

Stopping the Border Wall: Criteria and Priority Areas for Conservation and Restoration

February 23, 2021

This document is endorsed by the following organizations:

#NotAnotherFoot Coalition, 350 Central Mass, Animal Welfare Institute, Appalachian Trail Conservancy, Arizona Trail Association, Azul, Born Free USA, Center for Biological Diversity, Christian Council of Delmarva, Clean Water Action, Conservation Council For Hawaii, Covenant Tribal Solar Initiative, Defenders of Wildlife, Eagle Pass Border Coalition, Earth Island Institute, Earthjustice, Endangered Habitats League, Endangered Species Coalition, Environmental Protection Information Center, Friends of Mohawk Trail State Forest, Inc., Friends of Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks, Friends of the Earth U.S., Friends of the Sonoran Desert, Friends of the Wildlife Corridor, Great Old Broads for Wilderness, GreenLatinos, Greenenvironment, LLC, Hands Across the River, Harambee House, inc/ Citizens For Environmental Justice, Heartwood, Hilltown Anti-Herbicide Coalition (HA-HC), Howling For Wolves, Indivisible Tohono, International Marine Mammal Project of Earth Island Institute, Madrean Archipelago Wildlife Center, National Parks Conservation Association, New Mexico Wildlife Federation, NM café, No Border Wall Coalition | Laredo, TX, Northern Jaguar Project, Ocean Conservation Research, Oceanic Preservation Society, OneNature, Partnership for the National Trails System, Predator Defense, Progress Arizona, ProgressNow New Mexico, Project Coyote, Rachel Carson Council, Raptors Are The Solution, RESTORE: The North Woods, Save Massachusetts Forests, Seven Circles Foundation, Sierra Club, Sky Island Alliance, Southern Border Communities Coalition, SouthWest Ecology & Economy Troop, SWEET, Southwest Environmental Center, The Borneo Project, The Enviro Show, The Lands Council, The Rewilding Institute, The Wilderness Society, Turtle Island Restoration Network, Washington Office on Latin America, Weeden Foundation, Wild Arizona, WildEarth Guardians, WILDERNESS & WILDLIFE, Wildlands Network

Introduction

We are a broad coalition of organizations calling on the Biden-Harris Administration to:

- 1) Immediately cancel all border wall contracts and divert remaining funds to other purposes, including removing harmful wall sections and mitigating damage caused by the wall;
- 2) Take immediate action to restore fragile and ecologically sensitive areas that have been harmed by wall construction;
- 3) Remove wall segments that harm or threaten to harm people, communities, wildlife and/or the land, and remediate damages;
- 4) Move towards responsible, humane border management, and promote unity and harmony between Mexico and the United States;
- 5) Restore equal protection under the law to the borderlands.

Most Americans oppose the imposition of walls along the Mexico-U.S. border. Border walls and border wall construction cause immense harm to wildlife, private and public lands, and livelihoods of the people who live, work and recreate here. The devastation spans hundreds of miles of our region, a region that is culturally and biologically diverse, includes vibrant communities, [beautiful landscapes and rivers](#), and a large number of threatened and endangered species.

Laws: To facilitate wall construction, the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security waived eighty-four federal laws and statutes, plus all related state and local laws, that protect the environment, wildlife, religious freedom, historic and cultural sites and taxpayers' interest in responsible procurement. The administration can rescind those waivers with the stroke of a pen so that equal protection under the law will be restored for all future actions in the borderlands.

Landscapes and wildlife: These sensitive borderlands include deserts, mountains, rivers and streams, thorn scrub forests, and freshwater wetlands, and encompass some of our nation's most prized national wildlife refuges, forests, parks and wilderness areas.

Cultural resources and communities: Barrier construction has disturbed or destroyed indigenous graves and cultural sites and infringes on Native American sovereignty. Wall construction [destroys archaeological sites](#) and desecrates graves of the original inhabitants of the land. Border wall in Texas is disturbing and blocking burial grounds and cemeteries, one with Civil War, World War I and Korean War veterans.

Criteria for Conservation and Restoration Priority Areas

We request that the Biden-Harris Administration stop and/or remove wall segments that cause or threaten to cause immediate harm to people, communities, wildlife and/or the land and remediate the damages. Any wall construction or existing wall that meets the criteria below should be stopped, removed, and remediated:

- **Disturbs sites with cultural or religious significance to Native Americans;**
- **Interferes with freedom of religion;**
- **Blocks important wildlife corridors, thereby hindering migration, genetic exchange and access to food and water;**
- **Interferes with local surface hydrology, by blocking rivers and streams; drying springs, ponds, and wetlands; or increasing risk of flood damage to natural drainages and communities;**
- **Harms the economy and quality of life of border communities, including municipalities that have passed resolutions against the wall;**
- **Impedes access to private residences, businesses, and farms and ranches, including leased property and dwellings, or harms viewsheds or property values, or causes loss of acreage;**
- **Impedes public access, use and enjoyment of rivers and other water bodies, public lands or other sites of common use and interest.**

Remediation, Restoration and Mitigation Actions

- Immediate (in addition to cancelling all border wall contracts):
 - Permanently open all gates built into the border wall (e.g. flood gates at San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area) to facilitate natural flows of wildlife and water.
 - Ensure that all construction is stopped for lighting infrastructure, including arrays integrated into the wall and free-standing lighting installations near the wall.
 - Turn off border wall lighting where it interferes with the natural behavior of wildlife, negatively affects dark skies, or disturbs the viewshed of border communities.
 - Initiate meaningful consultation with border communities, especially Indigenous people.
 - Close and rehabilitate new roads plowed to border wall construction zones.

- Medium and longer-term:
 - Identify funding sources for wall removal, remediation and environmental mitigation.
 - Work with affected communities and land managers to plan remediation approaches, including but not limited to:
 - complete removal of walls
 - replacement of walls with vehicle barriers
 - revegetation of disturbed habitat
 - conservation of new habitat to offset habitat destroyed

Priority Wall Segments for Cancellation, Removal and Remediation

We request that **all border wall contracts be immediately cancelled**, first and foremost. Due to the unprecedented secrecy and corruption under which the Trump Administration pursued these projects, we do not have updated status information on many of the border wall areas listed below. Some areas are already heavily impacted, and some have not yet seen construction begin. Our coalition members are available to work with decision makers to connect you with impacted communities and provide the most updated information available for each area.

Below is a selection of border areas that fit the criteria outlined above. They are listed in a west-to-east direction, and as much information as we have available is provided regarding location, border wall segment names, construction status, and justification. An interactive map of the following locations can be found [here](#):

California: Friendship Park, San Diego County

Friendship Park is a meeting point for people to come together across borders to sing, worship, garden, fly kites, and make friends across political, societal, and other barriers, healing the wounds of separation. But [U.S. Customs and Border Protection \(CBP\) has begun to build more 30-foot walls through this space](#), which is already over-militarized with two separate border walls. The [Friends of Friendship Park](#) is a local, bi-national organization with years of experience working with local law enforcement, land management and community members to protect the park and its original purpose. They have worked with architects to propose alternative visions for the park that would enhance security, safety, and community participation and access to this one-of-a-kind bi-national space. We request that the Department of Homeland Security [contact Friends of Friendship Park](#) and work to help make this vision a reality.

Location: Western terminus of Mexico-U.S. border at Monument 258.

32.5345, -117.1227876

Wall segment: San Diego Secondary Wall Replacement

Status and source: Under construction ([CBP map](#)), pre-construction (on-the-ground reports), January, 2021.

California: Otay Mountain Wilderness Area, San Diego County

This segment is Quino checkerspot butterfly and Tecate cypress habitat on Bureau of Land Management lands. Walls imposed during the Bush and Trump Administrations have caused enormous erosion damage and have degraded the habitat of protected species. The wall curves dramatically into the U.S., leaving significant amounts of the United States stranded on the south side of the wall. The recently-constructed San Diego 4 double-wall is particularly harmful due to its extra-wide footprint and the fact that any wildlife seeking to cross through here must negotiate two walls instead of just one.

Location:

32.5588, -116.8412253 to 32.5558, -116.877792

Wall segments: San Diego 4 and Bush/Obama-era walls east of there.

Status and source: Under construction (San Diego 4), [CBP map](#) and on-the-ground reports, January, 2021. Older walls to the east complete.

California: Jacumba Mountains Wilderness Area, Imperial County

This segment is Peninsular bighorn sheep Designated Critical Habitat and is a Bureau of Land Management designated Wilderness Area. Walls have been recently completed through the Davies Valley of the Jacumba Mountains Wilderness. The design of these walls and associated roads are inadequate for allowing the natural passage of wildlife and water, which imperils the Peninsular bighorn sheep and flat-tailed horned lizard, both being protected species.

Location: 32.6315,-115.9389 to 32.6273 32.6273, -115.99381 (3.2 miles).

Wall segments: El Centro Project A:1

Status and source: Wall complete. 2021. (CBP map states 'complete')

Arizona: Las Playas-Pinta Sands, Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, Yuma and Pima Counties

For thousands of years, people have been drawn to Las Playas as one of the few water sources in the region. Archaeologists have discovered 159 prehistoric sites in the area and discovered that the people of Las Playas produced jewelry from shells obtained from the shores of the Gulf of California. In the middle of the hot, dry desert lies Las Playas, a group of dry lake beds with no drainage outlets. When the rare rain falls in the central part of Cabeza Prieta, it flows into these ephemeral lakes, located next to the international boundary. When the playas are wet, the flora and fauna come to life and the playas become islands of emerald green. They host several plant and animal species that are rare in the U.S. or Sonoran Desert, including the

federally endangered Sonoran pronghorn. Las Playas is a unique biological resource for species like the Endangered Sonoran pronghorn, which thrive on the abundant forage

El Gran Desierto de Altar is the largest active dune system in North America and is known for its magnificent star and crescent dunes. Most of the Gran Desierto is in Mexico but part of this system extends into the U.S. and is known as the Pinta Sands. Many species of plants and animals are found only in the Gran Desierto, including the fringe toed lizard, flat-tailed horned lizard, giant Spanish needles, and blue sand lily. Spectacular and vast fields of wildflowers bloom on the dunes after sufficient winter rains, in contrast with the drier, surrounding desert area.

Locations:

1. 32.0574, -113.391934 to 32.0891, -113.49264 (6.3 miles)
2. 32.1082, -113.5545661 to 32.1333, -113.6345603 (5.0 miles)

Wall segments: Yuma Project 3:1 and Yuma 3:4

Status and source: Under construction, [CBP map](#) and on-the-ground reports, January, 2021.

Arizona: Sonoran Pronghorn Corridor, Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, Yuma and Pima Counties

This segment cuts across a historic and important seasonal migratory pathway for Sonoran pronghorn, a species protected under the Endangered Species Act. Fewer than 200 animals remain, and their ability to survive depends upon having large expanses of land in order to find sparse and sporadic water and forage in one of the hottest, driest places in North America. They range across nearly the entirety of the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument and across the Gran Desierto de Altar and Pinacare Reserves in Mexico. Their survival hinges upon being able to utilize their entire home range in both countries.

Location: 32.0090, -113.238 to 32.0300, -113.307 (4.3 miles)

Wall segment: Tucson Project 1:1

Status and source: Wall complete but with ongoing activity, on-the-ground reports, January, 2021. (CBP map states 'complete')

Arizona: Quitobaquito Hills Spring Complex, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Pima County

Quitobaquito has a deep cultural history. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its importance to our national cultural heritage. More than a dozen tribes claim cultural affiliation with the area. The land is scattered with ancient pottery, shells, and other artifacts and features; more items lie under the surface. Archaeologists have found that people lived at or passed through the springs for over eight thousand years. The site was an essential stop for

prehistoric and historic Native Americans travelling between the Gulf of California and the interior U.S., carrying trade items. In recent years, O’odham tribal members have revived the traditional coming-of-age salt pilgrimage through Quitobaquito. The Hia-Ced O’odham had a settlement and burial ground at the site until the 1950s and continue to view the area as culturally important. Tribes continue to use Quitobaquito for ceremonies and use its plants for ceremonial and medicinal purposes. Some plants and animals occur nowhere else in the United States or the Sonoran Desert. Quitobaquito springs and pond are the only sites in the U.S. where the federally endangered Quitobaquito pup-fish and the rare Sonoyta mud turtle occur. The oases are within the historically occupied range and potential recovery habitat of the federally endangered Sonoran pronghorn.

Location: 31.9264, -112.9734923 to 31.9614, -113.0845572 (7 miles)

Wall segments: Tucson Project 1:1

Status and source: Wall complete but with ongoing activity, on-the-ground reports, January, 2021. (CBP map states ‘complete’)

Arizona: Wildlife corridors in the Baboquivari Mountains and Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge, Pima County

These two segments include the westernmost unit of Designated Critical Habitat for jaguar (the Southern Baboquivari subunit) and adjoins the Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge. The Refuge was created in 1985 to protect and conserve the masked bobwhite quail, an endangered subspecies of the northern bobwhite quail. The refuge protects 115,000 acres of Sonoran Desert grassland and its associated native flora and fauna.

Location: 31.4936, -111.5779656 to 31.5014, -111.6023201 (1.5 miles)

31.4545, -111.4551452 to 31.4812, -111.5385726 (5.3 miles)

Wall segments: Tucson Projects C, C:1, C3 and C4.

Status and source: Under construction, on-the-ground reports, January, 2021.

Arizona: Wildlife corridors in the Coronado National Forest, Santa Cruz County

The Tumacacori Ecosystem Management Area of the Coronado National Forest (which encompasses the Pajarita Wilderness Area) is home to many threatened, endangered, and sensitive species, including Chiricahua leopard frog, northern Mexican garter snake, and Mexican long-tongued bat. There are over a dozen spring ecosystems identified for their conservation value that are located in close proximity to the U.S.-Mexico border including Alamo Spring, which provides habitat for sensitive species and drinking water to wide-ranging species in an otherwise arid environment. More information about springs in the area is available [here](#). Despite being the smallest Wilderness in the Coronado National Forest, the Pajarito Wilderness is home to an amazing diversity of species including more than 660 species of plants, 17 of which are found nowhere else on earth. The area’s most prominent feature is

Sycamore Canyon which is known for its diversity of plants, animals, and insects. Sycamore Canyon has been declared an Important Bird Area (IBA) by the National Audubon Society. California Gulch has also been declared an IBA. This canyon hosts a perennial spring-fed stream that drains into Mexico and supports multiple Species of Conservation Status. The Tumacacori Mountains (including the Tumacacori Inventoried Roadless Area) and Pajarita Mountains (including the Pajarita Wilderness) are contiguous with a larger wildland complex south of the border including the Sierra Cibuta, and a mega-complex of Madrean oak woodland and other high elevation wildlife habitat extending south into Mexico. The Tumacacori Ecosystem Management Area (EMA) contains some of the greatest concentration of diversity of species, especially subtropical species, on the Coronado National Forest. More information about the Tumacacori Ecosystem Management Area available [here](#).

Location: East segment: 31.3323, -111.0379652 to 31.3322, -111.0748724, to 31.3322, -111.0748724 to 31.3402, -111.0997557.(3.8 miles). A significant change in border angle occurs here, hence the multiple coordinates.

West segment: 31.3813, -111.2265168 to 31.3992, -111.2823082 (3.5 miles).

Wall segments: Tucson Projects B, B:1.

Status and source: Under construction, on-the-ground reports, January, 2021.

Arizona: Santa Cruz River wildlife corridor in the Coronado National Forest, Santa Cruz County

This segment includes the location where the Santa Cruz River enters the United States from Mexico. This area includes pedestrian border walls that were built in 2008 that extend from the Santa Cruz River to Nogales, 5 miles to the west. Another major drainage, Brickwood Creek, fed by the spring of the same name, provides perennial flow to the region, as compared to the often dry and ephemeral flows of the Santa Cruz River. As of January 20, 2021 wall construction was underway along the western edge of the Patagonia mountains in jaguar Critical Habitat. In addition to the current infrastructure being constructed east of the River, we recommend that entire 6.9 mile stretch of this critically important wildlife watering corridor, part of which extends 1.5 miles into the Patagonia Unit of jaguar Designated Critical Habitat, be removed and/or converted to vehicle barrier.

Wall segments: Tucson Projects B, B:5. Legacy barriers.

Status and source: Under construction, on-the-ground reports, January, 2021.

Location: 31.3336, -110.75303 to 31.3336, -110.8690195 (6.9 miles).

Arizona: Wildlife corridor in the Coronado National Forest and Coronado National Memorial, Cochise County

These segments include the southern terminus of the Arizona National Scenic Trail within Coronado National Memorial, where ongoing wall construction is destroying the scenic

resources for which the trail was designated a National Scenic Trail by Congress, and blocking off the historic border monument located there.

This segment also includes the eastern unit of the Patagonia jaguar Designated Critical Habitat and is the corridor where jaguar and ocelot have been recorded since 2012 in Arizona, presumably crossing into Arizona from the breeding population 100 miles to the south in Sonora. Coronado National Memorial and the Huachuca Mountains directly connect to the Rancho Los Fresnos Preserve in Sonora, Mexico, which harbors beaver, black-tailed prairie dogs and the Threatened Chiricahua leopard frog. The Nature Conservancy purchased this property for the conservation of nature in the Borderlands.

A population of pronghorn antelope persist within the Huachuca Ecosystem Management Area of the Coronado National Forest and the San Rafael Ranch Natural Area, where wide roads have been bulldozed and bollards are being staged. This herd has extended its range 25 miles to the north, reaching the BLM managed Las Cienegas National Conservation Area. This area encompasses a broad diversity of habitat types and an array of imperiled species found nowhere else in the United States. The Huachuca and Patagonia Mountains provide one of the few, pine-oak woodland wildlife corridors in the Sky Islands that span the U.S. Mexico border and link to protected natural areas in Sonora. Twenty-six populations of avian “species of conservation concern” can be found here. Some of these populations are only found in the United States in the borderland Sky Islands including Elegant Trogon, Whiskered Screech Owl, and Buff-Breasted Flycatcher. Also found in the Huachucas are rare neotropical species found only in the southernmost sky islands of the Coronado National Forest. These include Berylline Hummingbird, Blue-Throated Hummingbird, Violet Crowned Hummingbird, White-Eared Hummingbird, and Sulphur-Bellied Flycatcher. The Huachuca Mountain range supports the largest number of breeding pairs of Elegant Trogon and likely the largest population of Whiskered Screech Owl in the United States. Additional information on this area of the Coronado National Forest is [here](#). There are [3 well-surveyed springs in this area](#) in close proximity to the border, one of which, Yaqui Spring, was documented going dry in September of 2020 following the initiation of new intensive groundwater pumping for border wall construction in close proximity to the spring. In 200 days Sky Island Alliance documented 100 species of wildlife living in this area through their Border Wildlife Study, more info [here](#).

Location:

31.3339, -110.22412 to 31.3336, -110.29776 (4.4 miles).

Wall segments: Tucson ProjectB:6.

Status and source: Under construction, on-the-ground reports, January, 2021. (CBP map erroneously states 3:1 is ‘complete’)

Arizona: San Pedro River, Cochise County

The San Pedro River, commonly called the last free flowing river in Arizona, is a major wildlife corridor, now bisected by border-wall gates. The San Pedro Watershed with its 450 species of birds makes it one of the richest, most dense, and diverse inland bird populations in the United States. Nearly half of all birds known to regularly inhabit North America have been recorded within this region of Arizona; 90 species of mammals—a community unmatched anywhere north of the tropics and 80 species of reptiles and amphibians inhabit this ecoregion. Endangered species of jaguar, ocelot, jaguarundi, Mexican gray wolf, Mexican spotted owl, Long-nosed bat, southwestern willow flycatchers, desert pupfish, Gila topminnows, northern Mexican garter snakes, and Huachuca water umbel. The San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area was the first conservation area of its kind in our country designated by Congress by Public Law 100-696. The American Bird Conservancy recognized the San Pedro River as its first Globally Important Bird Area. Wall construction will have impacts on water flow that can't be predicted with certainty; but, as this is a major corridor for daily and seasonal wildlife movements, the toll on wildlife populations and ecosystem integrity promises to be significant.

Location: 31.3342, -110.12216 to 31.3342, -110.152 (1.8 miles).

Wall segment: Tucson Project 3:2

Status and source: Under construction, on-the-ground reports, January, 2021. CBP map says 'complete.'

Arizona: San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge, Cochise County

The 2,369-acre refuge lies along the international border with Mexico in southeast Arizona's Cochise County. It was established in 1982 to protect and implement the recovery of eight species of native fish in the Río Yaqui watershed, four of which are Threatened and Endangered, one of which includes the Yaqui catfish, which is the only catfish native to western North America. The San Bernardino ciénega, (Spanish for “wetland”), was historically the largest, most extensive wetland habitat in the region. The Refuge was severely impacted by border wall construction in 2019 and 2020 by groundwater pumping that extracted an estimated 770,000 gallons per day from the same artesian aquifer that feeds the wells and springs at the Refuge. In December 2019, Refuge Manager William Radke was relegated to telling colleagues that that the falling water levels caused by border wall construction posed “the current greatest threat to endangered species in the southwest region.” This large marsh serves as a migratory corridor for wildlife between the mountain ranges of Mexico to the Rocky Mountains of Arizona and New Mexico. Adjoining the San Bernardino NWR is the Slaughter Ranch, managed in perpetuity by the Johnson Historical Society and is a U.S. National Historic Landmark. The ranch also maintains “House Pond,” the region’s most famous wetland and the only known location for the endangered San Bernardino spring snail. The 30-foot border wall and its associated 400 high-intensity 500-watt light poles placed at 125 yard intervals along the

20-mile stretch of wall has turned the oasis into an industrial wasteland, casting aside decades of historical preservation and millions of dollars of foundation support to the wayside.

Location: 31.3338, -109.2304283 to 31.3340, -109.3031912 (4.3 miles).

Wall segment: Tucson Project 3:3

Status and source: Complete, [CBP map](#), on-the-ground reports, January, 2021

Arizona and New Mexico: Wildlife corridor in the Peloncillo Mountains on the Arizona and New Mexico border, Cochise County, AZ and Hidalgo County, NM

This wildlife corridor is important for jaguar movement and consists of specially designated Bureau of Land Management lands, including Guadalupe Canyon Wilderness Study Area and Guadalupe Canyon Outstanding Natural Area and Area of Critical Environmental Concern. The Peloncillo Mountains create a biological bridge between the Sierra Madre Occidental in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains. Far ranging species such as jaguar, and black bear used to be able to move along the Peloncillos from the mountains of Mexico north to the Gila River watershed. The most spectacular example of this connectivity was the jaguar photographed in the Forest in 1996. The large male spotted here is believed to have moved north from a population in Sonora. The bridge of the Peloncillos straddles the eastern edge of the Sonoran Desert and the western edge of the Chihuahuan Desert, while the Animas Valley on its eastern side is the southwestern most extension of the Great Plains. Opening from the spine of the Peloncillo range south toward Mexico and Rio Bavispe, Clanton Canyon and Guadalupe Canyon contain excellent riparian habitat. These canyons support many species of concern, as well as the highest avian diversity in the state of New Mexico. Many species of butterflies, most famously the monarch, also travel the continental pathway of the Peloncillos between the tropical south and temperate north. More information on the Peloncillos is [here](#). There are very few mapped springs in this area, which makes even more important water sources like Guadalupe Canyon for wide-ranging wildlife and sensitive species like the Chiricahua Leopard frog and other amphibians that need to complete their life cycle in a water source.

Location: 31.3325, -109.050057 to 31.3330, -109.1261716 (4.5 miles)

Wall segment: Tucson Project A:5

Status and source: Under construction, on-the-ground reports, January, 2021 (missing from [CBP map](#))

New Mexico Bootheel: Wildlife corridor in Hidalgo County, New Mexico

This wildlife corridor is important for pronghorn, jaguar, and the only white-sided jackrabbit locale in the U.S. It is also a transborder migratory route for the Janos-Hidalgo international bison herd. The effect border wall here, in addition to its impact on regional wildlife, will be to push illegal traffic onto adjacent private lands that are much more difficult to patrol due to their mountainous terrain and difficulty of access.

Location: 31.3334, -108.47918 to 31.3335, -108.5773 (5.8 miles)
Wall segments: El Paso Project 2, El Paso 2, El Paso 8
Status and source: Under construction, [CBP map](#), January, 2021

New Mexico: Chihuahuan Desert wildlife corridor in Luna County

This 2-mile section of 30' pedestrian fencing cuts through the rugged Carrizalillo Hills, blocking the movement of wildlife between the Sierra Alto mountains in Mexico and the Cedar Mountains Wilderness Study Area and extensive surrounding BLM public lands in New Mexico. Species affected include mountain lions, bobcats, coyotes, javelina, gray foxes, badgers, mule deer and endangered Mexican gray wolves.

Location: 31.7837, -107.923202 to 31.7837, -107.963641 (2.4 miles)
Wall segment: El Paso Project B
Status and source: Under construction, [CBP map](#), January, 2021

New Mexico: Chihuahuan Desert wildlife corridor in Luna and Doña Ana counties

This 34.6-mile section of 30' pedestrian fencing blocks movement of wildlife between Mexico and the sky island mountain ranges of the Florida Mountains Wilderness Study Area and Organ Mountains Desert Peaks National Monument in southern New Mexico. Species affected include pronghorn, mountain lions, bobcats, coyotes, javelina, gray foxes, badgers, mule deer and endangered Mexican gray wolves. We recommend beginning this process by removing walls or conversion to wildlife-friendly vehicle barriers.

Location: 31.7837, -106.982 to 31.7839, -107.4225611 (25.9 miles).
Wall segments: El Paso Projects 1, 2, B and C
Status and source: Complete, [CBP map](#), January, 2021

Texas: Del Rio, Val Verde County

This short in length, but imposingly tall piece of wall, is opposed by local residents and unnecessary. Doubling the height of the wall and adding cameras, sensors and floodlights is anticipated to have negative impacts on the viewshed and could harm the local economy.

Location: 29.345900, -100.945 to 29.3311, -100.913
Wall segment: Del Rio Project B:1
Status and source: Pre-construction, [CBP map](#), January, 2021

Texas: Eagle Pass, Maverick County

This short in length but imposing in height piece of wall is opposed by local residents and totally unnecessary. Doubling the height of the wall and adding cameras, sensors and floodlights is anticipated to have negative impacts on the viewshed and could harm the local economy. The construction of the replacement is ongoing.

Location: 28.702, -100.504997 to 28.7197, -100.50499

Wall segment: Del Rio Project A:1

Status and source: Under construction, on-the-ground report, January, 2021

Texas: Laredo and surrounding area, Webb and Zapata Counties

These very extensive walls are opposed by local residents and would cut the riverside community and surrounding areas off from their river access.

Location or wall segments: Laredo 7 and all wall projects extending through the City of Laredo and south

Status and source:

Laredo 7 - contract award scheduled for May 2021, Beehler Declaration, Aug, 2020, Sierra Club V Trump

City of Laredo and south - [contracts awarded](#), Aug, 2020

Texas: Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, El Morillo tract, Hidalgo County

Construction here could cause serious flooding, redirect floodwaters from the Rio Grande into Mexico, prevent wildlife from escaping floods, as well as blocking wildlife movements and destroying protected habitat.

Location or wall segment name: RGV-03

Status and source: Under construction, on-the-ground reports, January, 2021. (The [CBP map](#) erroneously lists it as "Complete.")

Texas: Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Starr County

Consists of 2 short segments, both of which were built relatively quickly because they are in tracts of the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge (LRGV NWR). The longer of the segments runs through the Arroyo Ramirez tract of the LRGV NWR, where it crosses the refuge tract's namesake arroyos. The shorter segment is entirely within the Las Ruinas tract of the LRGV NWR. Construction has already inflicted serious damage upon both, and both sections of wall intrude into the floodplain of the Rio Grande, which violates a U.S. treaty with Mexico. Arroyo Ramirez is designated critical habitat for listed endangered species. In addition, with heavy rain the space between bollards will clog with debris, backing up water that would otherwise drain into the Rio Grande, causing flooding and erosion.

Location or wall segment name: RGV-05

Status and source: Complete, [CBP map](#)

Texas: Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Hidalgo County

A portion of this border wall section bisects the Marinoff tract of the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge (LRGV NWR). The LRGV NWR was established to create a wildlife

corridor for federally endangered ocelots and jaguarundi (wild cats that are around the size of a bobcat) mostly paralleling the Rio Grande. Border walls are impenetrable to terrestrial animals with a girth greater than 4 inches, so this section effectively fragments habitat, cutting off animals from necessary food, water, and mates. The Marinoff tract of the LRGV NWR is immediately adjacent to Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge (on its west side) which Congress recognized as so environmentally important that border wall construction has been forbidden through Santa Ana. In an ecological sense the Marinoff tract functions as a part of Santa Ana.

Location or wall segment name: RGV-010

Status and source: Under construction, [CBP map](#) and on-the-ground observation (January, 2021)

Texas: National Wildlife Refuge System lands in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas

These additional areas have some level of construction already taking place, though it varies by project. Wall contracts here should be immediately cancelled:

Ranchito Wildlife Corridor, Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge (multiple units)

Location or wall segment name: 26.007, -97.625 to 25.982, -97.616 (2.52 miles)

RGV-010

Otha Holland Wildlife Corridor, Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge

Location or wall segment name: 26.078, -97.880 to 26.084, -97.862 (1.40 miles)

RGV-02 and RGV-010.

Santa Ana Wildlife Corridor, Lower Rio Grande National -Wildlife Refuge (multiple units)

Location or wall segment name: 26.092, -98.239 to 26.08, -98.185 (3.84 miles)

RGV-04.

La Joya Lake Wildlife Corridor, Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge (multiple units)

Location or wall segment name: 26.239, -98.563 to 26.232, -98.475 (7.50 miles)

RGV-09.