written comments by December 27th, 2002 to Mr. Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planner, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CESWF-EV-EE, 819 Taylor Street, Room 3A14, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300. Electronically transmitted comments will not be accepted. Mr. McGregor can be contacted for additional information at (817) 886-1708.

November 27, 2002

STATE OF MONTANA

FLATHEAD COUNTY

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

**CHRISTY DOTY** BEING DULY SWORN, DEPOSES AND SAYS: THAT SHE IS LEGAL CLERK OF THE **DAILY INTER LAKE**, A DAILY NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF KALISPELL, IN THE COUNTY OF FLATHEAD, STATE OF MONTANA, AND THAT **NO. 6415 LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT** WAS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED IN THE REGULAR AND ENTIRE ISSUE OF SAID PAPER, AND IN EACH AND EVERY COPY THEREOF ON THE DATES OF **NOV. 27, 2002**

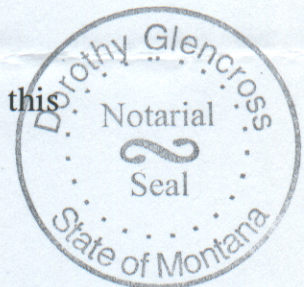
AND THE RATE CHARGED FOR THE ABOVE PRINTING DOES NOT EXCEED THE MINIMUM GOING RATE CHARGED TO ANY OTHER ADVERTISER FOR THE SAME PUBLICATION, SET IN THE SAME SIZE TYPE AND PUBLISHED FOR THE SAME NUMBER OF INSERTIONS.

*Christy Doty*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

**AD. NOV. 27, 2002**

*Dorothy Glencross*



Notary Public for the State of Montana  
Residing in Kalispell  
My Commission expires 9/11/05

# AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF ARIZONA }  
COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ } ss.

Bob Kimball being of first duly sworn, deposes and says: that he/she is Publisher of the NOGALES INTERNATIONAL, a newspaper published in the County of Santa Cruz, State of Arizona, and of general circulation in said County, State and elsewhere, and that the hereto attached legal notice

~~Notice Availability Draft~~  
~~Surviellience~~

was printed and published correctly in the regular and entire issue of said NOGALES INTERNATIONAL for 1 issues; that the first publication was made on the 26 day of Nov, 20 02, and the last publication thereof was made on the 26 day of Nov, 20 02.

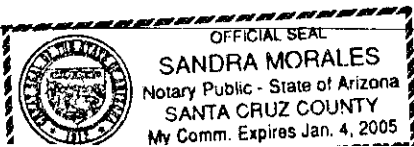
## NOGALES INTERNATIONAL

By Bob Kimball

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26 day of Nov, 2002.

Sandra Morales  
Notary Public

My commission expires:



## LEGAL NOTICE

### NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF REMOTE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS IN THE WESTERN REGION OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The public is hereby notified of the availability of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). This Draft PEA documents an analysis of potential impact associated with a 10-year program to install PVS systems within the Western Region of INS. The Draft PEA will be available for review at the Pima County Library, 350 Third Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85734; Tucson-Pima Library, 101 North Stone Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85726; Nogales City-Santa Cruz Library, 518 North Grand Avenue, Nogales, AZ 85621; Cochise College, Andrea Cracchiolo Library, 901 North Colombo, Sierra Vista, AZ 85635. Send written comments by December 27th, 2002 to Mr. Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planner, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CESWF-EV-EE, 819 Taylor Street, Room 3A14, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300. Electronically transmitted comments will not be accepted. Mr. McGregor can be contacted for additional information at (817) 898-1708.

Pub: 11/28/02  
Req: GSRCorp

Draft Environmental Impact Statement for U.S. Border Patrol Activities Within the Border Areas of the Tucson and Yuma Sectors, Arizona

20306045

AGENCY: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Headquarters, Facilities and Engineering Division Washington, DC

# AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

ACTION: Notice of Availability of the Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

STATE OF ARIZONA }  
COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ } ss.

SUMMARY: This Notice has been prepared to inform interested parties that the Immigration and Naturalization Service has released the Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (DPEIS) for the U.S. Border Patrol daily operations (i.e., ground and aerial patrols, maintenance of drag roads, lighting, remote video surveillance (RVS) systems, and check-point operations) within the Tucson and Yuma (Arizona portion) Sectors. The DPEIS also addresses the potential effects of known or reasonably foreseeable infrastructure construction projects (i.e., fences, bridges, stations, and lighting). Comments received during the public review period will be incorporated, as appropriate, into the final PEIS.

BOB KIMBALL being of first duly sworn, deposes and says: that he/she is PUBLISHER of the NOGALES INTERNATIONAL, a newspaper published in the County of Santa Cruz, State of Arizona, and of general circulation in said County, State and elsewhere, and that the hereto attached legal notice DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY

was printed and published correctly in the regular and entire issue of said NOGALES INTERNATIONAL for 1 issues; that the first publication was made on the 1 day of NOVEMBER, 2002, and the last publication thereof was made on the 1 day of NOVEMBER, 2002.

DATES: Written comments and suggestions must be received no later than 45 days after the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency posts the notice of availability in the Federal Register, which is expected to occur on 1 November 2002.

**NOGALES INTERNATIONAL**

By Bob Kimball  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1 day of NOVEMBER, 2002.  
Sandra Morales  
Notary Public

ADDRESSES: Copies of the DPEIS are available for review at the following libraries: Douglas Library, 560 E. 10th Street, Douglas, AZ; Nogales City-Santa Cruz Library, Nogales place, 518 North Grand Avenue, Nogales, AZ; Casa Grande Public Library, 405 East Sixth, Casa Grande, AZ; Yuma County Library, 350 Third Avenue, Yuma, AZ; Yuma County Library, Wellton Branch, 10425 William Street, Wellton, AZ; Pima Community College, West Campus Learning Resource Center, Tucson, AZ; University of Arizona Library, 1040 East Fourth Street, Tucson, AZ; Cochise College, Andrea Cracchiolo Library, 901 North Colombo, Sierra Vista, AZ; Tucson-Pima Library, 101 North Stone Avenue, Tucson, AZ; Copper Queen Library, 6 Main Street, Bisbee, AZ; Elsie S. Hogan, Community Library, 207 W. Maley, Wilcox, AZ; Tucson-Pima County Community Library, 33 Plaza, Ajo, AZ.

My commission expires SANDRA MORALES  
Notary Public - State of Arizona  
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY  
My Comm. Expires Jan. 4, 2005

Paper and/or electronic copies (CD-ROM) of the DPEIS can also be obtained by writing to Mr. Charles McGregor, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, Attn: CESWF-PER-EE, P.O. Box 17300, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300.

Send written comments on the DPEIS to Mr. Charles McGregor

80306045



**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY**  
**Draft Programmatic**  
**Environmental Assessment**  
**for Proposed Installation and**  
**Operation of Remote Video**  
**Surveillance Systems**  
**in the Western Region**  
**of the Immigration and**  
**Naturalization Service**

The public is hereby notified of the availability of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). This Draft PEA documents an analysis of potential impact associated with a 10-year program to install RVS systems within the Western Region of INS. The Draft PEA will be available for review at the Yuma County Library, 350 Third Avenue, Yuma, AZ 85364; Tucson Pima Library, 101 North Congress, Pima County, Tucson, AZ 85701; Nogales City-Santa Clara Library, 258 North Grand Avenue, Nogales, AZ 86321; Cochise College, Andrea Crocchiolo Library, 901 North Colombo, Sierra Vista, AZ 85635. Send written comments by December 27th, 2002 to Mr. Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planner, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CESWE-EV-EE, 3419 Taylor Street, Room 3419, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300. Electronically transmitted comments will not be accepted. Mr. McGregor can be contacted for additional information at (817) 886-1708.  
Publish November 27, 2002  
The Arizona Daily Star  
Tucson Citizen

STATE OF ARIZONA  
COUNTY OF PIMA

Janice Anderson, being first duly sworn,  
upon oath deposes and says:

That he/she is the agent of TUCSON NEWSPAPERS, publishers of  
THE ARIZONA DAILY STAR / TUCSON CITIZEN,  
newspapers of general circulation in the County of Pima, State of Arizona,  
published at Tucson, Arizona, and that the statement hereto attached is a true representation  
of the advertisement published in the said paper(s) 1 times on the  
following days:

Nov 27 2002 in class 918 T-Tucson Classifieds - Daily

Janice Anderson  
Agent

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of November, A.D. 2002



VALERIE S. GONZALES  
Notary Public - Arizona  
Pima County  
Expires 09/30/06

My Commission Expires \_\_\_\_\_

Notary Public Valerie S. Gonzales

# INVOICE

## The Newport Miner

P.O. Box 349 • Newport, Washington 99156  
(509) 447-2433 or (208) 437-4275

No. 6840 Date November 27, 2002

STATE OF WASHINGTON, Pend Oreille County

### Affidavit of Publication

The undersigned, on oath states that he is an authorized representative of The Newport Miner, a weekly newspaper, which newspaper is a legal newspaper of general circulation and it is now and has been for more than six months prior to the date of publication hereinafter referred to, published in the English language continuously as a weekly newspaper in Newport, Washington, and it is now and during all of said time was published in an office maintained at the aforesaid place of publication of this newspaper. The Newport Miner was on the 24th day of June, 1941 approved as a legal newspaper by the Superior Court of said Pend Oreille.

The notice in the exact form annexed, was published in regular issues of The Newport Miner, which was regularly distributed to its subscribers during the below stated period. The annexed notice, (Attached) was published

November 27, 2002

The fee charged for the foregoing publication

is: \$ 56.05

Late Charge	_____
New balance due	_____
Late charge	_____
New balance due	_____

E. K. Ball

Subscribed and sworn to before me on

November 27, 2002

E. K. Ball  
NOTARY PUBLIC

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, Residing in Newport

#### NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF REMOTE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS IN THE WESTERN REGION OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The public is hereby notified of the availability of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). This Draft PEA documents an analysis of potential impact associated with a 10-year program to install RVS systems within the Western Region of INS. The Draft PEA will be available for review at the Oroville Community Library, 1276 Main, Oroville, WA 98844; Northport Library Station, 311 Columbia Avenue, Northport, WA 99157; Republic Community Library, 794 South Clark Avenue, Republic, WA 99166; Metaline Community Library, 302 Park Street, Metaline Falls, WA 99153. Send written comments by December 27<sup>th</sup>, 2002 to Mr. Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planner, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CE&WV-EE, 2400 1st Street, Newport, WA 99156. Electronic comments will not be accepted. Mr. McGregor can be contacted for additional information at (817) 886-1708.

Published in The Newport Miner November 27, 2002.(41)

**AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION**

State of Washington  
County of Clallam

Sue Ellen Riesau, being first duly sworn in oath, deposes and says: that she is the Publisher of *The Sequim Gazette*, a weekly newspaper. That said newspaper is a legal newspaper, by order of the Superior Court in the county in which it is published and it is now and has been for more than six months prior to the date of publications hereinafter referred to, published in the English language continually as a weekly newspaper in Clallam County, Washington. That the annexed is a true copy of

**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

as it was published in regular issues (and not in supplement form) of said newspaper once a week for a period of 1 consecutive weeks, commencing on the 27 day of NOVEMBER, 2002, and ending on the 27 day of NOVEMBER, 2002, both dates inclusive, and that such newspaper was regularly distributed to its subscribers during all of said period. That the full amount of the fee charged for the foregoing publication is the sum of \$ 26.25, which amount has been paid in full.

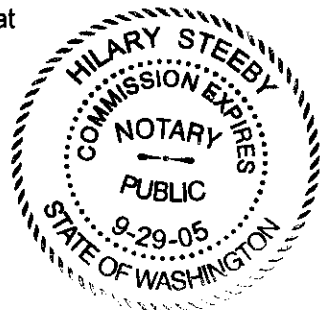
Sue Ellen Riesau

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 27 day of November, 2002.

Hilary Steeby

Notary in and for the State of Washington, residing at Sequim.

My commission expires September 29, 2005.



**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY  
OPERATION OF REMOTE VIDEO  
SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS IN THE  
WESTERN REGION OF THE  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE**

The public is hereby notified of the availability of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). This Draft PEA documents an analysis of potential impact associated with a 10-year program to install RVS systems within the Western Region of INS. The Draft PEA will be available for review at the Bremerton Library, 612 5th Street, Bremerton, WA 98310; Port Angeles Branch Library, 2210 South Peabody Street, Port Angeles, WA 98342; San Juan Island Library, 1019 Canal Street, Friday Harbor, WA 98254; Jefferson County Book Library, 320 Cedar Ave., Port Hadlock, WA 98126; and written comments by September 27, 2002 to Mr. Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planner, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CESWF-EV-EE, 810 Taylor Street, Room 3A14, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0001. For additional information, contact the



Port Orchard Independent  
P.O. Box 27, Port Orchard, WA 98366  
360-876-4414

## Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF WASHINGTON }  
COUNTY OF KITSAP } ss

Rich Peterson being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says: that (s)he is the publisher of the Port Orchard Independent, a twice-weekly newspaper. The said newspaper is a legal newspaper by order of the superior court in the county in which it is published and is now and has been for more than six months prior to the date of the first publication of the Notice hereinafter referred to, published in the English language continually as a twice weekly newspaper in Port Orchard, Kitsap County, Washington and is and always has been printed in whole or part in the Port Orchard Independent, and is of general circulation in said County, and is a legal newspaper, in accordance with the Chapter 99 of the Laws of 1921, as amended by Chapter 213, Laws of 1941, and approved as a legal newspaper by order of the Superior Court of Kitsap County, State of Washington, by order dated June 16, 1941, and that the annexed is a true copy of Notices, General - ENV.ASSESSMENT REMOTE VIDEO (P14455) as it was published once a week in the regular and entire issue of said paper and not as a supplement form thereof for a period of 1 issue(s), such publication commencing on 11/27/02 and ending on 11/27/02 and that said newspaper was regularly distributed to its subscribers during all of said period.

The amount of the fee for such publication is \$ 55.13 which has been paid in full.

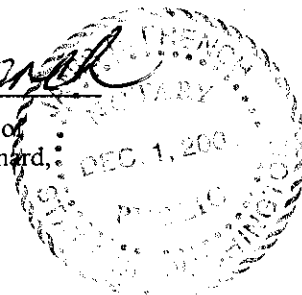
*Rich Peterson*

Subscribed and sworn before me on this  
27th day of November,  
2002.

*Janis E. French*

Notary Public in and for the State of  
Washington, residing in Port Orchard,  
Washington.

GULF SOUTH RESEARCH CORP.,



### NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED INSTALLA- TION AND OPERATION OF REMOTE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYS- TEMS IN THE WESTERN REGION OF THE IMMI- GRATION AND NATU- RALIZATION SERVICE

The public is hereby notified of the availability of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). This Draft PEA documents an analysis of potential impact associated with a 10-year program to install RVS systems within the Western Region of INS. The Draft PEA will be available for review at the Bremerton Library, 812 5th Street, Bremerton, WA 98310; Port Angeles Branch Library, 2210 South Peabody Street, Port Angeles, WA 98362; San Juan Island Library, 1010 Guard Street, Friday Harbor, WA 98250; Jefferson County Rural Library, 620 Cedar Ave, Port Hadlock, WA 98349. Send written comments by December 27th, 2002 to Mr. Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planner, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CESWF-EV-EE, 819 Taylor Street, Room 3014, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0800. Electronically transmitted comments will not be accepted. Mr. McGregor can be contacted for additional information at (817) 886-1708. Date of Publication: 11/27/02 (P14455)

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF WASHINGTON )  
County of Okanogan ) ss.

Gary DeVon

being duly sworn on oath deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of THE GAZETTE-TRIBUNE, a weekly newspaper. That said newspaper is a legal newspaper and is now and has been for more than six months prior to the date of the publications hereinafter referred to, published in the English language continually as a weekly newspaper in Oroville, Okanogan County, Washington and is now and during all of said time was printed in an office maintained at the aforesaid place of publication of said newspaper; and said newspaper has been approved as a legal newspaper by order of the Superior Court of the State of Washington in and for Okanogan County, dated August 9, 1941 and filed for record with the Clerk of said Court August 9, 1941, being Case No. 10425.

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY  
DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
ASSESSMENT FOR  
PROPOSED INSTALLATION  
AND OPERATION OF  
REMOTE VIDEO  
SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS  
IN THE WESTERN REGION  
OF THE IMMIGRATION  
AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE

The public is hereby notified of the availability of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). This Draft PEA documents an analysis of potential impact associated with a 10-year program to install RVS systems within the Western Region of INS. The Draft PEA will be available for review at the Oroville Community Library, 1276 Main, Oroville, WA 98844; Northport Library Station, 311 Columbia Avenue, Northport, WA 99157; Republic Community Library, 794 South Clark Avenue, Republic, WA 99166; Metaline Community Library, 302 Park Street, Metaline Falls, WA 99153. Send written comments by December 27th, 2002 to Mr. Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planner, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CESWF-EV-EE, 819 Taylor Street, Room 3A14, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300. Electronically transmitted comments will not be accepted. Mr. McGregor can be contacted for additional information at (817) 886-1708.

Published in the Okanogan Valley Gazette-Tribune on Nov. 28, 2002-100-1c.

That the annexed is a true copy of a

*Notice of Availability Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment for Proposed Installation and Operation of Remote Video Surveillance Systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*

as it was published in regular issues (and not in supplement form) of said newspaper once each week for a period of one week on the

28th of November, 2002

and that such newspaper was regularly distributed to its subscribers during all of such period. That the full amount of the fee charged for the foregoing publication is the sum of \$ 40.63 which amount has been paid in full, at the rate of \$6.50 per column inch for each insertion.

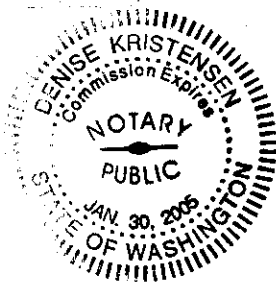
*Gary A. DeVon*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th

day of November 20 02

*Denise Kristensen*

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Oroville, Washington.



AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF ARIZONA )  
 )  
:SS.  
COUNTY OF COCHISE )

being first

KIMBERLY L. HICKS

duly sworn, deposes and says: That (he) (she) is the Agent to the Publisher of the

SIERRA VISTA HERALD and the BISBEE DAILY REVIEW newspapers printed and published six days a week in the County of Cochise, State of Arizona, and of general circulation in the cities of Sierra Vista and Bisbee, County of Cochise, State of Arizona and elsewhere, and the hereto attached

NOTICE <sup>OF</sup> ~~FB~~ AVAIL-  
ABILITY

**PUBLIC NOTICE**  
**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY**  
**DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL**  
**ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED**  
**INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF**  
**REMOTE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS**  
**IN THE WESTERN REGION OF THE**  
**IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION**  
**SERVICE**

The public is hereby notified of the availability of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). This Draft PEA documents an analysis of potential impact associated with a 10-year program to install RVS systems within the Western Region of INS. The Draft PEA will be available for review at the Yuma County Library, 360 Third Avenue, Yuma, AZ 85364; Tucson-Pima Library, 101 North Stone Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85726; Nogales City-Santa Cruz Library, 518 North Grand Avenue, Nogales, AZ 85621; Cochise College, Andrea Gracichio Library, 901 North Colorado, Sierra Vista, AZ 85835. Send written comments by December 27th, 2002 to Mr. Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planner, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CESWF-EV-EE, 819 Taylor Street, Room 3A14, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300. Electronically transmitted comments will not be accepted. Mr. McGregor can be contacted for additional information at (817) 886-1708.  
**PUBLISH: November 27, 2002**

was printed and published correctly in the regular and entire issue of said SIERRA VISTA HERALD and BISBEE DAILY REVIEW for 1 issues, that the first

was made on the 27th day of NOVEMBER 20 02

and the last publication thereof was made on the 27th day of

NOVEMBER 20 02 that said publication was made on each of the following dates, to wit:

11/27/02

Request of

GULF SOUTH RESEARCH CORP.

**Sierra Vista Herald**  
**Bisbee Daily Review**

By

Subscribed sworn to before me this

day of

27th

NOVEMBER

20

02



Notary Public in and for the County of Cochise, State of Arizona

My Commission Expires:

5/21/2004

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Idaho

ss

County of Boundary, Carol Arthur

\_\_\_\_\_ being first duly sworn on oath

deposes and says that he/she is ad manager

of the Bonners Ferry Herald, a newspaper printed and published at Bonners Ferry, Boundary County, Idaho;

that the said newspaper has been continuously and uninterruptedly published in said Boundary County during

a period of 12 months prior to the first publication of the hereto attached notice of publication in the case of:

4921 Notice

as it was published in the regular and entire issue of the said paper for a period of 1 consecutive weeks,

commencing on 27 day of Nov, 2002

and ending on the 27 day of Nov, 2002

and that said notice was published in said newspaper.

On the 27 day of Nov in the year of 2002, before me, a Notary Public, personally appeared

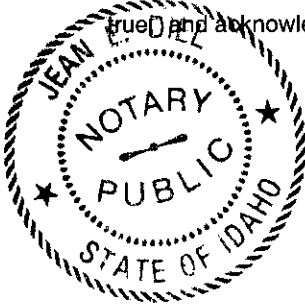
Carol A. Arthur,

known or identified to me to be the person whose name

Subscribed to the within instrument, and being by me

first duly sworn, declared that the statements therein are

true and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.



Jean E. Duell  
Notary Public for Idaho

Residing at Bonners Ferry

My Commission expires: 7/22/2008

**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY  
DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF REMOTE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS IN THE WESTERN REGION OF**

NA...  
The public review period of the available Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is the Draft PEA documents an analysis of potential impact associated with a 10-year program to install RVS systems within the Western Region of INS. The Draft PEA will be available for review at the Flathead County Library, 247 First Avenue E., Missoula, MT 59901; Boundary County Public Library, 6370 Kootenai Street, Bonners Ferry, ID 83805. Send written comments by December 27th, 2002 to Mr. Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planner, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, CESWF-EV-EE, 819 Taylor Street, Room 3A14, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300. Electronically transmitted comments will not be accepted. Mr. McGregor can be contacted for additional information at (817)886-1768. Legal BFH4921  
November 27, 2002



AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF WASHINGTON)

) ss.

COUNTY OF FERRY )

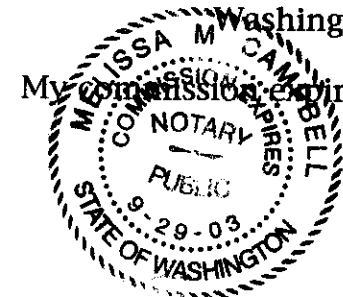
G.A. GRAHAM, being first duly sworn on oath disposes and says that she is the publisher of the REPUBLIC NEWS-MINER, a weekly newspaper. That said newspaper is a legal newspaper and is now and has been for more than six months since the date of the publication hereinafter referred to published in English language continually as a weekly newspaper in Ferry County, Washington. It is now and was during all of said time printed in an office maintained at the aforesaid place of publication of said newspaper. That the said Republic News-Miner was on the 10th day of July, 1941, approved as a legal newspaper by the Superior Court of said Ferry County. That the annexed is a true copy of PN INS as it was published in regular issues and not in supplement form, of said newspaper a period of one consecutive weeks. Commencing on the 28th day of November 2002, and ending on the 28th day of November 2002, both dates inclusive. That said newspaper was regularly distributed to its subscribers during all of said period. That the full amount of the fee charged for the foregoing is the sum of \$ 40.00, which amount has been paid in full.

G.A. GRAHAM, Publisher

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 2nd day of December 2002.

Melissa M Campbell

Notary in and for the State of Washington residing at Republic



My Commission Expires: 9/29/03

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF REMOTE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS IN THE WESTERN REGION OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The public is hereby notified of the availability of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). This Draft PEA documents an analysis of potential impact associated with a 10-year program to install RVS systems within the Western Region of INS. The Draft PEA will be available for review at the Oroville Community Library, 1276 Main, Oroville, WA 98644; Northport Library Station, 311 Columbia Avenue, Northport, WA 99157; Republic Community Library, 734 South Clark Avenue, Republic, WA 99166; Metlaton Community Library, 302 Park Street, Metlaton Falls, WA 99133. Send written comments by December 27, 2002 to Mr. Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planner, US Army Corps of Engineers, CESWF-EV-ER, 819 Taylor Street, Room 3A14, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-4300. Electronically submitted comments will not be accepted. Mr. McGregor can be contacted for additional information at 812-286-1700. GSEC-11/28/02/71

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION  
(2015.5 C.C.P.)**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

County of Imperial

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am the principal clerk\* of the printer of the

**IMPERIAL VALLEY PRESS**

a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published daily in the City of El Centro, County of Imperial and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Imperial, State of California, under the date of October 9, 1951, Case Number 26775; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy, has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

November 27

all in the year 2002.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

*Urbie Cheath*  
SIGNATURE

\* Printer, Foreman of the Printer, or Principal Clerk of the Printer

Date 11/27 2002  
at El Centro, California.

This space is for the County Clerk's Filing Stamp:

Proof of Publication of:

**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY**

**DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF REMOTE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS IN THE WESTERN REGION OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE**

The public is hereby notified of the availability of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). This Draft PEA documents an analysis of potential impact associated with a 10-year program to install RVS systems within the Western Region of INS. The Draft PEA will be available for review at the City of San Diego - Central Library, 820 E. Street, San Diego, CA 92101; Calexico Library, 850 Encinas, Calexico, CA 92231. Send written comments by December 27th, 2002 to Mr. Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planner, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CEGWF-EV-EE, 819 Taylor Street, Room 5A14, Fort Worth, Texas 76104-4000. Electronically transmitted comments will not be accepted. Mr. McGregor can be contacted for additional information at (817) 686-1788.

S284 N27

**Affidavit of Publication**  
STATE OF WASHINGTON)  
SS  
COUNTY OF JEFFERSON)

I, Angelia Paulin, Legal Publications Coordinator of the Port Townsend & Jefferson County Leader, a weekly newspaper which has been established, published in the English language and circulated continuously as a weekly newspaper in the town of Port Townsend in said County and State, and for general circulation in said county for more than six (6) months prior to the date of first publication of the Notice hereto attached and that the said Port Townsend & Jefferson County Leader was on the 27<sup>th</sup> day of June 1941 approved as a legal newspaper by the Superior Court of said Jefferson County and annexed is a true copy of the

**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY  
DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
ASSESSMENT FOR  
PROPOSED INSTALLATION  
AND OPERATION OF REMOTE  
VIDEO SURVEILLANCE  
SYSTEMS IN THE WESTERN  
REGION OF THE IMMIGRATION  
AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE**

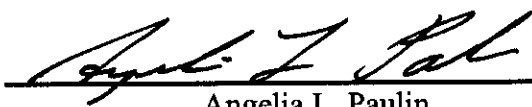
The public is hereby notified of the availability of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). This Draft PEA documents an analysis of potential impact associated with a 10-year program to install RVS systems within the Western Region of INS. The Draft PEA will be available for review at the Bremerton Library, 812 5th Street, Bremerton, WA 98310; Port Angeles Branch Library, 2210 South Peabody Street, Port Angeles, WA 98362; San Juan Island Library, 1010 Guard Street, Friday Harbor, WA 98250; Jefferson County Rural Library, 620 Cedar Ave, Port Hadlock, WA 98339. Send written comments by December 27th, 2002 to Mr. Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planner, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CESWF-EV-EE, 819 Taylor Street, Room 3A14, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300. Electronically transmitted comments will not be accepted. Mr. McGregor can be contacted for additional information at (817) 886-1708. 8419m 11/27

**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY  
DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
ASSESSMENT FOR  
PROPOSED INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF  
REMOTE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE  
SYSTEMS IN THE WESTERN REGION OF THE  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE**

The public is hereby notified of the availability of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

As it appeared in the regular and entire issue of said paper itself not in a supplement thereof for a period of one week, beginning on the 27th day of November, 2002, ending on the 27<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2002, and that said newspaper was regularly distributed to its subscribers during all of this period. That the full amount of \$58.50 has been paid in full, at the rate of \$9.50 (\$9.00 for legal notices received electronically, modem or disk) per column inch for each insertion.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of November 2002.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Angelia L. Paulin  
Notary Public in and for the State of Washington Residing at Port Hadlock



AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MONTANA  
County of Lincoln

I, Linda Edwards, solemnly swear that I am the clerk of *The Western News*, a semi-weekly newspaper of general circulation published twice each week at Libby in Lincoln County, State of Montana; that the attached hereto, and which is part of this affidavit, viz: **Notice Of Availability**, was published in said *The Western News* for **One** Publication(s), the first publication having been made on the **27th** Day of November, 2002. And the last on the **27th** Day of November, 2002; that said notice was published in the regular and entire issue of every number of the paper during the periods and times of publication, and that the notice was published in the newspaper proper and not in supplement.

Linda Edwards  
Subscribed and sworn to before me  
This 6th day of December, 2002

June B. Hillman  
Notary Public for the State of Montana  
Residing at Libby, Montana  
My commission Expires July 8, 2004

Seal

**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY  
DRAFT PROGRAM FOR THE REMEDIATION  
MENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE  
INSTALLATION AND  
REMOTE VIDEO RECORDING  
ITEMS IN THE**

**NATURAL GAS**

The public is hereby notified by the availability of a Draft Program for the Remediation of a Natural Gas Installation and Remote Video Recording Items in the Natural Gas System. The Draft Program is available for public review and comment. The Draft Program is available for public review and comment at the following location: **Flintlock County, Montana, 59701, 83405. Send written comments to: 27th, 2002. Environment. Commission. State.**

0300. Subsequent to the public review will not be accepted. Mr. McC... for additional information...

*The Western News*  
November 27, 2002



20306045

**AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION**

**STATE OF WASHINGTON,  
SS**

**COUNTY OF STEVENS**

The undersigned, on oath states that he is authorized representative of The Statesman-Examiner, a weekly newspaper, which newspaper is a legal newspaper of general circulation published in Colville, Washington; that said newspaper has been published regularly, at least one a week, in the English language, as a newspaper of general circulation, in the county of Stevens, State of Washington, for at least six months prior to its date of approval by order of the Superior Court of Stevens County as a legal newspaper, and at all times herein mentioned has been printed either in whole or in part in the office maintained at said place of business. The annexed is a printed copy, was published in the regular and entire issue of said newspaper for a period of one week(s) commencing on the 27 day of November ending on the 27 day of November 2002, and that said newspaper was regularly distributed to its subscribers during all of said period.

**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY  
DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
FOR PROPOSED INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF  
REMOTE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS IN THE WESTERN  
REGION OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
SERVICE**

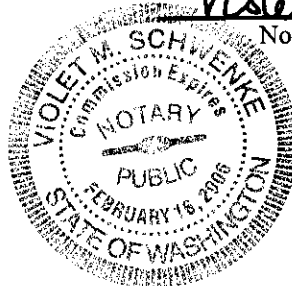
The public is hereby notified of the availability of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). This Draft PEA documents an analysis of potential impact associated with a 10-year program to install RVS systems within the Western Region of INS. The Draft PEA will be available for review at the Oroville Community Library, 1276 Main, Oroville, WA 98844; Northport Library Station, 311 Columbia Avenue, Northport, WA 99157; Republic Community Library, 794 South Clark Avenue, Republic, WA 99166; Metaline Community Library, 302 Park Street, Metaline Falls, WA 99153. Send written comments by December 27<sup>th</sup>, 2002 to Mr. Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planner, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CESWF-EV-EE, 819 Taylor Street, Room 3A14, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300. Electronically transmitted comments will not be accepted. Mr. McGregor can be contacted for additional information at (817) 886-1708. Published: November 27, 2002.

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Subscribed and sworn to me before this  
27 day of November, 2002

*[Handwritten Signature: Violet M. Schwenke]*

Notary Public in and for the  
State of Washington



## LEGAL PROOF

This is a proof of the legal advertisement you requested published this week. If any errors are noted, please notify us at once, otherwise it will be published as shown for the remaining publications. For your information, not as a request for payment, the gross charge for completed advertisement will be \$ 49.50 . The net charge, if paid by the 15th of the month following first publication date, will be \$ 37.12 . The affidavit of publication will be available the day publication is completed and will be mailed to you after payment is received. The Tribune. E6952  
 TRIBUNE P.O. BOX 499 SNOHOMISH WA 98291

### Legal Notice

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY  
 DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC  
 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
 FOR PROPOSED INSTALLATION  
 AND OPERATION OF REMOTE  
 VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS  
 IN THE WESTERN REGION OF THE  
 IMMIGRATION AND  
 NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The public is hereby notified of the availability of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization (INS). This Draft PEA documents an analysis of potential impact associated with a 10-year program to install RVS systems within the Western Region of INS. The Draft PEA will be available for review at the Bellingham Public Library, 210 Central Avenue, Bellingham, WA 98225; Pierce County Library System-Parkland/Spanaway Branch 1, 3718 Pacific Avenue South, Tacoma, WA 98444; Bellevue Regional Library, 1111 110th Avenue NE, Bellevue, WA 98004; Everett Public Library, 2702 Hoyt Avenue, Everett, WA 98201; Mount Vernon City Library, 315 Snoqualmie Street, Mount Vernon, WA 98273. Send written comments by December 27th, 2002 to Mr. Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planner, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CESWF-EV-EE, 819 Taylor Street, Room 3A14, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300. Electronically transmitted comments will not be accepted. Mr. McGregor can be contacted for additional information at (817) 886-1708.  
 Published November 27, 2002  
 E6952

Publisher's Affidavit of Publication.

STATE OF WASHINGTON  
County of San Juan

(INS) This Draft PEA documents an analysis of potential impact associated with a 10-year program to install RVS systems within the Western Region of INS. The Draft PEA will be available for review at the Bremerton Library, 612 5th Street, Bremerton, WA 98310; Port Angeles Branch Library, 2210 South Peabody Street, Port Angeles, WA 98362; San Juan Island Library, 1010 Guard Street, Friday Harbor, WA 98250; Jefferson County Rural Library, 620 Cedar Ave, Port Hadlock, WA 98339. Send written comments by December 27th, 2002 to Mr. Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planner, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CESWF-EV-EE, 819 Taylor Street, Room 3A14, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300. Electronically transmitted comments will not be accepted. Mr. McGregor can be contacted for additional information at (817) 886-1708.  
LEGAL NO. L-996  
Published: Islands' Sounder  
November 27, 2002

Elyse Van den Bosch being first duly sworn, says on oath that she is the publisher of THE ISLANDS' SOUNDER, a weekly newspaper approved as a legal newspaper by order of the Superior Court of the State of Washington for San Juan County; that said newspaper is now and has been published in the English language continuously as a weekly in Eastsound for six months prior to the first date of publication of the notice hereto attached; that said

Notice of Availability

is a true copy and was published by her in One successive copies of said paper on the following dates:

November 27<sup>th</sup>, 2002

and was printed in full in said newspaper and not in supplement thereof.

That the publication cost thereof the sum of \$ 44.70 and has been paid in full at the rate of \$ 7.45 per column inch for each insertion.

Elyse Van den Bosch  
Publisher

Subscribed and sworn before me this 4<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2002.



Kathy L. Taylor  
Notary Public in and for  
The State of Washington  
residing at Eastsound, WA

**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY**  
**DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF REMOTE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS IN THE WESTERN REGION OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE**  
The public is hereby notified of the availability of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

INVOICE #S

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

State of Washington, County of King

Patricia Cain being first duly sworn on oath deposes and says that he (she) is the office manager of the Woodinville Weekly, a weekly newspaper. That the annexed is a true copy of N.O.A as it was published in regular issues (and not in supplement form) of said newspaper once a week for 1 week(s)

beginning on the 25 day of Nov, 2002 and ending on the 25 day of Nov, 2002

both dates inclusive and that such newspaper was regularly distributed to its subscribers during all of said period.

That the amount of the fee charged for each publication is \$ 96<sup>00</sup> at the rate of \$ 16<sup>00</sup> per column inch for each insertion. The sum total for all publications is \$ 96<sup>00</sup>.

Patricia Cain

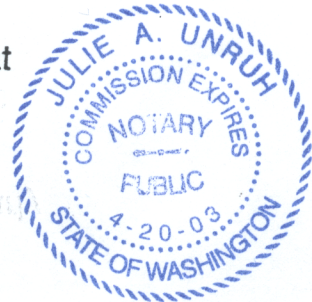
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17 day of Dec, 2002

Julie Annunzio

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington residing at

Everett WA

expires 4-20-03



# In The Superior Court of The State of Washington In and For Island County

In the Matter of NOTICE OF  
AVAILABILITY

## WHIDBEY NEWSPAPER GROUP

P.O. Box 10  
Oak Harbor, Washington 98277

### AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY**

**DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF REMOTE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS IN THE WESTERN REGION OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE**

The public is hereby notified of the availability of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). This Draft PEA documents an analysis of potential impact associated with a 10-year program to install RVS systems within the Western Region of INS. The Draft PEA will be available for review at the Bremerton Library, 612 5th Street, Bremerton, WA 98310; Port Angeles Branch Library, 2210 South Peabody Street, Port Angeles, WA 98362; San Juan Island Library, 1010 Guard Street, Friday Harbor, WA 98250; Jefferson County Rural Library, 620 Cedar Ave, Port Hadlock, WA 98339. Send written comments by December 27th, 2002 to Mr. Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planner, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CESWF-EV-EE, 819 Taylor Street, Room 3A14, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300. Electronically transmitted comments will not be accepted. Mr. McGregor can be contacted for additional information at (817) 886-1708.

LEGAL NO.: 1440  
Published: Whidbey News-Times, South Whidbey Record, November 27, 2002

STATE OF WASHINGTON }  
County of Island } ss.

The undersigned, being first duly sworn on oath deposes that she is principal clerk of the WHIDBEY NEWS TIMES/RECORD, a bi-weekly newspaper. That said newspaper has been approved as a legal newspaper by the Superior Court of Island County and it is now and has been for more than six months prior to the date of the publication hereinafter referred to, published in the English language continually as a bi-weekly newspaper in Island County, Washington, and it is now and during all of said time was printed in an office maintained by said newspaper.

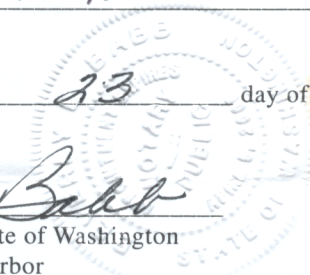
That the annexed is a true copy of an advertisement, with publication dates, as it was published in regular issues (and not in supplemental form) of said newspaper commencing with the issue of NOVEMBER 27 2002, and ending with the issue of NOVEMBER 27 2002.

That said newspaper was regularly distributed to its subscribers during all of said period. That the full amount of the fee charged for the foregoing publication is the sum of \$ 74.80.

*Dally Smith*  
\_\_\_\_\_

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of January, 2003.

*Beverly J. Babb*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public in and for the State of Washington  
Residing at Oak Harbor



<p><b>Clerk's Filing Stamp</b></p>	
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Publisher's Affidavit of Publication.

(INS). This Draft PEA documents an analysis of potential impact associated with a 10-year program to install RVS systems within the Western Region of INS. The Draft PEA will be available for review at the Bremerton Library, 612 5th Street, Bremerton, WA 98310; Port Angeles Branch Library, 2210 South Peabody Street, Port Angeles, WA 98362; San Juan Island Library, 1010 Guard Street, Friday Harbor, WA 98250; Jefferson County Rural Library, 620 Cedar Ave, Port Hadlock, WA 98339. Send written comments by December 27th, 2002 to Mr. Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planner, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CESWF-EV-EE, 819 Taylor Street, Room 3A14, Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300. Electronically transmitted comments will not be accepted. Mr. McGregor can be contacted for additional information at (817) 886-1708. LEGAL NO. L-996 Published: Islands' Sounder November 27, 2002

**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY**  
**DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF REMOTE VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS IN THE WESTERN REGION OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE**  
The public is hereby notified of the availability of a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the installation and operation of remote video surveillance systems in the Western Region of the Immigration and Naturalization Service

STATE OF WASHINGTON  
County of San Juan

Elyse Van den Bosch being first duly sworn, says on oath that she is the publisher of THE ISLANDS' SOUNDER, a weekly newspaper approved as a legal newspaper by order of the Superior Court of the State of Washington for San Juan County; that said newspaper is now and has been published in the English language continuously as a weekly in Eastsound for six months prior to the first date of publication of the notice hereto attached; that said

Notice of Availability

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Elyse Van den Bosch  
Publisher

Subscribed and sworn before me this 4th day of December, 2002.



Kathy L. Taylor  
Notary Public in and for  
The State of Washington  
residing at Eastsound, WA







