



**DRAFT**

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
FOR CAMP GRIP EXPANSION PROJECT  
YUMA COUNTY, ARIZONA  
U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION  
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY  
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

**APRIL 2020**



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**U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection**

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**DRAFT FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT  
FOR  
CAMP GRIP EXPANSION PROJECT  
YUMA COUNTY, ARIZONA  
U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION  
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY  
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

**INTRODUCTION:** United States (U.S.) Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) that will address the potential effects, beneficial and adverse, resulting from the proposed alterations and expansion of the Wellton Station Forward Operating Base (FOB): Camp Grip, located in the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), Yuma Sector, Yuma County, Arizona.

The proposed expansion would bring the facility into compliance with existing CBP physical security standards and expand the total facility footprint to 300 feet (') x 800' (5.51 acres) increasing its operational sustainability. The proposed alteration and expansion of Camp Grip supports the Border Patrol Strategic Plan to gain and maintain effective control of the borders of the U.S.

Wellton Station is one of three stations comprising the Yuma Sector, along with the Blythe and Yuma Stations. Wellton Station is responsible for carrying out CBP's mission along 65 miles of the U.S.-Mexico border in the western desert region of Arizona. Camp Grip is active in curbing the flow of illegal entries and contraband into the U.S. Current activities in Camp Grip's Area of Responsibility (AOR) are limited along the U.S.-Mexico border due to Camp Grip's remote location, time involved to drive to this area, conditions of the local roads, and limited manpower. The overall safety and efficiency of current and future operations within the USBP Wellton Station's AOR would be enhanced as a result of expanding Camp Grip.

**PROJECT LOCATION:** Camp Grip is located within the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge (CPNWR), along El Camino Del Diablo in Yuma County, Arizona. Camp Grip is located 3.8 miles north of the U.S.-Mexico border, approximately 34 miles southwest of Ajo, Pima County, Arizona, and 55 miles southeast of Tacna, Yuma County, Arizona.

**PURPOSE AND NEED:** The purpose of the project is the forward deployment of agents and facilities, as needed, to maintain effective control of the U.S.-Mexico border within remote sections of the USBP Wellton Station's AOR. Based upon increasing trends in illegal border activities and the current insufficient facilities at Camp Grip, additional USBP agents and other resources are required to enhance the operational capabilities of USBP within the Wellton Station AOR. The proposed expansion would address the occupational health, safety, security, and operational deficiencies that are found at the existing Camp Grip and would effectively anticipate and adapt to future law enforcement challenges. The project is needed to provide adequate space, facilities, and personnel to ensure 24/7 border coverage. The current personnel requirement for this forward deployment is estimated at approximately 32 USBP agents. The current size and configuration of the existing Camp Grip's footprint does not meet the USBP Wellton Station's current operational requirements nor is it configured for future requirements.

**ALTERNATIVES:** The Proposed Action and one alternative (No Action Alternative) were identified and considered during the planning stages of the proposed project. The Proposed Action consists of the proposed alterations and expansion of the Wellton Station FOB: Camp Grip and associated infrastructure that meets the purpose of and need for the project. As required by NEPA and CEQ regulations, the No Action Alternative reflects conditions within the project area should the Proposed Action not be implemented. Two total site configurations were initially compared and evaluated for suitability, and one potential site configuration was carried forward for evaluation in the EA.

The one site configuration that was considered, but eliminated from further consideration, was the expansion of the footprint of Camp Grip from its current dimensions to 280' x 800', with 200' occurring north of El Camino Del Diablo and 80' occurring south of El Camino Del Diablo. This alternative site was eliminated due to failure to meet selection criteria. The selection criteria for a suitable site must include proper location, adequate size, ease of access, constructability, and have no obvious detrimental cultural or environmental influences. The Eliminated Alternative required an unnecessary re-routing of the Camino Del Diablo and further disturbance of vegetation and habitat within the CPNWR.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES:** The Proposed Action would have long-term, negligible impacts on land use, soils, and vegetative habitats, as approximately 3 acres of undeveloped land would be converted to a developed land use. Alteration of vegetative habitats would not adversely affect the population viability of any plant or animal species in the region. The Proposed Action would have negligible impacts on ground water resources. Temporary, negligible impacts would be expected on surface water quality as a result of erosion and sedimentation from construction activities during intensive rain storms. No jurisdictional wetlands or waters of the United States would be impacted by the expansion of Camp Grip. Best management practices (BMPs) and standard construction procedures would be implemented to minimize the potential for erosion and sedimentation during construction.

The Proposed Action would have no effect on historic properties. Temporary and minor increases in air pollution and noise would occur during construction activities. The Proposed Action would have minor, beneficial impacts (reduced demands on power) on utilities and infrastructure, due to the construction of the solar power field thus reducing power requirements from onsite generators. The Proposed Action would have long-term, negligible adverse impacts on the radio frequency environment due to the minimal exposure limits associated with both the type of equipment used and the tower site location. The Proposed Action would result in short-term, negligible impacts on roadways and traffic within the region.

The Proposed Action would have temporary, negligible impacts on hazardous materials, aesthetic and visual resources, and socioeconomics. An increase in taxes, salaries, and buying of supplies would be experienced during construction and operation of the expanded Camp Grip. Although long-term, negligible impacts on unique and sensitive areas would result from the expansion of the current footprint of Camp Grip into the CPNWR, reducing or eliminating illegal activity, which causes long-term changes to the environment, would be considered a benefit to the region's wilderness habitat. Further, the Proposed Action would not result in



disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations or low income populations.

**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:** Best Management Practices were identified for each resource category that could be potentially affected. Many of these measures have been incorporated as standard operating procedures by CBP in similar past projects. The BMPs to be implemented are found below and in Section 5.0 of the EA.

## **GENERAL PROJECT PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS**

1. If required, night-vision-friendly strobe lights necessary for CBP operational needs will use the minimum wattage and number of flashes per minute necessary to ensure operational safety.
2. Avoid contamination of ground and surface waters by storing concrete wash water, and any water that has been contaminated with construction materials, oils, equipment residue, etc., in closed containers on-site until removed for disposal. This wash water is toxic to wildlife. Storage tanks must have proper air space (to avoid rainfall-induced overtopping), be on-ground containers, and be located in upland areas instead of washes.
3. Avoid lighting impacts during the night by conducting construction and maintenance activities during daylight hours only. If night lighting is unavoidable, 1) use special bulbs designed to ensure no increase in ambient light conditions, 2) minimize the number of lights used, 3) place lights on poles pointed down toward the ground, with shields on lights to prevent light from going up into sky, or out laterally into landscape, and 4) selectively place lights so they are directed away from all native vegetative communities.
4. CBP will avoid the spread of non-native plants by not using natural materials (e.g., straw) for on-site erosion control. If natural materials must be used, the natural material would be certified weed and weed-seed free. Herbicides not toxic to listed species that may be in the area can be used for non-native vegetation control. Application of herbicides will follow Federal guidelines and be used in accordance with label directions.
5. CBP will ensure that all construction will follow Department of Homeland Security (DHS) *Directive 025-01* for Sustainable Practices for Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management.
6. CBP will place drip pans under parked equipment and establish containment zones when refueling vehicles or equipment.

## **SOILS**

1. Clearly demarcate the perimeter of all new areas to be disturbed using flagging or temporary construction fencing. Do not allow any disturbance outside that perimeter.
2. The area of disturbance will be minimized by limiting deliveries of materials and equipment to only those needed for effective project implementation.
3. Within the designated disturbance area, grading or topsoil removal will be limited to areas where this activity is needed to provide the ground conditions necessary for construction or maintenance activities.
4. Rehabilitation will include revegetating or the distribution of organic and geological materials (i.e., boulders and rocks) over the disturbed area to reduce erosion while allowing the area to naturally vegetate.

## **BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

1. Materials used for on-site erosion control will be free of non-native plant seeds and other plant parts to limit potential for infestation.
2. Identify by its source location any fill material, sandbags, hay bales, and mulch brought in from outside the Project Area. These materials will be free of non-native plant seeds and other plant parts to limit potential for infestation.
3. Native seeds or plants will be used to revegetate temporarily disturbed areas.
4. Obtain materials such as gravel, topsoil, or fill from existing developed or previously used sources that are compatible with the Project Area and are from legally permitted sites. Do not use materials from undisturbed areas adjacent to the Project Area.
5. To prevent entrapment of wildlife species, ensure that excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches are either completely covered by plywood or metal caps at the close of each workday or provided with one or more escape ramps (at no greater than 1,000-foot intervals and sloped less than 45 degrees) constructed of earthen fill or wooden planks.
6. Each morning before the start of construction or maintenance activities and before such holes or trenches are filled, ensure that they are thoroughly inspected for trapped animals. Ensure that any animals discovered are allowed to escape voluntarily (by escape ramps or temporary structures), without harassment, and before construction activities resume, or are removed from the trench or hole by a qualified person and allowed to escape unimpeded.

7. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703-712, [1918, as amended 1936, 1960, 1968, 1969, 1974, 1978, 1986 and 1989]) requires that Federal agencies coordinate with the USFWS if a construction activity would result in the take of a migratory bird. If construction or clearing activities are scheduled during nesting season (March 15 through September 15) within potential nesting habitats, surveys will be performed to identify active nests. If construction activities will result in take of a migratory bird, then coordination with the USFWS and Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) will be required and applicable permits would be obtained prior to construction or clearing activities. Other mitigation measures that would be considered include installing visual markers on any guy wires used and scheduling all construction activities outside nesting season, negating the requirement for nesting bird surveys. The proposed RVSS tower would also comply with USFWS guidelines for reducing fatal bird strikes on communications towers (Clark 2000), to the greatest extent practicable.
8. Anti-perching devices will be incorporated into the site design and installed on the tower.

### **PROTECTED SPECIES**

1. CBP will minimize impacts to listed species and their habitats by designating and using the minimal number of roads needed for project implementation. CBP will avoid creating new access routes by using, and improving if necessary, existing roads.
2. CBP will minimize impacts to Sonoran pronghorn and their habitats by using flagging or temporary fencing to clearly demarcate project perimeters, including access roads, with the land management agency. CBP will not disturb soil or vegetation outside of that perimeter.
3. CBP will minimize impacts to listed species and their habitats by using areas already disturbed by past activities, or those that will be used later in the construction period, for staging, parking, laydown, and equipment storage. If site disturbance is unavoidable, minimize the area of disturbance by scheduling deliveries of materials and equipment to only those items needed for ongoing project implementation.
4. CBP will minimize impacts to listed species and their habitats by limiting grading or topsoil removal to areas where this activity is absolutely necessary for construction, staging, or maintenance activities.
5. CBP will avoid restricting water access by identifying and not creating barriers to natural water sources available to listed species.
6. CBP will minimize impacts to listed species and their habitats by obtaining materials such as gravel or topsoil that are clean and acceptable to the land management agency, from existing developed or previously used sources, not from undisturbed areas adjacent to the Project Area.

7. CBP will develop (in conjunction with USFWS and BLM) and implement a training program focusing on Trust Resources for contractors and construction personnel. Training will be provided to all personnel associated with the project before project construction begins and before any new personnel begin work on the project. Information presented in the training program will include occurrence of sensitive species in the Project Area, their general ecology, and sensitivity to human activities; legal protection afforded the species and the penalties for violation of state or Federal laws; implementation of included conservation actions and BMPs; and reporting requirements. Also included in this training program will be color photos of the listed species and maps of Federally listed species' habitats. Following the training program, the photos and maps will be posted in the contractor and resident engineer's office, where they will remain through the duration of the project. The selected construction manager will be responsible for ensuring that personnel are aware of the listed species. In addition, training in identification of non-native invasive plants and animals will be provided for contracted personnel engaged in post-construction monitoring of construction sites.
8. For upgrading towers, CBP will follow the guidelines for new construction as closely as possible. CBP will retro-fit sites with high bird or bat mortality.

### **Sonoran Pronghorn**

1. CBP will minimize the number of construction vehicles traveling to and from the project site and the number of trips per day. CBP will coordinate construction vehicle activity with land managers at their discretion.
2. CBP will provide for an on-site biological monitor to be present during work activities for all construction activities in Sonoran pronghorn habitat. The biological monitor will have the responsibility to ensure and document that agreed upon BMPs (both those relating to construction and protection of individual Sonoran pronghorn on or adjacent to the project site) are properly implemented.
3. CBP will report detections (i.e., detected construction or maintenance personnel, etc.) of Sonoran pronghorn via electronic mail to FWS-AESO and the corresponding DOI land manager within 48 hours of the detection. The electronic mail will include the following details: a) if known, the coordinates and a description of the location of where the Sonoran pronghorn was detected, b) the date and time of the detection, c) the method used to make the detection, and d) as available, other pertinent details, such as the behavior of the Sonoran pronghorn (i.e., was it standing, foraging, running, etc.).
4. CBP will place restrictions on construction vehicle activity during the Sonoran pronghorn fawning season (March 15 to July 31) to avoid disturbance to females and fawns.



5. CBP will minimize animal collisions, particularly with Sonoran pronghorn, by not exceeding construction and maintenance speed limits of 35 miles per hour (mph) on major unpaved roads (i.e., graded with ditches on both sides) and 25 mph on all other unpaved roads. During periods of decreased visibility (e.g., night, weather, and curves), CBP and contractors will not exceed speeds of 25 mph.
6. During project maintenance and maintenance access, cease all work that may disturb a Sonoran pronghorn if one is seen within 2 miles of the project site or any access road to the site. For vehicle operations, this entails stopping the vehicle until the animal moves away on its own volition. Vehicles may then continue on at no more than 15 miles per hour. Maintenance crews and personnel in vehicles will wait up to 3 hours from the initial sighting for the animal to move beyond 1 mile. If the animal has not moved the required distance, all personnel will retreat back away from the animal. CBP will ensure all maintenance-related personnel are trained to identify Sonoran pronghorn. Biological monitors will report pronghorn detections (with coordinates and time of detection) by electronic mail or phone call to land managers within 24 hours of the detection.
7. Efforts to minimize the level of construction and maintenance noise of projects (from construction, maintenance, and operations) within Sonoran pronghorn habitat will be implemented by CBP and contractors.

## **CULTURAL RESOURCES**

1. In the event that unanticipated archaeological resources are discovered during construction or any other project-related activities, or should known archaeological resources be inadvertently affected in a manner that was not anticipated, the project proponent or contractor shall immediately halt all activities in the immediate area of the discovery and take steps to stabilize and protect the discovered resource until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist.
2. If any human remains are accidentally encountered during construction, work shall cease and the human remains left undisturbed, and the state police and CBP will be notified immediately.

## **AIR QUALITY**

1. Soil watering will be utilized to minimize airborne particulate matter created during construction activities. Bare ground may be covered with hay or straw to lessen wind erosion during the time between BPS construction and the revegetation of temporary impact areas with a mixture of native plant seeds or nursery plantings (or both). All construction equipment and vehicles will be kept in good operating condition to minimize exhaust emissions.

## **WATER RESOURCES**

1. Wastewater is to be stored in closed containers on-site until removed for disposal. Wastewater is water used for project purposes that is contaminated with construction materials or from cleaning equipment and thus carries oils or other toxic materials or other contaminants as defined by Federal or state regulations.
2. Avoid contamination of ground and surface waters by collecting concrete wash water in open containers and disposing of it off-site.
3. Avoid contaminating natural aquatic and wetland systems with runoff by limiting all equipment maintenance, staging, and laydown and dispensing hazardous liquids, such as fuel and oil, to designated upland areas.
4. Cease work during heavy rains and do not resume work until conditions are suitable for the movement of equipment and materials.
5. Erosion control measures and appropriate BMPs, as required and promulgated through a site-specific SWPPP and engineering designs, will be implemented before, during, and after soil-disturbing activities.
6. Areas with highly erodible soils will be given special consideration when preparing the SWPPP to ensure incorporation of various erosion control techniques, such as straw bales, silt fencing, aggregate materials, wetting compounds, and rehabilitation, where possible, to decrease erosion.
7. All construction and maintenance contractors and personnel will review the CBP-approved spill protection plan and implement it during construction and maintenance activities.
8. Wastewater from pressure washing must be collected. A ground pit or sump can be used to collect the wastewater. Wastewater from pressure washing must not be discharged into any surface water.
9. If soaps or detergents are used, the wastewater and solids must be pumped or cleaned out and disposed of in an approved facility. If no soaps or detergents are used, the wastewater must first be filtered or screened to remove solids before being allowed to flow off-site. Detergents and cleaning solutions must not be sprayed over or discharged into surface waters.

## **NOISE**

1. Avoid noise impacts during the night by conducting construction and maintenance activities during daylight hours only.

2. All OSHA requirements will be followed. To lessen noise impacts on the local wildlife communities, construction will only occur during daylight hours. All motor vehicles will be properly maintained to reduce the potential for vehicle-related noise.

## **SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTES**

1. BMPs will be implemented as standard operating procedures during all construction activities, and will include proper handling, storage, and/or disposal of hazardous and/or regulated materials. To minimize potential impacts from hazardous and regulated materials, all fuels, waste oils, and solvents will be collected and stored in tanks or drums within a secondary containment system that consists of an impervious floor and bermed sidewalls capable of containing the volume of the largest container stored therein. The refueling of machinery will be completed in accordance with accepted industry and regulatory guidelines, and all vehicles will have drip pans during storage to contain minor spills and drips. Although it is unlikely that a major spill would occur, any spill of reportable quantities will be contained immediately within an earthen dike, and the application of an absorbent (e.g., granular, pillow, sock) will be used to absorb and contain the spill.
2. A site-specific Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP) would also be in place prior to the start of construction.
3. CBP will contain non-hazardous waste materials and other discarded materials, such as construction waste, until removed from the construction and maintenance sites. This will assist in keeping the Project Area and surroundings free of litter and reduce the amount of disturbed area needed for waste storage.
4. CBP will minimize site disturbance and avoid attracting predators by promptly removing waste materials, wrappers, and debris from the site. Any waste that must remain more than 12 hours should be properly stored until disposal.
5. All waste oil and solvents will be recycled. All non-recyclable hazardous and regulated wastes will be collected, characterized, labeled, stored, transported, and disposed of in accordance with all applicable Federal, state, and local regulations, including proper waste manifesting procedures.
6. Solid waste receptacles will be maintained at the project site. Non-hazardous solid waste (trash and waste construction materials) will be collected and deposited in on-site receptacles. Solid waste will be collected and disposed of by a local waste disposal contractor.
7. Disposal of used batteries or other small quantities of hazardous waste will be handled, managed, maintained, stored, and disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal and state rules and regulations for the management, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials, hazardous waste and universal waste. Additionally, to the extent practicable, all batteries will be recycled locally.

8. All rainwater collected in secondary containment will be pumped out, and secondary containment will have netting to minimize exposure to wildlife.
9. A properly licensed and certified hazardous waste disposal contractor will be used for hazardous waste disposal, and manifests will be traced to final destinations to ensure proper disposal is accomplished.

#### **ROADWAYS AND TRAFFIC**

1. Construction vehicles will travel and equipment will be transported on established roads with proper flagging and safety precautions.

**FINDING:** On the basis of the findings of the EA, which is incorporated by reference, and which has been conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations, and DHS Directive Number 023-01, Rev.01, and DHS Instruction Manual 023-01-001-01, Rev. 01, Implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act and after careful review of the potential environmental impacts of implementing the proposal, we find there would be no significant impact on the quality of the human or natural environments, either individually or cumulatively; therefore, there is no requirement to develop an Environmental Impact Statement. Further, we commit to implement BMPs and environmental design measures identified in the EA and supporting documents.

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Bartolome Mirabal  
Director  
Facilities Division  
U.S. Border Patrol

Date

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Eric Eldridge  
Director  
Facilities Management and Engineering Division

Date



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### INTRODUCTION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is the law enforcement component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) responsible for securing the border and facilitating lawful international trade and travel. U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) is the uniformed law enforcement component within CBP responsible for securing the Nation's borders against the illegal entry of people and goods between ports of entry.

CBP is proposing to make alterations to and expand the Wellton Station Forward Operating Base (FOB): Camp Grip located in the USBP, Yuma Sector. The expanded Camp Grip's supporting infrastructure will support the Border Patrol Strategic Plan to gain and maintain control of the borders of the United States. The Proposed Action would enhance the operational capabilities of USBP within the Wellton Station Area of Responsibility (AOR).

### STUDY LOCATION

The Proposed Action would take place in the USBP Wellton Station Area of Responsibility (AOR), Yuma Sector, Arizona. More specifically, the proposed expanded Wellton Station FOB: Camp Grip site is located on the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge (CPNWR), along El Camino Del Diablo in Yuma County, Arizona.

### PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the project is the forward deployment of agents and facilities, as needed, to maintain effective control of the U.S.-Mexico border within remote sections of the USBP Wellton Station's AOR. Based upon increasing trends in illegal border activities and the current insufficient facilities at Camp Grip, additional USBP agents and other resources are required to enhance the operational capabilities of USBP within the Wellton Station AOR. The proposed expansion would address the occupational health, safety, security, and operational deficiencies that are found at the existing Camp Grip and would effectively anticipate and adapt to future law enforcement challenges. The Proposed Action is needed to provide adequate space, facilities, and personnel to ensure 24/7 border coverage. The current personnel requirement for this forward deployment is estimated at approximately 32 USBP agents. The existing Camp Grip's footprint is approximately 180 feet (') x 515', and in its current size and configuration, it does not meet the USBP Wellton Station's current operational requirements nor is it configured for future requirements.

### PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

CBP analyzed two alternatives in this Environmental Assessment (EA). The Proposed Action (Alternative 1 and the Preferred Alternative) would expand the footprint of Camp Grip and include the construction of additional facilities. The Proposed Action includes the expansion of the footprint of Camp Grip from its current dimensions to 300 feet (north-south) x 800 feet (east-west), to be located north of El Camino Del Diablo. The new facilities (structures and land area)

would replace and/or augment existing deficient facilities currently located within Camp Grip. The new facilities would be able to accommodate the growth in staffing due to existing and near-future operational demands placed upon the facility. It is anticipated that 32 personnel would be assigned to Camp Grip to meet current and future increased labor demands of the objectives of USBP. The proposed facilities design and construction would result in Camp Grip meeting USBP facilities guidelines and security standards.

Under the No Action Alternative (Alternative 2), the proposed expanded Camp Grip would not be constructed in USBP's Wellton Station FOB AOR. The No Action Alternative reflects conditions within the project site should the Proposed Action not be implemented. USBP's ability to detect and interdict cross-border violators (CBV) would not be enhanced; thus, operational efficiency and effectiveness would not be improved within the area provided by the proposed expanded Camp Grip. USBP would continue to use the existing Camp Grip and work in over-crowded and inefficient conditions. The No Action Alternative does not meet the purpose of and need for this project.

One other site was considered as an alternative for this project. The Eliminated Alternative includes the expansion of the footprint of Camp Grip from its current dimensions to 280' x 800', with 200' occurring north of El Camino Del Diablo and 80' occurring south of El Camino Del Diablo. This alternative site was eliminated due to failure to meet selection criteria. The selection criteria for a suitable site must include proper location, adequate size, ease of access, constructability, and have no obvious detrimental cultural or environmental influences. The Eliminated Alternative required an unnecessary re-routing of the Camino Del Diablo and further disturbance of vegetation and habitat within the CPNWR.

## **AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND CONSEQUENCES**

The Proposed Action would have negligible impacts on overall land use as only 5.5 acres of 860,000 acres (Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge) would be temporarily converted for law enforcement facilities (2.4 acres of 5.5 acres are already being used for law enforcement facilities). However, up to 2.4 acres of designated wilderness (Cabeza Prieta Wilderness) would be temporarily impacted during the life of the project as approximately 208 feet of the 300 feet occurs in designated wilderness. Approximately 3.38 acres would be permanently converted from undeveloped land to law enforcement facilities. Temporary, minor impacts would be expected on surface water quality as a result of erosion and sedimentation during construction activities. The withdrawal of water through ground water sources for construction purposes would have a temporary, negligible impact. No jurisdictional wetlands would be impacted by construction of the expanded Camp Grip. Best management practices (BMPs) and standard construction procedures would be implemented to minimize the potential for erosion and sedimentation during construction.

Permanent, although minor impacts, would occur on soils and vegetative habitat as a result of disturbing 3.38 acres for the expansion and construction of Camp Grip. The conversion of 3.38 acres to the expanded Camp Grip would have a negligible impact on local wildlife. Due to the presence of the endangered Sonoran pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana sonoriensis*) and the increase in personnel operating in and around Camp Grip with the expansion of the facilities, there could possibly be an impact on this Federally listed species; however, it is anticipated to

result in a “may affect, but not likely to adversely affect” determination. As appropriate, informal consultation will be conducted with the Arizona Ecological Services Field Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. No designated Critical Habitat occurs within the construction footprint.

No historic properties would be impacted by implementation of the Proposed Action. Although the El Camino del Diablo Historic Trail is located several miles west of Camp Grip, it would not be affected by the proposed construction. Any improvements along El Camino Del Diablo or increased traffic to and from Camp Grip, however, could have very minor impacts to the Historic Trail but only as associated with direct impacts to the existing road surface.

Temporary and minor increases in air emissions would occur during expansion and construction of Camp Grip. Air emissions would be below the Federal *de minimis* thresholds for construction, operation, maintenance, and repair activities. The proposed project site is located in a remote area, far from residential homes but within the CPNWR; however, noise level increases associated with construction equipment would result in temporary, negligible impacts. No additional demands on public utilities would be required as a result of the Proposed Action.

Construction of the expanded Camp Grip would create short-term, negligible impacts on roadways and traffic within the region. Vehicular traffic would increase near the proposed site to transport materials and work crews during construction activities.

## **FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

Based upon the analyses of the EA and the BMPs to be implemented, the Proposed Action would not have a significant adverse effect on the environment. Therefore, no further analysis or documentation (i.e., Environmental Impact Statement) is warranted. CBP, in implementing this decision, would employ all practical means to minimize the potential for adverse impacts on the human and natural environments.

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## **1.0 PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION**

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### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

United States (U.S.) Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) that addresses the potential effects, beneficial and adverse, resulting from the proposed alteration and expansion of the Wellton Station Forward Operating Base (FOB): Camp Grip, located in the U.S. Border Patrol's (USBP) Yuma Sector. The analysis area lies within the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge (CPNWR), U.S. National Park Service (NPS) - Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument (OPCNM), and adjacent Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands (Figure 1-1). The analysis area contains areas managed as designated wilderness where specific environmental and ecological restrictions apply. The current footprint of Camp Grip is approximately 180 feet (') x 515' (approximately 2.13 acres), and as presently configured, it does not meet Wellton Station's existing or future operational requirements.

The proposed expansion would bring the facility into compliance with existing CBP physical security standards and expand the total facility footprint to 300' x 800' (5.51 acres) increasing its operational sustainability. The proposed alteration and expansion of Camp Grip supports the Border Patrol Strategic Plan to gain and maintain effective control of the borders of the U.S. (CBP 2012).

Wellton Station is one of three stations comprising the Yuma Sector, along with the Blythe and Yuma Stations (CBP 2019). Wellton Station is responsible for carrying out CBP's mission along 65 miles of the U.S.-Mexico border in the western desert region of Arizona. Camp Grip is active in curbing the flow of illegal entries and contraband into the U.S. Current activities in Camp Grip's Area of Responsibility (AOR) are limited along the U.S.-Mexico border due to Camp Grip's remote location, time involved to drive to this area, conditions of the local roads, and limited manpower. The overall safety and efficiency of current and future operations within the USBP Wellton Station's AOR would be enhanced as a result of expanding Camp Grip.

### **1.2 PROJECT LOCATION**

Camp Grip is located within the CPNWR, along the El Camino Del Diablo in Yuma County, Arizona (Figure 1-1). Camp Grip's current footprint is 2.13 acres (~180' x 515'); with a proposed expansion Project Area that will occupy between 5.14 acres (280' x 800') and 5.51 acres (300' x 800'). Camp Grip is located 3.8 miles north of the U.S.-Mexico border, approximately 34 miles southwest of Ajo, Pima County, Arizona, and 55 miles southeast of Tacna, Yuma County, Arizona.

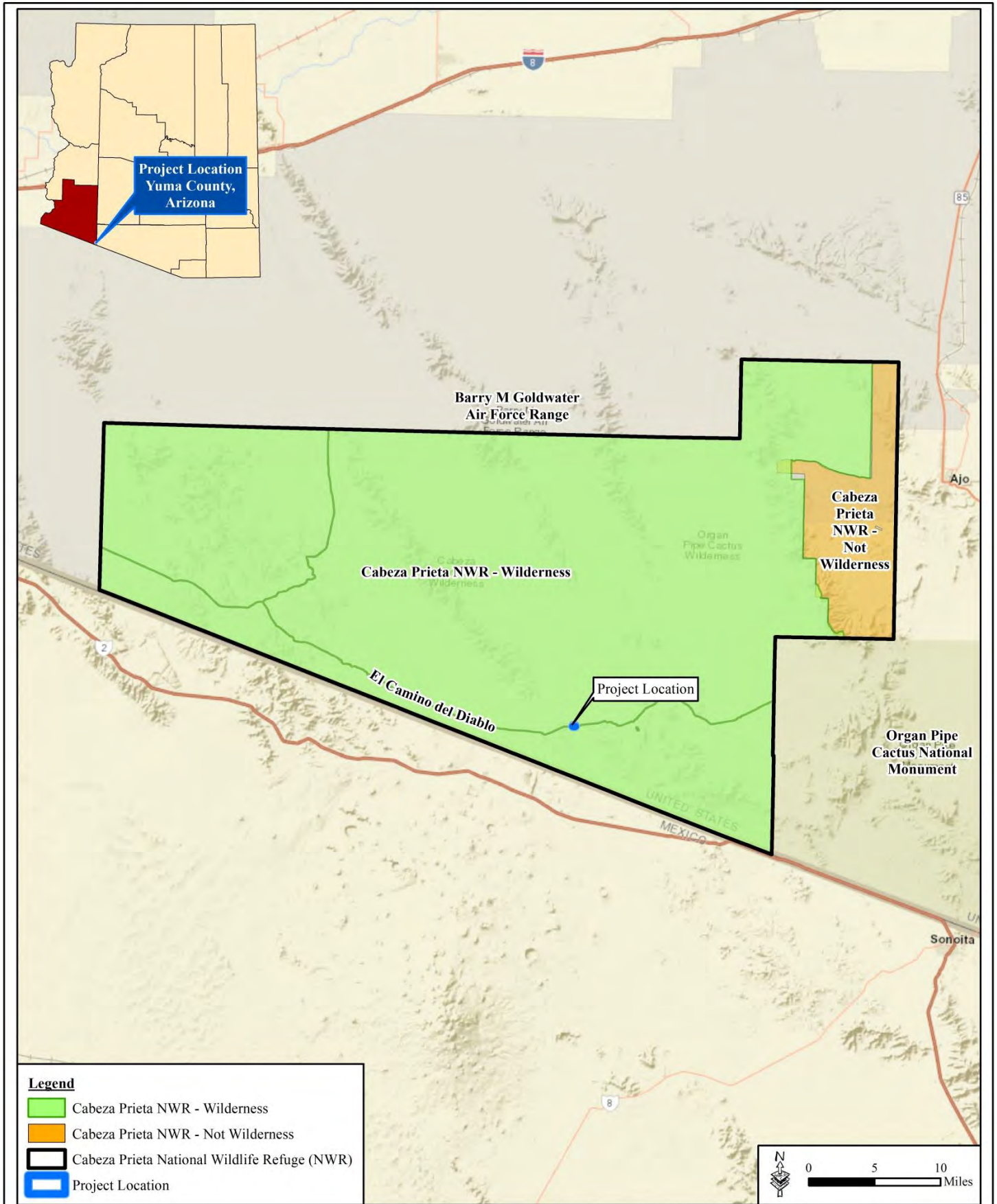


Figure 1-1. Vicinity Map

### **1.3 PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSED ACTION**

The purpose of the project is the forward deployment of agents and facilities, as needed, to maintain effective control of the U.S.-Mexico border within remote sections of the USBP Wellton Station's AOR. Based upon increasing trends in illegal border activities and the current insufficient facilities at Camp Grip, additional USBP agents and other resources are required to enhance the operational capabilities of USBP within the Wellton Station AOR. The proposed expansion would address the occupational health, safety, security, and operational deficiencies that are found at the existing Camp Grip and would effectively anticipate and adapt to future law enforcement challenges. Physical security deficiencies that would be addressed include: lack of perimeter fencing and protective lighting; inadequate facility coverage by the closed circuit television (CCTV) system; noncompliant (with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 [HSPD-12] access control system; noncompliant (with CBP regulations) local-area network (LAN) room, perimeter doors, and hardware; and proximity of fuel storage tanks to vehicle parking.

The Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative) would enhance the overall safety and efficiency of current and future operations within the USBP Wellton Station AOR. Camp Grip is mission critical in USBP's commitment to maintain law and order on the U.S.-Mexico border, stop potential terrorists, and prevent the illicit trafficking of people and contraband between the official ports of entry into the U.S.

### **1.4 NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION**

The Proposed Action is needed to provide adequate space, facilities, and personnel to ensure 24/7 border coverage. The current personnel requirement for this forward deployment is estimated at approximately 32 USBP agents. The existing Camp Grip's footprint is approximately 180' x 515', and in its current size and configuration, it does not meet the USBP Wellton Station's operational requirements nor is it configured for future requirements.

The current housing capacity is inadequate, providing for a maximum capacity of 17 personnel that are spread over nine sleeping rooms. In this configuration, the facility does not support three shifts, which is required for 24/7 border coverage. Currently, Camp Grip has a small landing pad capable of landing one helicopter at a time. Robust air support is integral to the mission of USBP and a requirement for Camp Grip's AOR. The surface area of Camp Grip is non-improved, uneven, and susceptible to some flooding during wet weather. Camp Grip does not have a dedicated detention and processing facility which requires Agents to have to drive many miles to transfer apprehended subjects to an appropriate detention and processing facility. Additionally, no storage or maintenance structures exist on-site at Camp Grip, causing Agents to perform vehicle maintenance in exposed terrain in less than conducive conditions (i.e., blowing sand and dust, rain, mud, and exposure to the elements).

## 1.5 SCOPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS AND DECISIONS TO BE MADE

The scope of the EA includes an evaluation of the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on the natural, cultural, social, economic, and physical environments resulting from the expansion and construction activities associated with Camp Grip. This analysis does not include an assessment of operations conducted in the field and away from the station. CBP does not currently have plans to alter the number of Agents patrolling out of Camp Grip; however, the increased capacity at Camp Grip would reduce lengthy daily transit from Wellton Station to this area. The potentially affected natural and human environment is limited to resources associated with the Camp Grip AOR and Yuma County, Arizona. Most potential effects would be limited to the construction site and immediately adjacent resources.

The EA documents the significance of the environmental effects of the Proposed Action and looks at alternatives that could potentially achieve the objectives of the Proposed Action. The EA will allow decision makers to determine if the Proposed Action would or would not have a significant impact on the natural, cultural, social, economic and physical environment, as well as whether the action can proceed to the next phase of project development or if an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required. The process for developing the EA also allows for input and comments on the Proposed Action from the concerned public, interested non-governmental groups, and interested government agencies to inform agency decision making. The EA is being prepared as follows:

1. Conduct interagency and intergovernmental coordination for environmental planning. The first step in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process is to solicit comments from Federal, state, and local agencies, as well as Federally recognized tribes, about the proposed project to ensure that their concerns are included in the analysis.
2. Prepare a draft EA. CBP will review and address relevant comments and concerns received from any Federal, state, and local agencies or Federally recognized tribes during preparation of the draft EA. In preparation and support for the draft EA analyses, biological and cultural resources surveys were conducted of the proposed expansion areas. On February 7, 2019, a biological resources survey was conducted for the presence of all wildlife and plant species observed. On February 9, 2019, a Class III cultural resources inventory (CRI) was additionally conducted on the same parcels of property.
3. Announce that the draft EA has been prepared. A Notice of Availability (NOA) will be published in the *Yuma Sun* and the *Ajo Copper News* newspapers to announce the public comment period and the availability of the draft EA and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), if applicable.
4. Provide a public comment period. A public comment period allows for all interested parties to review the analysis presented in the draft EA and provide feedback. The draft EA will be available to the public for a 30-day review at the Yuma County District Main Library, 2951 South 21st Drive, Yuma, Arizona 85364. The draft EA will also be available for download from the CBP internet web page at the following URL address: <http://www.cbp.gov/about/environmental-cultural-stewardship/nepa-documents/docs-review>.

5. Prepare a final EA. A final EA will be prepared following the public comment period. The final EA will address relevant comments and concerns received from all interested parties during the public comment period.
6. Issue a decision document. The final step in the NEPA process is the signature of a FONSI, if the environmental analysis supports the conclusion that impacts on the quality of the human and natural environments from implementing the Proposed Action would not be significant. In this case, no EIS would be prepared.

## **1.6 APPLICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDANCE, STATUTES, AND REGULATIONS**

CBP will follow applicable Federal laws and regulations. The EA will be developed in accordance with the requirements of NEPA, regulations issued by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) published in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 1500-1508, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Directive Number 023-01 Rev. 01, Implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act, and other pertinent environmental statutes, regulations, and compliance requirements. The EA will be the vehicle for compliance with all applicable environmental statutes, such as the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, 16 U.S. Code (U.S.C.) Part §1531 *et seq.*, as amended, and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, 16 U.S.C. §470a *et seq.*, as amended.

## **1.7 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

In accordance with 40 CFR §1501.7, 1503 and 1506.6, CBP initiated public involvement and agency scoping activities to identify significant issues related to the Proposed Action. CBP is consulting, and will continue to consult, with appropriate Federal, state, and local government agencies, as well as Federally recognized tribes, throughout the EA process. Formal and informal coordination will be conducted with the following agencies:

Federal Agencies:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) – Cabeza Prieta NWR
- USFWS – Southwest Region, Ecological Services
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)
- U.S. Section International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC)
- Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
- National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)
- National Park Service (NPS) - Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument (OPCNM)



State Agencies:

- Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)
- Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
- Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT)
- Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)
- Arizona State Trust Lands (ASTL)

Other:

- Native American Tribes
  - Tohono O'odham Nation
  - Hopi Tribe
  - Fort Yuma-Quechan Tribe
  - Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation
  - Colorado River Indian Tribes
  - Cocopah Indian Tribe
- Yuma County

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## **2.0 PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES**

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There are two alternatives carried forward for evaluation in the EA: 1) The Proposed Action; and 2) The No Action Alternative. The Proposed Action includes construction of new facilities and an expansion of the existing Camp Grip facility from approximately 2.13 acres (180' x 515') to 5.51 acres (300' x 800'). One additional alternative which included a different 5.4 acre (280' x 800') footprint configuration in the same location was considered during initial planning but was eliminated from further consideration and is not carried forward in the EA.

### **2.1 PROPOSED ACTION**

The Proposed Action would expand the footprint of Camp Grip and include the construction of additional facilities. The Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative) includes the expansion of the footprint of Camp Grip from its current dimensions to 300 feet (north-south) x 800 feet (east-west), to be located north of the Camino Del Diablo (Figure 2-1). The new facilities (structures and land area) would replace and/or augment existing deficient facilities currently located within Camp Grip. The new facilities would be able to accommodate growth in staffing due to existing and near-future operational demands placed upon the facility; however, the number of Agents operating in the area would not change as a result of the Proposed Action.

It is anticipated that the total personnel assigned to Camp Grip to meet current and future increased labor demands of the objectives of USBP in Camp Grip would be 32. The proposed facilities design and construction would result in Camp Grip meeting USBP facilities guidelines and security standards.

Facility construction and infrastructure improvements would include the following:

- Main housing facility capable of housing 32 occupants
- Detention (cells) and processing building
- Physical fitness building (gym)
- Storage building
- Vehicle maintenance/parking facility
- All-terrain vehicle (ATV) storage facility
- Solar field
- Helipad
- Fueling station for vehicles and aerial platforms
- Domestic water and sewer as appropriate
- Leveled all weather surface covering entire footprint
- Security perimeter fence/wall (Hesco barriers), lighting, and CCTV poles
- Communications tower with surveillance cameras

The main housing facility (approximately 14,350 square feet [sq ft]) would be capable of housing 32 occupants, be constructed in accordance with USBP Facilities Design Guide Standards, and replace the current primary structure.

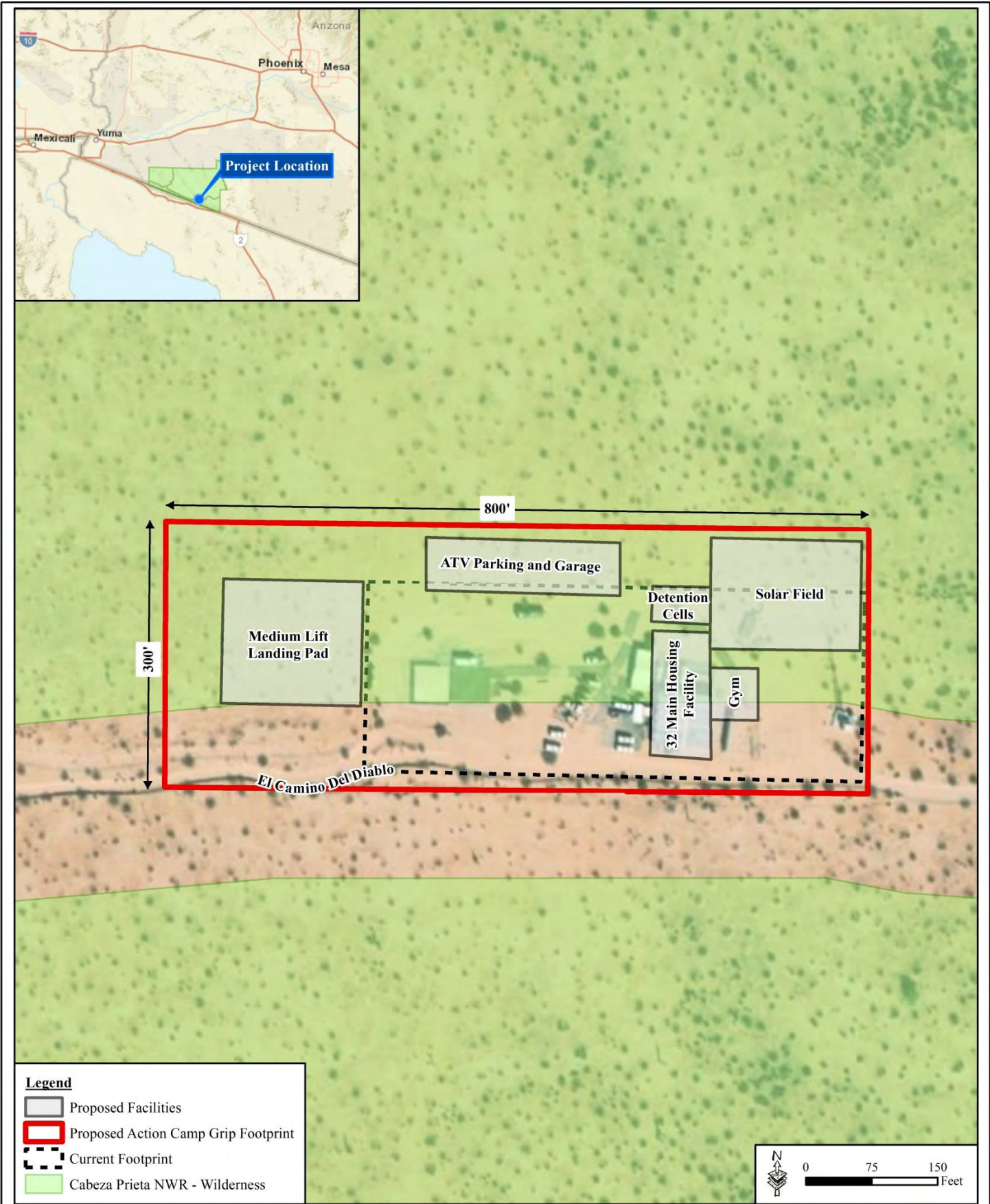


Figure 2-1. Proposed Action Site Configuration

The detention (cells) and processing building (approximately 3,500 sq ft) would be located to the north of, and in proximity to, the main housing facility. The gym (approximately 3,500 sq ft) would be located immediately adjacent to the east side of the main housing facility. A large (approximately 17,700 sq ft) solar field is proposed for construction in the northeast corner of the newly expanded footprint. Similarly, an ATV parking area and garage (approximately 14,700 sq ft) is proposed for construction in the north-central area of the newly expanded footprint. A medium lift landing pad (approximately 27,000 sq ft) capable of hosting two medium lift helicopters simultaneously is proposed for construction at the western end of the newly expanded footprint.

Historically, there has been some incidental overflow of equipment and materials that have fallen onto the wilderness area beyond the original designated FOB boundaries. This scenario may have resulted in unintentional impacts to designated wilderness that has not been analyzed in the past. The proposed expansion of the FOB now would include these overflow areas and with the installation of the security fence, the new boundary would be maintained and future overflows would be avoided.

## **2.2 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE**

The No Action Alternative would preclude any further expansion, including facilities construction, of Camp Grip. The existing FOB would continue to be inadequate for the support of operations within the Yuma Sector AOR, and would have to accommodate the current number (32) of USBP Agents, but would not be able to do so while operating in an effective manner. Additionally, the occupational health, safety, security, and operational deficiencies would not be resolved. Consequently, this alternative would hinder USBP's ability to respond to high-levels of illegal border-related activity. The No Action Alternative does not meet the purpose and need for the proposed project, but will be carried forward for analysis, as required by CEQ regulations. The No Action Alternative describes the existing conditions in the absence of the Proposed Action.

## **2.3 ALTERNATIVES EVALUATED BUT ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION**

One additional expansion location was considered as an alternative, but was eliminated from further review. Although this alternative or a modification of this alternative can be a valuable tool which CBP may employ in other areas or circumstances of station expansion, it was eliminated because of logistical restrictions, environmental considerations, and/or functional deficiencies that would fail to meet the purpose and need for this project. This alternative and reasons for its exclusion from further analysis are discussed below.

### **2.3.1 Eliminated Alternative**

The Eliminated Alternative is illustrated in Figure 2-2 and includes the expansion of the footprint of Camp Grip from its current dimensions to 280' x 800', with 200' occurring north of El Camino Del Diablo and 80' occurring south of along El Camino Del Diablo. An additional 20-foot wide section occurring south of along El Camino Del Diablo would be utilized to reroute the Camino Del Diablo through this area (Figure 2-2).



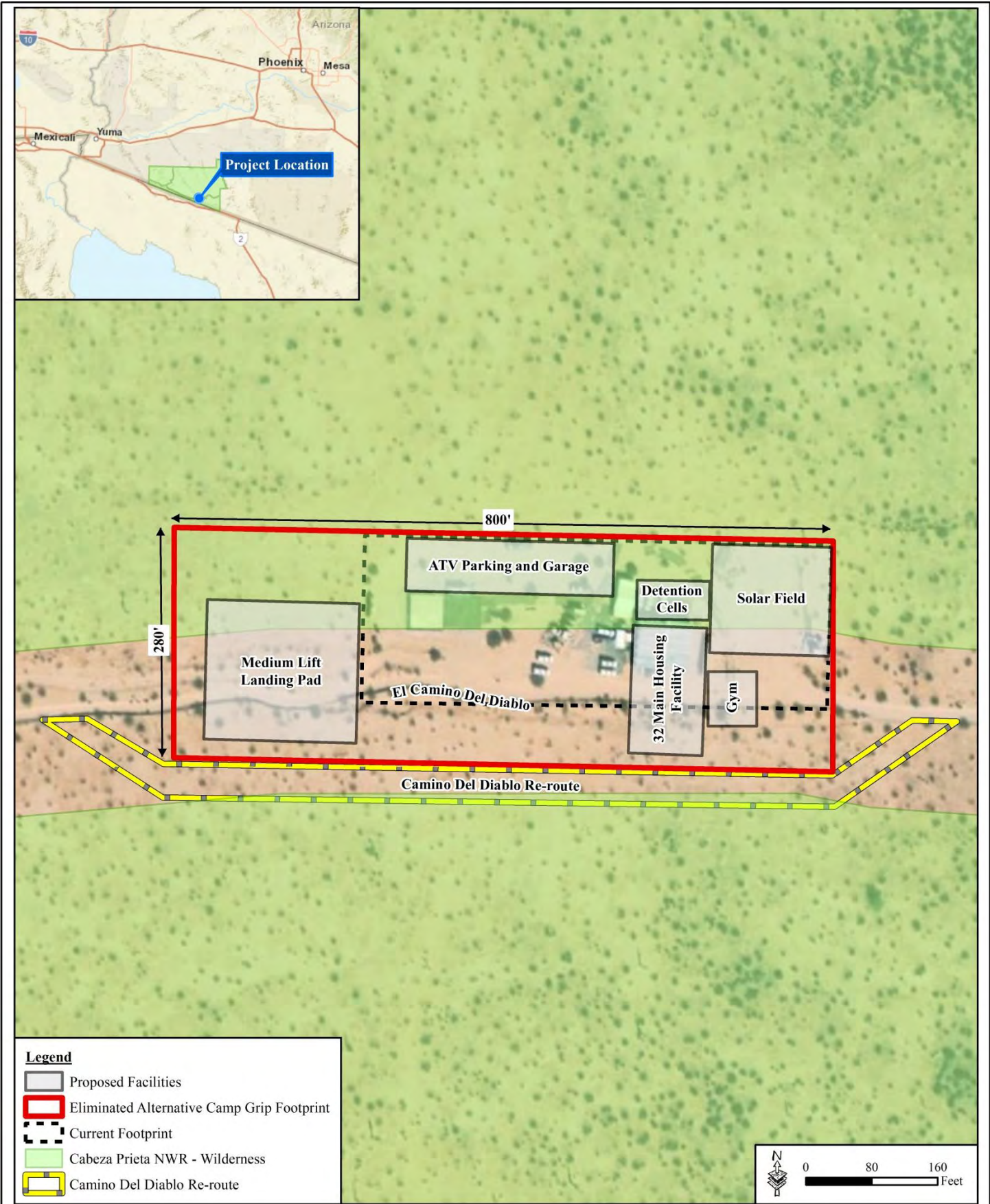


Figure 2-2. Eliminated Alternative Site Configuration

The new facilities would replace and/or augment existing deficient facilities currently located within Camp Grip. The new facilities would be able to accommodate the growth in staffing due to existing and near-future operational demands placed upon the station. Facility construction and infrastructure improvements would be the same as those described for the Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative).

The Eliminated Alternative would provide for a smaller expansion of Camp Grip (16,000 less sq ft; 20' x 800') while requiring an unnecessary re-routing of along El Camino Del Diablo. Evidence of flowing water including cut banks, sand/gravel substrate, and vegetation debris deposits indicate that along El Camino Del Diablo carries water through the Project Area and is serving as drainage. A small vegetated swale is present immediately south of along El Camino Del Diablo and consists of a depression that appears to capture water based on a more robust vegetation signature and field surveys compared to the surrounding area (U.S. Geological Services [USGS] 2019).

This swale and drainage capacity would have to be recreated and reestablished with the implementation of this alternative. With the reduced footprint resulting from the smaller expansion of Camp Grip, the “opportunity for future expansion as necessary” (supporting the purpose and need) would be greatly compromised once the security perimeter fence and wall (Hesco barriers) with lighting and CCTV poles are constructed. As such, this alternative was eliminated from further consideration.

## 2.4 ALTERNATIVES SUMMARY

The two alternatives selected for further analyses are the Proposed Action (Preferred Alternative) and the No Action Alternative. The Proposed Action fully meets the purpose of and need for the project, and the preferred construction site offers the best combination of terrain, environment, land ownership, and operational requirements to serve as a command center for conducting USBP’s operations within the Camp Grip AOR. An evaluation of how the Proposed Action meets the project’s purpose and need is provided in Table 2-1.

**Table 2-1. Alternatives Matrix of Purpose of and Need for Alternatives**

<b>Purpose and Need</b>	<b>Proposed Action</b>	<b>No Action Alternative</b>
Provide adequate space and facilities (e.g., administrative, special operations, and patrol command offices, squad room, and staff showers and lockers) for the agents and staff currently operating out of Camp Grip	Yes	No
Provide additional space and facilities for expansion to a 32 Agent station plus support staff	Yes	No
Provide detention (cells) and processing building	Yes	No
Provide physical fitness building (gym)	Yes	No
Provide upgraded water well, septic, and associated leech fields	Yes	No
Provide facilities necessary for an increased effectiveness of USBP Agents in the performance of their duties (e.g., vehicle maintenance shop, fuel storage, vehicle parking, detention and processing space, secure vehicle parking lot and garage, helicopter pad, communication tower)	Yes	No
Provide a more safe, effective, and efficient work environment	Yes	No

### 3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND CONSEQUENCES

#### 3.1 PRELIMINARY IMPACT SCOPING

This section describes the natural and human environments that exist within the region of influence (ROI) and the potential impacts of the Proposed Action and the No Action Alternative outlined in Section 2.0 of this document. The ROI for the expanded Wellton Station FOB, Camp Grip and the associated infrastructure is the Town of Wellton and Yuma County, Arizona. The Proposed Action would be located within the CPNWR. Only those issues that have the potential to be affected by any of the alternatives are described, per CEQ guidance (40 CFR § 1501.7 [3]).

Some topics are limited in scope due to the lack of direct effect from the Proposed Action on the resource or because that particular resource is not located within the project corridor (Table 3-1).

**Table 3-1. Resources Analyzed in the Environmental Impact Analysis Process**

Resource	Potential to Be Affected by Implementation of the Proposed Action	Analyzed in This EA	Rationale for Elimination
Wild and Scenic Rivers	No	No	No rivers designated as Wild and Scenic Rivers (16 U.S.C. § 551, 1278[c], 1281[d]) are located within or near the project corridor.
Land Use	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Geology	No	No	No geologic resources would be affected
Soils	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Prime Farmlands	No	No	No prime farmlands would be affected
Water Resources	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Floodplains	No	Yes	Not Applicable
Vegetative Habitat	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Wildlife Resources	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Threatened and Endangered Species	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Cultural, Archaeological, and Historical Resources	No	Yes	Not Applicable
Air Quality	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Noise	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Utilities and Infrastructure	No	Yes	Not Applicable
Radio Frequency Environment	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Roadways and Traffic	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Hazardous Materials	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Aesthetic and Visual Resources	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Unique and Sensitive Areas	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Socioeconomics	No	Yes	Not Applicable
Environmental Justice and Protection of Children	No	Yes	Not Applicable

Impacts (consequence or effect) can be either beneficial or adverse and can be either directly related to the action or indirectly caused by the action. Direct effects are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place (40 CFR § 1508.8[a]). Indirect effects are caused by the action and are later in time or further removed in distance but that are still reasonably foreseeable (40 CFR § 1508.8[b]). As discussed in this section, the alternatives may create temporary (lasting the duration of the project), short-term (up to 3 years), long-term (3 to 10 years following construction), or permanent effects.

Whether an impact is significant depends on the context in which the impact occurs and the intensity of the impact (40 CFR § 1508.27). The context refers to the setting in which the impact occurs and may include society as a whole, the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality. Impacts on each resource can vary in degree or magnitude from a slightly noticeable change to a total change in the environment. For the purpose of this analysis, the intensity of impacts would be classified as negligible, minor, moderate, or major. The intensity thresholds are defined as follows:

- Negligible: A resource would not be affected or the effects would be at or below the level of detection, and changes would not be of any measurable or perceptible consequence.
- Minor: Effects on a resource would be detectable, although the effects would be localized, small, and of little consequence to the sustainability of the resource. Mitigation measures, if needed to offset adverse effects, would be simple and achievable.
- Moderate: Effects on a resource would be readily detectable, long-term, localized, and measurable. Mitigation measures, if needed to offset adverse effects, would be extensive and likely achievable.
- Major: Effects on a resource would be obvious and long-term, and would have substantial consequences on a regional scale. Mitigation measures to offset the adverse effects would be required and extensive, and success of the mitigation measures would not be guaranteed.

The following discussions describe and, where possible, quantify the potential effects of each alternative on the resources within or near the Project Area. It is assumed that the entire tract of land where the Proposed Action is located would be used by CBP resulting in a permanent impact of 3.38 acres.

### **3.2 LAND USE**

The Project Area is located within the CPNWR in southwestern Arizona near the U.S.-Mexico border. The CPNWR was initially established as a game range in 1939 to protect desert bighorn sheep and became a National Wildlife Refuge in 1975. The CPNWR covers an area of approximately 860,000 acres, more than 800,000 of which are designated as Wilderness, and is managed by the USFWS (Arizona State Land Department 2019). The CPNWR is the largest designated wilderness area in the state of Arizona (Wilderness Connect 2019). The Project Area is located along the Camino Del Diablo Road, 3.8 miles north of the U.S.-Mexico border (see Figure 2-1). The proposed Project Area encompasses approximately 5.5 acres just north of this road.



Currently, the land surrounding the Project Area is directly and indirectly affected by illegal border activities and consequent law enforcement activities. As a result, damage to native desert vegetation and soil compaction occurs. The effect of illegal border activities within the area has a negative impact on vegetation, wildlife, and recreation.

### **3.2.1 Alternative 1: Proposed Action**

The Proposed Action would convert approximately 3.38 acres (of the total 5.5 acres) of Wilderness area within CPNWR to developed land use. Additional temporary impacts to land use are anticipated for potential staging areas but these areas would be allowed to naturally revegetate after construction activities are complete. The direct impact on land use from the construction and expansion of Camp Grip facilities would be negligible due to the small size of the project footprint relative to the same amount of wilderness in the surrounding area.

### **3.2.2 Alternative 2: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction or further expansion of Camp Grip would occur, and the existing space would be inadequate and would have to accommodate the current number (32) of USBP Agents, but would not be able to do so while operating in an effective manner. The No Action Alternative would hinder USBP's ability to respond to high levels of illegal border related activities. The No Action Alternative would have no direct impacts, either beneficial or adverse, on the area's land use; however, potential indirect impacts from USBP activities and illegal CBV activities would continue.

## **3.3 SOILS**

The Project Area covers approximately 5.5 acres in southern Arizona along the U.S.-Mexico border. There is no specific soil data available from Natural Resources Conservation Service soil surveys (Soil Survey Staff series data website; Soil Survey Staff 2019a). However, there are soil association descriptions available for soils in the Project Area.

Figure 3-1 illustrates that the only soil type in the Project Area is in the Rillito-Gunsight-Denure-Chuckawalla soil association. Rillito soil series contain very deep, excessively drained soils formed in mixed alluvium, and are often on fan or stream terraces (Soil Survey Staff 2019a). They are coarse-loamy soils with slow to medium runoff and moderate permeability, and primarily slopes are 0 to 5 percent (but can range up to 40 percent) (Soil Survey Staff 2019b).

Rillito soils are found extensively throughout southern Arizona, although no specific acreage is known (Soil Survey Staff 2019b). Gunsight soil series are comprised of very deep, excessively drained, strongly calcareous soils formed from mixed alluvium. They are often on fan or stream terraces and mainly have slopes of 1 to 25 percent (but can range up to 60 percent). These soils are very gravelly loam soils, with 50 to 60 percent of its surface covered with gravel. Runoff ranges from very low to high and permeability is moderate to moderately rapid. These soils are extensive across southwest and south central Arizona, covering approximately 585,000 acres (Soil Survey Staff 2019b).

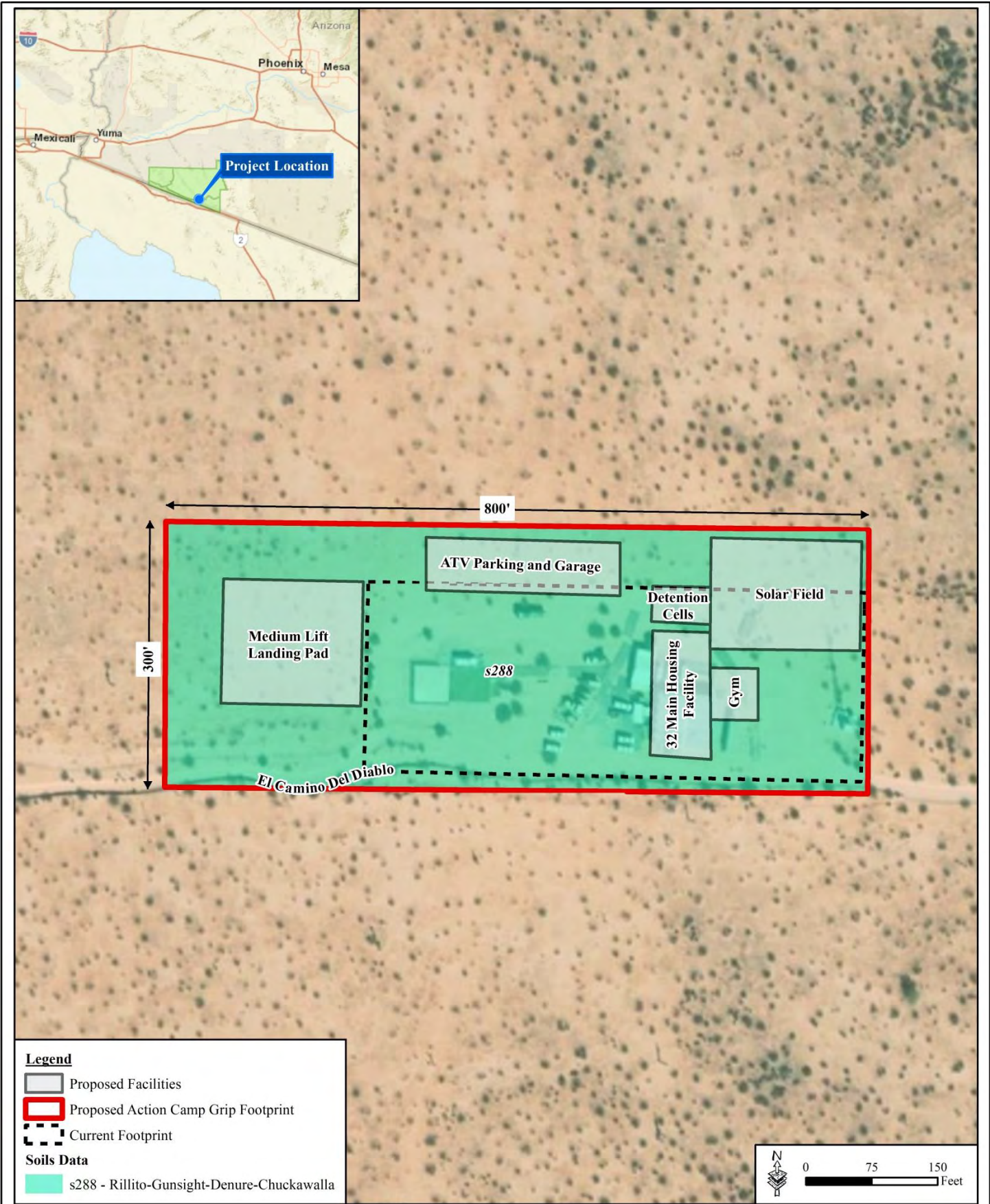


Figure 3-1. Proposed Action Soils Data

Denure soils are very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium and are located on alluvial fans, basin floors, stream terraces, or fan piedmonts. These soils are coarse-loamy, and slopes are generally 0 to 8 percent. Runoff is negligible to low and permeability is moderately rapid. Denure soils cover an extensive area; approximately 392,000 acres across southern Arizona (Soil Survey Staff 2019b).

Chuckawalla soil series are very deep, well drained soils that formed in stratified mixed alluvium and are found on fan terraces. They are gravelly silt loam soils with a thick varnish on exposed surfaces ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 inches thick. These soils have medium runoff and moderate permeability, slopes range from 0 to 15 percent. Chuckawalla series soils are moderately extensive in southern California and southwestern Arizona, but no specific acreage is available (Soil Survey Staff 2019b).

### **3.3.1 Alternative 1: Proposed Action**

The construction and expansion of the Proposed Action would permanently impact up to 3.38 acres (of the total 5.5 acres) of soils during the life of the project. Temporary impacts to 5.51 acres could occur to soils in the area from the use of equipment and staging areas during construction. However, following construction, these temporary impact areas would be allowed to revegetate naturally. Additionally, BMPs would be implemented during construction to prevent soil erosion due to wind or rain. The amount of permanent impacts on soils (3.38 acres) compared to the extents of the soil series found at the Project Area is negligible. Therefore, the impacts on soils under the Proposed Action would be negligible to minor.

### **3.3.2 Alternative 2: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction or further expansion of Camp Grip would occur, and the existing space would be inadequate and would have to accommodate the current number (32) of USBP Agents, but would not be able to do so while operating in an effective manner. The No Action Alternative would hinder USBP's ability to respond to high levels of illegal border related activities. Under the No Action Alternative, no alterations of soils would occur; however, potential indirect impacts (e.g., soil erosion, compaction) from USBP activities and illegal CBV activities would continue.

## **3.4 WATER RESOURCES**

### **Groundwater**

The Project Area is located within the Western Mexican Drainage groundwater basin (Arizona Department of Water Resources [ADWR] 2009). The Western Mexican Drainage basin encompasses 610 square miles in southwestern Arizona in Yuma and Pima counties; the majority of the basin occurs in Mexico.

The Western Mexican groundwater basin is located within the southern part of the Lower Colorado River Planning Area. This region is characterized by low elevation mountains divided by alluvial valleys. The primary source of groundwater in this region is from the basin fill aquifer (ADWR 2009). Within the Western Mexican groundwater basin, the main water bearing units are the broad alluvial valleys that contain unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay deposits. Groundwater flow within the Western Mexican Drainage basin is from north to south into Mexico (Arizona Department of Environmental Quality [ADEQ] 2017). Natural recharge of the Western Mexican Drainage basin is estimated to be on average 1,000 acre-feet per year (approximately 3.3 million gallons per year) and storage capacity for the basin is estimated at 3.0 to 4.1 million acre-feet (9.77 billion to 1.33 trillion gallons) (ADWR 2009).

There are no perennial or intermittent streams within the Western Mexican Drainage basin (ADWR 2009). There is one perennial spring; it is located within OPCNM, which is located east of the Project Area. Annual precipitation levels in the basin range from 4 inches per year in the western end of the basin to 14 inches in the eastern section near OPCNM (ADWR 2009). Water levels in the region vary from 27 to 237 feet below land surface (bls); these were measured at wells located in the western portion of the groundwater basin. Additionally, water levels appear to be declining, most likely due to development south in Mexico.

### **Surface Water**

There are no permanent waterways within the Western Mexican Drainage basin (ADWR 2009). The largest drainage in the basin is the ephemeral Aguajita Wash within OPCNM, which is located east of the Project Area. There are no ephemeral washes located near the Project Area. However, during a biological survey of the Project Area in February 2019, evidence was found that the Camino del Diablo and a swale south of the road both carry water and serve as drainage during storm events. Observations included such as cut banks, sand/gravel substrate, and vegetation debris deposits along the roadway.

No permanent surface water was observed at the Project Area and no surface waters within the Western Mexican Drainage basin are listed on the Arizona state Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d) impaired waters list (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [USEPA] 2018).

### **Wetlands and Waters of the United States**

No wetlands or waters of the United States (WUS) are located within the Project Area.

#### **3.4.1 Alternative 1: Proposed Action**

The Proposed Action would permanently impact up to 3.38 acres (of the total 5.5 acres) of land from the expansion of Camp Grip. Due to the lack of permanent surface waters and wetlands surrounding the Project Area, impacts on surface waters and wetlands during construction would not occur. However, the Camino del Diablo appears to carry water during storm events, so temporary, short-term impacts could occur on ephemeral surface waters.

CBP would include water quality management measures that would ensure that construction activities do not result in more than a minimal degradation of water quality at or near the Project Area. Stormwater management would also be in place to ensure that degradation of the downstream aquatic system, including water quality, is minimized. Water quality would be protected through the implementation of BMPs (e.g., silt fences, wattles) to reduce the potential migration of soils, oil and grease, or construction debris into local watersheds.

The Proposed Action would slightly increase demands on water supplies during the construction period. Water would be needed for a variety of construction activities including, but not limited to, drinking water supply for construction crews, dust suppression, and concrete mixing. Construction-related increases would be temporary and minimal. The onsite well (which produces approximately 80 gallons per minute) would provide the required water source to be utilized for construction or irrigation purposes instead of natural water sources in order to avoid transmitting disease vectors, introducing invasive non-native species, depleting natural aquatic systems, and adversely affecting water quality.

The estimates for potable water requirements based on current personnel projections are approximately 2,560 to 3,200 gallons for all agents (32) per day (USGS 2019) and approximately 30 to 60 gallons for the horses (approximately 6) which are used for USBP patrol routes. Therefore, an average of 2,925 gallons of potable water per day would be required; however, any increase in manpower could result in additional water consumption. The natural recharge estimate for this basin is approximately 3.3 million gallons per year (ADWR 2009), and the long-term demand on regional groundwater supplies would remain the same or be elevated slightly by water use at the Project Area; thus, the impacts would be minor. If water needs exceed what the water well can produce, or if the well water can be used for sanitary purposes only, potable water would be trucked into Camp Grip. Once the proposed FOB is fully functional, sanitary waste from toilets, showers, and sinks would be collected and disposed of through the onsite septic system with a leach field, although this system may need to be enlarged. Therefore, impacts on water resources for the Proposed Action are expected to be minor.

### **3.4.2 Alternative 2: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction or further expansion of Camp Grip would occur, and the existing space would be inadequate and would have to accommodate the current number (32) of USBP Agents, but would not be able to do so while operating in an effective manner. The No Action Alternative would hinder USBP's ability to respond to high levels of illegal border related activities. Under the No Action Alternative, there will be no direct impacts on water resources; however, potential indirect impacts from USBP activities and illegal CBV activities would continue.

## **3.5 VEGETATIVE HABITAT**

The Project Area is located within the Lower Colorado River Valley Subdivision of Sonoran Desertscrub (Brown and Lowe 1994). This subdivision is located mostly in south-central Arizona and northern Sonora, Mexico. It is the hottest and driest subdivision within the Sonoran Desert.



The Project Area was visited on February 7, 2019, for a biological resources survey. The Project Area is located in desert scrub habitat within a much larger area of similar habitat. A large portion of the Project Area has been previously disturbed by the current Camp Grip footprint and its associated activities, and the terrain is level to gently sloping. Vegetation immediately surrounding the Project Area is dominated by creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*) with scattered saguaro (*Carnegiea gigantea*) and fishhook barrel cactus (*Ferocactus wislizeni*) (Photograph 3-1).



**Photograph 3-1. Example of Lower Colorado River Valley Subdivision of Sonoran Desertscrub habitat within the Project Area.**

Species diversity and density is relatively low in the area immediately surrounding the Project Area. Vegetation species found at the site includes big galleta (*Pleuraphis rigida*), common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*), creosote bush, desert club cholla (*Grusonia wrightiana*), desert cryptantha (*Cryptantha angustifolia*), desert indianwheat (*Plantago ovata*), devil's spineflower (*Chorizanthe rigida*), Emory's globemallow (*Sphaeralcea emoryi*), Engelmann hedgehog cactus (*Echinocereus engelmannii*), fishhook barrelcactus, saguaro, Sahara mustard (*Brassica tournefortii*), and triangle-leaf bursage (*Ambrosia deltoidea*). Three saguaros were identified within the proposed Project Area.

### **3.5.1 Alternative 1: Proposed Action**

The Proposed Action would alter up to 3.38 acres (of the total 5.5 acres) of Lower Colorado River Valley Desertscrub habitat for the construction and expansion of Camp Grip. The plant community found at the site is common, both locally and regionally, and the impact of approximately 3 acres of vegetation would not adversely affect the population viability of any plant species in the region.

However, disturbance of up to 3.38 acres of vegetation could provide suitable conditions for the establishment or further spread of non-native plant species. Sahara mustard, which was found at the project site, is a highly invasive plant species in the region (Northam et al. 2009). In order to ensure the proposed project does not promote the establishment or spread of non-native or invasive species, BMPs (Section 5.0) would be implemented throughout the project timeline to minimize the spread and reestablishment of these species, and this would reduce potential impacts from non-native invasive species to a negligible amount.

### **3.5.2 Alternative 2: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction or further expansion of Camp Grip would occur, and the existing space would be inadequate and would have to accommodate the current number (32) of USBP Agents, but would not be able to do so while operating in an effective manner. The No Action Alternative would hinder USBP's ability to respond to high levels of illegal border related activities. Under the No Action Alternative, direct impacts on vegetation would not occur, as no vegetation would be disturbed or removed; however, potential indirect impacts from USBP activities and illegal CBV activities would continue.

## **3.6 WILDLIFE RESOURCES**

Wildlife species generally associated with Sonoran desertscrub habitats include the following: mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), collared peccary (*Tayassu tajacu*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), kit fox (*Vulpes velox*), ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*), kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys* sp.), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus auduboni*), white-throated woodrat (*Neotoma albigula*), round-tailed ground squirrel (*Xerospermophilus tereticaudus*), Gambel's quail (*Callipepla gambelii*), elf owl (*Micrathene whitneyi*), black-throated sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*), curve-billed thrasher (*Toxostoma curvirostre*), greater roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*), banded gecko (*Coleonyx variegatus*), western diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus atrox*), tiger whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris*), and desert iguana (*Dipsosaurus dorsalis*) (Brown 1994).

Wildlife observed at the proposed project site during the February 2019 survey included black-tailed jackrabbit, kangaroo rat, side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), chipping sparrow (*Spizella passerina*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), and phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*).

### **3.6.1 Alternative 1: Proposed Action**

The Proposed Action would permanently modify up to 3.38 acres (of the total 5.5 acres) of wildlife habitat to a developed area in support of the proposed construction facilities. However, it is anticipated that construction activities during the expansion of Camp Grip would temporarily impact 5.5 acres of wildlife habitat within the Project Area through the establishment of staging and equipment areas. The Lower Colorado River Valley of Sonoran Desertscrub habitat present at the site is common both locally and regionally, and the impacts from the Proposed Action to approximately 3.38 acres would not adversely affect the population viability of any wildlife species in the region.

The Proposed Action would also require artificial lighting around the perimeter of the Project Area. This lighting would attract some species of wildlife and repel others in and adjacent to the Project Area. The number of lights along the boundary is not presently known. However, the proposed lighting would be back-shielded and directed towards the compound and away from adjacent areas. Therefore, the artificial lighting around the Project Area would minimally disrupt wildlife activities adjacent to the property. Perimeter and parking lot illumination would not be expected to exceed 4 to 5 lumens directly under the light, with light trespass beyond the site of less than 2 lumens.

Activity periods for most species in the Sonoran Desert are during the cooler evening, night, and early morning hours. Construction activities would be limited primarily to daylight hours whenever possible. Periodic noise from occasional and emergency helicopter takeoff and landing would have minimal and intermittent impacts on the surrounding wildlife communities. The implementation of the BMPs outlined in Section 5.0 would ensure that these impacts would be minimal.

The existing communications tower could pose hazards to migratory birds and even some bird mortality; however, since the tower does not use guy wires, the potential for adverse impacts is greatly reduced. Further, any such bird would likely be of a common species, and thus the loss of a few individual birds from the tower operation would not adversely affect the population viability or fecundity of bird species in the region. The number and extent of bird strikes in relation to the size of migratory bird populations and the extent of the migratory flyway would be minor and would not affect sustainability of migratory bird populations in the region. There has not been any documented bird mortalities associated with the tower to date. The communications tower and buildings could provide raptor perch and nesting sites, but BMPs, including anti-perching devices, could be used to discourage this activity. The Proposed Action would, however, have a long-term, negligible adverse effect on migratory birds. BMPs would be implemented to reduce disturbance and loss of wildlife habitats such as surveys prior to construction activities scheduled during nesting season and covering or providing an escape ramp for all steep-walled holes or trenches.



**3.6.2 Alternative 2: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction or further expansion of Camp Grip would occur, and the existing space would be inadequate and would have to accommodate the current number (32) of USBP Agents, but would not be able to do so while operating in an effective manner. The No Action Alternative would hinder USBP’s ability to respond to high levels of illegal border related activities. Under the No Action Alternative, direct impacts on wildlife or their habitats would not occur; however, potential indirect impacts from USBP activities and illegal CBV activities would continue.

**3.7 PROTECTED SPECIES AND CRITICAL HABITATS**

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (16 USC § 1531 et seq., as amended) defines an endangered species as 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.

**Federally Listed Species**

There are two Federally listed endangered (E) or threatened (T) species known to occur in Yuma County, Arizona (USFWS 2019); they are presented in Table 3-2 and are discussed below. There is no designated critical habitat within the Project Area.

**Table 3-2. Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Species with Potential to Occur Within the Project Area, Their Status, and Critical Habitat Designation**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Critical Habitat	Potential to Occur in Project Area
<b>Mammal</b>				
Sonoran pronghorn	<i>Antilocarpa americana sonoriensis</i>	Endangered	None	Yes; this species is known to occur within the immediate vicinity of the Project Area.
<b>Bird</b>				
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	Threatened	Proposed	None; no suitable habitat present within the Project Area.

Source: USFWS 2019

**Sonoran Pronghorn**

The Sonoran pronghorn (*Antilocarpa americana sonoriensis*) is a Federally listed endangered species (USFWS 1967) with two experimental/non-essential populations and no designated Critical Habitat. The current range of Sonoran pronghorn within the U.S. consists of approximately 5,094 square miles (approximately 3.3 million acres). An additional 1,566 square miles (approximately 1 million acres) of the current range of the species occurs in Mexico (USFWS 2016). The U.S. population of wild Sonoran pronghorn was estimated in 2018 to be 215 animals (USFWS 2020). The habitat preference of Sonoran pronghorn varies seasonally; in the winter, the species typically prefers sparsely vegetated, flat, open spaces, and in summer, they prefer more densely vegetated areas. Sonoran pronghorn require large areas of contiguous habitat to accommodate their seasonal movements.

Threats to this species include habitat loss and fragmentation, reduced forage quality, altered habitat structure, extended drought and climate change, reduced access to and availability of water, predation, disease, loss of genetic diversity, human disturbance and accidental deaths or poaching (USFWS 2015). Recovery efforts include ensuring there are multiple viable populations and adequate habitat, minimizing and mitigating human disturbance, identifying and conducting monitoring and research, maintaining and developing partnerships to support conservation, securing funding, and practicing adaptive management of the species (USFWS 2016).

Although Sonoran pronghorn were not observed during the February 2019 survey, a subpopulation of Sonoran pronghorn has been well documented within the CPNWR. Referred to as the Cabeza Prieta Management Unit (USFWS 2016), the range of this population occurs primarily on Federally managed lands including CPNWR, OPCNM, and the Barry M. Goldwater Range. The range of the Cabeza Prieta population is also comprised of lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Trust Land, and some private lands. In 2011, the USFWS conducted a study to determine whether Camp Grip, originally established in 2005, affected movement patterns of Sonoran pronghorn (USFWS 2014a). The results of this study were deemed inconclusive of whether or not Camp Grip had any impacts on the movement patterns of Sonoran pronghorn. To date, little to no data exists showing direct, indirect, or cumulative negative impacts of Camp Grip on the Cabeza Prieta subpopulation of Sonoran pronghorn.

The permanent loss of 3.38 acres associated with the Camp Grip Expansion project would result in the loss of a small amount of habitat across the overall 3.3 million-acre U.S. range of the Sonoran pronghorn. Additionally, enforcement efforts and tactical infrastructure previously implemented by USBP have reduced illegal foot and vehicle traffic and subsequent disturbances within Sonoran pronghorn habitat, particularly in the vicinity of Camp Grip on the CPNWR.

### ***Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo***

There is no suitable habitat for yellow-billed cuckoo present within or immediately adjacent to the Project Area and no yellow-billed cuckoos were observed during the February 2019 biological surveys conducted within the Project Area. The nearest Proposed Critical Habitat Unit (Unit12; AZ-4) is located approximately 57 miles northwest of the Project Area (USFWS 2019).

### **Critical Habitat**

The ESA also calls for the conservation of Critical Habitat. Critical habitat consists of 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.

None of the Federally listed species that have the potential to occur within the Project Area have designated Critical Habitat. Critical Habitat is proposed for the western yellow-billed cuckoo; however proposed Critical Habitat Unit (Unit 12; AZ-4) is approximately 57 miles northwest of the Project Area. (USFWS 2019).

### **State-Listed Species**

The Arizona Natural Heritage Program (ANHP) maintains a list of species with special status in Arizona. The ANHP list includes flora and fauna whose occurrence in Arizona is or may be in jeopardy or that have known or perceived threats or population declines (AGFD 2019). These species are not necessarily the same as those protected under the ESA. The ANHP list is provided in Appendix B. The Project Area could be considered suitable habitat for various state-sensitive reptile, bird, mammal, and plant species. No state-listed special status species for Yuma County were observed during the February 2019 biological survey.

#### **3.7.1 Alternative 1: Proposed Action**

Potential sources of temporary construction impacts on Federally listed species include transient vehicular access to the proposed site along the existing Camino del Diablo, construction activities on the 5.51-acre area which would be developed in the expansion of Camp Grip, and attendant noise. Direct impacts from these activities could result from collisions with vehicles either traveling the Camino del Diablo or within the construction footprint, loss of habitat, or disturbance due to noise.

The potential temporary short-term effects associated with the construction activity of the Camp Grip expansion project can be reduced or eliminated through the implementation of mitigation measures specifically designed for Sonoran pronghorn. Mitigation measures implemented to reduce or eliminate negative impacts on Sonoran pronghorn have proved effective during the construction of two other CBP-related projects within Sonoran pronghorn habitat (USFWS 2009 and USFWS 2011). During the construction of both projects, there were no documented instances of negative impacts resulting from construction-related activities on Sonoran pronghorn. Proposed mitigation measures that could be implemented to eliminate or reduce potential effects to Sonoran pronghorn during the Camp Grip expansion project are discussed in Section 5.0. The Camp Grip expansion project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect, the Sonoran pronghorn.

Due to the presence of the endangered Sonoran pronghorn and the increase in personnel operating in and around Camp Grip with the expansion of the facilities, there could possibly be an impact on this Federally listed species; however, it is anticipated to result in a “may affect, but not likely to adversely affect” determination. As appropriate, informal consultation will be conducted with the Arizona Ecological Services Field Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and documented with a Concurrence Letter. CBP has determined, however, that the Proposed Action would not adversely modify Critical Habitat, as none is present within the project footprint. No Federally or state-protected species were observed during the biological survey of the Proposed Action site.

### **3.7.2 Alternative 2: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction or further expansion of Camp Grip would occur, and the existing space would be inadequate and would have to accommodate the current number (32) of USBP Agents, but would not be able to do so while operating in an effective manner. The No Action Alternative would hinder USBP's ability to respond to high levels of illegal border related activities. The No Action Alternative would have no effect on Federally protected species or designated Critical Habitat; therefore, formal consultation with the USFWS under Section 7 of the ESA is not required. No Federally or state-protected species were observed during the biological survey of the site.

## **3.8 CULTURAL, HISTORICAL, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

Cultural resources include aboveground/built resources, archaeological resources, and sacred sites. Significant cultural resources are those resources that are determined to be Historic Properties, as defined by the NHPA. Historic properties are defined by the NHPA as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included on, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), including artifacts, records, and material remains relating to the district, site, building, structure, or object (NPS 2006a). To be considered eligible for the NRHP a property would need to possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and must also meet at least one of four criteria (NPS 2002):

- A. Be associated with events that made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history
- B. Be associated with the lives of significant persons in our past
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- D. Have yielded, or be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory

A Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) is a specific type of historic property that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community (Parker and King 1998). Given the broad range in types of historic properties, historic properties can often include other types of cultural resources such as cultural items, archaeological resources, sacred sites, and archaeological collections.

Cultural items as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) are defined as human remains, as well as both associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony or objects that have an ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance to a Native American group or culture (NPS 2006b). Archaeological resources, as defined by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), consist of any material remains of past human life or activities that are of archaeological interest and are at least 100 years of age.

Such items include, but are not limited to, pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons, weapon projectiles, tools, structures or portions of structures, pit houses, rock paintings, rock carvings, intaglios, graves, human skeletal remains, or any portion or piece of those items (NPS 2000c). Sacred sites are defined by EO 13007, Indian Sacred Sites, as any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Native American tribe or Native American individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Native American religion as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance, or ceremonial use by, an Native American religion, provided that the tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of a Native American religion has informed the Federal land-owning agency of the existence of such a site (NPS 1996).

### **Cultural Overview**

The cultural overview of the Project Area is described in detail in a 2019 cultural resources survey report (Marionneaux and Hart 2019) conducted for CBP. Briefly, the cultural history of southwestern Arizona, and the region known as the Papaguería, is typically discussed in periods: Preceramic Period (circa 10,000 B.C. to A.D. 200), Ceramic Period (circa A.D. 200 to 1500), Early Historic Period (A.D. 1540 to 1848), Late Historic Period (A.D. 1848 to 1945), and World War II and Cold War Period (A.D. 1945 to 1989). Both the Prehistoric Period and Ceramic Period contain further subdivisions based on climatic shifts or cultural variations. The Preceramic period includes a division between the Paleoindian Period and Archaic Period, which is primarily based on a shift to a warmer and drier climate in the Archaic, coupled with the extinction of the Pleistocene megafauna. The Ceramic Period, when pottery making and agriculture were practiced by the prehistoric people, is subdivided into the Patayan Period (A.D. 700 to 1850), Hohokam Period (A.D. 200 to 1500), and Trincheras Period (A.D. 150 to 1940).

### **Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Investigations and Recorded Cultural Resources**

One previously recorded archaeological investigation is on record with the Arizona's Cultural Resource Inventory (AZSITE) database as being conducted within a 1 mile area of the Proposed Action location. This investigation was a study conducted in 2003 in support of developing a FOB for CBP (Craig 2003). That study did not identify any archaeological sites within the boundaries of the Proposed Action. In addition to the archaeological investigations on record with the AZSITE database, archival research identified several other studies conducted within 1 mile of the Proposed Action alternative. A year after the 2003 investigation, additional surveys were conducted within the area of the existing Camp Grip FOB (Dosh and Dechambre 2004). Those surveys also did not record any archaeological sites within the survey area. Another archaeological investigation was conducted in 2007 consisting of a survey of 72 miles of road, including portions of El Camino del Diablo, and included the portion of the road immediately adjacent to the current FOB. While that survey report was never finalized, the survey did record 12 new archaeological sites (Hart and Lindemuth 2007). None of the archaeological sites recorded in 2007 are within the area of the Proposed Action. More recently surveys were conducted as part of the proposed expansion of the Wellton Station FOB, Camp Grip (Marionneaux and Hart 2019). A total area of 5.8 acres was surveyed as part of this investigation. Three isolated occurrences were recorded as part of this most recent archaeological survey. None of the isolated finds recorded fit the minimum definition of an archaeological site in Arizona and are not considered historic properties or significant resources.

The investigations conducted in 2003, 2004, and 2007 all concluded that the road adjacent to the existing Desert Grip FOB was part of El Camino Del Diablo NRHP-listed historic district and archaeological site, SONC:1:15(ASM), based on the fact that the portion of the road is often referred to as El Camino Del Diablo and is even labeled as such on maps.

El Camino Del Diablo was originally recorded in 1961 as an archaeological site. It was recorded again in 1982 by Sharon Urban and given the site number SON C:1:15(ASM). This was likely done in association with the nomination and listing of El Camino del Diablo historic district. The historic district nomination form was prepared by Marjorie Wilson, an historian with Arizona State Parks. The proposed district was described as a ½-mile strip on either side of the trail as marked on the USGS map. The form further noted that the marking of the trail is somewhat arbitrary as travelers along the route often struck out on multiple new trails which more or less paralleled the main route. It further states that the portion of the historic district between the O'Neill Hills and the border was omitted since no path is more clearly marked than any other. The portion between Tinajas Altas and Wellton is similarly vague. Despite the inconsistencies in the marking and travel along the trail, El Camino Del Diablo (also known as the Old Yuma-Caborca Trail) is a significant travel corridor that formed a 250-mile link between the northwestern frontier of Mexico and the colonies of California. The trail was used extensively by Native Americans such as the Patayan, Cocopah, Quechan, and Hia-Ced O'odham as well as European explorers and settlers starting as early as 1540 as documented by Coronado's Lieutenant Melchior Diaz. Later documented use of the travel corridor includes Juan Bautista de Anza in 1775 and U.S. pioneers including the 49ers during the trek to the west. Mexican travelers named the road El Camino Del Diablo sometime during 1849 or 1850 due to its treacherous nature (Marrioneax and Hart 2019).

A closer examination of the NRHP historic district nomination form by EnviroSystems determined that while the portion of the road that is adjacent to the Camp Grip FOB is likely affiliated to the historic travel corridor, it is not directly associated with the route as recorded on the NRHP nomination form. As a result, it was concluded that the Proposed Action location does not overlap with the NRHP-listed El Camino Del Diablo historic district or the archaeological site (Marrioneax and Hart 2019).

### **3.8.1 Alternative 1: Proposed Action**

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, no significant archaeological resources would be impacted by the proposed expansion of Camp Grip. No significant archaeological resources have been identified within the area encompassing the proposed expansion. In addition, the portion of the road adjacent to Camp Grip, while probably affiliated with the historic travel corridor, it is not part of the NRHP-listed El Camino Del Diablo historic district or site. As a result, any modifications to the road adjacent to the present Camp Grip would not adversely affect the historic district or site. As a result, CBP supports a determination of No Adverse Effects to cultural resources are anticipated from the implementation of the Proposed Action.

If previously unidentified cultural resources are encountered during construction of the Camp Grip FOB expansion, all ground-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the discovery will cease until a qualified archaeologist is notified, and the nature and significance of the find is evaluated. If human remains are encountered during construction activities, law enforcement must be notified, and appropriate tribal entities and the SHPO must be consulted.

Beneficial impacts in the form of increased knowledge of the past, including site density and distribution, are realized as a result of surveys conducted as part of this EA. Additionally, previously recorded and unidentified cultural resource sites located within the Project Area and regionally would receive increased protection from disturbance through the deterrence of illegal foot and vehicle traffic moving through surrounding areas. Further, focused enforcement operations from the FOB would assist in reducing the enforcement footprint and subsequently reduce potential impacts on cultural resources.

### **3.8.2 Alternative 1: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction or further expansion of Camp Grip would occur, and the existing space would be inadequate and would have to accommodate the current number (32) of USBP Agents, but would not be able to do so while operating in an effective manner. The No Action Alternative would hinder USBP's ability to respond to high levels of illegal border related activities. Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no anticipated impacts to cultural resources; however, potential indirect impacts from USBP activities and illegal CBV activities would continue.

## **3.9 AIR QUALITY**

The USEPA established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for specific pollutants determined to be of concern with respect to the health and welfare of the general public. Ambient air quality standards are classified as either "primary" or "secondary." The major pollutants of concern, or criteria pollutants, are carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM-10), particulate matter less than 2.5 microns (PM-2.5) 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. The NAAQS are included in Table 3-3.

Areas that do not meet these NAAQS standards are called non-attainment areas; areas that meet both primary and secondary standards are known as attainment areas. The Federal Conformity Final Rule (40 CFR Parts 51 and 93) specifies criteria and requirements for conformity determinations of Federal projects. The Federal Conformity Rule was first promulgated in 1993 by the USEPA, following the passage of Amendments to the Clean Air Act in 1990. The rule mandates that a conformity analysis be performed when a Federal action generates air pollutants in a region that has been designated a non-attainment or maintenance area for one or more NAAQS. A conformity analysis is the process used to determine whether a Federal action meets the requirements of the General Conformity Rule. It requires the responsible Federal agency to evaluate the nature of a Proposed Action and associated air pollutant emissions and calculate emissions that may result from the implementation of the Proposed Action.

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

Pollutant	Primary Standards		Secondary Standards	
	Level	Averaging Time	Level	Averaging Times
Carbon Monoxide	9 ppm (10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	8-hour <sup>(1)</sup>	None	None
	35 ppm (40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1-hour <sup>(1)</sup>	None	None
Lead	0.15 µg/m <sup>3</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>	Rolling 3-Month Average	Same as Primary	Same as Primary
	1.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Quarterly Average	Same as Primary	Same as Primary
Nitrogen Dioxide	53 ppb <sup>(3)</sup>	Annual (Arithmetic Average)	Same as Primary	Same as Primary
	100 ppb	1-hour <sup>(4)</sup>	None	None
Particulate Matter (PM-10)	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	24-hour <sup>(5)</sup>	Same as Primary	Same as Primary
Particulate Matter (PM-2.5)	15.0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual <sup>(6)</sup> (Arithmetic Average)	15.0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual <sup>(6)</sup> (Arithmetic Average)
	35 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	24-hour <sup>(7)</sup>	Same as Primary	Same as Primary
Ozone	0.075 ppm (2008 std)	8-hour <sup>(8)</sup>	Same as Primary	Same as Primary
	0.08 ppm (1997 std)	8-hour <sup>(9)</sup>	Same as Primary	Same as Primary
	0.12 ppm	1-hour <sup>(10)</sup>	Same as Primary	Same as Primary
Sulfur Dioxide	0.03 ppm	Annual (Arithmetic Average)	0.5 ppm	3-hour <sup>(1)</sup>
	0.14 ppm	24-hour <sup>(1)</sup>	0.5 ppm	3-hour <sup>(1)</sup>
	75 ppb <sup>(11)</sup>	1-hour	None	None

Source: EPA 2018b.

Units of measure for the standards are parts per million (ppm) by volume, parts per billion (ppb - 1 part in 1,000,000,000) by volume, milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m<sup>3</sup>), and micrograms per cubic meter of air (µg/m<sup>3</sup>).

<sup>(1)</sup> Not to be exceeded more than once per year.

<sup>(2)</sup> Final rule signed October 15, 2008.

<sup>(3)</sup> The official level of the annual NO<sub>2</sub> standard is 0.053 ppm, equal to 53 ppb, which is shown here for the purpose of clearer comparison to the 1-hour standard.

<sup>(4)</sup> To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the 98th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour average at each monitor within an area must not exceed 100 ppb (effective January 22, 2010).

<sup>(5)</sup> Not to be exceeded more than once per year on average over 3 years.

<sup>(6)</sup> To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the weighted annual mean PM2.5 concentrations from single or multiple community-oriented monitors must not exceed 15.0 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>(7)</sup> To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the 98th percentile of 24-hour concentrations at each population-oriented monitor within an area must not exceed 35 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (effective December 17, 2006).

<sup>(8)</sup> To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations measured at each monitor within an area over each year must not exceed 0.075 ppm (effective May 27, 2008) .

<sup>(9)</sup> (a) To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations measured at each monitor within an area over each year must not exceed 0.08 ppm.

(b) The 1997 standard—and the implementation rules for that standard—will remain in place for implementation purposes as USEPA undertakes rulemaking to address the transition from the 1997 ozone standard to the 2008 ozone standard.

(c) USEPA is in the process of reconsidering these standards (set in March 2008).

<sup>(10)</sup> (a) USEPA revoked the 1-hour ozone standard in all areas, although some areas have continuing obligations under that standard ("anti-backsliding").

(b) The standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentrations above 0.12 ppm is ≤ 1.

<sup>(11)</sup> (a) Final rule signed June 2, 2010. To attain this standard, the 3-year average of the 99th percentile of the daily maximum 1-hour average at each monitor within an area must not exceed 75 ppb.



If the emissions exceed established limits, known as *de minimis* thresholds, the proponent is required to perform a conformity determination and implement appropriate mitigation measures to reduce air emissions. The USEPA has designated Yuma County as in attainment for all NAAQS (USEPA 2018a).

### **Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change**

Global climate change refers to a change in the average weather on the earth. Greenhouse Gases (GHG) are gases that trap heat in the atmosphere. They include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), fluorinated gases including chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HFC), and halons, as well as ground-level O<sub>3</sub> (California Energy Commission 2007).

#### **3.9.1 Alternative 1: Proposed Action**

Temporary and minor increases in air pollution would occur from the use of construction equipment (combustion emissions) and the disturbance of soils (fugitive dust) during the expansion of Camp Grip FOB. Particulate emissions would occur as a result of construction activities such as vehicle trips, bulldozing, compacting, truck dumping, and grading operations. Construction activities would also generate minimal hydrocarbon, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, and SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from construction equipment and support vehicles. Fugitive dust would be generated during these construction activities, especially during the road improvement activities. Fugitive dust and other emissions would minimally increase during construction; however, these emissions would be temporary and return to pre-project levels upon the completion of construction. Emissions as a result of the Proposed Action are expected to be below the *de minimus* threshold (i.e., 100 tons per year) and therefore would not be considered significant. BMPs, such as dust suppression and maintaining equipment in proper working condition, would reduce the temporary construction impacts. Furthermore, due to the remote location of the Wellton Station FOB, good wind dispersal conditions, and because Yuma County is in attainment, impacts to air quality are expected to be minimal under the Proposed Action.

#### **3.9.2 Alternative 2: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction or further expansion of Camp Grip would occur, and the existing space would be inadequate and would have to accommodate the current number (32) of USBP Agents, but would not be able to do so while operating in an effective manner. The No Action Alternative would hinder USBP's ability to respond to high levels of illegal border related activities. The No Action Alternative would have no direct impacts on air quality; however, potential indirect impacts from USBP activities and illegal CBV activities would continue.

### 3.10 NOISE

Noise is generally described as unwanted sound, which can be based either on objective effects (i.e., hearing loss, damage to structures) or subjective judgments (e.g., community annoyance). Sound is usually represented on a logarithmic scale in a unit called the decibel (dB). Sound on the decibel scale is referred to as sound level. The perceived threshold of human hearing is 0 dB, and the threshold of discomfort or pain is around 120 dB (USEPA 1974). The A-weighted sound level (dBA) is a measurement of sound pressure adjusted to conform to the frequency response of the human ear.

Noise levels occurring at night generally produce a greater annoyance than do the same levels occurring during the day. It is generally agreed that people perceive intrusive noise at night as being 10 dBA louder than the same level of intrusive noise during the day, at least in terms of its potential for causing community annoyance. This perception is largely because background environmental sound levels at night in most areas are also about 10 dBA lower than those during the day. Long-term 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 noise metric recommended by the USEPA and has been adopted by most Federal agencies (USEPA 1974).

Noise within the Project Area in general is limited due to the remote nature of the project site. Further, no sensitive noise receptors are within a mile of the project site.

#### 3.10.1 Alternative 1: Proposed Action

The expansion of Camp Grip would require the use of common construction equipment. Table 3-4 describes noise emission levels for construction equipment that range from 47 dBA to 85 dBA at a distance of 50 feet (FHWA 2007).

**Table 3-4. A-Weighted (dBA) Sound Levels of Construction Equipment and Modeled Attenuation at Various Distances<sup>1</sup>**

Noise Source	50 feet	100 feet	200 feet	500 feet	1000 feet
Bulldozer	82	76	70	62	56
Concrete mixer truck	85	79	73	65	59
Crane	81	75	69	61	55
Drill rig	85	79	73	65	59
Dump truck	84	78	72	64	58
Excavator	81	75	69	61	55
Front-end loader	79	73	67	59	53
Generator	47	41	35	26	20

Source: FHWA 2007

<sup>1</sup>The dBA at 50 feet is a measured noise emission. The 100- to 1,000-foot results are GSRC modeled estimates.

Assuming the worst case scenario of 85 dBA from general construction equipment, the noise model predicts that noise emissions would have to travel 1,138 feet before they would be attenuated to acceptable levels equal to or below 57 dBA, which is the criterion for National Monument and Wildlife Refuges (23 CFR § 722, Table 1), or 482 feet to attenuate to 65 dBA, which is the criterion for residential receptors.

Periodic noise from construction activities and subsequent operational activities, such as helicopter takeoffs and landings, would have moderate and intermittent impacts on the wildlife communities located adjacent to the project area. However, because similar habitat is readily available, wildlife would easily relocate. The intermittent vehicle traffic on El Camino Del Diablo currently influences the behavioral responses of wildlife in the area. During the proposed construction activities, the number of vehicles potentially would increase slightly, yet would not result in a substantial increase in vehicle noise. A behavioral response to noise varies among species of animals and even among individuals of a particular species. Variations in response may be due to temperament, sex, age, or prior experience. Minor responses include head-raising and body shifting, and usually, more disturbed mammals will travel short distances. Panic and escape behavior results from more severe disturbances, causing the animal to leave the area (Busnel and Fletcher 1978). Over the long term, wildlife populations that have not already habituated to noise generated by the intermittent traffic on El Camino Del Diablo and the existing BPC would adapt to the normal operations conducted at the new BPS and BPC, and would typically avoid human interaction. BMPs as outlined in Section 5.0 would reduce noise associated with operation of the construction equipment and every day vehicle traffic associated with the construction activities.

The project site is located in a remote area far from sensitive noise receptors (i.e., greater than 1,138 feet) such as residential homes. Sporadic, short term noise would result from occasional helicopter trips to the FOB and generator usage (although designed to minimize noise emissions) at Camp Grip. Therefore, the Proposed Action would result in short term, negligible adverse impacts on the noise environment.

### **3.10.2 Alternative 2: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction or further expansion of Camp Grip would occur, and the existing space would be inadequate and would have to accommodate the current number (32) of USBP Agents, but would not be able to do so while operating in an effective manner. The No Action Alternative would hinder USBP's ability to respond to high levels of illegal border related activities. The No Action Alternative would have no direct impacts on the noise environment; however, potential indirect impacts from USBP activities and illegal CBV activities would continue.

## **3.11 UTILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

The onsite well (which produces approximately 80 gallons per minute) would provide the required water source to be utilized for construction or irrigation purposes. Potable water is produced from the well via a reverse osmosis system. Electric power is not present at the Camp Grip site, but is supplied by generators already placed at the Proposed Action site.

There are no powerlines or underground cables located in the Proposed Action site due to its remote location in the CPNWR.

There is an existing 4,000-gallon septic tank and 2,000 square foot leach field already in place at the Proposed Action site. A single communication tower is located onsite.

### **3.11.1 Alternative 1: Proposed Action Alternative**

Due to the remote nature of this location, there are minimal pre-existing utilities and infrastructure in the Proposed Action site. With the implementation of the Proposed Action, most of the existing utilities and infrastructure would be replaced or updated to accommodate the increased amount of individuals stationed at Camp Grip.

The septic tank and associated leach field will be upgraded to account for the 32 occupants that are planned to be assigned there. The existing septic tank will be removed after the replacement tank has been installed. In addition, the water well that is located onsite would be updated to meet any increased water needs for the personnel and their associated activities. Once the proposed expansion of Camp Grip is fully functional, sanitary waste from toilets, showers, and sinks would be collected and disposed of through the septic system with a leach field on-site.

A new solar power field is proposed to be constructed in the northeast corner of the expanded footprint to accommodate the new buildings' energy demands. This would decrease the need for the generators that exist currently in the Proposed Action site, and provide a more sustainable power source for the camp and thus, resulting in long-term, minor beneficial impacts on energy resources. In addition, an upgraded communications tower is also to be installed on the Proposed Action site to create a safer, more efficient work environment for the USBP agents.

### **3.11.2 Alternative 2: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction or further expansion of Camp Grip would occur, and the existing space would be inadequate and would have to accommodate the current number (32) of USBP Agents, but would not be able to do so while operating in an effective manner. The No Action Alternative would hinder USBP's ability to respond to high levels of illegal border related activities. The No Action Alternative would have no direct impacts on utilities and infrastructure; however, potential indirect impacts from USBP activities and illegal CBV activities would continue.

## **3.12 RADIO FREQUENCY ENVIRONMENT**

The radio frequency (RF) environment refers to the presence of electromagnetic (EM) radiation emitted by radio waves and microwaves on the human and biological environment. EM radiations are self-propagating waves of electric and magnetic energy that move through space via radio waves and microwaves emitted by transmitting antennas. RF is a frequency or rate of oscillation within the range of about 3 hertz and 300 gigahertz. This range corresponds to frequency of alternating current and electrical signals used to produce and detect radio waves. The EM radiation produced by radio waves and microwaves carry energy and momentum and can interact with matter.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is responsible for licensing frequencies and ensuring that the approved uses would not interfere with television or radio broadcasts or substantially affect the natural or human environments. The FCC adopted recognized safety guidelines for evaluating RF exposure in the mid-1980s (Office of Engineering and Technology [OET] 1999). Specifically, in 1985, the FCC adopted the 1982 American National Standards Institute (ANSI) guidelines to evaluate exposure due to RF transmitters that are licensed and authorized by the FCC (OET 1999). In 1992, ANSI adopted the 1991 Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) standard as an American National Standard (a revision of its 1982 standard) and designated it as ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 (OET 1999). The FCC proposed to update its rules and adopt the new ANSI/IEEE guidelines in 1993, and in 1996 the FCC adopted a modified version of the original proposal.

The FCC's guidelines are also based on the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) exposure guidelines. The NCRP and ANSI/IEEE exposure criteria identify the same threshold levels at which harmful biological effects may occur. The whole-body human absorption of RF energy varies with the frequency of the RF signal. The most restrictive limits on exposure are in the frequency range of 30 to 300 megahertz, where the human body absorbs RF energy most efficiently when exposed in the air field of an RF transmitting source (ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992).

There are two tiers of exposure limits: occupational or "controlled" and general or "uncontrolled." Controlled exposure is when people are exposed to RF fields as a part of their employment and they have been made fully aware of the potential exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. Uncontrolled exposure is when the general public is exposed or when persons employed are not made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure.

In order for a transmitting facility or operation to be out of compliance with the FCC's RF guidelines in an area where levels exceed Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) limits, it must first be accessible to the public. The MPE limits indicate levels above which people may not be safely exposed regardless of the location where those levels occur.

Adverse biological effects associated with RF energy are typically related to the heating of tissue by RF energy. This is typically referred to as a "thermal" effect, where the EM radiation emitted by an RF antenna passes through and rapidly heats biological tissue, similar to the way a microwave oven cooks food. The Health Physics Society indicates that numerous studies have shown that environmental levels of RF energy routinely encountered by the general public are typically far below levels necessary to produce significant heating and increased body temperature and are generally only associated with workplace environments near high-powered RF sources used for molding plastics or processing food products. In such cases, exposure of human beings to RF energy could be exceeded, thus requiring restrictive measures or actions to ensure their safety (Kelly 2007).

There is also some concern that signals from some RF devices could interfere with pacemakers or other implanted medical devices. However, it has never been demonstrated that signals from a microwave oven are strong enough to cause such interference (OET 1999). Furthermore, EM shielding was incorporated into the design of modern pacemakers to prevent RF signals from interfering with the electronic circuitry in the pacemaker (OET 1999).

Other non-thermal adverse effects such as disorientation of passing birds by RF waves are also of concern. Past studies on effects of communications towers were noted by Beason (1999) during the 1999 Workshop on Avian Mortality at Communication Towers (Evans and Manville 2000). During this workshop, Beason (1999) noted that most research on RF signals produced by communications towers generally have no disorientation effects on migratory birds. However, more research is needed to better understand the effects of RF energy on the avian brain.

Currently, CBP, USFWS, local law enforcement agencies, and the military use 2-way radios as part of their daily operations in the Project Area. Further, several of these agencies operate and maintain radio repeaters within the ROI.

### **3.12.1 Alternative 1: Proposed Action**

The Proposed Action would install new communications equipment (Tactical Communications Program (TACCOM) tower/Integrated Fixed Tower) within the project site. As with any RF transmitter, all of these systems would emit RF energy and EM radiation; therefore, a potential for adverse effects could occur. However, any adverse effects on human safety and wildlife would likely be negligible due to the minimal exposure limits associated with both the type of equipment used and the tower site location. The risk of exposure is further minimized because the tower would be up to 100 feet tall. The distance between the antennas (on top of the tower) and human populations would be too great to present a significant exposure risk. Under normal operating conditions, maintenance personnel working near the tower site would not be exposed to any RF energy that exceeds MPE limits set by the FCC. All CBP tower climbers would have RF monitors that would alarm to indicate an unsafe RF environment. Additionally, RF hazard warning signage would be in place on the site.

Though greater research is required to have a better understanding of the effects of RF energy on the avian brain, the potential effects on passing birds are expected to be negligible as well. Any disorientating effect, if experienced, would be temporary and would occur only at distances close to the antennas. No RF energy levels emitted from the proposed equipment are outside Occupational, Safety, and Health Administration (OSHA) safety standards.

### **3.12.2 Alternative 2: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction or further expansion of Camp Grip would occur, and the existing space would be inadequate and would have to accommodate the current number (32) of USBP Agents, but would not be able to do so while operating in an effective manner. The No Action Alternative would hinder USBP's ability to respond to high levels of illegal border related activities.

The No Action Alternative would have no direct impacts on the RF environment; however, daily radio operations by CBP and USFWS, and local law enforcement would continue. The existing RF emitted would continue to have adverse, negligible impacts on the human or natural environments.

### **3.13 ROADWAYS AND TRAFFIC**

Access to the southwestern zones of the Camp Grip Station's AOR is achieved via the El Camino Del Diablo route. El Camino Del Diablo is part of a National Register Historic District, although the actual National Register Historic District boundaries occur approximately 3 miles west of Camp Grip. USBP agents regularly travel this route from muster (assembly) at the Wellton Station to reach their assigned patrol areas.

#### **3.13.1 Alternative 1: Proposed Action**

With the implementation of the Proposed Action, construction activities at the FOB would create a temporary, negligible impact on roadways and traffic within the project region. An increase of vehicular traffic along El Camino Del Diablo would occur for the delivery of supply materials and work crews to the FOB site for the limited construction period.

Only existing roads that are authorized for public use would be utilized to access the FOB. Once construction work is completed, maintenance visits to the FOB would be required up to twice a month depending on the availability of well water and generator usage. Maintenance at the FOB would include refilling fuel ASTs, delivery of food, equipment, and supplies, and if necessary, water. The number of maintenance trips and refueling trips would vary depending on the number of agents stationed at the FOB and rate of fuel usage. Tanker trucks with dual rear tires and/or rear dual axles with a gross vehicle weight of up to 30,000 pounds would be used to deliver fuel. Over the long term, maintenance visits would have a negligible impact on traffic. Operation of the FOB is anticipated to decrease USBP vehicular traffic along El Camino Del Diablo by eliminating commutes for the USBP agents back and forth from the Wellton Station to the southern patrol zones of the AOR.

Temporary aesthetic impacts during the construction phase of the project would occur at the proposed Camp Grip Project Area, and these impacts would include the presence and visibility of construction equipment. Areas that would be temporarily disturbed during construction of the access road improvements would be allowed to naturally revegetate. Conversely, reducing or eliminating illegal activity, which causes long-term changes to the environment, would be considered a benefit to the region's aesthetics.

#### **3.13.2 Alternative 2: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction or further expansion of Camp Grip would occur, and the existing space would be inadequate and would have to accommodate the current number (32) of USBP Agents, but would not be able to do so while operating in an effective manner. The No Action Alternative would hinder USBP's ability to respond to high levels of illegal border related activities.

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no effect on vehicle traffic at or around the Camp Grip FOB site; however, indirect impacts associated with USBP agents' continued commutes from the Wellton Station for patrols in the area, and from illegal CBV activities would continue.

### **3.14 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

Hazardous materials are substances that cause physical or health hazards (29 CFR 1910.1200). Materials that are physically hazardous include combustible and flammable substances, compressed gases, and oxidizers. Health hazards are associated with materials that cause acute or chronic reactions, including toxic agents, carcinogens, and irritants. Hazardous materials are regulated in Arizona by a combination of mandated laws promulgated by the USEPA and the ADEQ.

#### **3.14.1 Alternative 1: Proposed Action**

Construction of the expanded Camp Grip FOB as described in the Proposed Action would involve the use of heavy construction equipment. There is a potential for the release of hazardous materials such as fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluids, and other chemicals during the construction activities. The impacts from spills of hazardous materials during construction would be minimized by utilizing BMPs during construction such as fueling only in controlled and protected areas away from surface waters, maintaining emergency spill cleanup kits at all sites during fueling operations, and maintaining all equipment in good operating condition to prevent fuel and hydraulic fluid leaks.

All hazardous and regulated wastes and substances generated by operation of the expanded Camp Grip FOB, as well as the demolition of the existing facilities would be collected, characterized, labeled, stored, transported, and disposed of in accordance with all Federal, state, and local regulations, including proper waste manifesting procedures. All other hazardous and regulated materials or substances would be handled according to materials safety data sheet instructions and would not affect water, soils, vegetation, wildlife, or the safety of USBP agents and staff. The fuel ASTs installed at the new BPS would be double walled and contained within all protective measures needed to prevent the release of any tank spills. The vehicle maintenance facility would be equipped with oil/water separators to collect any petroleum or other automotive fluids spilled, and waste automotive fluids would be collected and disposed of in accordance with state regulations. Therefore, hazardous and regulated materials and substances would not impact the public, groundwater, or general environment.

The potential impacts of the handling and disposal of hazardous and regulated materials and substances during construction activities would be insignificant when mitigation measures and BMPs as described in Section 5.0 are implemented.



### **3.14.2 Alternative 2: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction or further expansion of Camp Grip would occur, and the existing space would be inadequate and would have to accommodate the current number (32) of USBP Agents, but would not be able to do so while operating in an effective manner. The No Action Alternative would hinder USBP's ability to respond to high levels of illegal border related activities. Under the No Action Alternative, no existing hazardous materials risks would be encountered and no potential for hazardous materials spills would be realized. No impacts from hazardous materials would result from the No Action Alternative.

## **3.15 AESTHETIC AND VISUAL RESOURCES**

The Proposed Action is located near the U.S.-Mexico border in Yuma County, Arizona, and lies within the southern portion of the CPNWR. The major visual appeal of southern Arizona lies in its vast areas of naturally occurring landscapes, and CPNWR contains approximately 800,000 acres of designated wilderness area (USFWS 2019). Aesthetic and visual resources within the proposed project area include the characteristic features and the natural vegetation of the Sonoran Desert landscape. The Sonoran Desert is a sparsely populated, scenic area along the border between Arizona and Sonora, Mexico.

The Proposed Action area has been previously disturbed by the current footprint and activities associated with Camp Grip (Photographs 3-2 and 3-3).

Camp Grip is located directly on El Camino del Diablo, a public-use road that travels through the CPNWR. Consequently, the Proposed Action would be visible to the casual traveler on El Camino del Diablo. Both during the day and at night; minimal levels of illumination from Camp Grip may be visible to the casual traveler along El Camino del Diablo, depending upon the position, elevation, and adjacent vegetation to the viewer. The rural nature of the project corridor contributes to the visual quality of the region; however, vehicle tracks, abandoned vehicles, and trash left by CBVs crossing the United States/Mexico border continue to detract from the overall aesthetic quality of the project corridor.

### **3.15.1 Alternative 1: Proposed Action**

The Preferred Alternative expands the current footprint of Camp Grip to 5.51 acres. This would have a negative effect on the aesthetic quality of the area by expanding the development in a designated wilderness area. However, due to the remote location of Camp Grip, the Proposed Action would be visible to very few people.

At night, minimal levels of illumination of Camp Grip may be visible to the casual traveler along El Camino del Diablo. Although the proposed expansion area would detract from the visual character of the open Sonoran Desert when viewed from close distances, it would not detract from the ruggedness of the landscape when viewed from afar; therefore, the impacts would be considered minimal in the area.



**Photograph 3-2. Camp Grip Project Area, looking northwest.**



**Photograph 3-3. View of El Camino Del Diablo, looking east.**

Temporary aesthetic impacts during the construction phase of the project would occur at the Camp Grip project area, and these impacts would include the presence and visibility of construction equipment. Areas that would be temporarily disturbed during construction of the expansion would be allowed to naturally revegetate. Conversely, reducing or eliminating illegal activity, which causes long-term changes to the environment, would be considered a benefit to the region's aesthetics.

### **3.15.2 Alternative 2: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction or further expansion of Camp Grip would occur, and the existing space would be inadequate and would have to accommodate the current number (32) of USBP Agents, but would not be able to do so while operating in an effective manner. The No Action Alternative would hinder USBP's ability to respond to high levels of illegal border related activities. The visual resources of the Camp Grip area would remain unaffected. Indirect impacts from illegal activity, CBV activities, and subsequent USBP interdiction activities would continue.

## **3.16 UNIQUE AND SENSITIVE AREAS**

The Proposed Action is located near the U.S.-Mexico border in Yuma County, Arizona, and lies within the USFWS - CPNWR, U.S. NPS - OPCNM, and adjacent to BLM lands (see Figure 1-1). The major expands the current footprint of Camp Grip into the CPNWR by approximately 3.0 acres of southern Arizona lies in its vast extents of naturally occurring landscapes, and CPNWR contains approximately 800,000 acres of designated wilderness area (USFWS 2019). Further to the east, the OPCNM is habitat for the organ pipe cactus, along with many other types of cacti and other desert flora native to the Yuma Desert section of the Sonoran Desert region. Unique and sensitive resource areas within the proposed project area include the characteristic features and the natural vegetation of the Sonoran Desert landscape. The Sonoran Desert is a sparsely populated, scenic area along the border between Arizona and Sonora, Mexico.

The Proposed Action area has been previously disturbed by the current footprint and activities associated with Camp Grip. The rural nature of the project corridor contributes to the visual quality of the region; however, vehicle tracks, abandoned vehicles, and trash left by CBVs crossing the U.S.-Mexico border continue to impact the natural quality of the unique and sensitive areas within the project corridor.

### **3.16.1 Alternative 1: Proposed Action**

The Preferred Alternative expands the current footprint of Camp Grip into the CPNWR by approximately 3.0 acres. This would have a negative effect on the available habitat of the area by expanding the development in a designated wilderness area. However, due to the large expanse of the CPNWR, the Proposed Action would have negligible adverse impacts on the total available wilderness habitat.

Long term, negligible impacts would occur at the Camp Grip project area, and these impacts would include the presence of construction equipment and activity, although the current facility configuration is not utilizing much of the CPNWR within the project area. Areas that would be temporarily disturbed during construction of the expansion would be allowed to naturally revegetate. Conversely, reducing or eliminating illegal activity, which causes long-term changes to the environment, would be considered a benefit to the region’s wilderness habitat.

**3.16.2 Alternative 2: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction or further expansion of Camp Grip would occur, and the existing space would be inadequate and would have to accommodate the current number (32) of USBP Agents, but would not be able to do so while operating in an effective manner. The No Action Alternative would hinder USBP’s ability to respond to high levels of illegal border related activities. The unique and sensitive area (CPNWR) of the Camp Grip area would remain unaffected. Indirect impacts from illegal activity, CBV activities, and subsequent USBP interdiction activities would continue.

**3.17 SOCIOECONOMICS**

This socioeconomics section outlines the basic attributes of population and economic activity in Yuma County in Arizona, which is the ROI for socioeconomics. Demographic data, shown in Table 3-5, provide an overview of the socioeconomic environment in the ROI. The estimated population in Yuma County in 2018 was 212,128 (U.S. Census Bureau 2019). The population grew at an average annual rate of 8.4 percent, which is higher than the U.S. but less than the average annual growth rate for Arizona. Yuma County has a high Hispanic population as compared to both Arizona and the U.S., with more than 64 percent of the population identifying as Hispanic.

**Table 3-5. Population Demographics**

Geographic Area	2018 Population Estimate	Population		Race/Ethnicity		
		Average Annual Growth Rate 2010-2018 (Percent)	Density (Persons per Square Mile)	White, Not Hispanic (Percent)	Hispanic (Percent)	Minority (Percent)
Yuma County	212,128	8.4	35.5	30.4	64.3	69.6
Arizona	7,171,646	12.2	56.3	54.4	31.6	45.6
United States	327,167,434	6.0	87.4	60.4	18.3	39.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2019

Data on the per capita income and poverty (Table 3-6) show that the per capita income in Yuma County is a little more than half of the national average per capita income (66 percent). The poverty rate in Yuma County is slightly greater than the Arizona and a little less than double of the U.S. poverty rates. The unemployment rate in Yuma County is over three times the rate of Arizona and four times the rate of the U.S.

**Table 3-6. Income, Poverty, and Unemployment**

<b>Geographic Area</b>	<b>Per Capita Income (Dollars)</b>	<b>Per Capita Income As a Percent of the United States (Percent)</b>	<b>Poverty Rate (Percent)</b>	<b>Unemployment Rate (Annual Average 2018) (Percent)</b>
Yuma County	\$20,600	66	19.0	17.0
Arizona	\$27,964	90	14.0	4.8
United States	\$31,177	100	11.8	3.9

U.S. Census Bureau 2019, BLS 2019a, BLS 2019b

Data on the level of educational attainment (Table 3-7) show that the populations of Yuma County is less educated than Arizona and the U.S., with the percentage of the population that has earned high school and college credentials well below Arizona and the U.S.

**Table 3-7. Educational Attainment**

<b>Geographic Area</b>	<b>High School Graduate or Higher 2012-2016 (Percent over age 25)</b>	<b>Bachelor’s Degree or Higher 2012-2016 (Percent over age 25)</b>
Yuma County	71.6	14.3
Arizona	86.5	28.4
United States	87.3	30.9

U.S. Census Bureau 2019

Impacts on socioeconomic conditions would be considered significant if they included displacement or relocation of residences or commercial buildings or increases in long-term demands for public services in excess of existing and projected capacities.

**3.17.1 Alternative 1: Proposed Action.**

The Proposed Action would have negligible to no adverse socioeconomic impacts on the area that is immediately adjacent Camp Grip. The Camp Grip expansion is located within the CPNWR and there are no residential or commercial structures that are within the vicinity of the proposed construction. Construction activities may temporarily limit public access to the refuge for short periods during the construction from increased construction vehicle traffic along the access routes.

Temporary, minor beneficial impacts in the form of jobs and income for area residents, revenues to local businesses, and sales and use taxes to Yuma County and the State of Arizona from locally purchased building materials could be realized if construction materials are purchased locally and local construction workers are hired for the FOB expansion. Additionally, the FOB Expansion would provide better access for USBP agents focused on interdiction of those involved in illegal CBV activities, thereby enhancing rapid response capabilities. Agents could be more efficiently deployed to patrol this remote area, which would likely contribute to a decrease in CBVs. The decrease in CBV activities could have a beneficial effect on the incidence of crime and enhanced safety, providing long-term beneficial impacts in the region.

### **3.17.2 Alternative 2: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction or further expansion of Camp Grip would occur, and the existing space would be inadequate and would have to accommodate the current number (32) of USBP Agents, but would not be able to do so while operating in an effective manner. The No Action Alternative would hinder USBP's ability to respond to high levels of illegal border related activities. Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no direct impacts on socioeconomics, and the USBP's ability to detect and interdict illicit CBV activity would not be enhanced.

## **3.18 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN**

### **Environmental Justice**

EO 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*, was issued by President Clinton on February 11, 1994. It was intended to ensure that proposed Federal actions do not have disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects on minority and low-income populations and to ensure greater public participation by minority and low-income populations. It required each agency to develop an agency-wide environmental justice strategy. A Presidential Transmittal Memorandum issued with the EO states that "Each Federal agency shall analyze the environmental effects, including human health, economic and social effects, of Federal actions, including effects on minority communities and low-income communities, when such analysis is required by the NEPA 42 U.S.C. section 4321, et seq."

EO 12898 does not provide guidelines on determining concentrations of minority or low-income populations. However, analysis of demographic data on race and ethnicity and poverty provides information on minority and low-income populations that could be affected by the Proposed Actions. The U.S Census Bureau reports numbers of minority individuals and the U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) provides the most recent poverty estimates available. Minority populations are those persons who identify themselves as Black, Hispanic, Asian American, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Pacific Islander, or Other. Poverty status is used to define low-income.

Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. A potential disproportionate impact may occur when the percent minority in the study area exceeds 50 percent or a disproportionate impact may occur when the percent minority and/or low-income in the study area are meaningfully greater than those in the region (Table 3-8).

**Table 3-8. Minority and Poverty**

<b>Geographic Area</b>	<b>Minority Population (Percent)</b>	<b>All Ages in Poverty (Percent)</b>
Yuma County	69.6	19.0
Arizona	45.6	14.0
United States	39.6	11.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2019

### **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. The potential for impacts on the health and safety of children is greater where projects are located near residential areas.

Table 3-8 presents U.S. Census data for minority population and poverty rates for the ROI.

#### **3.18.1 Alternative 1: Proposed Action**

Under the Proposed Action, the expanded Camp Grip would be located in Yuma County. Yuma County has high minority and high poverty populations as compared to Arizona and the U.S. as a whole. However, there would be no long-term impacts on people and only temporary, minor impacts associated with construction, so there would be no disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations and low income populations. There would be no environmental health or safety risks that could disproportionately affect children.

#### **3.18.2 Alternative 2: No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction or further expansion of Camp Grip would occur, and the existing space would be inadequate and would have to accommodate the current number (32) of USBP Agents, but would not be able to do so while operating in an effective manner. There would be no direct impacts on people, so there would be no disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations and low income populations. There would be no environmental health or safety risks that could disproportionately affect children. The USBP’s ability to detect and interdict illicit CBV activity would not be enhanced.

### **3.19 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS**

Table 3-9 is provided to summarize the impacts of the No Action Alternative and Proposed Action on each of the resource areas discussed in this section (Affected Environment and Consequences).

**Table 3-9. Summary Matrix of Potential Impacts**

Affected Environment	Alternative 1: Proposed Action	Alternative 2: No Action Alternative
<b>Land Use</b>	The Proposed Action would have long-term, negligible adverse impacts on land use. Approximately 3 acres of undeveloped land would be converted to a developed land use.	No direct impacts would occur.
<b>Soils</b>	The Proposed Action would have long-term, minor adverse impacts on soils. Impacts on up to approximately 3 acres of soil would occur through the conversion of undeveloped land for expanded Camp Grip.	No direct impacts would occur.
<b>Water Resources</b>	The Proposed Action would have minimal, adverse impacts on groundwater resources. Surface water quality could be temporarily impacted during construction activities as a result of erosion and sedimentation during intensive rain storms. However, due to the lack of surface waters present at the expanded FOB Camp Grip and through the use of BMPs these effects would be minimized. No impacts to wetlands or waters of the United States would occur as none exist on or near the project site.	No direct impacts would occur.
<b>Vegetative Habitats</b>	The Proposed Action would have long-term, negligible adverse impacts on the vegetative habitat. The proposed construction would alter approximately 3 acres of native vegetative habitat. The plant community associated with the project site is both locally and regionally common, and the potential disturbance of approximately 3 acres of vegetation would not adversely affect the population viability of any plant or animal species in the region.	No direct impacts would occur.
<b>Wildlife Resources</b>	The Proposed Action would have short-term, negligible adverse impacts on wildlife resources due to the permanent removal of 3.38 acres of habitat.	No direct impacts would occur.
<b>Protected Species and Critical Habitats</b>	The Proposed Action may impact a Federally listed species (Sonoran pronghorn); however, it is anticipated to result in a “may affect, but not likely to adversely affect” determination. No designated Critical Habitat is present within the project footprint.	No direct impacts would occur.
<b>Cultural, Historical, and Archaeological Resources</b>	The Proposed Action would have no effect on historic properties.	No direct impacts would occur.
<b>Air Quality</b>	The Proposed Action would have temporary, minor adverse impacts (increases in air pollution) on the air quality environment from the use of construction equipment (combustion emissions) and the disturbance of soils (fugitive dust) during construction.	No direct impacts would occur.
<b>Noise</b>	The Proposed Action would have temporary, minor adverse impacts (increases) on the noise environment during construction.	No direct impacts would occur.
<b>Utilities and Infrastructure</b>	The Proposed Action would have minor, beneficial impacts (demands on power) on utilities and infrastructure.	No direct impacts would occur.
<b>Radio Frequency Environment</b>	The Proposed Action would have long-term, negligible adverse impacts (RF energy) on the radio frequency environment due to the minimal exposure limits associated with both the type of equipment used and the tower site location.	No direct impacts would occur.
<b>Roadways and Traffic</b>	The Proposed Action would have temporary, negligible adverse impacts on roadways and traffic within the region. The increase of vehicular traffic would occur to supply materials and work crews at the project site during construction.	No direct impacts would occur.
<b>Hazardous Material</b>	The Proposed Action would have temporary, negligible adverse impacts on the environment as it would not result in any hazardous material exposures to the environment or the public. The potential exists for minor releases of petroleum, oil, and lubricants during construction activities. BMPs will be implemented to minimize any potential contamination during construction.	No direct impacts would occur.
<b>Aesthetic and Visual Resources</b>	The Proposed Action would have temporary, negligible adverse impacts on aesthetic and visual resources.	No direct impacts would occur.
<b>Unique and Sensitive Habitats</b>	The Proposed Action would have long term, negligible adverse impacts on unique and sensitive habitats.	No direct impacts would occur.
<b>Socioeconomics</b>	The Proposed Action would have temporary, negligible adverse impacts on socioeconomics.	No direct impacts would occur.
<b>Environmental Justice and Protection of Children</b>	The Proposed Action would have negligible, adverse impacts on environmental justice and protection of children.	No direct impacts would occur.



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## **4.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

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This section of the EA defines cumulative impacts, identifies past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects relevant to cumulative impacts, and analyzes the potential cumulative impacts associated with the implementation of the Proposed Action and other projects/programs planned within the ROI, which comprises the USBP's Wellton Station, Camp Grip's AOR.

### **4.1 DEFINITION OF CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

The CEQ defines cumulative impacts as “the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions” (40 CFR § 1508.7). Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time by various agencies (Federal, state, or local) or individuals. CEQ guidance on cumulative effects requires the definition of the scope of the other actions and their interrelationship with the Proposed Action (CEQ 1997). The scope must consider geographic and temporal overlaps with the Proposed Action and all other actions occurring within the ROI. Informed decision making is served by consideration of cumulative impacts resulting from activities that are proposed, under construction, recently completed, or anticipated to be implemented in the reasonably foreseeable future.

This cumulative impacts analysis summarizes expected environmental effects from the combined impacts of past, current, and reasonably foreseeable future activities affecting any part of the human or natural environment impacted by the Proposed Action. Activities were identified for this analysis by reviewing CBP and USBP documents, news/press releases, and published media reports, and through consultation with planning and engineering departments of local governments and state and Federal agencies.

### **4.2 PAST IMPACTS WITHIN THE REGION OF INFLUENCE**

The ecosystems within the ROI have been significantly impacted by historical and ongoing activities such as ranching, livestock grazing, mining, agricultural development, CBV activity, and climate change. All of these actions have, to a greater or lesser extent, contributed to several ongoing threats to the ecosystem, including loss and degradation of habitat for both common and rare wildlife and plants and the proliferation of roads and trails. Although activities that occurred on Federal lands (Department of Interior [DOI]) were regulated by NEPA, the most substantial impacts of these activities within the ROI such as ranching, livestock grazing, and CBV activity, were not or are not regulated by NEPA and did not include efforts to minimize impacts.

#### **4.3 CURRENT AND REASONABLY FORESEEABLE CBP PROJECTS WITHIN AND NEAR THE REGION OF INFLUENCE**

USBP has conducted law enforcement actions along the border since its inception in 1924 and has continuously transformed its methods as new missions, modes of operations of CBVs, agent needs, and National enforcement strategies have evolved. Development and maintenance of training ranges, station and sector facilities, detention facilities, roads, and fences have impacted thousands of acres, with synergistic and cumulative impacts on soil, wildlife habitats, water quality, and noise. Beneficial effects, too, have resulted from the construction and use of these roads and fences, including, but not limited to: increased employment and income for border regions and their surrounding communities, protection and enhancement of sensitive resources north of the border, reduction in crime within urban areas near the border, increased land value in areas where border security has increased, and increased knowledge of the biological communities and prehistory of the region through numerous biological and cultural resources surveys and studies.

With continued funding and implementation of CBP's environmental conservation measures, including use of biological monitors, wildlife water systems, and restoration activities, adverse impacts due to future and ongoing projects would be avoided or minimized. Recent, ongoing, and reasonably foreseeable Proposed Actions will result in cumulative impacts; however, the cumulative impacts will not be significant. CBP is currently planning, conducting, or has completed several projects in the Wellton Station AOR and other nearby areas, including the following:

- Construction of new sensor towers, collocating equipment on two existing communication towers and two control facilities in the USBP Tucson Sector. In addition, 14 new access roads (approximately 0.24 mile in total) and improvements of approach roads (70.9 miles in total) on the Tohono O'odham Nation were constructed during the same project (CBP 2019).
- Demolition of existing border wall structures and construction of new border wall along the U.S.-Mexico international border around the Andrade Point of Entry in Imperial County, California and Yuma County, Arizona.
- Proposed replacements of an approximate 5-mile segment of existing vehicle barrier and 1.5-mile segment of primary pedestrian barrier with new bollard wall in Yuma County (CBP 2019).
- Proposed replacements to existing vehicle barriers and pedestrian barriers in Pima and Cochise Counties, Arizona—totaling approximately 63 miles (CBP 2019).
- Border Wall: As part of this or future administrations, DHS/CBP may construct additional border walls in the USBP Wellton Sector AOR.
- Proposed construction and operation of a new central processing center at the U.S. Border Patrol Sector Headquarters in Yuma, Arizona.

In addition, ADOT is currently planning or conducting several projects in the ROI. In Maricopa County and Yuma County, approximately 36 miles of Interstate-8 (I-8) are being improved by repaving existing pavement, replacing existing guardrails and spillways, and other necessary improvements. Also, approximately 18 miles of State Route 85 and 46.5 miles of I-8 are currently undergoing minor repairs such as crack sealing and oil application.

A summary of the anticipated cumulative impacts relative to the Proposed Action is presented below. The discussion is presented for each of the resources described previously.

#### **4.4 ANALYSIS OF CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

Impacts on each resource were analyzed according to how other actions and projects within the ROI might be affected by the No Action Alternative and Proposed Action. Impacts can vary in degree or magnitude from a slightly noticeable change to a total change in the environment. For the purpose of this analysis the intensity of impacts will be classified as negligible, minor, moderate, or major. These intensity thresholds were previously defined in Section 3.1. A summary of the anticipated cumulative impacts on each resource is presented below.

##### **4.4.1 Land Use**

A major impact would occur if any action is inconsistent with adopted land use plans or if an action would substantially alter those resources required for, supporting, or benefiting the current use. Most of the Project Area is previously disturbed scrub and brush rangeland located in rural areas. Under the No Action Alternative, land use would not change. However, CBV activities would continue to impact land use in the Project Area. Although the Proposed Action would convert 3.38 acres of undeveloped land to a developed use, the Proposed Action and other CBP actions would not initiate an increase of development in the immediate vicinity of the projects. Therefore, the Proposed Action, when combined with past and Proposed Actions in the region, would not be expected to result in a major cumulative adverse effect.

##### **4.4.2 Soils**

A major impact on soils would occur if the action exacerbates or promotes long-term erosion, if the soils are inappropriate for the proposed construction and would create a risk to life or property, or if there would be a substantial reduction in agricultural production or loss of prime farmland soils. Modification of soils would not occur under the No Action Alternative; however, soils would continue to be impacted due to CBV activity. The Proposed Action and other CBP actions would not reduce prime farmland soils or agricultural production regionally, as much of the land has been previously disturbed from former CBP activities. Pre- and post-construction SWPPP measures would be implemented to control soil erosion. The permanent impact on 3.38 acres of soils from the Proposed Action, when combined with past and Proposed Actions in the region, would not be considered a major cumulative adverse effect.

#### **4.4.3 Water Resources**

Under the No Action Alternative, no impacts on water resources would occur because the construction activities would not occur. Limited groundwater withdrawals are expected as a result of the Proposed Action; therefore, there would be minimal cumulative effects. Drainage patterns of surface waters would not be impacted by the Proposed Action as none exists within the or near the project site. Water quality would remain unchanged under the Proposed Action. No wetlands exist within the project site. Therefore, no cumulative impacts would occur on wetlands. As mentioned previously, specific erosion and sedimentation controls and other BMPs would be in place during construction as standard operating procedures. Therefore, the Proposed Action, in conjunction with other past, ongoing, and proposed regional projects, would not create a major cumulative effect on water resources in the region.

#### **4.4.4 Vegetative Habitat**

A major impact on vegetation would occur if a substantial reduction in ecological processes, communities, or populations would threaten the long-term viability of a species or result in the substantial loss of a sensitive community that could not be offset or otherwise compensated. Vegetative habitat would not be disturbed or removed under the No Action Alternative since the expanded Camp Grip construction would not occur. However, long-term direct and indirect impacts on vegetation communities would continue as a result of CBV activities that create unauthorized roads and trails, damage vegetation, and promote the dispersal and establishment of nonnative invasive species. Therefore, due to the permanent impact of 3.38 acres on native vegetation, in conjunction with other past, ongoing and proposed regional projects, the Proposed Action would not create a major cumulative effect on vegetative habitat in the region.

#### **4.4.5 Wildlife Resources**

A major impact on wildlife and aquatic resources would occur if a substantial reduction in ecological processes, communities, or populations would threaten the long-term viability of a species or result in the substantial loss of a sensitive community that could not be offset or otherwise compensated. Under the No Action Alternative, no direct impacts on wildlife or wildlife habitats would occur. However, off-road CBV activity and required interdiction actions would continue to degrade wildlife habitat through a loss of cover, forage, nesting, or other opportunities and potentially a loss of suitable habitat over large areas. The wildlife habitat present in the Project Area is both locally and regionally common. Therefore, due to the permanent impact of 3.38 acres of previously disturbed native habitat, in conjunction with other past, ongoing, and proposed regional projects, the amount of habitat potentially removed would be negligible on a regional scale. Thus, the Proposed Action would not create a major cumulative effect on wildlife populations in the region.

#### **4.4.6 Protected Species and Critical Habitats**

A major impact on protected species would occur only if any action resulted in a jeopardy opinion for any endangered, threatened, or rare species. Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no direct impacts on threatened or endangered species or their habitats as no construction activities would occur. No Federally or state-protected species were observed during the biological survey of the Proposed Action site. There is no suitable habitat for yellow-billed cuckoo present within or immediately adjacent to the Project Area.

The potential temporary short-term effects associated with the construction activity of the Camp Grip expansion project can be reduced or eliminated through the implementation of mitigation measures specifically designed for Sonoran pronghorn; therefore, no adverse cumulative impacts on protected species would occur.

#### **4.4.7 Cultural Resources**

Although no impacts on cultural resources would occur from construction activities under the No Action Alternative, potential adverse impacts on cultural resources would continue to occur due to CBVs. The Proposed Action would not affect cultural resources or historic properties but is anticipated to provide increased protection from disturbance due to the deterrence of CBVs. Therefore, the Proposed Action, when combined with other existing and Proposed Actions in the region, would not result in major cumulative impacts on cultural resources or historic properties. Additionally, beneficial impacts in the form of increased knowledge of the past, including site density and distribution, are realized as a result of surveys conducted as part of the Proposed Action, and other past, ongoing, and Proposed Actions in the region.

#### **4.4.8 Air Quality**

No direct impacts on air quality would occur due to construction activities under the No Action Alternative; however, fugitive dust emissions created by illegal CBVs and resulting law enforcement actions, as well as vehicle traffic on authorized roads, would continue. The emissions generated during the construction of the Proposed Action would not exceed Federal *de minimis* thresholds and would be short-term and minor. Therefore, the Proposed Action, when combined with other past, ongoing, and Proposed Actions in the region, would not result in major adverse cumulative impacts on air quality.

#### **4.4.9 Noise**

A major impact would occur if ambient noise levels permanently increased to over 65 dBA. Under the No Action Alternative, no impacts on noise would occur as no construction activities would take place; however, noise emissions associated with CBVs and consequent law enforcement actions would be long-term and minor, and would continue under the No Action Alternative. The noise generated by the Proposed Action would occur during Camp Grip construction activities. These activities would be temporary and would not contribute to cumulative impacts on ambient noise levels. Thus, the noise generated by the Proposed Action, when considered with the other existing and Proposed Actions in the region, would not result in a major cumulative adverse effect.

#### **4.4.10 Utilities and Infrastructure**

Actions would be considered to cause major impacts if they require greater utilities or infrastructure use than can be provided. The proposed expanded Camp Grip would not be constructed under the No Action Alternative, so the availability of utilities would not be affected. Electric power is not present at the Camp Grip site, but is supplied by onsite generators. A new solar power field is proposed for construction and would decrease the need for generator use. The use of solar power and generators would not require greater utilities or infrastructure. Therefore, when combined with past, ongoing, or Proposed Actions in the region, no major cumulative adverse effect on utilities or infrastructure would occur as a result of the Proposed Action.

#### **4.4.11 Roadways and Traffic**

Impacts on traffic or roadways would be considered to cause major impacts if the increase of average daily traffic exceeded the ability of the surface streets to offer a suitable level of service for the area. However, the Camino Del Diablo is an unimproved, minimally maintained natural material road. Under the No Action Alternative, impacts on roadways and traffic would remain status quo. Construction activities for the Proposed Action would be limited in duration. Therefore, when combined with past, ongoing, or Proposed Actions in the region, no major cumulative adverse effect on roadways and traffic would occur as a result of the Proposed Action.

#### **4.4.12 Hazardous Materials**

Major impacts would occur if an action creates a public hazard, if the Project Area is considered a hazardous waste site that poses health risks, or if the action would impair the implementation of an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan. Under the No Action Alternative, no impacts associated with the use of hazardous materials would be expected. Only minor increases in the use of hazardous substances would occur as a result of the Proposed Action. BMPs would be implemented to minimize the risk from hazardous materials during construction activities. Through the use of BMPs, no health or safety risks would be created by the Proposed Action. The effects of the Proposed Action, when combined with other past, ongoing, and Proposed Actions in the region, would not be considered a major cumulative effect.

#### **4.4.13 Radio Frequency Environment**

Under the No Action Alternative, daily radio operations by CBP and other law enforcement would continue; however, the RVSS tower would not be installed or operated. There would be no impacts on the existing RF environment or effects on the human or natural environment. The communications and sensor equipment proposed as part of the Proposed Action would emit EM and RF; however, the equipment proposed by CBP was certified to be safe for humans and wildlife at normal exposure levels. CBP would seek NTIA certification for communications equipment. No other known actions would affect the EM and RF environment within the Project Area; thus, the Proposed Action would have a negligible cumulative effect.

#### **4.4.14 Aesthetic and Visual Resources**

Although no impacts on aesthetic and visual resources would occur from construction activities under the No Action Alternative, potential adverse impacts on aesthetic and visual resources would continue to occur due to CBVs. Minimal adverse direct impacts would occur on aesthetic and visual resources issues as a result of the Proposed Action; therefore, negligible adverse cumulative impacts would occur. When combined with the other currently proposed or ongoing projects within the region, the Proposed Action is considered to have negligible adverse cumulative impacts.

#### **4.4.15 Unique and Sensitive Habitat**

Although no impacts on unique and sensitive habitat would occur from construction activities under the No Action Alternative, potential adverse impacts on unique and sensitive habitat would continue to occur due to CBVs. Potential long term, minor impacts would occur on unique and sensitive habitat as a result of the Proposed Action; however, negligible adverse cumulative impacts would occur as the current facility configuration is utilizing only a very small portion of the CPNWR habitat. When combined with the other currently proposed or ongoing projects within the region, the Proposed Action is considered to result in negligible cumulative impacts.

#### **4.4.16 Socioeconomics**

Although no impacts on socioeconomics would occur from construction activities under the No Action Alternative, potential adverse impacts on socioeconomics would continue to occur due to CBVs. No adverse direct impacts would occur on socioeconomics issues as a result of the Proposed Action; therefore, no adverse cumulative impacts would occur. However, construction of the expanded Camp Grip would have temporary cumulative beneficial impacts on the region's economy due to temporary employment and sales taxes generated through the purchase of construction-related items such as fuel and food. When combined with the other currently proposed or ongoing projects within the region, the Proposed Action is considered to have minor beneficial cumulative impacts.

#### **4.4.17 Environmental Justice and Protection of Children**

Although no long-term impacts on people and only temporary, minor impacts associated with construction activities would occur under the No Action Alternative, the potential for disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations and low income populations would continue to occur due to CBV activity. Similarly, the potential for environmental health or safety risks that could disproportionately affect children could also occur. No disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations and low income populations would directly occur as a result of the Proposed Action; therefore, no adverse cumulative impacts would occur. Similarly, no potential for environmental health or safety risks that could disproportionately affect children would occur. When combined with the other currently proposed or ongoing projects within the region, the Proposed Action is considered to have negligible cumulative impacts on environmental justice and protection of children concerns.

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## 5.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

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This chapter describes those measures that will be implemented to reduce or eliminate potential adverse impacts on the human and natural environments. Many of these measures have been incorporated as standard operating procedures by CBP on past projects. BMPs will be presented for each resource category that would be potentially affected. It should be emphasized that these are general BMPs and the development of specific BMPs will be required for certain activities implemented under the action alternatives. The proposed BMPs will be coordinated through the appropriate agencies and land managers/administrators, as required.

It is Federal policy to reduce adverse impacts through the sequence of avoidance, minimization, and, finally, compensation. Compensation varies and includes activities such as restoration of habitat in other areas, acquisition of lands, etc., and is typically coordinated with the appropriate Federal and state resource agencies.

### 5.1 GENERAL PROJECT PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

1. If required, night-vision-friendly strobe lights necessary for CBP operational needs will use the minimum wattage and number of flashes per minute necessary to ensure operational safety.
2. Avoid contamination of ground and surface waters by storing concrete wash water, and any water that has been contaminated with construction materials, oils, equipment residue, etc., in closed containers on-site until removed for disposal. This wash water is toxic to wildlife. Storage tanks must have proper air space (to avoid rainfall-induced overtopping), be on-ground containers, and be located in upland areas instead of washes.
3. Avoid lighting impacts during the night by conducting construction and maintenance activities during daylight hours only. If night lighting is unavoidable, 1) use special bulbs designed to ensure no increase in ambient light conditions, 2) minimize the number of lights used, 3) place lights on poles pointed down toward the ground, with shields on lights to prevent light from going up into sky, or out laterally into landscape, and 4) selectively place lights so they are directed away from all native vegetative communities.
4. CBP will avoid the spread of non-native plants by not using natural materials (e.g., straw) for on-site erosion control. If natural materials must be used, the natural material would be certified weed and weed-seed free. Herbicides not toxic to listed species that may be in the area can be used for non-native vegetation control. Application of herbicides will follow Federal guidelines and be used in accordance with label directions.
5. CBP will ensure that all construction will follow DHS *Directive 025-01* for Sustainable Practices for Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management.
6. CBP will place drip pans under parked equipment and establish containment zones when refueling vehicles or equipment.



## **5.2 SOILS**

1. Clearly demarcate the perimeter of all new areas to be disturbed using flagging or temporary construction fencing. Do not allow any disturbance outside that perimeter.
2. The area of disturbance will be minimized by limiting deliveries of materials and equipment to only those needed for effective project implementation.
3. Within the designated disturbance area, grading or topsoil removal will be limited to areas where this activity is needed to provide the ground conditions necessary for construction or maintenance activities.
4. Rehabilitation will include revegetating or the distribution of organic and geological materials (i.e., boulders and rocks) over the disturbed area to reduce erosion while allowing the area to naturally vegetate.

## **5.3 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

1. Materials used for on-site erosion control will be free of non-native plant seeds and other plant parts to limit potential for infestation.
2. Identify by its source location any fill material, sandbags, hay bales, and mulch brought in from outside the Project Area. These materials will be free of non-native plant seeds and other plant parts to limit potential for infestation.
3. Native seeds or plants will be used to revegetate temporarily disturbed areas.
4. Obtain materials such as gravel, topsoil, or fill from existing developed or previously used sources that are compatible with the Project Area and are from legally permitted sites. Do not use materials from undisturbed areas adjacent to the Project Area.
5. To prevent entrapment of wildlife species, ensure that excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches are either completely covered by plywood or metal caps at the close of each workday or provided with one or more escape ramps (at no greater than 1,000-foot intervals and sloped less than 45 degrees) constructed of earthen fill or wooden planks.
6. Each morning before the start of construction or maintenance activities and before such holes or trenches are filled, ensure that they are thoroughly inspected for trapped animals. Ensure that any animals discovered are allowed to escape voluntarily (by escape ramps or temporary structures), without harassment, and before construction activities resume, or are removed from the trench or hole by a qualified person and allowed to escape unimpeded.

7. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703-712, [1918, as amended 1936, 1960, 1968, 1969, 1974, 1978, 1986 and 1989]) requires that Federal agencies coordinate with the USFWS if a construction activity would result in the take of a migratory bird. If construction or clearing activities are scheduled during nesting season (March 15 through September 15) within potential nesting habitats, surveys will be performed to identify active nests. If construction activities will result in take of a migratory bird, then coordination with the USFWS and AGFD will be required and applicable permits would be obtained prior to construction or clearing activities. Other mitigation measures that would be considered include installing visual markers on any guy wires used and scheduling all construction activities outside nesting season, negating the requirement for nesting bird surveys. The proposed RVSS tower would also comply with USFWS guidelines for reducing fatal bird strikes on communications towers (Clark 2000), to the greatest extent practicable.
8. Anti-perching devices will be incorporated into the site design and installed on the tower.

#### **5.4 PROTECTED SPECIES**

1. CBP will minimize impacts to listed species and their habitats by designating and using the minimal number of roads needed for project implementation. CBP will avoid creating new access routes by using, and improving if necessary, existing roads.
2. CBP will minimize impacts to Sonoran pronghorn and their habitats by using flagging or temporary fencing to clearly demarcate project perimeters, including access roads, with the land management agency. CBP will not disturb soil or vegetation outside of that perimeter.
3. CBP will minimize impacts to listed species and their habitats by using areas already disturbed by past activities, or those that will be used later in the construction period, for staging, parking, laydown, and equipment storage. If site disturbance is unavoidable, minimize the area of disturbance by scheduling deliveries of materials and equipment to only those items needed for ongoing project implementation.
4. CBP will minimize impacts to listed species and their habitats by limiting grading or topsoil removal to areas where this activity is absolutely necessary for construction, staging, or maintenance activities.
5. CBP will avoid restricting water access by identifying and not creating barriers to natural water sources available to listed species.
6. CBP will minimize impacts to listed species and their habitats by obtaining materials such as gravel or topsoil that are clean and acceptable to the land management agency, from existing developed or previously used sources, not from undisturbed areas adjacent to the Project Area.

7. CBP will develop (in conjunction with USFWS and BLM) and implement a training program focusing on Trust Resources for contractors and construction personnel. Training will be provided to all personnel associated with the project before project construction begins and before any new personnel begin work on the project. Information presented in the training program will include occurrence of sensitive species in the Project Area, their general ecology, and sensitivity to human activities; legal protection afforded the species and the penalties for violation of state or Federal laws; implementation of included conservation actions and BMPs; and reporting requirements. Also included in this training program will be color photos of the listed species and maps of Federally listed species' habitats. Following the training program, the photos and maps will be posted in the contractor and resident engineer's office, where they will remain through the duration of the project. The selected construction manager will be responsible for ensuring that personnel are aware of the listed species. In addition, training in identification of non-native invasive plants and animals will be provided for contracted personnel engaged in post-construction monitoring of construction sites.
8. For upgrading towers, CBP will follow the guidelines for new construction as closely as possible. CBP will retro-fit sites with high bird or bat mortality.

### **Sonoran Pronghorn**

1. CBP will minimize the number of construction vehicles traveling to and from the project site and the number of trips per day. CBP will coordinate construction vehicle activity with land managers at their discretion.
2. CBP will provide for an on-site biological monitor to be present during work activities for all construction activities in Sonoran pronghorn habitat. The biological monitor will have the responsibility to ensure and document that agreed upon BMPs (both those relating to construction and protection of individual Sonoran pronghorn on or adjacent to the project site) are properly implemented.
3. CBP will report detections (i.e., detected construction or maintenance personnel, etc.) of Sonoran pronghorn via electronic mail to FWS-AESO and the corresponding DOI land manager within 48 hours of the detection. The electronic mail will include the following details: a) if known, the coordinates and a description of the location of where the Sonoran pronghorn was detected, b) the date and time of the detection, c) the method used to make the detection, and d) as available, other pertinent details, such as the behavior of the Sonoran pronghorn (i.e., was it standing, foraging, running, etc.).
4. CBP will place restrictions on construction vehicle activity during the Sonoran pronghorn fawning season (March 15 to July 31) to avoid disturbance to females and fawns.

5. CBP will minimize animal collisions, particularly with Sonoran pronghorn, by not exceeding construction and maintenance speed limits of 35 miles per hour (mph) on major unpaved roads (i.e., graded with ditches on both sides) and 25 mph on all other unpaved roads. During periods of decreased visibility (e.g., night, weather, and curves), CBP and contractors will not exceed speeds of 25 mph.
6. During project maintenance and maintenance access, cease all work that may disturb a Sonoran pronghorn if one is seen within 2 miles of the project site or any access road to the site. For vehicle operations, this entails stopping the vehicle until the animal moves away on its own volition. Vehicles may then continue on at no more than 15 miles per hour. Maintenance crews and personnel in vehicles will wait up to 3 hours from the initial sighting for the animal to move beyond 1 mile. If the animal has not moved the required distance, all personnel will retreat back away from the animal. CBP will ensure all maintenance-related personnel are trained to identify Sonoran pronghorn. Biological monitors will report pronghorn detections (with coordinates and time of detection) by electronic mail or phone call to land managers within 24 hours of the detection.
7. Efforts to minimize the level of construction and maintenance noise of projects (from construction, maintenance, and operations) within Sonoran pronghorn habitat will be implemented by CBP and contractors.

## **5.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES**

1. In the event that unanticipated archaeological resources are discovered during construction or any other project-related activities, or should known archaeological resources be inadvertently affected in a manner that was not anticipated, the project proponent or contractor shall immediately halt all activities in the immediate area of the discovery and take steps to stabilize and protect the discovered resource until it can be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist.
2. If any human remains are accidentally encountered during construction, work shall cease and the human remains left undisturbed, and the state police and CBP will be notified immediately.

## **5.6 AIR QUALITY**

1. Soil watering will be utilized to minimize airborne particulate matter created during construction activities. Bare ground may be covered with hay or straw to lessen wind erosion during the time between BPS construction and the revegetation of temporary impact areas with a mixture of native plant seeds or nursery plantings (or both). All construction equipment and vehicles will be kept in good operating condition to minimize exhaust emissions.

## **5.7 WATER RESOURCES**

1. Wastewater is to be stored in closed containers on-site until removed for disposal. Wastewater is water used for project purposes that is contaminated with construction materials or from cleaning equipment and thus carries oils or other toxic materials or other contaminants as defined by Federal or state regulations.
2. Avoid contamination of ground and surface waters by collecting concrete wash water in open containers and disposing of it off-site.
3. Avoid contaminating natural aquatic and wetland systems with runoff by limiting all equipment maintenance, staging, and laydown and dispensing hazardous liquids, such as fuel and oil, to designated upland areas.
4. Cease work during heavy rains and do not resume work until conditions are suitable for the movement of equipment and materials.
5. Erosion control measures and appropriate BMPs, as required and promulgated through a site-specific SWPPP and engineering designs, will be implemented before, during, and after soil-disturbing activities.
6. Areas with highly erodible soils will be given special consideration when preparing the SWPPP to ensure incorporation of various erosion control techniques, such as straw bales, silt fencing, aggregate materials, wetting compounds, and rehabilitation, where possible, to decrease erosion.
7. All construction and maintenance contractors and personnel will review the CBP-approved spill protection plan and implement it during construction and maintenance activities.
8. Wastewater from pressure washing must be collected. A ground pit or sump can be used to collect the wastewater. Wastewater from pressure washing must not be discharged into any surface water.
9. If soaps or detergents are used, the wastewater and solids must be pumped or cleaned out and disposed of in an approved facility. If no soaps or detergents are used, the wastewater must first be filtered or screened to remove solids before being allowed to flow off-site. Detergents and cleaning solutions must not be sprayed over or discharged into surface waters.

## **5.8 NOISE**

1. Avoid noise impacts during the night by conducting construction and maintenance activities during daylight hours only.

2. All OSHA requirements will be followed. To lessen noise impacts on the local wildlife communities, construction will only occur during daylight hours. All motor vehicles will be properly maintained to reduce the potential for vehicle-related noise.

## **5.9 SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTES**

1. BMPs will be implemented as standard operating procedures during all construction activities, and will include proper handling, storage, and/or disposal of hazardous and/or regulated materials. To minimize potential impacts from hazardous and regulated materials, all fuels, waste oils, and solvents will be collected and stored in tanks or drums within a secondary containment system that consists of an impervious floor and bermed sidewalls capable of containing the volume of the largest container stored therein. The refueling of machinery will be completed in accordance with accepted industry and regulatory guidelines, and all vehicles will have drip pans during storage to contain minor spills and drips. Although it is unlikely that a major spill would occur, any spill of reportable quantities will be contained immediately within an earthen dike, and the application of an absorbent (e.g., granular, pillow, sock) will be used to absorb and contain the spill.
2. A site-specific Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP) would also be in place prior to the start of construction.
3. CBP will contain non-hazardous waste materials and other discarded materials, such as construction waste, until removed from the construction and maintenance sites. This will assist in keeping the Project Area and surroundings free of litter and reduce the amount of disturbed area needed for waste storage.
4. CBP will minimize site disturbance and avoid attracting predators by promptly removing waste materials, wrappers, and debris from the site. Any waste that must remain more than 12 hours should be properly stored until disposal.
5. All waste oil and solvents will be recycled. All non-recyclable hazardous and regulated wastes will be collected, characterized, labeled, stored, transported, and disposed of in accordance with all applicable Federal, state, and local regulations, including proper waste manifesting procedures.
6. Solid waste receptacles will be maintained at the project site. Non-hazardous solid waste (trash and waste construction materials) will be collected and deposited in on-site receptacles. Solid waste will be collected and disposed of by a local waste disposal contractor.
7. Disposal of used batteries or other small quantities of hazardous waste will be handled, managed, maintained, stored, and disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal and state rules and regulations for the management, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials, hazardous waste and universal waste. Additionally, to the extent practicable, all batteries will be recycled locally.

8. All rainwater collected in secondary containment will be pumped out, and secondary containment will have netting to minimize exposure to wildlife.
9. A properly licensed and certified hazardous waste disposal contractor will be used for hazardous waste disposal, and manifests will be traced to final destinations to ensure proper disposal is accomplished.

#### **5.10 ROADWAYS AND TRAFFIC**

1. Construction vehicles will travel and equipment will be transported on established roads with proper flagging and safety precautions.

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## 6.0 ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

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AADT	Annual average daily traffic
ACS	U.S. Census American Community Survey
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
ADOT	Arizona Department of Transportation
AESO	Arizona Ecological Services Office
ANHP	Arizona Natural Heritage Program
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AOR	Area of Responsibility
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
ASM	Arizona State Museum
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
ASTL	Arizona State Land Trust
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATV	All-terrain vehicle
AZGFD	Arizona Game and Fish Department
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best management practices
BPC	Border Patrol Checkpoint
BPS	Border Patrol Station
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CBV	cross-border violator
CCTV	closed circuit television
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFC	chlorofluorocarbons
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CH <sub>4</sub>	methane
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide
CPNWR	Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge
CRI	cultural resource inventory
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DNL	Day-night average sound level
DoD	Department of Defense
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EM	Electromagnetic
EO	Executive Order
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FCC	Federal Communications Commission



FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FOB	Forward Operating Base
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GSA	General Services Administration
HFC	hydrochlorofluorocarbons
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MPE	Maximum Permissible Exposure
N <sub>2</sub> O	nitrous oxide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NCRP	National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen dioxide
NOA	Notice of Availability
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NTIA	National Telecommunications and Information Administration
O <sub>3</sub>	ozone
OET	Office of Engineering and Technology
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPCNM	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
RF	radio frequency
ROI	region of influence
RVSS	Remote Video Surveillance Systems
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SO <sub>2</sub>	sulfur dioxide
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TACCOM	Tactical Communications Program
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USBP	U.S. Border Patrol
U.S.C.	United States Code
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USIBWC	International Boundary and Water Commission, U.S. Section
WUS	waters of the United States

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**APPENDIX A  
CORRESPONDENCE**

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**U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection**

**APR 02 2019**

Mr. Sid Slone  
Manager  
Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1611 North Second Street  
Ajo, AZ 85321

**Subject:** Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona

Dear Mr. Slone:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

The project area totals 5.8 acres and would disturb, through construction-related activities, areas located within the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge (CPNWR) along the Camino Del Diablo Road on land managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and within the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) Yuma Sector/Wellton Station Area of Responsibility (AOR). Camp Grip is located in the eastern end of the AOR, which covers an extensive area of mountainous terrain, desert, and washes.

The proposed action requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) and supporting documentation to address requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and other Federal environmental laws, regulations and executive orders, as well as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Instruction 023-01-001-01, and CBP environmental planning requirements.

As part of the NHPA compliance, a Class I Overview of the project area was conducted. Databases were consulted to provide information on previous projects and archaeological sites and include AZSITE and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and a 1-mile buffer around the area of potential effect (APE). Additional resources examined include, General Land Office (GLO) plat maps filed for Township 15 South, Range 10



West, and archival documents from GSRC, EnviroSystems, and USFWS. The previous research resulted in the identification of the of the El Camino del Diablo, SON C:1:15(ASM) and the NRHP listed El Camino del Diablo Historic District.

A Class III cultural resources inventory was conducted of the proposed project area, which resulted in the identification of no new archaeological or historical sites. One isolated feature consisting of a possible dog burial less than 50 years old and two separate isolated artifact occurrences of artifacts comprised of Lower Colorado Buffware ceramics were identified. The segment of the El Camino del Diablo, SON C:1:15(ASM), that traverses the proposed APE was documented and evaluated. The El Camino del Diablo Historic District encompasses the prehistoric and historic travel corridor, while the current in-use physical road is within the corridor, it does not necessarily represent the actual trail or trails that were used historically. Historically, the travel route shifted over time to account for local conditions as described in the historic district nomination form. The El Camino del Diablo is a conceptual route, which is in part why it incorporates a 0.5-mile buffer on either side of the current road. The site, SON C:1:15(ASM), retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but the road itself lacks physical integrity as an in-use road. EnviroSystems recommends the current physical in-use road through the project area as a non-contributing element to the NRHP eligibility of SON C:1:15(ASM) and the El Camino del Diablo Historic District. The proposed expansion of Camp Grip and a potential reroute of the road will therefore not have an adverse effect on SON C:1:15(ASM) or the El Camino del Diablo Historic District.

If you have any comments or concerns with the enclosed report please contact me by phone at 949-643-6392 or by e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov)

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure



**U.S. Customs and  
Border Protection**

**APR 02 2019**

Ms. Kathryn Leonard  
State Historic Preservation Officer  
1100 W. Washington Street  
Phoenix, AZ 850007

**Subject:** Section 106 Consultation in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona

Dear Ms. Leonard:

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint for the Wellton Station Forward Operating Base, Camp Desert Grip (Camp Grip) within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower. Ground-disturbing activities could also include a re-route of the in-use El Camino del Diablo road.

The proposed action requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) and supporting documentation to address requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and other Federal environmental laws, regulations and executive orders, as well as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Instruction 023-01-001-01, and CBP environmental planning requirements.

**Undertaking:**

EnviroSystems Management, Inc. (EnviroSystems), under contract from Gulf South Research Corporation (GSRC), conducted a cultural resource inventory of the proposed expansion of Camp Grip. The purpose of this project is to expand Camp Grip's size and configuration in order to meet U.S. Border Patrol's (USBP) current and future operational requirements. Two courses of action (COA) have been proposed for the expansion. COA#1 would increase Camp Grip's footprint to 300 feet north of the El Camino Del Diablo by 800 feet east to west. COA#2 would increase Camp Grip's footprint to 280 feet by 800 feet with 200 feet north of the El Camino Del Diablo and 80 feet south of the El Camino Del Diablo, possibly using the extra 20 feet which falls within the allowed 100 feet south of the El Camino Del Diablo to re-route the road.



**Area of Potential Effects (APE):**

Camp Grip occupies a 100-foot by 515-foot area located within El Camino Del Diablo on the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge (CPNWR) along the El Camino Del Diablo road. The CPNWR is managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and is within the USBP Yuma Sector/Wellton Station Area of Responsibility (AOR). The project area totals 5.8 acres and would disturb, through construction-related activities, areas located within CPNWR along the Camino Del Diablo Road on land managed by the USFWS and within the USBP Yuma Sector/Wellton Station AOR. Camp Grip's legal description is Township 15 South, Range 10 West, NE ¼ of the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ and the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 30; Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian; Zone 12S.

**Efforts to Identify Historic Properties:**

As part of the NHPA compliance, a Class I Overview of the project area was conducted. Databases were consulted to provide information on previous projects and archaeological sites and include AZSITE and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and a 1-mile buffer around the area of potential effect (APE). Additional resources examined include, General Land Office plat maps filed for Township 15 South, Range 10 West, and archival documents from GSRC, EnviroSystems, and USFWS. The previous research resulted in the identification of the El Camino del Diablo (SON C:1:15[ASM]) and the NRHP listed El Camino del Diablo Historic District (ECDDHD).

**Tribal Consultation:**

CBP is consulting with seven tribes as part of this undertaking. The tribal contacts were sent letters, and when enclosures were accepted/requested, a copy of the project's APE map with any resource findings was provided. Each tribal contact was asked whether they have any knowledge of historic properties or cultural resources in the project vicinity or have other concerns about the project, and they were asked to contact the CBP Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief (Joseph Zidron) assigned to the project within 30 days after receipt of the letter.

**Determination of Effect.**

Previously identified cultural resources consist of SON C:1:15(ASM), which is currently the in-use road identified as El Camino Del Diablo, and the ECDDHD. The ECDDHD encompasses a vast linear corridor and the effect of the proposed expansion to the ECDDHD would be negligible. The expansion would not exceed 4.33 acres which is less than 0.005 percent of the ECDDHD.

Based on the above information, and the enclosed report, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. CBP respectfully requests your concurrence with our determination.

Ms. Leonard  
Page 3

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure

cc with Enclosures:  
Mr. Jim Cogswell, Compliance Specialist/Archaeologist  
Arizona State Historic Preservation Office  
1100 W. Washington Street  
Phoenix, AZ 85007





April 2, 2019

Mr. Val R. Panteah, Governor  
Pueblo Of Zuni  
P. O. Box 339  
Zuni, NM 87327

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear Governor Panteah,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

The project area totals 5.8 acres and would disturb, through construction-related activities, areas located within the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge (CPNWR) along the Camino Del Diablo Road on land managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and within the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) Yuma Sector/Wellton Station Area of Responsibility (AOR). Camp Grip is located in the eastern end of the AOR, which covers an extensive area of mountainous terrain, desert, and washes.

The proposed action requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) and supporting documentation to address requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and other Federal environmental laws, regulations and executive orders, as well as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Instruction 023-01-001-01, and CBP environmental planning requirements.

As part of the NHPA compliance, a Class I Overview of the project area was conducted. Databases were consulted to provide information on previous projects and archaeological sites and include AZSITE and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and a 1-mile buffer around the area of potential effect (APE). Additional resources examined include, General Land Office (GLO) plat maps filed for Township 15 South, Range 10 West, and archival documents from GSRC, EnviroSystems, and USFWS. The previous research resulted in the identification

of the of the El Camino del Diablo, SON C:1:15(ASM) and the NRHP listed El Camino del Diablo Historic District.

A Class III cultural resources inventory was conducted of the proposed project area, which resulted in the identification of no new archaeological or historical sites. One isolated feature consisting of a possible dog burial less than 50 years old and two separate isolated artifact occurrences of artifacts comprised of Lower Colorado Buffware ceramics were identified. The segment of the El Camino del Diablo, SON C:1:15(ASM), that traverses the proposed APE was documented and evaluated. The El Camino del Diablo Historic District encompasses the prehistoric and historic travel corridor, while the current in-use physical road is within the corridor, it does not necessarily represent the actual trail or trails that were used historically. Historically, the travel route shifted over time to account for local conditions as described in the historic district nomination form. The El Camino del Diablo is a conceptual route, which is in part why it incorporates a 0.5-mile buffer on either side of the current road. The site, SON C:1:15(ASM), retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but the road itself lacks physical integrity as an in-use road. EnviroSystems recommends the current physical in-use road through the project area as a non-contributing element to the NRHP eligibility of SON C:1:15(ASM) and the El Camino del Diablo Historic District. The proposed expansion of Camp Grip and a potential reroute of the road will therefore not have an adverse effect on SON C:1:15(ASM) or the El Camino del Diablo Historic District.

Based on the above information, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report





April 2, 2019

Mr. Kurt Dongoske  
Director, Heritage and Historic Preservation Office  
Pueblo Of Zuni  
P.O. Box 1149  
Zuni, NM 87327

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear Director Dongoske,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

The project area totals 5.8 acres and would disturb, through construction-related activities, areas located within the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge (CPNWR) along the Camino Del Diablo Road on land managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and within the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) Yuma Sector/Wellton Station Area of Responsibility (AOR). Camp Grip is located in the eastern end of the AOR, which covers an extensive area of mountainous terrain, desert, and washes.

The proposed action requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) and supporting documentation to address requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and other Federal environmental laws, regulations and executive orders, as well as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Instruction 023-01-001-01, and CBP environmental planning requirements.

As part of the NHPA compliance, a Class I Overview of the project area was conducted. Databases were consulted to provide information on previous projects and archaeological sites and include AZSITE and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and a 1-mile buffer around the area of potential effect (APE). Additional resources examined include, General Land Office (GLO) plat maps filed for Township 15 South, Range 10 West, and archival documents from GSRC, EnviroSystems, and USFWS. The previous research resulted in the identification



of the of the El Camino del Diablo, SON C:1:15(ASM) and the NRHP listed El Camino del Diablo Historic District.

A Class III cultural resources inventory was conducted of the proposed project area, which resulted in the identification of no new archaeological or historical sites. One isolated feature consisting of a possible dog burial less than 50 years old and two separate isolated artifact occurrences of artifacts comprised of Lower Colorado Buffware ceramics were identified. The segment of the El Camino del Diablo, SON C:1:15(ASM), that traverses the proposed APE was documented and evaluated. The El Camino del Diablo Historic District encompasses the prehistoric and historic travel corridor, while the current in-use physical road is within the corridor, it does not necessarily represent the actual trail or trails that were used historically. Historically, the travel route shifted over time to account for local conditions as described in the historic district nomination form. The El Camino del Diablo is a conceptual route, which is in part why it incorporates a 0.5-mile buffer on either side of the current road. The site, SON C:1:15(ASM), retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but the road itself lacks physical integrity as an in-use road. EnviroSystems recommends the current physical in-use road through the project area as a non-contributing element to the NRHP eligibility of SON C:1:15(ASM) and the El Camino del Diablo Historic District. The proposed expansion of Camp Grip and a potential reroute of the road will therefore not have an adverse effect on SON C:1:15(ASM) or the El Camino del Diablo Historic District.

Based on the above information, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report





April 2, 2019

Mr. Edward D. Manuel  
Chairman  
Tohon O'Odham Nation  
P. O. Box 837  
Sells, AZ 85634

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear Chairman Manuel,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

The project area totals 5.8 acres and would disturb, through construction-related activities, areas located within the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge (CPNWR) along the Camino Del Diablo Road on land managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and within the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) Yuma Sector/Wellton Station Area of Responsibility (AOR). Camp Grip is located in the eastern end of the AOR, which covers an extensive area of mountainous terrain, desert, and washes.

The proposed action requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) and supporting documentation to address requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and other Federal environmental laws, regulations and executive orders, as well as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Instruction 023-01-001-01, and CBP environmental planning requirements.

As part of the NHPA compliance, a Class I Overview of the project area was conducted. Databases were consulted to provide information on previous projects and archaeological sites and include AZSITE and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and a 1-mile buffer around the area of potential effect (APE). Additional resources examined include, General Land Office (GLO) plat maps filed for Township 15 South, Range 10 West, and archival documents from GSRC, EnviroSystems, and USFWS. The previous research resulted in the identification

of the of the El Camino del Diablo, SON C:1:15(ASM) and the NRHP listed El Camino del Diablo Historic District.

A Class III cultural resources inventory was conducted of the proposed project area, which resulted in the identification of no new archaeological or historical sites. One isolated feature consisting of a possible dog burial less than 50 years old and two separate isolated artifact occurrences of artifacts comprised of Lower Colorado Buffware ceramics were identified. The segment of the El Camino del Diablo, SON C:1:15(ASM), that traverses the proposed APE was documented and evaluated. The El Camino del Diablo Historic District encompasses the prehistoric and historic travel corridor, while the current in-use physical road is within the corridor, it does not necessarily represent the actual trail or trails that were used historically. Historically, the travel route shifted over time to account for local conditions as described in the historic district nomination form. The El Camino del Diablo is a conceptual route, which is in part why it incorporates a 0.5-mile buffer on either side of the current road. The site, SON C:1:15(ASM), retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but the road itself lacks physical integrity as an in-use road. EnviroSystems recommends the current physical in-use road through the project area as a non-contributing element to the NRHP eligibility of SON C:1:15(ASM) and the El Camino del Diablo Historic District. The proposed expansion of Camp Grip and a potential reroute of the road will therefore not have an adverse effect on SON C:1:15(ASM) or the El Camino del Diablo Historic District.

Based on the above information, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report





April 2, 2019

Mr. Jefford Francisco  
Cultural Resource Specialist  
Tohon O'Odham Nation  
P. O. Box 837  
Sells, AZ 85634

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear Mr. Francisco,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

The project area totals 5.8 acres and would disturb, through construction-related activities, areas located within the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge (CPNWR) along the Camino Del Diablo Road on land managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and within the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) Yuma Sector/Wellton Station Area of Responsibility (AOR). Camp Grip is located in the eastern end of the AOR, which covers an extensive area of mountainous terrain, desert, and washes.

The proposed action requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) and supporting documentation to address requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and other Federal environmental laws, regulations and executive orders, as well as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Instruction 023-01-001-01, and CBP environmental planning requirements.

As part of the NHPA compliance, a Class I Overview of the project area was conducted. Databases were consulted to provide information on previous projects and archaeological sites and include AZSITE and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and a 1-mile buffer around the area of potential effect (APE). Additional resources examined include, General Land Office (GLO) plat maps filed for Township 15 South, Range 10 West, and archival documents from GSRC, EnviroSystems, and USFWS. The previous research resulted in the identification

of the of the El Camino del Diablo, SON C:1:15(ASM) and the NRHP listed El Camino del Diablo Historic District.

A Class III cultural resources inventory was conducted of the proposed project area, which resulted in the identification of no new archaeological or historical sites. One isolated feature consisting of a possible dog burial less than 50 years old and two separate isolated artifact occurrences of artifacts comprised of Lower Colorado Buffware ceramics were identified. The segment of the El Camino del Diablo, SON C:1:15(ASM), that traverses the proposed APE was documented and evaluated. The El Camino del Diablo Historic District encompasses the prehistoric and historic travel corridor, while the current in-use physical road is within the corridor, it does not necessarily represent the actual trail or trails that were used historically. Historically, the travel route shifted over time to account for local conditions as described in the historic district nomination form. The El Camino del Diablo is a conceptual route, which is in part why it incorporates a 0.5-mile buffer on either side of the current road. The site, SON C:1:15(ASM), retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but the road itself lacks physical integrity as an in-use road. EnviroSystems recommends the current physical in-use road through the project area as a non-contributing element to the NRHP eligibility of SON C:1:15(ASM) and the El Camino del Diablo Historic District. The proposed expansion of Camp Grip and a potential reroute of the road will therefore not have an adverse effect on SON C:1:15(ASM) or the El Camino del Diablo Historic District.

Based on the above information, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report





April 2, 2019

Mr. Peter L. Steere  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Tohon O'Odham Nation  
P. O. Box 837  
Sells, AZ 85634

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear Mr. Steere,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

The project area totals 5.8 acres and would disturb, through construction-related activities, areas located within the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge (CPNWR) along the Camino Del Diablo Road on land managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and within the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) Yuma Sector/Wellton Station Area of Responsibility (AOR). Camp Grip is located in the eastern end of the AOR, which covers an extensive area of mountainous terrain, desert, and washes.

The proposed action requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) and supporting documentation to address requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and other Federal environmental laws, regulations and executive orders, as well as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Instruction 023-01-001-01, and CBP environmental planning requirements.

As part of the NHPA compliance, a Class I Overview of the project area was conducted. Databases were consulted to provide information on previous projects and archaeological sites and include AZSITE and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and a 1-mile buffer around the area of potential effect (APE). Additional resources examined include, General Land Office (GLO) plat maps filed for Township 15 South, Range 10 West, and archival documents from GSRC, EnviroSystems, and USFWS. The previous research resulted in the identification

Mr. Steere  
Page 2

of the of the El Camino del Diablo, SON C:1:15(ASM) and the NRHP listed El Camino del Diablo Historic District.

A Class III cultural resources inventory was conducted of the proposed project area, which resulted in the identification of no new archaeological or historical sites. One isolated feature consisting of a possible dog burial less than 50 years old and two separate isolated artifact occurrences of artifacts comprised of Lower Colorado Buffware ceramics were identified. The segment of the El Camino del Diablo, SON C:1:15(ASM), that traverses the proposed APE was documented and evaluated. The El Camino del Diablo Historic District encompasses the prehistoric and historic travel corridor, while the current in-use physical road is within the corridor, it does not necessarily represent the actual trail or trails that were used historically. Historically, the travel route shifted over time to account for local conditions as described in the historic district nomination form. The El Camino del Diablo is a conceptual route, which is in part why it incorporates a 0.5-mile buffer on either side of the current road. The site, SON C:1:15(ASM), retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but the road itself lacks physical integrity as an in-use road. EnviroSystems recommends the current physical in-use road through the project area as a non-contributing element to the NRHP eligibility of SON C:1:15(ASM) and the El Camino del Diablo Historic District. The proposed expansion of Camp Grip and a potential reroute of the road will therefore not have an adverse effect on SON C:1:15(ASM) or the El Camino del Diablo Historic District.

Based on the above information, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report





April 2, 2019

Ms. Holly Barton  
Ecologist, Natural Resource Department  
Tohon O'Odham Nation  
P. O. Box 837  
Sells, AZ 85634

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear Ms. Barton,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

The project area totals 5.8 acres and would disturb, through construction-related activities, areas located within the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge (CPNWR) along the Camino Del Diablo Road on land managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and within the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) Yuma Sector/Wellton Station Area of Responsibility (AOR). Camp Grip is located in the eastern end of the AOR, which covers an extensive area of mountainous terrain, desert, and washes.

The proposed action requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) and supporting documentation to address requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and other Federal environmental laws, regulations and executive orders, as well as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Instruction 023-01-001-01, and CBP environmental planning requirements.

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Ms. Barton  
Page 2

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Based on the above information, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report





April 2, 2019

Mr. Stewart Koyiyumtewa  
Director, Cultural Preservation Office  
Hopi Tribe  
P.O. Box 123  
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear Director Koyiyumtewa,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

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Based on the above information, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report





April 2, 2019

Mr. Jordan Joaquin  
President  
Fort Yuma-Quechan Tribe  
PO Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ 85366

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear President Joaquin,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

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The proposed action requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) and supporting documentation to address requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and other Federal environmental laws, regulations and executive orders, as well as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Instruction 023-01-001-01, and CBP environmental planning requirements.

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Based on the above information, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report





April 2, 2019

Mr. Manfred Scott  
Acting Chairperson Quechan Cultural Committee  
Fort Yuma-Quechan Tribe  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ 85366

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear Chairman Scott,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

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The proposed action requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) and supporting documentation to address requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and other Federal environmental laws, regulations and executive orders, as well as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Instruction 023-01-001-01, and CBP environmental planning requirements.

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Chairman Scott

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Based on the above information, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report





April 2, 2019

Ms. Jill McCormick  
Historic Preservation Officer  
Fort Yuma-Quechan Tribe  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ 85366

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear Ms. McCormick,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

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Based on the above information, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report





April 2, 2019

Mr. Albert Nelson  
(Acting) Culture Coordinator  
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation  
P.O. Box 17779  
Fountain Hills, AZ 85269

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear Mr. Nelson,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

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Mr. Nelson  
Page 2

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Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report





April 2, 2019

Mr. Mark Frank  
Economic Development Division Director  
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation  
P.O. Box 17779  
Fountain Hills, AZ 85269

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear Director Frank,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

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A Class III cultural resources inventory was conducted of the proposed project area, which resulted in the identification of no new archaeological or historical sites. One isolated feature consisting of a possible dog burial less than 50 years old and two separate isolated artifact occurrences of artifacts comprised of Lower Colorado Buffware ceramics were identified. The segment of the El Camino del Diablo, SON C:1:15(ASM), that traverses the proposed APE was documented and evaluated. The El Camino del Diablo Historic District encompasses the prehistoric and historic travel corridor, while the current in-use physical road is within the corridor, it does not necessarily represent the actual trail or trails that were used historically. Historically, the travel route shifted over time to account for local conditions as described in the historic district nomination form. The El Camino del Diablo is a conceptual route, which is in part why it incorporates a 0.5-mile buffer on either side of the current road. The site, SON C:1:15(ASM), retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but the road itself lacks physical integrity as an in-use road. EnviroSystems recommends the current physical in-use road through the project area as a non-contributing element to the NRHP eligibility of SON C:1:15(ASM) and the El Camino del Diablo Historic District. The proposed expansion of Camp Grip and a potential reroute of the road will therefore not have an adverse effect on SON C:1:15(ASM) or the El Camino del Diablo Historic District.

Based on the above information, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report





April 2, 2019

Mrs. Bernadine Burnette  
President  
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation  
P.O. Box 17779  
Fountain Hills, AZ 85269

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear President Burnette,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

The project area totals 5.8 acres and would disturb, through construction-related activities, areas located within the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge (CPNWR) along the Camino Del Diablo Road on land managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and within the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) Yuma Sector/Wellton Station Area of Responsibility (AOR). Camp Grip is located in the eastern end of the AOR, which covers an extensive area of mountainous terrain, desert, and washes.

The proposed action requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) and supporting documentation to address requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and other Federal environmental laws, regulations and executive orders, as well as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Instruction 023-01-001-01, and CBP environmental planning requirements.

As part of the NHPA compliance, a Class I Overview of the project area was conducted. Databases were consulted to provide information on previous projects and archaeological sites and include AZSITE and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and a 1-mile buffer around the area of potential effect (APE). Additional resources examined include, General Land Office (GLO) plat maps filed for Township 15 South, Range 10 West, and archival documents from GSRC, EnviroSystems, and USFWS. The previous research resulted in the identification



President Burnette

Page 2

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Based on the above information, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report





April 2, 2019

Ms. Erika McCalvin  
Planning & Project Manager  
Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation  
P.O. Box 17779  
Fountain Hills, AZ 85269

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear Ms. McCalvin,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

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Based on the above information, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report





April 2, 2019

Mr. Dennis Patch  
Chairman  
Colorado River Indian Tribes  
26600 Mohave Road  
Parker, AZ 85344

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear Chairman Patch,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

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The proposed action requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) and supporting documentation to address requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and other Federal environmental laws, regulations and executive orders, as well as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Instruction 023-01-001-01, and CBP environmental planning requirements.

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A Class III cultural resources inventory was conducted of the proposed project area, which resulted in the identification of no new archaeological or historical sites. One isolated feature consisting of a possible dog burial less than 50 years old and two separate isolated artifact occurrences of artifacts comprised of Lower Colorado Buffware ceramics were identified. The segment of the El Camino del Diablo, SON C:1:15(ASM), that traverses the proposed APE was documented and evaluated. The El Camino del Diablo Historic District encompasses the prehistoric and historic travel corridor, while the current in-use physical road is within the corridor, it does not necessarily represent the actual trail or trails that were used historically. Historically, the travel route shifted over time to account for local conditions as described in the historic district nomination form. The El Camino del Diablo is a conceptual route, which is in part why it incorporates a 0.5-mile buffer on either side of the current road. The site, SON C:1:15(ASM), retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but the road itself lacks physical integrity as an in-use road. EnviroSystems recommends the current physical in-use road through the project area as a non-contributing element to the NRHP eligibility of SON C:1:15(ASM) and the El Camino del Diablo Historic District. The proposed expansion of Camp Grip and a potential reroute of the road will therefore not have an adverse effect on SON C:1:15(ASM) or the El Camino del Diablo Historic District.

Based on the above information, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report





April 2, 2019

Ms. Toni Carlyle  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Colorado River Indian Tribes  
13990 1st Avenue  
Parker, AZ 85344

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear Ms. Carlyle,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

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The proposed action requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) and supporting documentation to address requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and other Federal environmental laws, regulations and executive orders, as well as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Instruction 023-01-001-01, and CBP environmental planning requirements.

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Ms. Carlyle  
Page 2

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Based on the above information, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report





April 2, 2019

Mr. Bryan Etsitty  
Acting Director, Tribal Historic Preservation Office  
Colorado River Indian Tribes  
26600 Mohave Road  
Parker, AZ 85344

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear Mr. Etsitty,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

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Mr. Etsitty  
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Based on the above information, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report





April 2, 2019

Ms. Wilene Fisher-Holt  
Museum Director  
Colorado River Indian Tribes  
1007 Arizona Avenue  
Parker, AZ 85344

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear Director Fisher-Holt,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

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Based on the above information, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report





April 2, 2019

Ms. Sherry Cordova  
Chairwoman  
Cocopah Indian Tribe  
14515 S. Veterans Dr.  
Somerton, AZ 85350

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear Chairwoman Cordova,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

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April 2, 2019

Mr. Justin Brundin  
Cultural Resources Manager  
Cocopah Indian Tribe  
14515 S. Veterans Dr.  
Somerton, AZ 85350

**Re: Cultural Resources Overview in Support of the Proposed Camp Grip Expansion Project, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Yuma Sector, Wellton Station, Yuma County, Arizona**

Dear Mr. Brundin,

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) proposes to expand the footprint of Camp Grip within the Yuma Sector/Wellton Station to support the following requirements: main housing building; detention and processing building; physical fitness building; storage building; vehicle maintenance and parking facility; all-terrain vehicle storage facility; solar field; helipad; fueling station; water well, septic, and leach field; leveled all weather surface; security perimeter fence with lightning and CCTV poles, and an integrated fixed tower.

The project area totals 5.8 acres and would disturb, through construction-related activities, areas located within the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge (CPNWR) along the Camino Del Diablo Road on land managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and within the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) Yuma Sector/Wellton Station Area of Responsibility (AOR). Camp Grip is located in the eastern end of the AOR, which covers an extensive area of mountainous terrain, desert, and washes.

The proposed action requires an Environmental Assessment (EA) and supporting documentation to address requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and other Federal environmental laws, regulations and executive orders, as well as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Instruction 023-01-001-01, and CBP environmental planning requirements.

As part of the NHPA compliance, a Class I Overview of the project area was conducted. Databases were consulted to provide information on previous projects and archaeological sites and include AZSITE and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and a 1-mile buffer around the area of potential effect (APE). Additional resources examined include, General Land Office (GLO) plat maps filed for Township 15 South, Range 10 West, and archival documents from GSRC, EnviroSystems, and USFWS. The previous research resulted in the identification

Mr. Brundin

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of the of the El Camino del Diablo, SON C:1:15(ASM) and the NRHP listed El Camino del Diablo Historic District.

A Class III cultural resources inventory was conducted of the proposed project area, which resulted in the identification of no new archaeological or historical sites. One isolated feature consisting of a possible dog burial less than 50 years old and two separate isolated artifact occurrences of artifacts comprised of Lower Colorado Buffware ceramics were identified. The segment of the El Camino del Diablo, SON C:1:15(ASM), that traverses the proposed APE was documented and evaluated. The El Camino del Diablo Historic District encompasses the prehistoric and historic travel corridor, while the current in-use physical road is within the corridor, it does not necessarily represent the actual trail or trails that were used historically. Historically, the travel route shifted over time to account for local conditions as described in the historic district nomination form. The El Camino del Diablo is a conceptual route, which is in part why it incorporates a 0.5-mile buffer on either side of the current road. The site, SON C:1:15(ASM), retains integrity of location, setting, and feeling, but the road itself lacks physical integrity as an in-use road. EnviroSystems recommends the current physical in-use road through the project area as a non-contributing element to the NRHP eligibility of SON C:1:15(ASM) and the El Camino del Diablo Historic District. The proposed expansion of Camp Grip and a potential reroute of the road will therefore not have an adverse effect on SON C:1:15(ASM) or the El Camino del Diablo Historic District.

Based on the above information, CBP has determined that there will be no adverse effects to SON S:1:15(ASM) and the ECDDHD within the current proposed project area. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me at 949-643-6392 or via e-mail at [joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov](mailto:joseph.zidron@cbp.dhs.gov).

Sincerely,



Joseph Zidron  
Real Estate and Environmental Branch Chief  
Border Patrol & Air and Marine Program Management Office  
U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
24000 Avila Road – Suite 5020  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677

Enclosure  
Cultural Resources Report



**APPENDIX B**  
**STATE LISTED SPECIES**

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Special Status Species by County, Taxonomic Group, Scientific Name  
 Arizona Game and Fish Department, Heritage Data Management System  
 Updated: 10/15/2019

COUNTY	TAXON	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	ESA	BLM	USFS	NESL	MEXFED	SGCN	NPL	ELCODE	SRANK	GRANK
Apache	Amphibian	Anaxyrus microscaphus	Arizona Toad	SC	S				1B		AAAB01110	S354	G3G4
Apache	Amphibian	Hyla wrightorum	Arizona Treefrog						1C		AAASC02080	S354	G3G4
Apache	Amphibian	Lithobates chiricahuensis	Chiricahua Leopard Frog	LT			A		1A		AAABH01080	S2	G2G3
Apache	Amphibian	Lithobates pipiens	Northern Leopard Frog		S	S	2		1A		AAABH01170	S2	G5
Apache	Amphibian	Lithobates yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC	S	S		PR	1A		AAABH01250	S3	G4
Apache	Bird	Accipiter gentilis	Northern Goshawk	SC	S	S	4	A	1B		ABNKC12060	S3	G5
Apache	Bird	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle	SC	S	S	3	A	1B		ABNKC22010	S4	G5
Apache	Bird	Athene cucularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	SC	S	S	4	PR	1B		ABNSB10012	S3	G4T4
Apache	Bird	Cathartes ustulatus	Swainson's Thrush						1B		ABPBJ18100	S1B	G5
Apache	Bird	Charadrius montanus	Mountain Plover	SC			4	A	1B		ABNNB03100	S1B,S2N	G3
Apache	Bird	Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT	S	S	2		1A		ABNRB02020	S3	G5
Apache	Bird	Dumetella carolinensis	Gray Catbird	LE	S	S			1B		ABPKO1010	S1	G5
Apache	Bird	Empidonax traillii eximius	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher				2	E	1A		ABPAE33043	S3B	G5T2
Apache	Bird	Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon	SC	S	S	4	PR	1A		ABNKD06071	S4	G4T4
Apache	Bird	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	SC	S	S	2	P	1A		ABNKC10010	S2S3,S4N	G5
Apache	Bird	Haliaeetus leucocephalus (wintering pop.)	Bald Eagle - Winter Population	SC	S	S	2	P	1A		ABNKC10015	S4N	G5TNR
Apache	Bird	Pica hudsonia	Black-billed Magpie						1B		ABPAV09010	S3	G5
Apache	Bird	Pinicola enucleator	Pine Grosbeak						1B		ABPBY03010	S1	G5
Apache	Bird	Sirix occidentalis lucida	Mexican Spotted Owl	LT			3	A	1A		ABNSB12012	S354	G3G4T3T4
Apache	Fish	Carostomus clarkii	Deser Sucker	SC	S	S			1B		AFCIC02040	S354	G3G4
Apache	Fish	Carostomus discobolus discobolus	Bluehead Sucker	CCA	S	S			1A		AFCIC02072	S3	G4T4
Apache	Fish	Carostomus discobolus yarrowi	Zuni Bluehead Sucker	LE			4		1A		AFCIC02071	S1	G4T1
Apache	Fish	Carostomus insignis	Sonora Sucker	SC	S	S		P	1B		AFCIC02100	S3	G3G4
Apache	Fish	Carostomus sp. 3	Little Colorado Sucker	CCA	S	S			1A		AFCIC02250	S2	G2
Apache	Fish	Gilia robusta	Roundtail Chub	CCA	S	S	2	A	1A		AFCIB13150	S2S3	G3
Apache	Fish	Lepidomeda vittata	Little Colorado Spinedace	LT					1A		AFCIB20040	S1S2	G1G2
Apache	Fish	Oncorhynchus apache	Apache Trout	LT					1A		AFCHA02102	S3	G3
Apache	Fish	Rhinichthys osculus	Speckled Dace	SC	S	S		E	1B		AFCIB37050	S354	G5
Apache	Fish	Tiaroga cobitis	Loach Minnow	LE					1A		AFCIB37140	S1	G2
Apache	Invertebrate	Anodonta californiensis	California Floater	SC	S	S			1A		IMBYV04020	S1	G3Q
Apache	Invertebrate	Dalmanitinaeetes arizonensis	Arizona Giant Sand Treader Cricket	SC							IIORT21010	S1S3	G1G3
Apache	Invertebrate	Psephenus montanus	White Mountains Water Penny Beetle	SC							IIIC063020	S2	G2?
Apache	Invertebrate	Pyrgulopsis trivialis	Three Forks Springsnail	LE					1A		IMGAS10560	S1	G1
Apache	Mammal	Canis lupus baileyi	Mexican Wolf	LE,XN			1	E	1A		AMAJA01032	SXS1	G4G5T1
Apache	Mammal	Euderma maculatum	Spotted Bat	SC	S	S		PR	1B		AMACC07010	S2S3	G4
Apache	Mammal	Ictidomys tridecemlineatus monticola	White Mountains Ground Squirrel		S	S			1C		AMAFB05092	S1S2	G5T3
Apache	Mammal	Idionycteris phyllotis	Allen's Lappet-browed Bat	SC	S	S					AMACC09010	S2S3	G4
Apache	Mammal	Microtus mexicanus	Mexican Vole						1B		AMAFF11220	S3	G5
Apache	Mammal	Microtus montanus arizonensis	Arizona Montane Vole		S	S			1B		AMAFF11022	S4	G5T4
Apache	Mammal	Myotis occultus	Arizona Myotis	SC	S	S			1B		AMACC01160	S3	G4G5
Apache	Mammal	Myotis volans	Long-legged Myotis	SC							AMACC01110	S354	G4G5
Apache	Mammal	Perognathus flavus goodpasteri	Springerville Pocket Mouse	SC					1B		AMAFD01031	S2	G5T3
Apache	Mammal	Sciurus aberti chuscensis	Abert's Chuska Squirrel	SC	S	S			1B		AMAFB07032	S3	G5T3
Apache	Mammal	Sorex navigator	Western Water Shrew		S	S			1B		AMABA01300	S1	GNR
Apache	Mammal	Zapus hudsonius luteus	New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse	LE	S	S			1A		AMAFH01014	S1	G5T2
Apache	Plant	Allium goodingii	Gooding Onion	CCA	S	S	3		HS		PMLU10120	S2	G4
Apache	Plant	Asclepias unalasi	Greene Milkweed	SC	S	S					PDASC02220	S1?	G3G4
Apache	Plant	Asclepias welshii	Welsh's Milkweed	LT			3		HS		PDASC02290	S1	G1
Apache	Plant	Astragalus humistratus var. crispulus	Villous Ground-cover Milkvetch		S	S					PDFAB0F454	S1	G4G5T3?
Apache	Plant	Astragalus nutriosensis	Nutrios Milk-vetch	SC					SR		PDFAB0F870	S3?	G3?
Apache	Plant	Astragalus xiphoides	Gladiator Milkvetch	SC					SR		PDFAB0F9T0	S3	G3
Apache	Plant	Botrychium crenulatum	Dainty Moonwort	SC							PPOPH01010	S4	G3
Apache	Plant	Calypso bulbosa var. americana	Fairy Slipper						SR		PMORC0D011	S3	G5T5

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Apache	Plant	Carex chihuahuensis	Chihuahuan Sedge								PMCP032T0	S3	G3G4
Apache	Plant	Carex specuicola	Navajo Sedge	LT			3			HS	PMCP03C00	S2S3	G2
Apache	Plant	Castilleja mogollonica	White Mountains Paintbrush	SC						SR	PDSCR03Q0	S1	G1Q
Apache	Plant	Chrysothamnus molestus	Tusayan Rabbitbrush	SC							PDAST2C060	S2S3	G3
Apache	Plant	Cirsium parryi	Parry Thistle							SR	PDAST2E260	S3	G4
Apache	Plant	Clematis hirsutissima	Clustered Leather Flower							HS	PDRAN080E0	S2	G4
Apache	Plant	Cyrtopodium parviflorum var. pubescens	Yellow Lady's-slipper							HS	PMORC0Q092	S1	G5T5
Apache	Plant	Draba standleyi	Standley Whitlow-grass	SC							PDB8A11260	S2S3	G2G3
Apache	Plant	Echinocereus engelmannii var. variegatus	Standley Hedgehog Cactus							SR	PDCA06039	S2	G5T3?
Apache	Plant	Eremocrinum albomarginatum	Utah Solitaire Lily							SR	PMLL0T010	S2	G3
Apache	Plant	Eriogon rhizomatus	Zuni Fleabane	LT			2			HS	PDAST3M3N0	S1	G2
Apache	Plant	Goodyera repens	Lesser Rattlesnake Plantain							SR	PMORC170S0	S2	G5
Apache	Plant	Helenium arizonicum	Arizona Sneezeweed								PDAST4L020	S3	G3
Apache	Plant	Hieracium abscessum	Rusby's Hawkweed								PDAST4W1A0	S1	G2?
Apache	Plant	Hieracium brevipilum	Mogollon Hawkweed								PDAST4W0H1	S1	G5T3?
Apache	Plant	Malaxis porphyrea	Purple Adder's Mouth							SR	PMORC1R0Q0	S2	G4
Apache	Plant	Mammillaria wrightii var. wrightii	Wright Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDCA0A0E2	S1	G4T3
Apache	Plant	Opuntia whipplei var. whipplei	Whipple Cholla							SR	PDCA0D1N3	S1	G4T4?
Apache	Plant	Packera hartiana	Hart's Groundsel	SC						SR	PDAST6E0N0	S3	G3G4
Apache	Plant	Pedicularis simpsonii	Simpson Plains Cactus							SR	PDCA0E070	S1	G5?
Apache	Plant	Penstemon linarioides var. maguirei	Maguire's Penstemon							SR	PDSCR1L351	S1	G5T1
Apache	Plant	Platanthera aquilonis	Northern Green Orchid							SR	PMORC1Y150	S2S3	G5
Apache	Plant	Platanthera purpurascens	Purple-petal Bog Orchid							SR	PMORC1Y0P0	S2	G5
Apache	Plant	Platanthera sparsiflora	Sparse Flowered Bog Orchid							SR	PMORC1Y0N0	S3	G4G5
Apache	Plant	Platanthera tescamnis	Intermountain Rein Orchid							SR	PMORC1Y1E0	SH	GNR
Apache	Plant	Platanthera zothecma	Alcove Bog Orchid	SC			3			SR	PMORC1Y130	S2	G2G3
Apache	Plant	Puccinellia parishii	Parish Alkali Grass	SC			4			HS	PMPOA53070	S2	G2G3
Apache	Plant	Rumex orthoneurus	Blumer's Dock	SC						HS	PDPGN0P020	S3	G3
Apache	Plant	Salix arizonica	Arizona Willow	CCA						HS	PDSAL02080	S2	G2G3
Apache	Plant	Salix bebbiana	Bebb's Willow								PDSAL020E0	S2S3	G5
Apache	Plant	Sclerocactus whipplei	Whipple's Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDCA0I0V0	S2	G2G3
Apache	Plant	Stellaria porsildii	Porsild's Starwort								PDCA0X160	S1	G1
Apache	Plant	Streptopus amplexifolius	White Mandarin Twisted Stalk							SR	PMLL1X010	S2S3	G5
Apache	Plant	Trifolium neurophyllum	White Mountains Clover							PDFAB401N0	S2	G2	
Apache	Plant	Zigadenus vaginatus	Sheathed Deathcamas	SC			3			SR	PMLL280C0	S1	G2
Apache	Reptile	Zigadenus virgatus	Green Death Camas							SR	PMLL280E0	S4	G4
Apache	Reptile	Chrysemys picta bellii	Western Painted Turtle								ARAAD01011	S1,SE2	G5T5
Apache	Reptile	Lampropeltis genivittis	Western Milksnake					A		IB	ARAD81905B	S2	G5
Apache	Reptile	Thamnophis eques megalops	Northern Mexican Gartersnake	LT			4			1A	ARAD836061	S2	G4T3
Apache	Reptile	Thamnophis rufipunctatus	Narrow-headed Gartersnake	LT				A		1A	ARAD836110	S2	G3G4
Cochise	Amphibian	Ambystoma mavortium stebbinsi	Sonoran Tiger Salamander	LE						1A	AAAAA01145	S1	G5T1
Cochise	Amphibian	Craugastor augusti cactorum	Western Barking Frog							1B	AAABD04171	S2	G5T5
Cochise	Amphibian	Hyla wrightorum	Arizona Treefrog							1C	AAABC02080	S3S4	G3G4
Cochise	Amphibian	Lithobates blairi	Plains Leopard Frog							1A	AAABH01040	S1	G5
Cochise	Amphibian	Lithobates chiricahuensis	Chiricahua Leopard Frog	LT				A		1A	AAABH01080	S2	G2G3
Cochise	Amphibian	Lithobates yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC				PR		1A	AAABH01250	S3	G4
Cochise	Bird	Accipiter gentilis	Northern Goshawk	SC			4	A		1B	ABNKC12060	S3	G5
Cochise	Bird	Amazilia violiceps	Violet-crowned Hummingbird							1B	ABNUC29150	S3	G5
Cochise	Bird	Ammodramus savannarum ammoregus	Arizona grasshopper sparrow							1B	ABPXA0021	S1S2	G5TU
Cochise	Bird	Anthus spragueii	Sprague's Pipit	SC						1A	ABP8M02060	S2N	G3G4
Cochise	Bird	Antrostomus ridgwayi	Buff-collared Nighthawk							1B	ABMTA07060	S2S3	G5
Cochise	Bird	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle							1B	ABNKC22010	S4	G5
Cochise	Bird	Athene cucularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	SC			3	A		1B	ABNSB10012	S3	G4T4
Cochise	Bird	Buteo plagiatus	Gray Hawk	SC			4	PR		1B	ABNKC19150	S3	GNR

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Cochise	Bird	Calothorax lucifer	Lucifer Hummingbird		S						ABNUC44010	S2	G5
Cochise	Bird	Campostoma imberbe	Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet		S						ABPAE04010	S4	G5
Cochise	Bird	Catharus ustulatus	Swainson's Thrush						1B		ABPBI18100	S1B	G5
Cochise	Bird	Centronyx bairdii	Baird's Sparrow	SC	S				1C		ABPBI0010	S2N	G4
Cochise	Bird	Coccythraustes vesperinus	Evening Grosbeak						1B		ABPBX09020	S3	G5
Cochise	Bird	Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT	S	2			1A		ABNRB02020	S3	G5
Cochise	Bird	Dumetella carolinensis	Gray Cabird		S				1B		ABPBK01010	S1	G5
Cochise	Bird	Empidonax fulvifrons pygmaeus	Northern Buff-breasted Flycatcher	SC	S				1B		ABPAE33141	S1	G5T5
Cochise	Bird	Empidonax traillii eximius	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE			2	E	1A		ABPAE33043	S3B	G5T2
Cochise	Bird	Euphiletis neoxenus	Eared Quetzal		S				A		ABNWA08010	SAB,S1N	G3
Cochise	Bird	Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon	SC	S	4			PR	1A	ABNKC06071	S4	G4T4
Cochise	Bird	Haliaeetus leucocephalus (wintering pop.)	Bald Eagle - Winter Population	SC	S	2			P	1A	ABNKC10015	S4N	G5TNR
Cochise	Bird	Ictinia mississippiensis	Mississippi Kite						PR	1B	ABNKC09010	S3	G5
Cochise	Bird	Lampornis clemenciae	Blue-throated Mountain-iger						1B		ABNUC34040	S4	G5
Cochise	Bird	Peucaea carpalis	Rufous-winged Sparrow						1B		ABPBX91080	S3	G4
Cochise	Bird	Plegadis chihli	White-faced Ibis	SC							ABNGE02020	S7B,S253N	G5
Cochise	Bird	Polioptila nigriceps	Black-capped Gnatcatcher						1B		ABPBI08040	S1	G5
Cochise	Bird	Sialia sialis tulva	Azure Bluebird						1B		ABPBI15012	S3	G5TU
Cochise	Bird	Strix occidentalis lucida	Mexican Spotted Owl	LT			3	A	1A		ABNSB12012	S354	G3G4T3T4
Cochise	Bird	Trogon elegans	Elegant Trogon		S				1B		ABNWA02070	S3	G5
Cochise	Bird	Tyrannus crassirostris	Thick-billed Kingbird		S				1B		ABPAE52040	S2	G5
Cochise	Fish	Agosia chryso-gaster chryso-gaster	Gila Longfin Dace	SC	S				A		AFCI1337151	S354	G4T3T4
Cochise	Fish	Agosia chryso-gaster ssp. 1	Yaqui Longfin Dace	SC	S				A		AFCI1337152	S1	G4T1
Cochise	Fish	Camptostoma ornatum	Mexican Stoneroller	SC	S				1A		AFCI1805030	S1	G3G4
Cochise	Fish	Catostomus clarkii	Desert Sucker	SC	S				1B		AFCI02040	S354	G3G4
Cochise	Fish	Carostomus insignis	Sonora Sucker	SC	S				P	1B	AFCI02100	S3	G3G4
Cochise	Fish	Cyprinella formosa	Beautiful Shiner	LT					A	1A	AFCI1849080	S1	G3
Cochise	Fish	Cyprinodon macularius	Desert Pupfish	LE					P	1A	AFCN802060	S1	G1
Cochise	Fish	Gila intermedia	Gila Chub	LE					P	1A	AFCI13160	S2	G2
Cochise	Fish	Gila purpurea	Yaqui Chub	LE					P	1A	AFCI13140	S1	G1
Cochise	Fish	Ictalurus pricei	Yaqui Catfish	LT					A	1A	AFCKA01090	S1	G2
Cochise	Fish	Meda fulgida	Spikedeace	LE					1A		AFCI122010	S1	G2
Cochise	Fish	Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis	Gila Topminnow	LE					A	1A	AFCN05021	S1S2	G3
Cochise	Fish	Poeciliopsis occidentalis sonoriensis	Yaqui Topminnow	LE					A	1A	AFCN05022	S1	G3
Cochise	Fish	Rhinichthys osculus	Speckled Dace	SC	S				E	1B	AFCI1337050	S354	G5
Cochise	Fish	Tiaroga cobitis	Loach Minnow	LE					E	1A	AFCI1337140	S1	G2
Cochise	Invertebrate	Agathymus evansi	Huachuca Giant-skipper		S						ILLEP87110	S1	G2G3
Cochise	Invertebrate	Cicindela oregona maricopa	Maricopa Tiger Beetle	SC							ILCOL02362	S3	G5T3
Cochise	Invertebrate	Danaus plexippus	Monarch		S				PR		ILLEPP2010	S254N	G4
Cochise	Invertebrate	Discus shimekii	Striate Disc	SC					1C		IMGAS54120	S2?	G5
Cochise	Invertebrate	Psephenus arizonensis	Arizona Water Penny Beetle	SC							ICOL63010	S2?	G2?
Cochise	Invertebrate	Pygulopsis bernardina	San Bernardino Springsnail	LT					1A		IMGAS10950	S1	G1
Cochise	Invertebrate	Pygulopsis thompsoni	Huachuca Springsnail	CCA	S				1A		IMGAS10230	S2	G2
Cochise	Invertebrate	Stygobromus arizonensis	Arizona Cave Amphipod	SC	S				1B		ICMAL05360	S1?	G1
Cochise	Mammal	Baomys taylori	Northern Pygmy Mouse		S						AMAF05010	S3	G4G5
Cochise	Mammal	Cheronycteris mexicana	Mexican Long-tongued Bat	SC	S				A	1C	AMACB02010	S3	G3G4
Cochise	Mammal	Corynorhinus townsendii pallascens	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	S	4			1B		AMACC08014	S354	G3G4T3T4
Cochise	Mammal	Eumops perotis californicus	Greater Western Bonneted Bat	SC	S				1B		AMACD02011	S3	G4G5T4
Cochise	Mammal	Idionycteris phyllotis	Allen's Lappet-browed Bat	SC	S				1B		AMACC09010	S253	G4
Cochise	Mammal	Lasiurus blossevillii	Western Red Bat	SC	S				1B		AMACC05060	S3	G4
Cochise	Mammal	Lasiurus xanthinus	Western Yellow Bat		S				1B		AMACC05070	S253	G4G5
Cochise	Mammal	Leopardus pardalis	Ocelot	LE					P	1A	AMAJH05010	S1	G4
Cochise	Mammal	Leptonycteris verbabuena	Lesser Long-nosed Bat	SC					Pr	1A	AMACB03050	S253	G3
Cochise	Mammal	Myotis ciliolabrum	Western Small-footed Myotis	SC							AMACC01140	S354	G5

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Cochise	Mammal	Myotis occultus	Arizona Myotis	SC	S				1B		AMACC01160	S3	G4G5
Cochise	Mammal	Myotis thysanodes	Fringed Myotis	SC					1B		AMACC01090	S3S4	G4
Cochise	Mammal	Myotis velifer	Cave Myotis	SC	S				1B		AMACC01050	S3S4	G4G5
Cochise	Mammal	Myotis volans	Long-legged Myotis	SC					1B		AMACC01110	S3S4	G4G5
Cochise	Mammal	Noctosorex cockrumi	Cockrum's Desert Shrew	SC					1B		AMABA05020	S1	GNR
Cochise	Mammal	Nyctinomops femorosaccus	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat	SC					1B		AMACD004010	S3	G5
Cochise	Mammal	Nyctinomops macrotis	Big Free-tailed Bat	SC					1B		AMACD004020	S3	G5
Cochise	Mammal	Panthera onca	Jaguar	LE			P	1A			AMAUH02010	S1	G3
Cochise	Mammal	Peromyscus merriami	Merriam's Deer mouse		S						AMAFF03020	S2	G5
Cochise	Mammal	Sciurus nayaritensis chiricahuae	Chiricahua Fox Squirrel	SC	S				1B		AMAFB07051	S2	G5T2
Cochise	Mammal	Sigmodon ochrognaethus	Yellow-nosed Cotton Rat	SC					1C		AMAFF07040	S4	G4G5
Cochise	Mammal	Sorex arizonae	Arizona Shrew	SC	S		P		1B		AMABA01240	S2	G3
Cochise	Mammal	Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat	SC					1B		AMACD001010	S3S4	G5
Cochise	Mammal	Thomomys bottae mearnsi	Mearns' Southern Pocket Gopher	SC							AMAF001026	S5	G5T5
Cochise	Plant	Allium plummerae	Plummer Onion						SR		PMLL021V0	S3	G4
Cochise	Plant	Allium rhizomatium	Redflower Onion						SR		PMLL02320	S1	G3?Q
Cochise	Plant	Apacheria chiricahuensis	Chiricahua Rock Flower						SR		PDCRO01010	S2	G2
Cochise	Plant	Asclepias lemmonii	Lemmon Milkweed		S						PDASC02020	S2	G4?
Cochise	Plant	Asclepias uncialis	Greene Milkweed	SC							PDASC02220	S1?	G3G4
Cochise	Plant	Asplenium dalhousiae	Dalhousie Splenwort		S						PPASP020A0	S1	GNR
Cochise	Plant	Astragalus cohrensis var. maguirei	Coppermine Milk-veich	SC	S				SR		PDFAB0F262	S1	G4T2
Cochise	Plant	Astragalus hypoxylus	Huachuca Milkveich	SC	S				SR		PDFAB0F470	S1	G1
Cochise	Plant	Carex chihuahuensis	Chihuahuan Sedge		S						PMCPY032T0	S3	G3G4
Cochise	Plant	Carex ultra	Cochise Sedge		S						PMCPY03E50	S2S3	G3?
Cochise	Plant	Castilleja nervata	Trans-pecos Indian-paintbrush		S						PDSCR0D270	S1	G3Q
Cochise	Plant	Conium maculatum mexicanum	Mexican Hemlock Parsley	SC	S						PDAP10P030	S1	G2?
Cochise	Plant	Coryphantha robbinsorum	Cochise Pincushion Cactus	LT					HS		PDACA0X0C0	S1	G1
Cochise	Plant	Coryphantha scheeri var. valida	Slender Needle Coryacactus						SR		PDGAC040C4	S1	G4T4
Cochise	Plant	Coursetia glabella	Smooth Baby-bonnets	SC	S						PDFAB14080	S1	G3?
Cochise	Plant	Desmodium mexicanum	Metcalfe's Tick-trefoil		S						PDFAB1D0V0	S3	G3G4
Cochise	Plant	Draba standleyi	Standley Whitlow-grass	SC							PDBRA11260	S2S3	G2G3
Cochise	Plant	Echinocereus arizonicus ssp. nigrihorridispinus	Black-spined Hedgehog Cactus								PDGAC060V1	S2	GNRTR
Cochise	Plant	Echinocereus ledingii	Pinaleno Hedgehog Cactus						SR		PDACA06066	S2	G4G5T4
Cochise	Plant	Echinocereus pseudopectinatus	Devil-thorn						SR		PDGAC060P0	S1	G4
Cochise	Plant	Echinocereus santaritensis	Santa Rita Hedgehog Cactus						SR		PDACA060U0	S3	GNR
Cochise	Plant	Echinomastus erectocentrus var. erectocentrus	Needle-spined Pineapple Cactus	SC					SR		PDGAC010E2	S3	G3Q?BQ
Cochise	Plant	Echinomastus intertextus	White Fishhook Cactus						SR		PDACA010G0	S2	G4
Cochise	Plant	Epithelantha micromeris	Burton Cactus				PR		SR		PDGAC07020	S1	G4
Cochise	Plant	Erigeron arisolius	Arid Throne Fleabane		S						PDAST3M510	S2	G2?
Cochise	Plant	Erigeron kuschei	Chiricahua Fleabane	SC					SR		PDAST3M240	S1	G1
Cochise	Plant	Erigeron lemmonii	Lemmon Fleabane	SC					HS		PDAST3M2A0	S1	G1
Cochise	Plant	Erigeronum capillare	San Carlos Wild-buckwheat	SC					SR		PDGPN08100	S4	G4
Cochise	Plant	Erigeronum terrenatum	San Pedro River Wild-buckwheat		S						PDGPN08760	S1S2	G2
Cochise	Plant	Eryngium sparganophyllum	Arizona Eryngo		S						PDAP10Z0T0	S1	G1G2
Cochise	Plant	Escobaria orcuttii	Orcutt's Foxtail Cactus						SR		PDACA0X010	S1	G3?
Cochise	Plant	Euphorbia macropus	Woodland Spurge	SC					SR		PDEUPO02U0	S2	G4
Cochise	Plant	Gentiana wislizeni	Wislizeni Gentian	SC					SR		PDGPN07090	S1	G2
Cochise	Plant	Graptopetalum bartramii	Bartram Stonecrop	SC	S				SR		PDGCA06010	S3	G3
Cochise	Plant	Heterotheca rutteri	Huachuca Golden Aster	SC	S				SR		PDAST4V010	S2	G2
Cochise	Plant	Heuchera glomerulata	Chiricahua Mountain Alumroot		S						PD5AX0E0F0	S3	G3
Cochise	Plant	Hexaletris arizonica	Arizona Crested coral-root		S				SR		PMORC1C041	S2	G5T2T4
Cochise	Plant	Hexaletris colemanii	Coleman's coral-root	SC	S				SR		PMORC1C060	S2	G2T2
Cochise	Plant	Hexaletris warnockii	Texas Purple Spike	SC	S				HS		PMORC1C050	S1	G2G3
Cochise	Plant	Hieracium abscissum	Rusby's Hawkweed		S						PDAST4W1A0	S1	G2?



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Cochise	Plant	Hieracium pringlei	Pringle Hawkweed	SC							PDAST4W170	S1	G2G4Q
Cochise	Plant	Hypoxis mexicana	Yellow Star Grass							SR	PMULL16080	S1	G5
Cochise	Plant	Lilaeopsis schaffneriana ssp. recurva	Huachuca Water-umbel	LE						HS	PDAP19051	S2	G4T2
Cochise	Plant	Lilium parryi	Lemon Lily	SC	S					SR	PMULL1A010	S2	G3
Cochise	Plant	Limosella pubiflora	Chiricahua Mudwort	SC	S					SR	PDSCR10040	S1	G1Q
Cochise	Plant	Lobelia fenestralis	Leafy Lobelia							SR	PDGAM0E010	S1	G4
Cochise	Plant	Lobelia laxiflora	Mexican Lobelia							SR	PDGAM0E0X0	S1	G4
Cochise	Plant	Lupinus huachucanus	Huachuca Mountain Lupine		S					SR	PDFAB2B210	S2	G2
Cochise	Plant	Lupinus lemmonii	Lemmon's Lupine		S					SR	PDFAB2B2A0	S1	G1Q
Cochise	Plant	Malaxis abieticola	Slender-flowered Malaxis							SR	PMORC1R090	S1	G4
Cochise	Plant	Malaxis corymbosa	Madrean Adder's Mouth							SR	PMORC1R020	S3	G4
Cochise	Plant	Malaxis porphyrea	Purple Adder's Mouth							SR	PMORC1R000	S2	G4
Cochise	Plant	Mammillaria heyderi var. bullingtoniana	Cream Cactus							SR	PDCA0A035	S1S2	G4T2T4
Cochise	Plant	Mammillaria viridiflora	Varied Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDCA0A0D0	S4	G4
Cochise	Plant	Mammillaria wrightii var. wilcoxii	Wilcox Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDCA0A0E1	S4	G4T4
Cochise	Plant	Manihot davidiae	Arizona Manihot		S					PDEUP02010	S2	G4	G4
Cochise	Plant	Metastelma mexicanum	Wiggins Milkweed Vine	SC						PDASC050P0	S1S2	G3G4	G3G4
Cochise	Plant	Muhlenbergia palmeri	Palmer's Muhly		S					PMPOA48350	S2	G2	G2
Cochise	Plant	Opuntia martiniana	Seashore Cactus							SR	PDCA0D2E0	S1S2	G1Q
Cochise	Plant	Packera neomexicana var. toumeyii	Toumey Groundsel		S					SR	PDAST8H274	S2	G5T2Q
Cochise	Plant	Pectis pumila	Beardless Cinchweed	SC	S					SR	PDAST6W0A0	S1	G3
Cochise	Plant	Pediomelum pentaphyllum	Chihuaha Scurfpea	SC	S					PDFAB51070	S1S2	G1G2	G1G2
Cochise	Plant	Pentstemon greggii var. greggii	Night-blooming Cereus	SC	S			PR		SR	PDCA0V011	S1	G3G4T3
Cochise	Plant	Pennellia tricomuta	Chiricahua Rock Cress	SC						SR	PDBRA06200	S2	G1G2
Cochise	Plant	Pentstemon discolor	Catalina Beardtongue		S					HS	PDSCR11210	S2	G2
Cochise	Plant	Pertonia multicaulis	Slender Spiderflower	SC						SR	PDCPP03080	S4	G2G3
Cochise	Plant	Pertyle cochisensis	Chiricahua Rock Daisy		S					SR	PDAST70080	S1	G1
Cochise	Plant	Pheasant-hus humilis	Pinos Altos Flameflower	SC	S					SR	PDPO080A0	S1	G2
Cochise	Plant	Pheasant-hus marginatus	Tepec Flameflower	SC	S					SR	PDPO080N0	S1S2	G2
Cochise	Plant	Platanthera limosa	Thurber's Bog Orchid							SR	PMORC1Y060	S4	G4
Cochise	Plant	Polemonium pauciflorum ssp. hincckleyi	Hincckley's Ladder	SC	S					PDP1M0E061	S1	G3G5T2Q	
Cochise	Plant	Potentilla albiflora	White-flowered Cinquefoil		S					PDROS1B010	S2	G1G2	G1G2
Cochise	Plant	Potentilla rhyolitica var. chiricahuensis	Chiricahua Cinquefoil		S					PDROS1B2X1	S1	G1G2T1	
Cochise	Plant	Potentilla rhyolitica var. rhyolitica	Huachuca Cinquefoil		S					PDROS1B2X2	S1S2	G1G2T1T2	
Cochise	Plant	Psilactis gentryi	Mexican Tansyaster		S					PDASTE7010	S2	G3	G3
Cochise	Plant	Rumex orthoneurus	Blumer's Dock	SC	S					HS	PDPG0P070	S3	G3
Cochise	Plant	Salvia amissa	Aravaipa Sage	SC	S					PDLAM15020	S2	G2	G2
Cochise	Plant	Samolus vagans	Chiricahua Mountain Brookweed		S					PDPRI090A0	S2	GUQ	GUQ
Cochise	Plant	Schiedeella arizonica	Fallen Ladies'-tresses							SR	PMORC67020	S4	G4
Cochise	Plant	Senecio multidentatus var. huachucanus	Huachuca Groundsel		S					HS	PDAST8H411	S2	G2G4T2
Cochise	Plant	Sisyrinchium cernuum	Nodding Blue-eyed Grass		S					PMIRI0D080	S2	G5	G5
Cochise	Plant	Spiranthes delicatens	Canelo Hills Ladies'-tresses	LE						HS	PMORC2B140	S1	G1
Cochise	Plant	Stellaria porsildii	Porsild's Starwort		S					PDCA0RX160	S1	G1	G1
Cochise	Plant	Stenorthynchos michauxianum	Michoacan Ladies'-tresses		S					SR	PMORC2B010	S3	G4
Cochise	Plant	Stevia lemmonii	Lemmon's Stevia		S					PDAST8V010	S2	G3G4	G3G4
Cochise	Plant	Tragia laciniata	Senoita Noseburn		S					PDEUP1D060	S3	G3G4	G3G4
Cochise	Plant	Vauquelinia californica ssp. pauciflora	Limestone Arizona Rosewood	SC						SR	PDROS1R022	S1	G4T3
Cochise	Plant	Viola umbreticola	Ponderosa Violet		S					PDV10042E0	S2	G3G4	G3G4
Cochise	Plant	Zigadenus virens	Green Death Camas		S					SR	PMILL280E0	S4	G4
Cochise	Reptile	Aspidoscelis arizonae	Arizona Striped Whiptail		S			1B		ARAC102071	S1S2	G5T2	G5T2
Cochise	Reptile	Aspidoscelis stictogramma	Giant Spotted Whiptail	SC				1B		ARAC102011	S2	G4	G4
Cochise	Reptile	Crotalus lepidus klauberi	Banded Rock Rattlesnake		S			PR		ARADE02051	S3	G5T5	G5T5
Cochise	Reptile	Crotalus pricei	Twin-spotted Rattlesnake		S			PR		ARADE02080	S2	G5	G5
Cochise	Reptile	Crotalus willardi obscurus	New Mexico Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake	LT				PR		ARADE02131	S1	G5T1T2	G5T1T2

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Cochise	Reptile	Crotalus willardi willardi	Arizona Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake						1A		ARAE02132	S1S2	G5T4
Cochise	Reptile	Gopherus morafkai	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	CCA					1A		ARAA01013	S4	G4
Cochise	Reptile	Heloderma suspectum suspectum	Reticulate Gila Monster						1A		ARAE01012	S4	G4T4
Cochise	Reptile	Hypsiglena sp. nov.	Hooded Nightsnake						1B		ARAD018050	S4	G4
Cochise	Reptile	Kinosternon flavescens	Yellow Mud Turtle						1B		ARAA01020	S1	G5
Cochise	Reptile	Lampropeltis genivittis	Western Milksnake				4		1A		ARAD01905B	S2	G5
Cochise	Reptile	Lampropeltis nigrita	Mexican Black Kingsnake						1B		ARAD019120	S2	GNR
Cochise	Reptile	Phrynosoma cornutum	Texas Horned Lizard	SC					1B		ARAF12010	S3S4	G4G5
Cochise	Reptile	Plestiodon callicephalus	Mountain Skink								ARACH01030	S2	G4G5
Cochise	Reptile	Sceloporus slevini	Slevin's Bunchgrass Lizard						1B		ARAF14180	S2	G4
Cochise	Reptile	Senticolis triaspis intermedia	Northern Green Ratsnake						1B		ARAD044011	S3	G5T4
Cochise	Reptile	Sistrurus tergeminus edwardsii	Desert Massasauga						PR		ARAE03012	S1	G3G4T3T4Q
Cochise	Reptile	Tantilla wilcoxi	Chihuahuan Black-headed Snake						1B		ARAD035120	S1	G4
Cochise	Reptile	Tantilla yaquia	Yaqui Black-headed Snake						1B		ARAD035130	S2	G4
Cochise	Reptile	Terrapene ornata luteola	Desert Box Turtle						PR		ARAD08021	S2S3	G5T4
Cochise	Reptile	Thamnophis eques megalops	Northern Mexican Gartersnake	LT					1A		ARAD036061	S2	G4T3
Cocoonino	Amphibian	Anaxyrus microscaphus	Arizona Toad	SC					1B		AAAB001110	S3S4	G3G4
Cocoonino	Amphibian	Hyla wrightorum	Arizona Treefrog						1C		AAABC02080	S3S4	G3G4
Cocoonino	Amphibian	Lithobates chiricahuensis	Chiricahua Leopard Frog	LT					1A		AAABH01080	S2	G2G3
Cocoonino	Amphibian	Lithobates pipiens	Northern Leopard Frog						1A		AAABH01170	S2	G5
Cocoonino	Amphibian	Lithobates yayavapalensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC					PR		AAABH01250	S3	G4
Cocoonino	Bird	Accipiter gentilis	Northern Goshawk	SC					1B		ABNKC12060	S3	G5
Cocoonino	Bird	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle						1B		ABNKC22010	S4	G5
Cocoonino	Bird	Athene cucularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	SC					PR		ABNSB10012	S3	G4T4
Cocoonino	Bird	Buteo regalis	Ferruginous Hawk	SC					PR		ABNKC19120	S2B,S4N	G4
Cocoonino	Bird	Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT					1A		ABNR02020	S3	G5
Cocoonino	Bird	Empidonax trillii eximius	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE					1A		ABPAE33043	S3B	G5T2
Cocoonino	Bird	Euphiletis neoxenus	Eared Quetzal						1B		ABNWA03010	SAB,S1N	G3
Cocoonino	Bird	Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon	SC					PR		ABNKD06071	S4	G4T4
Cocoonino	Bird	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	SC					1A		ABNKC10010	S2S3,S4N	G5
Cocoonino	Bird	Haliaeetus leucocephalus (wintering pop.)	Bald Eagle - Winter Population	SC					1A		ABNKC10015	S4N	G5TNR
Cocoonino	Bird	Haliaeetus leucocephalus pop. 3	Bald Eagle - Sonoran Desert Population	SC					1A		ABNKC10014	S2S3	G5TNR
Cocoonino	Bird	Pipilo naevulator	Pine Grosbeak						1B		ABPB03010	S1	G5
Cocoonino	Bird	Plegadis chihui	White-faced Ibis	SC							ABNGE02020	S7B,S2S3N	G5
Cocoonino	Bird	Strix occidentalis lucida	Mexican Spotted Owl	LT					1A		ABNSB12012	S3S4	G3G4T3T4
Cocoonino	Fish	Catostomus clarkii	Desert Sucker	SC					1B		AFCIC02040	S3S4	G3G4
Cocoonino	Fish	Catostomus discobolus discobolus	Bluehead Sucker	CCA					1A		AFCIC02072	S3	G4T4
Cocoonino	Fish	Catostomus insignis	Sonora Sucker	SC					1B		AFCIC02100	S3	G3G4
Cocoonino	Fish	Catostomus latipinnis	Flannelmouth Sucker	CCA					1A		AFCIC02110	S1S2	G3G4
Cocoonino	Fish	Catostomus sp. 3	Little Colorado Sucker	CCA					1A		AFCIC02250	S2	G2
Cocoonino	Fish	Gila cypha	Humpback Chub	LE					1A		AFCIB13080	S1	G1
Cocoonino	Fish	Gila robusta	Roundtail Chub	CCA					1A		AFCIB13150	S2S3	G3
Cocoonino	Fish	Lepidomeda vitata	Little Colorado Spinedace	LT					1A		AFCIB20040	S1S2	G1G2
Cocoonino	Fish	Oncorhynchus apache	Apache Trout	LT					1A		AFCIA02102	S3	G3
Cocoonino	Fish	Rhinichthys osculus	Speckled Dace	SC					1B		AFCIB37050	S3S4	G5
Cocoonino	Fish	Xyrauchen texanus	Razorback Sucker	LE					1A		AFCIC11010	S1	G1
Cocoonino	Invertebrate	Anodonta californiensis	California Floater	SC					1A		IMBV04020	S1	G3Q
Cocoonino	Invertebrate	Archeolarca cavicola	Grand Canyon cave pseudoscorpion	SC							ILARA38020	S1	G1G2
Cocoonino	Invertebrate	Cicindela oregana maritima	Maricopa Tiger Beetle	SC							ICOL02362	S3	G5T3
Cocoonino	Invertebrate	Discus shimekii	Siriate Disc	SC					1C		IMGAS54120	S2?	G5
Cocoonino	Invertebrate	Metricia nigritta	Page Spring Micro Caddisfly	SC							ITRI97010	S1	G5
Cocoonino	Invertebrate	Oxyloma haydeni haydeni	Niobrara Ambersnail						1A		IMGAS67152	S1	G3T1
Cocoonino	Invertebrate	Oxyloma haydeni kanabensis	Kanab Ambersnail	LE					1A		IMGAS67151	S1	G3T1Q
Cocoonino	Invertebrate	Stenopelmatus navajo	Navajo Jerusalem Cricket	SC							IIORT26020	S1S3	G1G3

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Coconino	Mammal	Canis lupus baileyi	Mexican Wolf	LE,XN					1A		AMA/A01032	SX51	G4G5T1
Coconino	Mammal	Choeronycteris mexicana	Mexican Long-tongued Bat	SC	S	S	A		1C		AMACB02010	S3	G3G4
Coconino	Mammal	Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	S	S	4		1B		AMACC08014	S3S4	G3G4T3T4
Coconino	Mammal	Dipodomys microps leucotis	Houserock Valley Chisel-toothed Kangaroo Rat	SC	S	S	4		1B		AMAFD03024	S2	G5T2Q
Coconino	Mammal	Euderma maculatum	Spotted Bat	SC	S	S		PR	1B		AMACC07010	S2S3	G4
Coconino	Mammal	Eumops perotis californicus	Greater Western Bonneted Bat	SC	S	S			1B		AMACD02011	S3	G4G5T4
Coconino	Mammal	Idionycteris phyllotis	Allen's Lappet-browed Bat	SC	S	S			1B		AMACC09010	S2S3	G4
Coconino	Mammal	Lasiurus blossevillii	Western Red Bat	SC	S	S			1B		AMACC05060	S3	G4
Coconino	Mammal	Microtus mexicanus	Mexican Vole	LE,XN					1B		AMAFF11220	S3	G5
Coconino	Mammal	Mustela nigripes	Black-footed Ferret	SC			2		1A		AMAJF02040	SX51	G1
Coconino	Mammal	Myotis ciliolabrum	Western Small-footed Myotis	SC					1A		AMACC01140	S3S4	G5
Coconino	Mammal	Myotis evotis	Long-eared Myotis	SC				PR	1C		AMACC01070	S3	G5
Coconino	Mammal	Myotis occultus	Arizona Myotis	SC	5				1B		AMACC01160	S3	G4G5
Coconino	Mammal	Myotis thysanodes	Fringed Myotis	SC					1B		AMACC01090	S3S4	G4
Coconino	Mammal	Myotis volans	Long-legged Myotis	SC					1B		AMACC01110	S3S4	G4G5
Coconino	Mammal	Neotamias umbrinus	Utica Chipmunk	SC					1B		AMAFB02190	S4	G5
Coconino	Mammal	Nyctinomops macrotis	Big Free-tailed Bat	SC							AMACD04020	S3	G5
Coconino	Mammal	Perognathus amplus cineris	Wupatki Arizona Pocket Mouse	SC			4		1B		AMAFD01053	S2S3	G5T3Q
Coconino	Mammal	Perognathus flavus goodpastori	Springerville Pocket Mouse	SC					1B		AMAFD01031	S2	G5T3
Coconino	Mammal	Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat	SC					1B		AMACD001010	S3S4	G5
Coconino	Plant	Adactaea arizonica	Arizona Bugbane	CCA	S				HS		PDRAN07020	S2	G2
Coconino	Plant	Agave philippsiana	Phillips Agave	SC	S				HS		PMA/GA01100	S2S3	G1
Coconino	Plant	Allium acrolobens var. cristatum	Dark-red Onion	SC					SR		PMLL02063	S1	G4T4
Coconino	Plant	Allium bigelovii	Bigelow Onion	SC					SR		PMLL02070	S2S3	G3
Coconino	Plant	Aquilegia desertorum	Mogollon Columbine	SC					SR		PDRAN05070	S4	G4
Coconino	Plant	Argemone arizonica	Arizona Pricklypoppy	SC					SR		PDPAP03030	S1	G1
Coconino	Plant	Asclepias welshii	Welsh's Milkweed	LT			3		HS		PDASC02290	S1	G1
Coconino	Plant	Astragalus ampullarius	Gumbo Milk-vech	SC					HS		PDFAB0F010	S1	G2
Coconino	Plant	Astragalus crenophyllax var. crenophyllax	Sentry Milk-vech	LE					HS		PDFAB0F2H1	S1	G1G2T1
Coconino	Plant	Astragalus crenophyllax var. hevronii	Marble Canyon Milk-vech	SC	S	S	3		HS		PDFAB0F2H3	S1	G1G2T1
Coconino	Plant	Astragalus crenophyllax var. myriorrhaphis	Cliff Milk-vech	SC	S	S			SR		PDFAB0F2H2	S1	G1G2T1
Coconino	Plant	Astragalus rusbyi	Rusby's Milk-vech	SC					SR		PDFAB0F700	S3	G3
Coconino	Plant	Astragalus xiphoides	Gladiator Milkvech	SC					SR		PDFAB0F9T0	S3	G3
Coconino	Plant	Botrychium crenulatum	Dainty Moonwort	SC					1B		PPOPH01010	S4	G3
Coconino	Plant	Calyso bulbosa var. americana	Fairy Slipper	LT					SR		PMORC0D011	S3	G5T5
Coconino	Plant	Carex specuicola	Navajo Sedge	SC					HS		PMCPY03C00	S2S3	G2
Coconino	Plant	Castilleja kaibabensis	Kaibab Indian Paintbrush	SC					HS		PDSOR0D10	S1	G1
Coconino	Plant	Chrysothamnus molestus	Tusayan Rabbitbrush	SC					SR		PDASTZC060	S2S3	G3
Coconino	Plant	Chylisma exilis	Cottonwood Springs suncup	SC					SR		PDONA03010	S2	G2
Coconino	Plant	Chylisma specicola ssp. hesperia	Kaibab Suncup	SC					SR		PDONA03111	S1	G2T1
Coconino	Plant	Cirsium mohavense	Mohave Thistle	SC					SR		PDASTZE1T0	S2	G2G3
Coconino	Plant	Cirsium parryi	Parry Thistle	SC					SR		PDASTZE260	S3	G4
Coconino	Plant	Cleria hirsutissima	Clustered Leather Flower	SC					HS		PDRAN080E0	S2	G4
Coconino	Plant	Coryphantha missouriensis	Missouri Corycaeus	SC					SR		PDCA0X020	S3	G5
Coconino	Plant	Cryptantha semiglabra	Pipe Springs Cryptantha	SC					SR		PDBOR0A2R0	S1	G1
Coconino	Plant	Cymopterus megacephalus	Cameron Water-parsley	SC					SR		PDAP10U0M0	S3	G3
Coconino	Plant	Desmodium metcalfei	Metcalfe's Tick-trefoil	SC					SR		PDFAB1D0V0	S3	G3G4
Coconino	Plant	Echinocactus polycephalus var. polycephalus	Clustered Barrel Cactus	SC					SR		PDCA05033	S2	G3G4T3T4
Coconino	Plant	Echinocactus polycephalus var. xeranthemoides	Grand Canyon Cottonop Cactus	SC					SR		PDCA05032	S2S3	G3G4T3T3
Coconino	Plant	Echinocereus engelmannii var. variegatus	Echinocereus Hedgehog Cactus	SC					SR		PDCA06039	S2	G5T3P
Coconino	Plant	Eremogone aberrans	Mt. Dellenbaugh Sandwort	SC					SR		PDCA04010	S2	G2
Coconino	Plant	Eremothera goldii	Diamond Valley Suncup	SC					SR		PDONA030K0	S2	G2
Coconino	Plant	Eriogonum saxatilis	Rock Fleabane	SC					SR		PDAST3M560	S3	G3
Coconino	Plant	Eriogonum heermanni var. argense	Heermanni's Rough Wild Buckwheat	SC					SR		PDPGN082P8	S3S4	G5T3

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Cocconino	Plant	Eriogonum ripleyi	Ripley Wild-buckwheat	SC						SR	PDPGN08520	S2	G2
Cocconino	Plant	Eriogonum thompsoniae var. atwoodii	Atwood Wild-buckwheat	SC						SR	PDPGN08572	S1	G4T1
Cocconino	Plant	Errazurizia rotundata	Roundleaf Errazurizia		5		3			SR	PDFAB1L010	S2	G2
Cocconino	Plant	Ferocactus cylindraceus	Desert Barrel Cactus					PR		SR	PDCA08080	S4	G5
Cocconino	Plant	Flaveria mcdougallii	Grand Canyon Flaveria							SR	PDA3T3VQ70	S2	G2
Cocconino	Plant	Hedeoma diffusa	Flagstaff False Pennyroyal		5					SR	PDLAM0M0ND	S3	G3
Cocconino	Plant	Helianthus arizonicus	Arizona Sneezeweed		5					SR	PDA3T4L020	S3	G3
Cocconino	Plant	Helianthus arizonensis	Arizona Sunflower		5					SR	PDA3T4ND060	S1	G4?
Cocconino	Plant	Heuchera eastwoodiae	Senator Mine Alumroot		5					SR	PDSAX0E080	S3	G3
Cocconino	Plant	Listera convallarioides	Broad-leaved Twayblade		5					SR	PMORC1N050	S1	G5
Cocconino	Plant	Lupinus lemmonii	Lemmon's Lupine							SR	PDFAB2B2A0	S1	G1Q
Cocconino	Plant	Malaxis porphyrea	Purple Adder's Mouth							SR	PMORC1R0Q0	S2	G4
Cocconino	Plant	Opuntia basilaris var. aurea	Yellow Beavertail							SR	PDCA0D300	S3	G3
Cocconino	Plant	Opuntia basilaris var. longiareolata	Grand Canyon Beavertail Cactus							SR	PDCA0D054	S2	G5T2
Cocconino	Plant	Opuntia martiniana	Seashore Cactus							SR	PDCA0D2E0	S1S2	G1Q
Cocconino	Plant	Opuntia nicholii	Navajo Bridge Pricklypear							SR	PDCA0D0W0	S4	G4Q
Cocconino	Plant	Packera franciscana	San Francisco Peaks Ragwort	LT						HS	PDA3T8H1C0	S1	G1
Cocconino	Plant	Pediocactus bradyi	Brady Pincushion Cactus	LE		2				HS	PDCA0E010	S1	G1
Cocconino	Plant	Pediocactus paradelii	Park Hedgehog Cactus	CCA	5					HS	PDCA0E040	S1	G1G2
Cocconino	Plant	Pediocactus peeblesianus var. fickelseniae	Fickelsen Plains Cactus	LE	5	3				HS	PDCA0E051	S1S2	G2T2
Cocconino	Plant	Pediocactus sileri	Siker Pincushion Cactus	LT	5					HS	PDCA0E060	S2	G2G3
Cocconino	Plant	Pediocactus simpsonii	Simpson Plains Cactus							SR	PDCA0E070	S1	G5?
Cocconino	Plant	Pellaea lyngholmii	Lyngholm's Brakefern							PPAD10H0H0	S1	G2TQ	
Cocconino	Plant	Penstemon clutei	Sunset Crater Beardtongue	SC						SR	PDSCR1L1E0	S2	G2
Cocconino	Plant	Penstemon nudiflorus	Flagstaff Beardtongue							SR	PDSR1L440	S2S3	G2G3
Cocconino	Plant	Phacelia serrata	Cinder Phacelia	SC						PDHYD0C4B0	S3	G3	
Cocconino	Plant	Phacelia welshii	Welsh's Phacelia	SC						PDHYD0C4U0	S2	G2	
Cocconino	Plant	Phemeranthus validulus	Tusayan Flameflower	SC						SR	PDPOR08W0	S3	G3
Cocconino	Plant	Phlox amabilis	Arizona Phlox		5					PDPLM0D050	S2S3	G2	
Cocconino	Plant	Physaria kingii ssp. kaibabensis	Kaibab Bladderpod	SC						PDBRA1N1R0	S3	G3Q	
Cocconino	Plant	Pinus aristata	Rocky Mountain Bristlecone Pine							SR	PGPIN04020	S2	G3
Cocconino	Plant	Platanthera aquilonis	Northern Green Orchid							SR	PMORC1Y150	S2S3	G5
Cocconino	Plant	Platanthera sparsiflora	Sparse Flowered Bog Orchid							SR	PMORC1Y0N0	S3	G4G5
Cocconino	Plant	Platanthera zothecina	Alcove Bog Orchid	SC	5	3				SR	PMORC1Y130	S2	G2G3
Cocconino	Plant	Primula speciosa	Grand Canyon Primrose							SR	PDPR1080H0	S2	G4Q
Cocconino	Plant	Psoralea argophylla var. pubescens	Mojave Indigo Bush							PDFAB3C013	S2S3	G5T2	
Cocconino	Plant	Psoralea argophylla var. whitingii	Whiting's Indigobush	SC	5	4				PDFAB3C092	S1S2	G3T2	
Cocconino	Plant	Pterytia davidsonii	Davidson Cliff Carrot							PDAP11X010	S1	G2	
Cocconino	Plant	Puccinellia parishii	Parish Alkali Grass	SC	5	4				HS	PMPOA530T0	S2	G2G3
Cocconino	Plant	Rosa stellata ssp. abyssa	Grand Canyon Rose	SC	5	5				SR	PDROS1J153	S3	G4T2
Cocconino	Plant	Rosa woodsii var. eritreae	Erter's Rose	SC	5					SR	PDROS1J198	S1	G5T1
Cocconino	Plant	Rumex orthoneurus	Blumer's Dock							HS	PDPR0P070	S3	G3
Cocconino	Plant	Salix bebbiana	Bebb's Willow							PDAL1020E0	S2S3	G5	
Cocconino	Plant	Sclerocactus parviflorus ssp. intermedius	Intermediate Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDCA0C1041	S2	G4T3?
Cocconino	Plant	Sclerocactus parviflorus ssp. parviflorus	Smallflower Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDCA0C1042	S1	G4T4?
Cocconino	Plant	Sclerocactus parviflorus ssp. terrae-canyonae	Longspine Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDCA0C1080	S1	G2Q
Cocconino	Plant	Sclerocactus sileri	Siler Fishhook Cactus		5					SR	PDCA0C10T0	S1	G1
Cocconino	Plant	Sclerocactus whipplei	Whipple's Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDCA0C10V0	S2	G2G3
Cocconino	Plant	Silene rectiramea	Grand Canyon Catchfly							PDCA0RUIF0	S1	G1	
Cocconino	Plant	Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis	Aravaipa Woodfern	SC	5	5				PRTHE05192	S2	G5T3	
Cocconino	Plant	Triteleia lemmoniae	Oak Creek Tritelia							SR	PML1L210C0	S3	G3
Cocconino	Plant	Yucca whipplei	Our Lords Candle							SR	PMAGA0B0X0	S3S4	G4G5
Cocconino	Plant	Zigadenus vaginatus	Sheathed Deathcamas				3			SR	PML1L280C0	S1	G2
Cocconino	Plant	Zigadenus virens	Green Death Camas							SR	PML1L280E0	S4	G4



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Coconino	Reptile	Aspidoscelis pal	Pai Striped Whiptail						1B		ARACI02300	S1	G5T3T4
Coconino	Reptile	Lampropeltis genivittis	Western Milksnake				4		1A		ARADB1905B	S2	G5
Coconino	Reptile	Thamnophis eques megalops	Northern Mexican Gartersnake	LT				A	1A		ARADB36061	S2	G4T3
Coconino	Reptile	Thamnophis rufipunctatus	Narrow-headed Gartersnake	LT					1A		ARADB36110	S2	G3G4
Gila	Amphibian	Anaxyrus microscaphus	Arizona Toad	SC	S				1B		AAAB801110	S3S4	G3G4
Gila	Amphibian	Craugastor augusti cactorum	Western Barking Frog						1B		AAABD04171	S2	G5T5
Gila	Amphibian	Hyla wrightorum	Arizona Treefrog						1C		AAABCO2080	S3S4	G3G4
Gila	Amphibian	Lithobates chiricahuensis	Chiricahua Leopard Frog	LT				A	1A		AAABH01080	S2	G2G3
Gila	Amphibian	Lithobates yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC	S			PR	1A		AAABH01250	S3	G4
Gila	Bird	Accipiter gentilis	Northern Goshawk	SC	S			A	1B		ABNKC12060	S3	G5
Gila	Bird	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle						1B		ABNKC22010	S4	G5
Gila	Bird	Buteo plagiatus	Gray Hawk	SC							ABNKC19150	S3	GNR
Gila	Bird	Camptostoma imberbe	Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet								ABPAE04010	S4	G5
Gila	Bird	Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT				2	1A		ABNR802020	S3	G5
Gila	Bird	Empidonax traillii eximius	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE				2	E	1A	ABPAE33043	S3B	G5T2
Gila	Bird	Euphiletis neoxenus	Eared Quetzal						A		ABNW403010	SAB,S1N	G3
Gila	Bird	Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon	SC	S			4	PR	1A	ABNKD06071	S4	G4T4
Gila	Bird	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	SC	S			2	P	1A	ABNKC10010	S2S3,S4N	G5
Gila	Bird	Haliaeetus leucocephalus (wintering pop.)	Bald Eagle - Winter Population	SC	S			2	P	1A	ABNKC10015	S4N	G5TNR
Gila	Bird	Haliaeetus leucocephalus pop. 3	Bald Eagle - Sonoran Desert Population	SC	S			2	P	1A	ABNKC10014	S2S3	G5TNR
Gila	Bird	Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's Rail	LE					P	1A	ABNME0501A	S3	G5T3
Gila	Bird	Strix occidentalis lucida	Mexican Spotted Owl	LT				3	A	1A	ABNS812012	S3S4	G3G4T3T4
Gila	Fish	Agostia chrysoaster chrysoaster	Gila Longfin Dace	SC	S				A	1B	AFCI837151	S3S4	G4T3T4
Gila	Fish	Carostomus clarkii	Desert Sucker	SC	S				1B		AFCIC02040	S3S4	G3G4
Gila	Fish	Catostomus insignis	Sonora Sucker	SC	S				P	1B	AFCIC02100	S3	G3G4
Gila	Fish	Gila intermedia	Gila Chub	LE					P	1A	AFCI813160	S2	G2
Gila	Fish	Gila robusta	Roundtail Chub	CCA	S			2	A	1A	AFCI813150	S2S3	G3
Gila	Fish	Meda fulgida	Spinedace	LE					1A		AFCI822010	S1	G2
Gila	Fish	Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis	Gila Topminnow	SC					A	1A	AFCNC05021	S1S2	G3
Gila	Fish	Rhinichthys osculus	Speckled Dace	LE					E	1B	AFCI837050	S3S4	G5
Gila	Fish	Tiaroga cobitis	Loach Minnow	LE					E	1A	AFCI837140	S1	G2
Gila	Fish	Xyrauchen texanus	Razorback Sucker	LE				2	P	1A	AFCI13010	S1	G1
Gila	Invertebrate	Agatho on arizonicus	Netwing midge								IIDIP46010	S1	G1
Gila	Invertebrate	Anodonta californiensis	California Floater	SC					1A		IMBV04020	S1	G3Q
Gila	Invertebrate	Cicindela oregona maricopa	Maricopa Tiger Beetle	SC							IICOL02362	S3	G5T3
Gila	Invertebrate	Danaus plexippus	Monarch						PR		ILLEPP2010	S2S4N	G4
Gila	Invertebrate	Pyrgulopsis simplex	Fossil Springsnail	SC					1A		IMGAS10210	S1	G1G2
Gila	Invertebrate	Pyrgulopsis sola	Brown Springsnail	SC					1A		IMGAS10220	S1	G1
Gila	Invertebrate	Sonorella ambigua verdensis	Papago Verde Talussnail						1C		IMGASC9022	S1	G5TNR
Gila	Invertebrate	Wormaldia planae	A Caddisfly								IITRI78190	S1S2	G2
Gila	Mammal	Canis lupus baileyi	Mexican Wolf	LE,XN				1	E	1A	AMAJA01032	SXS1	G4G5T1
Gila	Mammal	Corynorhinus townsendii pallascens	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC				4	1B		AMAC08014	S3S4	G3G4T3T4
Gila	Mammal	Eumops perotis californicus	Greater Western Bonneted Bat	SC					1B		AMACD02011	S3	G4G5T4
Gila	Mammal	Idionycteris phyllotis	Allen's Lappet-browed Bat	SC							AMACC09010	S2S3	G4
Gila	Mammal	Lasiurus blossevillii	Western Red Bat						1B		AMACC05060	S3	G4
Gila	Mammal	Macrotus californicus	California Leaf-nosed Bat	SC					1B		AMACB01010	S3	G3G4
Gila	Mammal	Myotis occultus	Arizona Myotis	SC					1B		AMACC01160	S3	G4G5
Gila	Mammal	Myotis thysanodes	Fringed Myotis	SC							AMACC01090	S3S4	G4
Gila	Mammal	Myotis velifer	Cave Myotis	SC					1B		AMACC01050	S3S4	G4G5
Gila	Mammal	Myotis volans	Long-legged Myotis	SC							AMACC01110	S3S4	G4G5
Gila	Mammal	Myotis yumanensis	Yuma Myotis	SC					1B		AMACC01020	S3S4	G5
Gila	Mammal	Nyctinomops femorosaccus	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat						1B		AMACD04010	S3	G5
Gila	Mammal	Nyctinomops macrotis	Big Free-tailed Bat	SC							AMACD04020	S3	G5
Gila	Mammal	Perognathus flavus goodpasteri	Springerville Pocket Mouse	SC					1B		AMAF001031	S2	G5T3

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Gila	Plant	Abutilon parishii	Pima Indian Mallow	SC	S	S				SR	PDMAL020E0	S354	G3
Gila	Plant	Actaea arizonica	Arizona Bugbane	CCA	S	S				HS	PDRAN07020	S2	G2
Gila	Plant	Agave delamateri	Tonto Basin Agave	SC	S	S				HS	PMAGA010W0	S2	G2
Gila	Plant	Agave murpheyi	Hohokam Agave	SC	S	S				HS	PMAGA010F0	S2?	G2?
Gila	Plant	Agave philipsiana	Phillips Agave		S	S				HS	PMAGA01100	S253	G1
Gila	Plant	Agave toumeyana var. bella	Toumey Agave							SR	PMAGA010R1	S3	G3?
Gila	Plant	Agave x arizonica	Arizona agave	No Status						HS	PMAGA01030	SHYB	G1Q
Gila	Plant	Carex chihuahuensis	Chihuahuan Sedge		S	S				PMCYP032T0	S3	G3G4	
Gila	Plant	Carex ultra	Cochise Sedge		S	S				PMCYP03E50	S253	G3?	
Gila	Plant	Desmodium metcalfei	Metcalfe's Tick-trefoil		S	S				PDFAB1D0V0	S3	G3G4	
Gila	Plant	Echinocereus santaritensis	Santa Rita Hedgehog Cactus							SR	PDCA060U0	S3	GNR
Gila	Plant	Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. arizonicus	Arizona Hedgehog Cactus	LE						HS	PDCA060K1	S2	G5?
Gila	Plant	Echinocereus yavapaiensis	Yavapai Hedgehog Cactus							SR	PDCA060T0	S253	G2G3
Gila	Plant	Eremogone aberrans	Mt. Dellenbaugh Sandwort		S	S				PDCA04010	S2	G2	
Gila	Plant	Eriogonum anchana	Sierra Ancha Fleabane	SC	S	S				PDAST3M580	S2	G2	
Gila	Plant	Eriogonum saxatilis	Rock Fleabane		S	S				PDAST3M560	S3	G3	
Gila	Plant	Eriogonum capillare	San Carlos Wild-buckwheat	SC						SR	PDPGN08100	S4	G4
Gila	Plant	Ferocactus cylindraceus	Desert Barrel Cactus							SR	PDCA08080	S4	G5
Gila	Plant	Fremontodendron californicum	Flannel Bush		S					SR	PDSTE03010	S253	G4
Gila	Plant	Hedeoma diffusa	Flagstaff False Pennyroyal							SR	PDLAM0M0N0	S3	G3
Gila	Plant	Helenium arizonicum	Arizona Sneezeweed							PDAST4L020	S3	G3	
Gila	Plant	Heuchera eschwoodiae	Senator Mine Alumroot							PDASAX0E0B0	S3	G3	
Gila	Plant	Heuchera glomerulata	Chiricahua Mountain Alumroot							PDASAX0E0F0	S3	G3	
Gila	Plant	Lupinus latifolius ssp. leucanthus	Broadleaf Lupine							PDFAB2B29D	S1	G5?	G5?
Gila	Plant	Mammillaria viridiflora	Varied Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDCA0A0D0	S4	G4
Gila	Plant	Packera neomexicana var. toumeyi	Toumey Groundsel		S	S				PDAST8H274	S2	G5?	G2Q
Gila	Plant	Penstemon nudiflorus	Flagstaff Beardtongue		S	S				PDSCR1L440	S253	G2G3	
Gila	Plant	Pertyle gillensis var. salensis	Salt River Rock Daisy		S	S				PDAST700D2	S1	G2?	G2?
Gila	Plant	Pertyle saxicola	Roosevelt Dam Rockdaisy	SC	S	S				PDAST700P0	S1	G1	
Gila	Plant	Phlox amabilis	Arizona Phlox		S	S				PDPLM0D050	S253	G2	
Gila	Plant	Platanthera sparsiflora	Sparse Flowered Bog Orchid							SR	PMORC1Y0N0	S3	G4G5
Gila	Plant	Rumex orthoneurus	Blumer's Dock	SC	S	S				HS	PDPGN0P0Z0	S3	G3
Gila	Plant	Salvia amissa	Arawaipa Sage	SC	S	S				PDLAM1S020	S2	G2	
Gila	Plant	Triteleia lemmoniae	Oak Creek Triteleia							SR	PMLI2I0C0	S3	G3
Gila	Reptile	Aspidoscelis pai	Pai Striped Whiptail							ARAC10Z300	S1	G5?	G3?
Gila	Reptile	Gopherus morafkai	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	CCA	S	S				ARAA01013	S4	G4	
Gila	Reptile	Heloderma suspectum	Gila Monster							ARACE01010	S4	G4	
Gila	Reptile	Heloderma suspectum suspectum	Reticulate Gila Monster							ARACE01012	S4	G4?	
Gila	Reptile	Thamnophis eques inegalops	Northern Mexican Gartersnake	LT	S	S				ARAD836061	S2	G4?	
Gila	Reptile	Thamnophis rufipunctatus	Narrow-headed Gartersnake	LT	S	S				ARAD836110	S2	G3G4	
Gila	Reptile	Xantusia bezyi	Bezy's Night Lizard		S	S				ARACK01060	S2	G2	
Graham	Amphibian	Anaxyrus microscaphus	Arizona Toad	SC	S	S				AAAB801110	S354	G3G4	
Graham	Amphibian	Lithobates chiricahuensis	Chiricahua Leopard Frog	LT						AAABH01080	S2	G2G3	
Graham	Amphibian	Lithobates yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC	S	S				AAABH01250	S3	G4	
Graham	Bird	Accipiter gentilis	Northern Goshawk	SC	S	S	4	A		ABNKC12060	S3	G5	
Graham	Bird	Amazilia violiceps	Violet-crowned Hummingbird		S	S				ABNUC29150	S3	G5	
Graham	Bird	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle		S	S	3	A		ABNKC22010	S4	G5	
Graham	Bird	Athene cucularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	SC	S	S	4	PR		ABNSB10012	S3	G4?	
Graham	Bird	Buteo plagiatus	Gray Hawk	SC						ABNKC19150	S3	GNR	
Graham	Bird	Campostoma imberbe	Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet		S	S				ABPAE04010	S4	G5	
Graham	Bird	Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT	S	S	2	1A		ABNRB02020	S3	G5	
Graham	Bird	Empidonax trillii eximius	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE			2	E		ABPAE33043	S3B	G5?	
Graham	Bird	Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon	SC	S	S	4	PR		ABNKD06071	S4	G4?	
Graham	Bird	Haliaeetus leucocephalus (wintering pop.)	Bald Eagle - Winter Population	SC	S	S	2	P		ABNKC10015	S4N	G5?	G5?

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Graham	Bird	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> pop. 3	Bald Eagle - Sonoran Desert Population	SC	5	5	2	P	1A		ABNKC10014	S253	G5TNR
Graham	Bird	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	Mexican Spotted Owl	LT			3	A	1A		ABNSB12012	S354	G3G4T3T4
Graham	Bird	<i>Trogon elegans</i>	Elegant Trogon		5				1B		ABNWA02070	S3	G5
Graham	Fish	<i>Agosia chryso-gaster chryso-gaster</i>	Gila Longfin Dace	SC	5		A	A	1B		AFCIB37151	S354	G4T3T4
Graham	Fish	<i>Catostomus darkii</i>	Desert Sucker	SC	5				1B		AFCIC02040	S354	G3G4
Graham	Fish	<i>Catostomus insignis</i>	Sonora Sucker	SC	5		P	P	1B		AFCIC02100	S3	G3G4
Graham	Fish	<i>Cyprinodon macularius</i>	Desert Pupfish	LE			P	P	1A		AFCNB02060	S1	G1
Graham	Fish	<i>Gila intermedia</i>	Gila Chub	LE			P	P	1A		AFCIB13160	S2	G2
Graham	Fish	<i>Gila robusta</i>	Roundtail Chub	CCA	5	5	2	A	1A		AFCIB13150	S253	G3
Graham	Fish	<i>Meda fulgida</i>	Spikedace	LE					1A		AFCIB22010	S1	G2
Graham	Fish	<i>Oncorhynchus apache</i>	Apache Trout	LT					1A		AFCIA02102	S3	G3
Graham	Fish	<i>Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis</i>	Gila Topminnow	LE			A	A	1A		AFCNC05021	S152	G3
Graham	Fish	<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i>	Speckled Dace	SC	5		E	E	1B		AFCIB37050	S354	G5
Graham	Fish	<i>Tiaroga cobitis</i>	Loach Minnow	LE			E	E	1A		AFCIB37140	S1	G2
Graham	Fish	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	Razorback Sucker	LE			2	P	1A		AFCIC11010	S1	G1
Graham	Invertebrate	<i>Anodonta californiensis</i>	California Floater	SC		5			1A		IMBIV04020	S1	G3Q
Graham	Invertebrate	<i>Cicindela oregana maricopa</i>	Maricopa Tiger Beetle	SC					1A		ICOL02362	S3	G5T3
Graham	Invertebrate	<i>Eumorsea pinaleño</i>	Pinaleño Monkey Grasshopper	SC		5			1B		IIORT14010	S153	G1G3
Graham	Invertebrate	<i>Oreohelix grahamensis</i>	Pinaleño Mountainsnail	CCA		5			1B		IMGASB5120	S2	G2
Graham	Invertebrate	<i>Pyrgulopsis arizonae</i>	Bylas Springsnail	SC		5			1A		IMGAS10770	S1	G1
Graham	Invertebrate	<i>Sonorella christensenii</i>	Clark Peak Talussnail	CCA		5			1B		IMGASC9150	S1	G1
Graham	Invertebrate	<i>Sonorella grahamensis</i>	Pinaleño Talussnail	CCA		5			1B		IMGASC9280	S1	G1
Graham	Invertebrate	<i>Sonorella imitator</i>	Mimic Talussnail	CCA		5			1B		IMGASC9320	S1	G2
Graham	Invertebrate	<i>Sonorella macrocephallus</i>	Wet Canyon Talussnail	CCA		5			1A		IMGASC9360	S1	G1
Graham	Invertebrate	<i>Tryonia glae</i>	Gila Tryonia	SC		5			1A		IMGAS17160	S1	G1
Graham	Mammal	<i>Batomys taylori</i>	Northern Pygmy Mouse			5					AMAF05010	S3	G4G5
Graham	Mammal	<i>Canis lupus baileyi</i>	Mexican Wolf	LE,XN			1	E	1A		AMAJA01032	SX51	G4G5T1
Graham	Mammal	<i>Cheonycteris mexicana</i>	Mexican Long-tongued Bat	SC	5	5		A	1C		AMACB02010	S3	G3G4
Graham	Mammal	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallascens</i>	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	5	5	4		1B		AMACC08014	S354	G3G4T3T4
Graham	Mammal	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Greater Western Bonneted Bat	SC	5				1B		AMACD02011	S3	G4G5T4
Graham	Mammal	<i>Idionycteris phyllotis</i>	Allen's Lappet-browed Bat	SC	5	5					AMACC09010	S253	G4
Graham	Mammal	<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	Western Red Bat		5				1B		AMACC05060	S3	G4
Graham	Mammal	<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Western Yellow Bat		5						AMACC05070	S253	G4G5
Graham	Mammal	<i>Leptonycteris verbuenaenae</i>	Lesser Long-nosed Bat	SC				Pr	1A		AMACB03030	S253	G3
Graham	Mammal	<i>Lepus alleni</i>	Antelope Jackrabbit						1B		AMAE803070	S3	G5
Graham	Mammal	<i>Microtus californicus</i>	California Leaf-nosed Bat	SC	5				1B		AMAGB01010	S3	G3G4
Graham	Mammal	<i>Microtus longicaudus leucophaeus</i>	White-bellied Long-tailed Vole			5			1B		AMAFF11061	S2	G5T3
Graham	Mammal	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	Western Small-footed Myotis	SC							AMACC01140	S354	G5
Graham	Mammal	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	Cave Myotis	SC	5				1B		AMACC01050	S354	G4G5
Graham	Mammal	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma Myotis	SC					1B		AMACC01020	S354	G5
Graham	Mammal	<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat	SC					1B		AMACD04010	S3	G5
Graham	Mammal	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Big Free-tailed Bat	SC							AMAGD04020	S3	G5
Graham	Mammal	<i>Sigmodon ochrognathus</i>	Yellow-nosed Cotton Rat	SC					1C		AMAFF07040	S4	G4G5
Graham	Mammal	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat						1B		AMAGD01010	S354	G5
Graham	Mammal	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus grahamensis</i>	Mt Graham Red Squirrel	LE					1A		AMAFB08011	S1	G5T1
Graham	Mammal	<i>Thomomys bottae meamsi</i>	Meams' Southern Pocket Gopher	SC							AMAF0102G	S5	G5T5
Graham	Plant	<i>Abutilon parishii</i>	Pima Indian Mallow	SC	5	5			SR		PDMAL020E0	S354	G3
Graham	Plant	<i>Agave philippiana</i>	Phillips Agave			5			HS		PMAGA01100	S253	G1
Graham	Plant	<i>Allium bigelovii</i>	Bigelow Onion						SR		PMLI02070	S253	G3
Graham	Plant	<i>Carex chihuahuensis</i>	Chihuahuan Sedge			5					PMCP032T0	S3	G3G4
Graham	Plant	<i>Carex ultra</i>	Cochise Sedge			5					PMCP03E50	S253	G3?
Graham	Plant	<i>Cirsium parryi</i>	Parry Thistle			5			SR		PDAST2E260	S3	G4
Graham	Plant	<i>Echinocereus arizonicus ssp. nigrihorridispinus</i>	Black-spined Hedgehog Cactus						SR		PDCA060V1	S2	GNRTR
Graham	Plant	<i>Echinocereus ledingii</i>	Pinaleño Hedgehog Cactus						SR		PDCA06066	S2	G4G5T4

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Graham	Plant	Echinocereus santaritensis	Santa Rita Hedgehog Cactus	SC						SR	PDCAC0600	S3	GNR
Graham	Plant	Eriogonum heliographis	Pinalenos Fleabane	SC	S						PDAST3M500	S1	G1
Graham	Plant	Eriogonum piscatucis	Fish Creek Fleabane	SC	S					SR	PDAST3M4X0	S1	G1
Graham	Plant	Eriogonum capillare	San Carlos Wild-buckwheat	SC						SR	PDPGN08100	S4	G4
Graham	Plant	Eriogonum heermannii var. argense	Heermann's Rough Wild Buckwheat							SR	PDPGN082P8	S3S4	G5T3
Graham	Plant	Heuchera glomerulata	Chiricahua Mountain Alumroot								PDSAX0E0F0	S3	G3
Graham	Plant	Hieracium abscissum	Rusby's Hawkweed								PDAST4W1A0	S1	G2?
Graham	Plant	Malaxis porphyrea	Purple Adder's Mouth							SR	PMORCI1R0Q0	S2	G4
Graham	Plant	Mammillaria viridiflora	Varied Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDCAC0A0D0	S4	G4
Graham	Plant	Mammillaria wrightii var. wilcoxii	Wilcox Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDCAC0A0E1	S4	G4T4
Graham	Plant	Pediomelum pentaphyllum	Chihuahuas Scurfpea	SC	S						PDFABS1070	S1S2	G1G2
Graham	Plant	Penstemon discolor	Catalina Beardtongue							HS	PDSRC11210	S2	G2
Graham	Plant	Platanthera aquilonis	Northern Green Orchid							SR	PMORCI1Y150	S2S3	G5
Graham	Plant	Platanthera purpurascens	Purple-petal Bog Orchid							SR	PMORCI1Y0P0	S2	G5
Graham	Plant	Potentilla albiflora	White-flowered Cinquefoil								PDR0S1B010	S2	G1G2
Graham	Plant	Purshia subintegra	Arizona Cliff Rose	LE						HS	PDR0S1E080	S2	GNA
Graham	Plant	Rumex orthoneurus	Blumer's Dock	SC						HS	PDPGN0P0Z0	S3	G3
Graham	Plant	Salvia amissa	Arawaipa Sage	SC							PDLIAMS020	S2	G2
Graham	Plant	Schiedeella arizonica	Fallen Ladies'-tresses								PDLIAMS020	S4	G4
Graham	Reptile	Aspidoscelis arizonae	Arizona Striped Whiptail							SR	PMORC67020	S4	G4
Graham	Reptile	Aspidoscelis stictogramma	Giant Spotted Whiptail	SC						1B	ARACI02071	S1S2	G5T2
Graham	Reptile	Crotalus pricei	Twin-spotted Rattlesnake							1B	ARACI02011	S2	G4
Graham	Reptile	Gopherus morafkai	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	CCA	S					1A	ARAEF01013	S4	G4
Graham	Reptile	Kinosternon flavescens	Yellow Mud Turtle							1B	ARAAE01020	S1	G5
Graham	Reptile	Phrynosoma cornutum	Texas Horned Lizard	SC							ARACF12010	S3S4	G4G5
Graham	Reptile	Sistrurus tergeminus edwardsii	Desert Massasauga							SR	ARAEF03012	S1	G3G4T3T4Q
Graham	Reptile	Terrapene ornata luteola	Desert Box Turtle							PR	ARAD08021	S2S3	G5T4
Graham	Reptile	Thamnophis eques megalops	Northern Mexican Gartersnake	LT						1A	ARADB36061	S2	G4T3
Graham	Reptile	Thamnophis rufipunctatus	Narrow-headed Gartersnake	LT						1A	ARADB36110	S2	G3G4
Greenlee	Amphibian	Anaxyrus microscaphus	Arizona Toad	SC						1B	AAABB01110	S3S4	G3G4
Greenlee	Amphibian	Hyla wrightorum	Arizona Treefrog							1C	AAABC02080	S3S4	G3G4
Greenlee	Amphibian	Lithobates chiricahuensis	Chiricahua Leopard Frog	LT						1A	AAABH01080	S2	G2G3
Greenlee	Amphibian	Lithobates pipiens	Northern Leopard Frog							1A	AAABH01170	S2	G5
Greenlee	Amphibian	Lithobates yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC						PR	AAABH01250	S3	G4
Greenlee	Bird	Accipiter gentilis	Northern Goshawk	SC						1B	ABNKC12060	S3	G5
Greenlee	Bird	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle							1B	ABNKC22010	S4	G5
Greenlee	Bird	Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT						1A	ABNRB02020	S3	G5
Greenlee	Bird	Empidonax traillii eximius	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE						1A	ABPAE33043	S3B	G5T2
Greenlee	Bird	Euphiletis neoxenus	Eared Quetzal							A	ABNWA03010	SAB,S1N	G3
Greenlee	Bird	Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon	SC						PR	ABNKD06071	S4	G4T4
Greenlee	Bird	Haliaeetus leucocephalus (wintering pop.)	Bald Eagle - Winter Population	SC						1A	ABNKC10015	S4N	G5TNR
Greenlee	Bird	Sirix occidentalis lucida	Mexican Spotted Owl	LT						1A	ABNSB12012	S3S4	G3G4T3T4
Greenlee	Fish	Agosia chrysogaster chrysogaster	Gila Longfin Dace	SC						1B	AFCIB37151	S3S4	G4T3T4
Greenlee	Fish	Catostomus clarkii	Desert Sucker	SC						1B	AFCIC02040	S3S4	G3G4
Greenlee	Fish	Catostomus insignis	Sonoran Sucker	SC						1B	AFCIC02100	S3	G3G4
Greenlee	Fish	Gila intermedia	Gila Chub	LE						1A	AFCIB13160	S2	G2
Greenlee	Fish	Gila robusta	Roundtail Chub	CCA						1A	AFCIB13150	S2S3	G3
Greenlee	Fish	Meda fulgida	Spikedace	LE						1A	AFCIB22010	S1	G2
Greenlee	Fish	Oncorhynchus apache	Apache Trout	LT						1A	AFCIA02102	S3	G3
Greenlee	Fish	Oncorhynchus gilae	Gila Trout	LT						1A	AFCIA02101	S1	G1
Greenlee	Fish	Rhinichthys osculus	Speckled Dace	SC						1B	AFCIB37050	S3S4	G5
Greenlee	Fish	Tiaroga cobitis	Loach Minnow	LE						1A	AFCIB37140	S1	G2
Greenlee	Fish	Xyrauchen texanus	Razorback Sucker	LE						1A	AFCIC11010	S1	G1
Greenlee	Invertebrate	Anodonta californiensis	California Floater	SC						1A	IMBNV04020	S1	G3Q



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Greenlee	Invertebrate	Cicindela oregona maritropa	Maricopa Tiger Beetle	SC							II COLO2362	S3	G5T3
Greenlee	Invertebrate	Psephenus montanus	White Mountains Water Penny Beetle	SC							II COUG3020	S2	G2?
Greenlee	Mammal	Canis lupus baileyi	Mexican Wolf	LE,XN			1	E	1A		AMAJA01032	SX51	G4G5T1
Greenlee	Mammal	Eumops perotis californicus	Greater Western Bonneted Bat	SC	S				1B		AMACD02011	S3	G4G5T4
Greenlee	Mammal	Microtus montanus arizonensis	Arizona Montane Vole	SC		S			1B		AMAFF11022	S4	G5T4
Greenlee	Mammal	Myotis evotis	Long-eared Myotis	SC				PR	1C		AMACC01070	S3	G5
Greenlee	Mammal	Myotis occultus	Arizona Myotis	SC	S				1B		AMACC01160	S3	G4G5
Greenlee	Mammal	Myotis volans	Long-legged Myotis	SC					1B		AMACC01110	S3S4	G4G5
Greenlee	Mammal	Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat	SC					1B		AMACD01010	S3S4	G5
Greenlee	Mammal	Zapus hudsonius luteus	New Mexico Meadow Jumping Mouse	LE	S				1A		AMAFH01014	S1	G5T2
Greenlee	Plant	Allium bigelovii	Bigelow Onion						SR		PMLL02070	S2S3	G3
Greenlee	Plant	Allium goodingii	Gooding Onion	CCA					SR		PMLL02120	S2	G4
Greenlee	Plant	Calypso bulbosa var. americana	Fairy Slipper						SR		PMORC0D011	S3	G5T5
Greenlee	Plant	Carex chihuahuensis	Chihuahuan Sedge						SR		PMCP03270	S3	G3G4
Greenlee	Plant	Cirsium parryi	Parry Thistle						SR		PDASTZE260	S3	G4
Greenlee	Plant	Coelogyne viride var. virescens	Frog Orchid						SR		PMORC0K011	S1	G5T5
Greenlee	Plant	Contosium mexicanum	Mexican Hemlock Parsley	SC		S					PDAP10P030	S1	G2?
Greenlee	Plant	Cyrtopodium parviflorum var. pubescens	Yellow lady's slipper						HS		PMORC0Q092	S1	G5T5
Greenlee	Plant	Desmodium metcalfei	Metcalfe's Tick-trefoil								PDFAB1D0V0	S3	G3G4
Greenlee	Plant	Echinocereus arizonensis ssp. nigrihormidispinus	Black-spined Hedgehog Cactus						SR		PDACA060V1	S2	G5TNR
Greenlee	Plant	Echinocereus fasciculatus	Magenta-flower Hedgehog-cactus						SR		PDACA06065	S3	G4G5T4T5
Greenlee	Plant	Eriogonum capillare	San Carlos Wild-buckwheat	SC					SR		PDHGN08100	S4	G4
Greenlee	Plant	Gentiana wislizeni	Wislizeni Gentian	SC		S			SR		PDGEN07090	S1	G2
Greenlee	Plant	Goodyera repens	Lesser Rattlesnake Plantain						SR		PMORCI7050	S2	G5
Greenlee	Plant	Heuchera glomerulata	Chiricahua Mountain Alumroot								PDSAX0E0F0	S3	G3
Greenlee	Plant	Lupinus lemmingii	Lemmon's Lupine								PDFAB2B2A0	S1	G1Q
Greenlee	Plant	Malaxis porphyrea	Purple Adder's Mouth						SR		PMORCI00Q0	S2	G4
Greenlee	Plant	Packera cardamine	Cress Groundsel								PDAST8H0N0	S1S2	G3
Greenlee	Plant	Packera hartiana	Hart's Groundsel	SC					SR		PDASTE60N0	S3	G3G4
Greenlee	Plant	Packera neomexicana var. toumeyi	Toumey Groundsel								PDAST8H274	S2	G5T2Q
Greenlee	Plant	Penstemon linarioides var. maguirei	Maguire's Penstemon						SR		PDSCLR13S1	S1	G5T1
Greenlee	Plant	Pertylea ambrosiifolia	Lace-leaf Rockdaisy								PDAST70120	S1	G1
Greenlee	Plant	Platanthera aquilonis	Northern Green Orchid						SR		PMORCIY150	S2S3	G5
Greenlee	Plant	Platanthera purpurascens	Purple-petal Bog Orchid						SR		PMORCIY0P0	S2	G5
Greenlee	Plant	Potentilla albiblora	White-flowered Cinquefoil						HS		PDR0S1B010	S2	G1G2
Greenlee	Plant	Rumex orthoneurus	Blumer's Dock	SC		S					PDPGN0P0Z0	S3	G3
Greenlee	Plant	Salix bebbiana	Bebb's Willow								PDSALO20E0	S2S3	G5
Greenlee	Plant	Schiedeella arizonica	Fallen Ladies'-tresses						SR		PMORC670Z0	S4	G4
Greenlee	Plant	Trifolium neurophyllum	White Mountains Clover	SC		S					PDFAB401N0	S2	G2
Greenlee	Plant	Zigadenus virescens	Green Death Camas						SR		PMLL0280E0	S4	G4
Greenlee	Reptile	Phrynosoma cornutum	Texas Horned Lizard	SC							ARACFI2010	S3S4	G4G5
Greenlee	Reptile	Thamnophis rufipunctatus	Narrow-headed Gartersnake	LT					1A		ARAD836110	S2	G3G4
La Paz	Amphibian	Anaxyrus microscaphus	Arizona Toad	SC		S			1B		AAAB801110	S3S4	G3G4
La Paz	Amphibian	Lithobates yavaipalensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC		S		PR	1A		AAABH01250	S3	G4
La Paz	Bird	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle					A	1B		ABNKC22010	S4	G5
La Paz	Bird	Athene cunicularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	SC		S		PR	1B		ABNSB10012	S3	G4T4
La Paz	Bird	Cathartes ustulatus	Swainson's Thrush						1B		ABPB118100	S1B	G5
La Paz	Bird	Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT		S		2	1A		ABNR802020	S3	G5
La Paz	Bird	Empidonax trailii eximius	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE				2	1A		ABPAE33043	S3B	G5T2
La Paz	Bird	Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon	SC		S		PR	1A		ABNKD06071	S4	G4T4
La Paz	Bird	Haliaeetus leucoccephalus (wintering pop.)	Bald Eagle - Winter Population	SC		S		2	1A		ABNKC10015	S4N	G5TNR
La Paz	Bird	Haliaeetus leucoccephalus pop. 3	Bald Eagle - Sonoran Desert Population	SC		S		2	1A		ABNKC10014	S2S3	G5TNR
La Paz	Bird	Lanius ludovicianus	Loggerhead Shrike	SC							ABPBR01030	S4	G4
La Paz	Bird	Lanius ludovicianus coturniculus	California Black Rail	SC		S		P	1B		ABNME03041	S1	G3G4T1

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La Paz	Bird	Plegadis chhi	White-faced Ibis	SC							ABNGEQ2020	57B,5253N	G5
La Paz	Bird	Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's Rail	LE					P	1A	ABNME0501A	S3	G5T3
La Paz	Fish	Agosia chryso-gaster chryso-gaster	Gila Longfin Dace	SC	S				A	1B	AFCB37151	S354	G4T3T4
La Paz	Fish	Cyprinodon macularius	Desert Pupfish	LE					P	1A	AFCNB02060	S1	G1
La Paz	Fish	Gila elegans	Bonytail Chub	LE			1		E	1A	AFCB13100	S1	G1
La Paz	Fish	Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis	Gila Topminnow	LE					A	1A	AFCNC05021	S152	G3
La Paz	Fish	Xyrauchen texanus	Razorback Sucker	LE			2		P	1A	AFCI11010	S1	G1
La Paz	Mammal	Antilocapra americana sonoriensis	Sonoran Pronghorn	LE,XN					P	1A	AMALD01012	S1	G5T1
La Paz	Mammal	Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	S	5	4		1B	AMAC08014	S354	G3G4T3T4	
La Paz	Mammal	Eumops perotis californicus	Greater Western Bonneted Bat	SC	S				1B	AMACD02011	S3	G4G5T4	
La Paz	Mammal	Lasiurus bosssevillei	Western Red Bat	SC		5			1B	AMACC05060	S3	G4	
La Paz	Mammal	Lasiurus xanthinus	Western Yellow Bat	SC		5			1B	AMAC05070	S253	G4G5	
La Paz	Mammal	Macrotus californicus	California Leaf-nosed Bat	SC	S				1B	AMACB01010	S3	G3G4	
La Paz	Mammal	Myotis vallis	Cave Myotis	SC	S				1B	AMACC01050	S354	G4G5	
La Paz	Mammal	Myotis yumanensis	Yuma Myotis	SC					1B	AMACC01020	S354	G5	
La Paz	Mammal	Nyctinomops ferrosaccus	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat						1B	AMACD04010	S3	G5	
La Paz	Mammal	Sigmodon arizonae plenus	Colorado River Cotton Rat						1B	AMAF07022	S253	G5T2T3	
La Paz	Mammal	Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat						1B	AMACD01010	S354	G5	
La Paz	Plant	Cirsium mohavense	Mohave Thistle						SR	PDASTZE1T0	S2	G2G3	
La Paz	Plant	Echinomastus johnsonii	Johnson's Fishhook Cactus						SR	PDCCACO10H0	S2	G3G4Q	
La Paz	Plant	Mammillaria virdiflora	Varied Fishhook Cactus						SR	PDCCACO0D0	S4	G4	
La Paz	Plant	Opuntia echinocarpa	Straw-top Cholla		S				SR	PDCCACD2W0	S5	G5	
La Paz	Plant	Pholisma arenarium	desert Christmas tree						HS	PD1LNQ2010	S2	G3	
La Paz	Reptile	Gopherus morafkai	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	CCA	S	S			A	1A	ARAAFO1013	S4	G4
La Paz	Reptile	Heloderma suspectum cinctum	Banded Gila Monster	SC					A	1A	ARACE01011	S4	G4T4
La Paz	Reptile	Thamnophis eques megalops	Northern Mexican Gartersnake	LT		S			A	1A	ARADB36061	S2	G4T3
La Paz	Reptile	Uma scoparia	Mohave Fringe-toed Lizard		S				1B	ARACF15030	S2?	G3G4	
Maricopa	Amphibian	Anaxyrus microscaphus	Arizona Toad	SC	S				1B	AAAB801110	S354	G3G4	
Maricopa	Amphibian	Anaxyrus retiformis	Sonoran Green Toad		S				PR	1B	AAAB801140	S3	G4
Maricopa	Amphibian	Gastrothryne olivacea	Western Narrow-mouthed Toad		S				PR	1C	AAABE01020	S3	G5
Maricopa	Amphibian	Lithobates chiricahuensis	Chiricahua Leopard Frog	LT					A	1A	AAABH01080	S2	G2G3
Maricopa	Amphibian	Lithobates yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC	S	S			PR	1A	AAABH01250	S3	G4
Maricopa	Amphibian	Smilisca foodiens	Lowland Burrowing Treefrog		S				1B	AAABCO6010	S2	G4	
Maricopa	Bird	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle		S		3		A	1B	ABNKC22010	S4	G5
Maricopa	Bird	Athene cucularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	SC	S	S	4		PR	1B	ABNSB10012	S3	G4T4
Maricopa	Bird	Cathartes ustulatus	Swainson's Thrush						1B	ABPB18100	S1B	G5	
Maricopa	Bird	Charadrius nivosus nivosus	Snowy Plover	No Status					A	1B	ABNB03091	S1B	G3T3
Maricopa	Bird	Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT		S	2		1A	ABNRB02020	S3	G5	
Maricopa	Bird	Empidonax traillii eximius	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE		S	2		E	1A	ABPAE33043	S3B	G5T2
Maricopa	Bird	Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon	SC	S	S	4		PR	1A	ABNKD06071	S4	G4T4
Maricopa	Bird	Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum	Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy-owl	SC	S	S			1B	ABNSB08041	S1	G5T3	
Maricopa	Bird	Haliaeetus leucocephalus (wintering pop.)	Bald Eagle - Winter Population	SC	S	S	2		P	1A	ABNKC10015	S4N	G5TNR
Maricopa	Bird	Haliaeetus leucocephalus pop. 3	Bald Eagle - Sonoran Desert Population	SC	S	S	2		P	1A	ABNKC10014	S253	G5TNR
Maricopa	Bird	Ictinia mississippiensis	Mississippi Kite						PR	1B	ABNKC09010	S3	G5
Maricopa	Bird	Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's Rail	LE					P	1A	ABNME0501A	S3	G5T3
Maricopa	Bird	Sitta occidentalis lucida	Mexican Spotted Owl	LT			3		A	1A	ABNSB12012	S354	G3G4T3T4
Maricopa	Bird	Toxostoma lecontei	LeConte's Thrasher		S				1B	ABPB06100	S3	G4	
Maricopa	Fish	Agosia chryso-gaster chryso-gaster	Gila Longfin Dace	SC	S				A	1B	AFCB37151	S354	G4T3T4
Maricopa	Fish	Carostomus darkii	Desert Sucker	SC	S	S			1B	AFCI02040	S354	G3G4	
Maricopa	Fish	Carostomus insignis	Sonora Sucker	SC	S	S			P	1B	AFCI02100	S3	G3G4
Maricopa	Fish	Cyprinodon macularius	Desert Pupfish	LE					P	1A	AFCNB02060	S1	G1
Maricopa	Fish	Gila elegans	Bonytail Chub	LE			1		E	1A	AFCB13100	S1	G1
Maricopa	Fish	Gila robusta	Roundtail Chub	CCA	S	S	2		A	1A	AFCB13150	S253	G3
Maricopa	Fish	Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis	Gila Topminnow	LE					A	1A	AFCNC05021	S152	G3

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Maricopa	Fish	<i>Pygocichthys lucius</i>	Colorado Pikeminnow	LE, XN			2	E	1A		AFCI035020	S1	G1
Maricopa	Fish	<i>Rhinichthys osculatus</i>	Speckled Dace	SC	S		E	E	1B		AFCI037050	S354	G5
Maricopa	Fish	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	Razorback Sucker	LE			2	P	1A		AFCI011010	S1	G1
Maricopa	Invertebrate	<i>Cicindela oregana maricopa</i>	Maricopa Tiger Beetle	SC							IICOL02362	S3	G5T3
Maricopa	Invertebrate	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch		S			PR			IILEPP2010	S254N	G4
Maricopa	Invertebrate	<i>Melicope allanymphi</i>	Squaw Peak Talussnail	SC					1B		IMGASC09010	S3	G1
Maricopa	Mammal	<i>Antilocapra americana sonoriensis</i>	Sonoran Pronghorn	LE, XN				P	1A		AMALD01012	S1	G5T1
Maricopa	Mammal	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallascens</i>	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	S	S	4		1B		AMACC08014	S354	G3G4T3T4
Maricopa	Mammal	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Greater Western Bonneted Bat	SC	S				1B		AMACD02011	S3	G4G5T4
Maricopa	Mammal	<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	Western Red Bat	SC			S		1B		AMACC05060	S3	G4
Maricopa	Mammal	<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Western Yellow Bat	SC			S		1B		AMACC05070	S253	G4G5
Maricopa	Mammal	<i>Leptonycteris verbuena</i>	Lesser Long-nosed Bat	SC				Pr	1A		AMACB03050	S253	G3
Maricopa	Mammal	<i>Lepus alleni</i>	Antelope Jackrabbit	SC					1B		AMAE03070	S3	G5
Maricopa	Mammal	<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	California Leaf-nosed Bat	SC	S				1B		AMACB01010	S3	G3G4
Maricopa	Mammal	<i>Myotis valifer</i>	Cave Myotis	SC	S				1B		AMACC01050	S354	G4G5
Maricopa	Mammal	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma Myotis	SC					1B		AMACC01020	S354	G5
Maricopa	Mammal	<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat	SC					1B		AMACD04010	S3	G5
Maricopa	Mammal	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat	SC					1B		AMACD00100	S354	G5
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Abutilon parishii</i>	Pima Indian Mallow	SC	S	S			SR	PD	PDMAL020E0	S354	G3
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Agave delamateri</i>	Tonto Basin Agave	SC	S				HS	PM	PMAGA010W0	S2	G2
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Agave murpheyi</i>	Hohokam Agave	SC	S	S			HS	PM	PMAGA010F0	S2?	G2?
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Agave toumeyana var. bella</i>	Toumey Agave						SR	PM	PMAGA010R1	S3	G3T3
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Agave x arizonica</i>	Arizona agave	No Status					HS	PM	PMAGA01030	SHYB	G1Q
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Allium bigelovii</i>	Bigelow Onion						SR	PM	ILLI02070	S253	G3
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Berberis harrisoniana</i>	Kofa Mt. Barberry		S						PDBE02030	S1	G1G2
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Echinocereus yavapaiensis</i>	Yavapai Hedgehog Cactus						SR	PD	CDCA06070	S253	G2G3
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Echinomastus erectocentrus var. acuminatus</i>	Acuna Cactus	LE				P	HS	PD	CA010E1	S1	G3QT1T2Q
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Echinomastus johnsonii</i>	Johnson's Fishhook Cactus						SR	PD	CA010H0	S2	G3G4Q
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Eriogonum piscaticus</i>	Fish Creek Fleabane	SC	S	S			SR	PD	AST3M4X0	S1	G1
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Eriogonum ripleyi</i>	Ripley Wild-buckwheat	SC					SR	PD	PGN08520	S2	G2
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Ferocactus cylindraceus</i>	Desert Barrel Cactus					PR	SR	PD	CA08080	S4	G5
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Ferocactus emoryi</i>	Emory's Barrel-cactus						SR	PD	CA08090	S152	G4
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Fremontodendron californicum</i>	Flannel Bush		S				SR	PD	STE03010	S253	G4
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Heuchera eastwoodiae</i>	Senator Mine Alumroot								PDSAX0E080	S3	G3
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Lotus alamosanus</i>	Sonoran Bird's-foot Trefoil		S						PDFAB2A020	S1	G3G4
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Lotus meamsii var. equisolensis</i>	Horseshoe Deer Vetch		S						PDFAB2A0Q1	S1	G3T1
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Lupinus huachuacanus</i>	Huachuca Mountain Lupine		S						PDFAB2B210	S2	G2
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Lupinus termis</i>	Lemmon's Lupine		S						PDFAB2B2A0	S1	G1Q
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Mabrya acerifolia</i>	Mapleleaf False Snapdragon		S						PDS0R21010	S2	G2
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Mammillaria viridiflora</i>	Varied Fishhook Cactus						SR	PD	CA0A0D0	S4	G4
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Opuntia echinocarpa</i>	Straw-top Cholla						SR	PD	CA0D2W0	S5	G5
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Opuntia engelmannii var. flavispina</i>	Cactus Apple						SR	PD	CA0D224	S3	G5T3?
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Perilyle saxicola</i>	Roosevelt Dam Rockdaisy	SC	S						PDAST700P0	S1	G1
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Purshia subintegra</i>	Arizona Cliff Rose	LE					HS	PD	ROS1E080	S2	GNA
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Rhinotropis rusbyi</i>	Rusby's Milkwort		S						PDPG1021H0	S3	G3
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Stenocereus thurberi</i>	Organ Pipe Cactus		S				SR	PD	CA10020	S4	G5
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Tumamoca macdougalli</i>	Tumamoc Globeberry		S				SR	PD	CUC0S010	S3	G4
Maricopa	Plant	<i>Vauquelinia californica ssp. sonoriensis</i>	Arizona Sonoran Rosewood		S						PDR0S1R024	S152	G4T2
Maricopa	Reptile	<i>Aspidoscelis pal</i>	Pal Striped Whiptail						1B		ARACI02300	S1	G5T3T4
Maricopa	Reptile	<i>Aspidoscelis stictogramma</i>	Giant Spotted Whiptail	SC	S				1B		ARACI02011	S2	G4
Maricopa	Reptile	<i>Aspidoscelis xanthonota</i>	Red-backed Whiptail	SC	S				1B		ARACI02012	S2	G2
Maricopa	Reptile	<i>Chionactis occipitalis klauberi</i>	Tucson Shovel-nosed Snake	SC					1A		ARADB05012	S3	G5T3Q
Maricopa	Reptile	<i>Crotaphytus nebrius</i>	Sonoran Collared Lizard						1B		ARACF04050	S354	G4
Maricopa	Reptile	<i>Gopherus morafkai</i>	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	CCA	S	S		A	1A		ARAAE01013	S4	G4

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Maricopa	Reptile	<i>Heloderma suspectum</i>	Gila Monster						1A	ARACE01010	S4	G4	
Maricopa	Reptile	<i>Heloderma suspectum cinctum</i>	Banded Gila Monster	SC					1A	ARACE01011	S4	G4T4	
Maricopa	Reptile	<i>Heloderma suspectum suspectum</i>	Reticulate Gila Monster						1A	ARACE01012	S4	G4T4	
Maricopa	Reptile	<i>Kinosternon arizonense</i>	Arizona Mud Turtle						1B	ARAAE01060	S2	G4	
Maricopa	Reptile	<i>Lichanura trivirgata</i>	Rosy Boa	SC					1B	ARADA01020	S1S2	G4G5	
Maricopa	Reptile	<i>Phyllorhynchus browni</i>	Saddled Leaf-nosed Snake						1B	ARADB25010	S5	G5	
Maricopa	Reptile	<i>Sauromalus ater</i>	Common Chuckwalla	SC					4	ARACF13010	S4	G5	
Maricopa	Reptile	<i>Thamnophis eques megalops</i>	Northern Mexican Gartersnake	LT					1A	ARADB36061	S2	G4T3	
Maricopa	Reptile	<i>Xantusia bezyi</i>	Bezy's Night Lizard						1B	ARACK01060	S2	G2	
Mohave	Amphibian	<i>Anaxyrus microscaphus</i>	Arizona Toad	SC					1B	AAAB801110	S3S4	G3G4	
Mohave	Amphibian	<i>Lithobates onca</i>	Relict Leopard Frog	CCA					1A	AAABH01150	S1	G1G2	
Mohave	Amphibian	<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	Northern Leopard Frog						1A	AAABH01170	S2	G5	
Mohave	Amphibian	<i>Lithobates yavapaiensis</i>	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC					1A	AAABH01250	S3	G4	
Mohave	Amphibian	<i>Pseudacris hypochondriaca</i>	Baja California Treefrog						1B	AAABC05180	S3,SE	G5	
Mohave	Bird	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	SC					1B	ABNKC12060	S3	G5	
Mohave	Bird	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle						1B	ABNKC19120	S2B,S4M	G4	
Mohave	Bird	<i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>	Western Burrowing Owl	SC					1B	ABNSB10012	S3	G4T4	
Mohave	Bird	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous Hawk	SC					1B	ABNKC19120	S2B,S4M	G4	
Mohave	Bird	<i>Cathartes ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush						1B	ABPB118100	S1B	G5	
Mohave	Bird	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT					1A	ABNR802020	S3	G5	
Mohave	Bird	<i>Empidonax traillii eximius</i>	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE					1A	ABPAE33043	S3B	G5T2	
Mohave	Bird	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American Peregrine Falcon	SC					1A	ABNKD06071	S4	G4T4	
Mohave	Bird	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	SC					1A	ABNKC10010	S2S3,S4N	G5	
Mohave	Bird	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus (wintering pop.)</i>	Bald Eagle - Winter Population	SC					1A	ABNKC10015	S4N	G5TNR	
Mohave	Bird	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus pop. 3</i>	Bald Eagle - Sonoran Desert Population	SC					1A	ABNKC10014	S2S3	G5TNR	
Mohave	Bird	<i>Lateralus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California Black Rail	SC					1B	ABNME03041	S1	G3G4T1	
Mohave	Bird	<i>Rallus obsoletus yumanensis</i>	Yuma Ridgway's Rail	LE					1A	ABNME0501A	S3	G5T3	
Mohave	Bird	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	Mexican Spotted Owl	LT					1A	ABNSB12012	S3S4	G3G4T3T4	
Mohave	Fish	<i>Agostia chrysoaster chrysoaster</i>	Gila Longfin Dace	SC					1B	AFCIB37151	S3S4	G3G4	
Mohave	Fish	<i>Catostomus clarkii</i>	Desert sucker	SC					1B	AFCIC02040	S3S4	G3G4	
Mohave	Fish	<i>Catostomus discobolus discobolus</i>	Bluehead Sucker	CCA					1A	AFCIC02072	S3	G4T4	
Mohave	Fish	<i>Catostomus insignis</i>	Sonoran Sucker	SC					1B	AFCIC02100	S3	G3G4	
Mohave	Fish	<i>Catostomus latipinnis</i>	Flannelmouth Sucker	CCA					1A	AFCIC02110	S1S2	G3G4	
Mohave	Fish	<i>Cyprinodon macularius</i>	Desert Pupfish	LE					1A	AFCNB02060	S1	G1	
Mohave	Fish	<i>Gila cypha</i>	Humpback Chub	LE					1A	AFCIB13080	S1	G1	
Mohave	Fish	<i>Gila elegans</i>	Bonytail Chub	LE					1A	AFCIB13100	S1	G1	
Mohave	Fish	<i>Gila robusta</i>	Roundtail Chub	CCA					1A	AFCIB13150	S2S3	G3	
Mohave	Fish	<i>Gila seminauda</i>	Virgin River Chub	LE					1A	AFCIB13170	S1	G1	
Mohave	Fish	<i>Lepidomeda mollispinnis mollispinnis</i>	Virgin Spinedace	CCA					1A	AFCIB20031	S1	G2T2	
Mohave	Fish	<i>Plagopterus argentissimus</i>	Woundfin	LE,XN					1A	AFCIB33010	S1	G1	
Mohave	Fish	<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i>	Speckled Dace	SC					1B	AFCIB37050	S3S4	G5	
Mohave	Fish	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	Razorback Sucker	LE					1A	AFCIC11010	S1	G1	
Mohave	Invertebrate	<i>Cicindela oregana maricopa</i>	Maricopa Tiger Beetle	SC					1A	IC020362	S3	G5T3	
Mohave	Invertebrate	<i>Pyrgulopsis bacchus</i>	Grand Wash Springsnail	SC					1A	IMGAS10150	S1	G1	
Mohave	Invertebrate	<i>Pyrgulopsis conica</i>	Kingman Springsnail	SC					1A	IMGAS10160	S1	G1	
Mohave	Invertebrate	<i>Pyrgulopsis deserta</i>	Desert Springsnail	SC					1A	IMGAS0890	S1	G2	
Mohave	Mammal	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallascens</i>	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC					1B	AMACC08014	S3S4	G3G4T3T4	
Mohave	Mammal	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Spotted Bat	SC					1B	AMACC07010	S2S3	G4	
Mohave	Mammal	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Greater Western Bonneted Bat	SC					1B	AMACD02011	S3	G4G5T4	
Mohave	Mammal	<i>Idionycteris phyllotis</i>	Allen's Lappet-browed Bat	SC					1B	AMACC09010	S2S3	G4	
Mohave	Mammal	<i>Lasiurus blossevilli</i>	Western Red Bat	SC					1B	AMACC05060	S3	G4	
Mohave	Mammal	<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	California Leaf-nosed Bat	SC					1B	AMACB01010	S3	G3G4	
Mohave	Mammal	<i>Microtus mexicanus</i>	Mexican Vole						1B	AMAFF11220	S3	G5	
Mohave	Mammal	<i>Myotis californicus</i>	Western Small-footed Myotis	SC					1B	AMACC01140	S3S4	G5	



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Mohave	Mammal	Myotis occidentalis	Arizona Myotis	SC	S				IB		AMACC01160	S3	G4G5
Mohave	Mammal	Myotis thysanodes	Fringed Myotis	SC							AMACC01090	S3S4	G4
Mohave	Mammal	Myotis velifer	Cave Myotis	SC	S				IB		AMACC01050	S3S4	G4G5
Mohave	Mammal	Myotis volans	Long-legged Myotis	SC							AMACC01110	S3S4	G4G5
Mohave	Mammal	Myotis yumanensis	Yuma Myotis	SC					IB		AMACC01020	S3S4	G5
Mohave	Mammal	Nyctinomops femorosaccus	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat						IB		AMACD04010	S3	G5
Mohave	Mammal	Nyctinomops macrotis	Big Free-tailed Bat								AMACD04020	S3	G5
Mohave	Mammal	Sigmodon arizonae plenus	Colorado River Cotton Rat	SC					IB		AMAF07022	S2S3	G5T2T3
Mohave	Mammal	Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat								AMACD01010	S3S4	G5
Mohave	Plant	Allium atropurpureum var. cristatum	Dark-red Onion						SR		PMLL02063	S1	G4T4
Mohave	Plant	Allium bigelovii	Bigelow Onion						SR		PMLL02070	S2S3	G3
Mohave	Plant	Allium parishii	Parish Onion						SR		PMLL02110	S1	G3
Mohave	Plant	Arctomecon californica	Las Vegas Bearpoppy	SC	S				SR		PDPAP02010	S2	G3
Mohave	Plant	Astragalus ampullarius	Gumbo Milk-vetch	SC							PDFAB0F0L0	S1	G2
Mohave	Plant	Astragalus geyeri var. triquetrus	Beaver Dam Milk-vetch	SC	S						PDFAB0F3M2	S1	G4T2T3
Mohave	Plant	Astragalus holmgreniorum	Holmgren (Paradox) Milk-vetch	LE					HS		PDFAB0F9Z0	S1	G1
Mohave	Plant	Astragalus lentiginosus var. ambiguus	Freckled Milk-vetch	SC							PDFAB0F891	S1	G5T1Q
Mohave	Plant	Astragalus newberryi var. aquarii	Aquarius Milk-vetch								PDFAB0F5Y5	S1	G5T1
Mohave	Plant	Astragalus tozanus var. scidulus	Diamond Butte Milk-vetch								PDFAB0F8Z1	S1	G4G5T1
Mohave	Plant	Chylisma exilis	Cottonwood Springs suncup	SC					SR		PDOA03010	S2	G2
Mohave	Plant	Chylisma speciosa ssp. hesperia	Kalbab Suncup	SC							PDOA03111	S1	G2T1
Mohave	Plant	Cirsium mohavense	Mohave Thistle						SR		PDA5T2E1T0	S2	G2G3
Mohave	Plant	Coryphantha missouriensis	Missouri Corycaetus						SR		PDCA0X020	S3	G5
Mohave	Plant	Cryptantha semiglabra	Pipe Springs Cryptantha								PDBOR0A2R0	S1	G1
Mohave	Plant	Cycladenia humilis var. jonesii	Jones Cycladenia	LT					HS		PDAP009012	S1	G3G4T2Q
Mohave	Plant	Echinocactus polycephalus var. polycephalus	Clustered Barrel Cactus						SR		PDCA05033	S2	G3G4T3T4
Mohave	Plant	Echinocactus polycephalus var. xeranthemoides	Grand Canyon Cotton-top Cactus						SR		PDCA05032	S2S3	G3G4T2T3
Mohave	Plant	Echinocereus engelmannii var. variegatus	Echinocereus Hedgehog Cactus						SR		PDCA06039	S2	G5T3?
Mohave	Plant	Echinomastus johnsonii	Johnson's Fishhook Cactus						SR		PDCA010H0	S2	G3G4Q
Mohave	Plant	Encelopsis argophylla	Silverleaf Sunray								PDA5T3G010	S2	G2
Mohave	Plant	Eremogone aberrans	Mt. Dellenbaugh Sandwort						SR		PDCA04010	S2	G2
Mohave	Plant	Eremothera gouldii	Diamond Valley Suncup	SC							PDOA030K0	S2	G2
Mohave	Plant	Eriogonum heermanni var. argense	Heermann's Rough Wild Buckwheat						SR		PDPGN082P8	S3S4	G5T3
Mohave	Plant	Eriogonum mortonianum	Fredonia Wild Buckwheat	SC	S				SR		PDPGN083Z0	S1	G1
Mohave	Plant	Eriogonum thompsoniae var. atwoodii	Atwood Wild-buckwheat	SC	S				SR		PDPGN085T2	S1	G4T1
Mohave	Plant	Eriogonum viscidulum	Sticky Buckwheat	SC	S						PDPGN08690	S1	G2
Mohave	Plant	Escobaria vivipara var. rosea	Viviparous Foxtail Cactus						SR		PDCA0X0G8	S3	G5T3
Mohave	Plant	Flaveria mcdougallii	Grand Canyon Flaveria						SR		PDA5T3V070	S2	G2
Mohave	Plant	Fremontodendron californicum	Flannel Bush						SR		PDSTE03010	S2S3	G4
Mohave	Plant	Hedeoma diffusa	Flagstaff False Pennyroyal						SR		PDLAM0M0N0	S3	G3
Mohave	Plant	Leucocrinum montanum	Mountain Star-lily						SR		PMLL18010	S1	G5
Mohave	Plant	Lupinus latifolius ssp. leucanthus	Broadleaf Lupine						S		PDFAB2B29D	S1	G5T1T2
Mohave	Plant	Mammillaria viridiflora	Varied Fishhook Cactus								PDLOA03290	S1	G1
Mohave	Plant	Mentzelia memorabilis	September 11 Stickleaf						S		PDCA0D000	S4	G4
Mohave	Plant	Opuntia basilaris var. aurea	Yellow Beavertail						SR		PDCA0D0300	S3	G3
Mohave	Plant	Opuntia basilaris var. longiareolata	Grand Canyon Beavertail Cactus						SR		PDCA0D054	S2	G5T2
Mohave	Plant	Opuntia echinocarpa	Straw-top Cholla						SR		PDCA0D2W0	S5	G5
Mohave	Plant	Opuntia martiniana	Seashore Cactus						SR		PDCA0D2E0	S1S2	G1Q
Mohave	Plant	Opuntia nicholii	Navajo Bridge Pricklypear						SR		PDCA0D0W0	S4	G4Q
Mohave	Plant	Opuntia superbospina	Kingman's Prickly-pear						SR		PDCA0D1Q0	S4	G4Q
Mohave	Plant	Opuntia whipplei var. multigeniculata	Blue Diamond Cholla						SR		PDCA0D1N1	S1	G4T2Q
Mohave	Plant	Opuntia whipplei var. whipplei	Whipple Cholla	SC					SR		PDCA0D1N3	S1	G4T4?
Mohave	Plant	Pediocactus peeblesianus var. fickseniae	Ficksen Plains Cactus	LE					HS		PDCA0E051	S1S2	G2T2
Mohave	Plant	Pediocactus sileri	Siler Pincushion Cactus	LT	S				HS		PDCA0E060	S2	G2G3

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Mohave	Plant	<i>Pediomelum castoreum</i>	Beaver Dam Scurfpea	SC							PDFABS1050	S1	G3	
Mohave	Plant	<i>Pediomelum megalanthum</i> var. <i>epipsillum</i>	Kane Breadroot	SC							PDFABS10F1	S1	G4?T1	
Mohave	Plant	<i>Penstemon albomarginatus</i>	White-margined Penstemon	SC	S					SR	PDSR11070	S1S2	G2	
Mohave	Plant	<i>Penstemon bicolor</i> ssp. <i>roseus</i>	Cerbat Beardtongue	SC	S					SR	PDSR11052	S2	G3?BQ	
Mohave	Plant	<i>Penstemon clurei</i>	Sunset Crater Beardtongue	SC	S					SR	PDSR111E0	S2	G2	
Mohave	Plant	<i>Penstemon distans</i>	Mc Trumbull Beardtongue	SC	S					SR	PDSR116W0	S2	G2	
Mohave	Plant	<i>Phacelia parishii</i>	Parish's Phacelia	SC	S						PDHYD03G0	S1	G2G3	
Mohave	Plant	<i>Phlox amabilis</i>	Arizona Phlox	LE							PDR1M0D050	S2S3	G2	
Mohave	Plant	<i>Purshia subintegra</i>	Arizona Cliff Rose	LE						HS	PDR051E080	S2	GNA	
Mohave	Plant	<i>Rhinotropis rusbyi</i>	Rusby's Milkwort	SC	S						PDRGL021H0	S3	G3	
Mohave	Plant	<i>Rosa stellata</i> ssp. <i>abyssa</i>	Grand Canyon Rose	SC	S					SR	PDR051J153	S3	G4T2	
Mohave	Plant	<i>Sclerocactus parviflorus</i> ssp. <i>intermedius</i>	Intermediate Fishhook Cactus	SC	S					SR	PDCA001041	S2	G4T3?	
Mohave	Plant	<i>Sclerocactus whipplei</i>	Whipple's Fishhook Cactus	SC	S					SR	PDCA0010V0	S2	G2G3	
Mohave	Plant	<i>Sphaeralcea bierischii</i>	Gierisch Mallow	LE							PDMA1140T0	S1	G1	
Mohave	Plant	<i>Thelypteryx puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	Aravaipa Woodfern	SC	S						PPTHE05192	S2	G5T3	
Mohave	Plant	<i>Yucca whipplei</i>	Our Lords Candle	SC	S					SR	PMAGA080X0	S3S4	G4G5	
Mohave	Reptile	<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	Mohave Desert Tortoise	LT					A	1A	ARAA-F01012	S2	G3	
Mohave	Reptile	<i>Gopherus morafkai</i>	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	CCA	S				A	1A	ARAA-F01013	S4	G4	
Mohave	Reptile	<i>Heloderma suspectum</i> <i>unctum</i>	Banded Gila Monster	SC					A	1A	ARACE01011	S4	G4T4	
Mohave	Reptile	<i>Thamnophis eques</i> <i>megalops</i>	Northern Mexican Gartersnake	LT					A	1A	ARAD836061	S2	G4T3	
Navajo	Amphibian	<i>Anaxyrus microscaphus</i>	Arizona Toad	SC	S				1B		AAAB801110	S3S4	G3G4	
Navajo	Amphibian	<i>Hyla wrightorum</i>	Arizona Treefrog	SC	S				1C		AAABCD2080	S3S4	G3G4	
Navajo	Amphibian	<i>Lithobates chiricahuensis</i>	Chiricahua Leopard Frog	LT					A	1A	AAABH01080	S2	G2G3	
Navajo	Amphibian	<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>	Northern Leopard Frog	SC	S				1A		AAABH01170	S2	G5	
Navajo	Bird	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	SC	S				A	1B	ABNKC12060	S3	G5	
Navajo	Bird	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	SC	S				A	1B	ABNKC22010	S4	G5	
Navajo	Bird	<i>Athene cucularia</i> <i>hypugaea</i>	Western Burrowing Owl	SC	S				PR	1B	ABNSB10012	S3	G4T4	
Navajo	Bird	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous Hawk	SC	S				PR	1B	ABNKC19120	S2B,S4N	G4	
Navajo	Bird	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> <i>anatum</i>	American Peregrine Falcon	SC	S				PR	1A	ABNKD06071	S4	G4T4	
Navajo	Bird	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	SC	S				P	1A	ABNKC10010	S2S3,S4N	G5	
Navajo	Bird	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (wintering pop.)	Bald Eagle - Winter Population	SC	S				P	1A	ABNKC10015	S4N	G5?NR	
Navajo	Bird	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	Mexican Spotted Owl	LT					A	1A	ABNSB12012	S3S4	G3G4?3T4	
Navajo	Fish	<i>Catostomus</i> sp. 3	Little Colorado Sucker	CCA	S				A		AFCIC02250	S2	G2	
Navajo	Fish	<i>Gila robusta</i>	Roundtail Chub	CCA	S				A	1A	AFCI13150	S2S3	G3	
Navajo	Fish	<i>Lepidomeda vittata</i>	Little Colorado Spinedace	LT					A		AFCI20040	S1S2	G1G2	
Navajo	Fish	<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i>	Speckled Dace	SC	S				E	1B	AFCI337050	S3S4	G5	
Navajo	Invertebrate	<i>Anodonta californiensis</i>	California Floater	SC	S				A		IMBIV04020	S1	G3Q	
Navajo	Invertebrate	<i>Cicindela oregona maricopa</i>	Maricopa Tiger Beetle	SC							IIC0102362	S3	G5T3	
Navajo	Mammal	<i>Canis lupus baileyi</i>	Mexican Wolf	LE,XN					1	E	1A	AMAJA01032	SX51	G4G5T1
Navajo	Mammal	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallascens</i>	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	S				4		1B	AMACC08014	S3S4	G3G4?3T4
Navajo	Mammal	<i>Idionycteris phyllotis</i>	Allen's Lappet-browed Bat	SC	S						AMACC09010	S2S3	G4	
Navajo	Mammal	<i>Microtus mexicanus</i>	Mexican Vole	SC					1B		AMAFF11220	S3	G5	
Navajo	Mammal	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Long-eared Myotis	SC					PR	1C	AMACC01070	S3	G5	
Navajo	Mammal	<i>Myotis occultus</i>	Arizona Myotis	SC	S				1B		AMACC01160	S3	G4G5	
Navajo	Mammal	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed Myotis	SC							AMACC01090	S3S4	G4	
Navajo	Mammal	<i>Myotis yulians</i>	Long-legged Myotis	SC							AMACC01110	S3S4	G4G5	
Navajo	Mammal	<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Big Free-tailed Bat	SC							AMACD04020	S3	G5	
Navajo	Mammal	<i>Panthera onca</i>	Jaguar	LE					P	1A	AMAJH02010	S1	G3	
Navajo	Mammal	<i>Perognathus flavus goodpasteri</i>	Springerville Pocket Mouse	SC	S				1B		AMAFD01031	S2	G5T3	
Navajo	Mammal	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat	SC					1B		AMACD01010	S3S4	G5	
Navajo	Mammal	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	SC					1B		AMAJA03010	S3	G5	
Navajo	Plant	<i>Asclepias uncialis</i>	Greene Milkweed	SC	S						PDASC02220	S1?P	G3G4	
Navajo	Plant	<i>Asclepias welshii</i>	Welsh's Milkweed	LT							PDASC02290	S1	G1	
Navajo	Plant	<i>Astragalus humistratus</i> var. <i>crispulus</i>	Villous Ground-cover Milkweitch	SC	S				HS		PDFAB0F454	S1	G4G5?3P	

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Navajo	Plant	<i>Astragalus xiphoides</i>	Gladiator Milkvetch	SC						SR	PDFAB09T0	S3	G3
Navajo	Plant	<i>Carex specuicola</i>	Navajo Sedge	LT		3				HS	PMCYP03CQ0	S2S3	G2
Navajo	Plant	<i>Chrysothamnus molestus</i>	Tusayan Rabbitbrush	SC	5						PDAST2C060	S2S3	G3
Navajo	Plant	<i>Eriogonum heermannii</i> var. <i>argense</i>	Heermann's Rough Wild Buckwheat							SR	PDFGN082P8	S3S4	G5T3
Navajo	Plant	<i>Errazurizia rotundata</i>	Roundleaf Errazurizia		5	3				SR	PDFAB1L010	S2	G2
Navajo	Plant	<i>Helenium arizonicum</i>	Arizona Sneezeweed								PDAST4L020	S3	G3
Navajo	Plant	<i>Helianthus arizonensis</i>	Arizona Sunflower	LE						HS	PDACA0E053	S1	G2T1
Navajo	Plant	<i>Pediocactus peeblesianus</i> var. <i>peeblesianus</i>	Peebles Navajo Cactus								PDSCR1L4A0	S2S3	G2G3
Navajo	Plant	<i>Penstemon nudiflorus</i>	Flagstaff Beardtongue		5					SR	PMORC1Y130	S2	G2G3
Navajo	Plant	<i>Phlox amabilis</i>	Arizona Phlox		5	3					PDAP1X010	S1	G2
Navajo	Plant	<i>Platanthera zotecnina</i>	Alcove Bog Orchid	SC							PDSAL0Z0E0	S2S3	G5
Navajo	Plant	<i>Pteryxia davidsonii</i>	Davidson Cliff Carrot		5								
Navajo	Plant	<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Bebb's Willow		5								
Navajo	Plant	<i>Sclerocactus pappocanthus</i>	Grama-grass Cactus	SC						SR	PDACA0I0K0	S2S3	G4
Navajo	Plant	<i>Sclerocactus whipplei</i>	Whipple's Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDACA0I0V0	S2	G2G3
Navajo	Plant	<i>Zigadenus vaginatus</i>	Sheathed Deathcactus		3					SR	PML1L280C0	S1	G2
Navajo	Reptile	<i>Lampropeltis genivittis</i>	Western Milksnake		4			1A		ARAD81905B	S2	G5	
Navajo	Reptile	<i>Thamnophis eques megalops</i>	Northern Mexican Gartersnake	LT	5		A			ARAD836061	S2	G4T3	
Navajo	Reptile	<i>Thamnophis rufipunctatus</i>	Narrow-headed Gartersnake	LT	5					ARAD836110	S2	G3G4	
Pima	Amphibian	<i>Anaxyrus retiformis</i>	Sonoran Green Toad		5		PR			AAAB801140	S3	G4	
Pima	Amphibian	<i>Craugastor augusti cactorum</i>	Western Barking Frog		5					AAABD04171	S2	G5T5	
Pima	Amphibian	<i>Gastrophryne olivacea</i>	Western Narrow-mouthed Toad		5		PR			AAABE01020	S3	G5	
Pima	Amphibian	<i>Lithobates chiricahuensis</i>	Chiricahua Leopard Frog	LT			A			AAABH01080	S2	G2G3	
Pima	Amphibian	<i>Lithobates tarahumarae</i>	Tarahumara Frog	SC						AAABH01210	SX,S1	G3	
Pima	Amphibian	<i>Lithobates yavapaiensis</i>	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC	5		PR			AAABH01250	S3	G4	
Pima	Amphibian	<i>Smilisca taylori</i>	Lowland Burrowing Treefrog		5					AAABC06010	S2	G4	
Pima	Bird	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	SC	5	4	A			ABNKC12060	S3	G5	
Pima	Bird	<i>Amazilia violiceps</i>	Violet-crowned Hummingbird		5					ABNKC29150	S3	G5	
Pima	Bird	<i>Ammodramus savannarum ammodramus</i>	Arizona grasshopper sparrow		5					ABNKC19150	S3	GNR	
Pima	Bird	<i>Amphispiza quinquestrata</i>	Five-striped Sparrow		5					ABNKC19150	S3	G5	
Pima	Bird	<i>Anrostornis ridgwayi</i>	Buff-collared Nighthawk		5					ABNKC19150	S3	G5	
Pima	Bird	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle		5	3	A			ABNKC22010	S4	G5	
Pima	Bird	<i>Athene cucularia hypugaea</i>	Western Burrowing Owl	SC	5	4	PR			ABNSB10012	S3	G4T4	
Pima	Bird	<i>Buteo plagiatus</i>	Gray Hawk	SC						ABNKC19150	S3	GNR	
Pima	Bird	<i>Campostoma imberbe</i>	Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet		5					ABPAE04010	S4	G5	
Pima	Bird	<i>Cathartes ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush		5					ABPBJ18100	S1B	G5	
Pima	Bird	<i>Centronyx bairdii</i>	Baird's Sparrow	SC	5					ABPBJ18100	S1B	G5	
Pima	Bird	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT	5	2				ABPXA0010	S2N	G4	
Pima	Bird	<i>Colinus virginianus ridgwayi</i>	Masked Bobwhite	LE			P			ABNRB02020	S3	G5	
Pima	Bird	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	SC						ABNLC21022	S1	G5T1	
Pima	Bird	<i>Empidonax fulvifrons pygmaeus</i>	Northern Buff-breasted Flycatcher	SC						ABNLC21022	S1	G5T1	
Pima	Bird	<i>Empidonax traillii eximius</i>	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE		2	E			ABNLC21022	S1	G5T1	
Pima	Bird	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American Peregrine Falcon	SC	5	4	PR			ABPAE33141	S1	G5T5	
Pima	Bird	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum</i>	Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy-owl	SC	5					ABPAE33043	S3B	G5T2	
Pima	Bird	<i>Pachyrhamphus agalae</i>	Rose-throated Becard	SC	5					ABNKD06071	S4	G4T4	
Pima	Bird	<i>Peucaea botterii arizonae</i>	Arizona Botter's Sparrow		5					ABNSB08041	S1	G5T3	
Pima	Bird	<i>Peucaea carpalis</i>	Rufous-winged Sparrow		5					ABPAE53070	S1	G4G5	
Pima	Bird	<i>Polioptila nigriceps</i>	Black-capped Gnatcatcher		5					ABPBJ18100	S3	G4	
Pima	Bird	<i>Rallus obsoletus yumanensis</i>	Yuma Ridgway's Rail	LE			P			ABPBJ08040	S1	G5	
Pima	Bird	<i>Sirix occidentalis lucida</i>	Mexican Spotted Owl	LT		3	A			ABNME501A	S3	G5T3	
Pima	Bird	<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	LeConte's Thrasher		5					ABNSB12012	S3S4	G3G4T3T4	
Pima	Bird	<i>Trogon elegans</i>	Elegant Trogon		5					ABPBK06100	S3	G4	
Pima	Bird	<i>Tyrannus crassirostris</i>	Thick-billed Kingbird		5					ABNWAO2070	S3	G5	
Pima	Fish	<i>Agostia chrysoaster chrysoaster</i>	Gila Longfin Dace	SC	5		A			ABPAE52040	S2	G5	
Pima	Fish	<i>Agostia chrysoaster chrysoaster</i>	Gila Longfin Dace	SC	5		A			AFC1B37151	S3S4	G4T3T4	

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Pima	Fish	Carostomus clarkii	Desert Sucker	SC	S	S			1B		AFCIC02040	S3S4	G3G4
Pima	Fish	Cyprinodon eremus	Quitobaquito Pupfish	LE					1A		AFCNB02140	S1	G1
Pima	Fish	Cyprinodon macularius	Desert Pupfish	LE			P		1A		AFCNB02060	S1	G1
Pima	Fish	Gilia intermedia	Gilia Chub	LE			P		1A		AFCIB13160	S2	G2
Pima	Fish	Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis	Gilia Topminnow	LE			A		1A		AFCNC05021	S1S2	G3
Pima	Invertebrate	Argia sabino	Sabino Canyon Dancer	SC		S					IIDD068100	S2	G2
Pima	Invertebrate	Danaus plexippus	Monarch		S		PR				IILEPP2010	S2S4N	G4
Pima	Invertebrate	Sonorella ambigua ambigua	Papago Talussnail					1C			IMGASC9021	S1S2	G5TNR
Pima	Invertebrate	Sonorella eremita	San Xavier Talussnail	CCA				1A			IMGASC9240	S1	G1
Pima	Invertebrate	Sonorella magdalenensis	Sonoran Talussnail		S	S		1C			IMGASC9370	S2	G2G3
Pima	Invertebrate	Sonorella papagorum	Black Mountain Talussnail					1B			IMGASC9480	S1	G1
Pima	Invertebrate	Tryonia quitobaquita	Quitobaquito Tryonia	SC				1A			IMGASJ7130	S1	G1
Pima	Mammal	Antilocapra americana sonoriensis	Sonoran Pronghorn	LE,XN			P		1A		AMALD01012	S1	G5T1
Pima	Mammal	Baiomys taylori	Northern Pygmy Mouse			S					AMAF05010	S3	G4G5
Pima	Mammal	Choeronycteris mexicana	Mexican Long-tongued Bat	SC	S	S	A		1C		AMACB02010	S3	G3G4
Pima	Mammal	Corynorhinus townsendii pallascens	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	S	S	A		1B		AMACC08014	S3S4	G3G4T3T4
Pima	Mammal	Cynomys ludovicianus	Black-tailed Prairie Dog	CCA	S		P		1A		AMAFB06010	SX,S1	G4
Pima	Mammal	Eumops perotis californicus	Greater Western Bonneted Bat	SC	S			1B			AMACD02011	S3	G4G5T4
Pima	Mammal	Eumops underwoodi	Underwood's Bonneted Bat	SC				1B			AMACD02020	S1	G4
Pima	Mammal	Lasiurus blossevillii	Western Red Bat		S			1B			AMACC05060	S3	G4
Pima	Mammal	Lasiurus xanthinus	Western Yellow Bat		S			1B			AMACC05070	S2S3	G4G5
Pima	Mammal	Leopardus pardalis	Ocelot	LE			P		1A		AMAJH05010	S1	G4
Pima	Mammal	Leptoncycteris verbabuena	Lesser Long-nosed Bat	SC			Pr		1A		AMACB03030	S2S3	G3
Pima	Mammal	Lepus alleni	Antelope Jackrabbit					1B			AMAE03070	S3	G5
Pima	Mammal	Macrotus californicus	California Leaf-nosed Bat	SC	S			1B			AMACB01010	S3	G3G4
Pima	Mammal	Myotis occultus	Arizona Myotis	SC	S			1B			AMACC01160	S3	G4G5
Pima	Mammal	Myotis thysanodes	Fringed Myotis	SC							AMACC01090	S3S4	G4
Pima	Mammal	Myotis velifer	Cave Myotis	SC	S			1B			AMACC01050	S3S4	G4G5
Pima	Mammal	Noctilio macrotis	Cockrum's Desert Shrew					1B			AMABA05020	S1	GNR
Pima	Mammal	Nyctinomops ferrosaccus	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat					1B			AMACD04010	S3	G5
Pima	Mammal	Nyctinomops macrotis	Big Free-tailed Bat	SC							AMACD04020	S3	G5
Pima	Mammal	Panthera onca	Jaguar	LE			P		1A		AMAJH02010	S1	G3
Pima	Mammal	Peromyscus merriami	Merriam's Deer mouse			S					AMAF03020	S2	G5
Pima	Mammal	Sciurus arizonensis	Arizona Gray Squirrel				A		1B		AMAFB07060	S4	G4
Pima	Mammal	Sigmodon ochrogathus	Yellow-nosed Cotton Rat	SC				1C			AMAF07040	S4	G4G5
Pima	Mammal	Sorex arizonae	Arizona Shrew	SC		S		1B			AMABA01240	S2	G3
Pima	Mammal	Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat	SC				1B			AMACD01010	S3S4	G5
Pima	Plant	Agave parviflora ssp. parviflora	Santa Cruz Striped Agave	SC	S	S			SR		PDMAL020E0	S3S4	G3
Pima	Plant	Agave schottii var. treleasei	Trelease Agave	SC		S			HS		PMAGA010N2	S1	G5T1Q
Pima	Plant	Allium goodingii	Gooding Onion	CCA	S		3				PMU102120	S2	G4
Pima	Plant	Allium plummerae	Plummer Onion					SR			PMU1021V0	S3	G4
Pima	Plant	Amoreuxia gonzalezii	Saiya	SC		S			HS		PDBIX01010	S1	G1
Pima	Plant	Amsonia grandiflora	Large-flowered Blue Star	SC		S					PDAP003060	S2	G2
Pima	Plant	Amsonia keeneyana	Kearney Blue star	LE				HS			PDAP0030M0	S1	G1
Pima	Plant	Asclepias lemmonii	Lemmon Milkweed			S					PDASC02020	S2	G4T
Pima	Plant	Asplenium dalhousiae	Dalhousie Spleenwort		S						PPASP020A0	S1	GNR
Pima	Plant	Ayenia jalisana	Ayenia			S					PDSTE010C0	S1	GNR
Pima	Plant	Berberis harrisoniana	Kofa Mt. Barberry		S						PDBER02030	S1	G1G2
Pima	Plant	Capsicum annuum var. glabrusculum	Chiltepin			S					PDSOL06012	S2	G5T5
Pima	Plant	Carex chihuahuensis	Chihuahuan Sedge			S					PMCP032T0	S3	G3G4
Pima	Plant	Carex ultra	Cochise Sedge		S	S					PMCP03E50	S2S3	G3T
Pima	Plant	Choisya mollis	Santa Cruz Star Leaf	SC		S					PDRUT02022	S2	G2
Pima	Plant	Coryphantha schreeri var. robustispina	Pima Pineapple Cactus	LE					HS		PDCA040C1	S2	G4T2Q



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Pima	Plant	<i>Cylindropuntia x kelvinensis</i>	Kelvin Cholla							SR	PDCA002M0	SHYB	GNA
Pima	Plant	<i>Dalea tentaculoides</i>	Genry's Indigo Bush	SC	S	S				HS	PDFAB1A1K0	S1	G1
Pima	Plant	<i>Echinocactus horizontalis</i> var. <i>nicholii</i>	Nichol Turk's Head Cactus	LE						HS	PDCA05022	S2	G4T2
Pima	Plant	<i>Echinocereus arizonicus</i> ssp. <i>nigrihorridispinus</i>	Black-spined Hedgehog Cactus							SR	PDCA060V1	S2	GNRTNR
Pima	Plant	<i>Echinocereus fasciculatus</i>	Magenta-flower Hedgehog-cactus							SR	PDCA06065	S3	G4G5T4T5
Pima	Plant	<i>Echinocereus nicholii</i>	Nichol's Hedgehog Cactus							SR	PDCA060L0	S2	G4PQ
Pima	Plant	<i>Echinocereus santaricensis</i>	Santa Rita Hedgehog Cactus							SR	PDCA060U0	S3	GNR
Pima	Plant	<i>Echinomastus erectocentrus</i> var. <i>acuminatus</i>	Acuna Cactus	LE			P			HS	PDCA001E1	S1	G3Q1T12Q
Pima	Plant	<i>Echinomastus erectocentrus</i> var. <i>erectocentrus</i>	Needle-spined Pineapple Cactus	SC						SR	PDCA001E2	S3	G3Q1T3Q
Pima	Plant	<i>Echinomastus intertextus</i>	White Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDCA001G0	S2	G4
Pima	Plant	<i>Eriogonum arisolicum</i>	Arid Throne Fleabane			S				PDAST3M510	S2	G2?	
Pima	Plant	<i>Eriogonum lemmonii</i>	Lemmon Fleabane	SC						HS	PDAST3M2A0	S1	G1
Pima	Plant	<i>Eriogonum piscaticum</i>	Fish Creek Fleabane	SC	S	S				SR	PDAST3M4X0	S1	G1
Pima	Plant	<i>Eriogonum capillare</i>	San Carlos Wild-buckwheat	SC						SR	PDPGN08100	S4	G4
Pima	Plant	<i>Eriogonum terrenatum</i>	San Pedro River Wild Buckwheat		S					PDPGN08760	S1S2	G2	
Pima	Plant	<i>Eryngium sparganophyllum</i>	Arizona Eryngo		S					PDAP10Z0T0	S1	G1G2	
Pima	Plant	<i>Ferocactus cylindraceus</i>	Desert Barrel Cactus				PR			SR	PDCA08080	S4	G5
Pima	Plant	<i>Ferocactus emoryi</i>	Emory's Barrel-cactus							SR	PDCA08090	S1S2	G4
Pima	Plant	<i>Graptopetalum bartramii</i>	Bartram Stonecrop	SC	S	S				SR	PDCA06010	S3	G3
Pima	Plant	<i>Hieracium rutteri</i>	Huachuca Golden Aster	SC	S	S				PDAST4V010	S2	G2	
Pima	Plant	<i>Hexaletris arizonica</i>	Ariazua Crested coral-rot		S					SR	PMORC1C041	S2	G5T2T4
Pima	Plant	<i>Hexaletris colemanii</i>	Coleman's coral-rot	SC	S					SR	PMORC1C060	S2	G2T2
Pima	Plant	<i>Hieracium pringlei</i>	Pringle Hawkweed	SC						PDAST4W170	S1	G2G4Q	
Pima	Plant	<i>Lilaeopsis schottii</i> var. <i>recurva</i>	Huachuca Water-umbel	LE						HS	PDAP119051	S2	G4T2
Pima	Plant	<i>Lilium parryi</i>	Lemon Lily	SC		S				SR	PMULL1A010	S2	G3
Pima	Plant	<i>Listera convallarioides</i>	Broad-leaved Twayblade							SR	PMORC1N050	S1	G5
Pima	Plant	<i>Lobelia fenestralis</i>	Leafy Lobelia							SR	PDCA001E010	S1	G4
Pima	Plant	<i>Lophocereus schottii</i>	Senita							SR	PDCA001E010	S1	G4
Pima	Plant	<i>Lupinus huachucanus</i>	Huachuca Mountain Lupine		S					PDFAB2B210	S2	G2	
Pima	Plant	<i>Lupinus lemmonii</i>	Lemmon's Lupine		S					PDFAB2B2A0	S1	G1Q	
Pima	Plant	<i>Lysiloma watsonii</i>	Littleleaf False Tamarind							SR	PDFAB2C040	S1	G4?
Pima	Plant	<i>Malaxis abieticola</i>	Slender-flowered Malaxis							SR	PMORC1R090	S1	G4
Pima	Plant	<i>Malaxis porphyrea</i>	Purple Adder's Mouth							SR	PMORC1R0Q0	S2	G4
Pima	Plant	<i>Mammillaria heyderi</i> var. <i>bullingtoniana</i>	Cream Cactus							SR	PDCA0A035	S1S2	G4T2T4
Pima	Plant	<i>Mammillaria mainiae</i>	Counter Clockwise Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDCA0A060	S1	G3
Pima	Plant	<i>Mammillaria thornberi</i>	Thornber Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDCA0A0C0	S4	G4
Pima	Plant	<i>Mammillaria viridiflora</i>	Varied Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDCA0A0D0	S4	G4
Pima	Plant	<i>Manihot davisiae</i>	Arizona Manihot			S				PDEUP0Z010	S2	G4	
Pima	Plant	<i>Metastelma mexicanum</i>	Wiggins Milkweed Vine	SC		S				PDASC050P0	S1S2	G3G4	
Pima	Plant	<i>Muhlenbergia elongata</i>	Sycamore Muhly			S				PMPOA48360	S3	G3G5	
Pima	Plant	<i>Muhlenbergia palmieri</i>	Palmer's Muhly			S				PMPOA48350	S2	G2	
Pima	Plant	<i>Notholaena lemmonii</i>	Lemmon Cloak Fern	SC						PPAD10G0D0	S1S2	G3?	
Pima	Plant	<i>Opuntia engelmannii</i> var. <i>flavisplina</i>	Cactus Apple							SR	PDCA0D224	S3	G5T3?
Pima	Plant	<i>Opuntia versicolor</i>	Stag-horn Cholla							SR	PDCA0D1K0	S2S3	G4
Pima	Plant	<i>Packera neomexicana</i> var. <i>toumeyi</i>	Toumey Groundsel			S				PDAST8H274	S2	G5T2Q	
Pima	Plant	<i>Paspalum virletii</i>	Virlet Paspalum			S				PMPOA4P1L0	S1	G3?	
Pima	Plant	<i>Passiflora arizonica</i>	Arizona Passionflower			S				PDPAS01073	S2	G5T3T5	
Pima	Plant	<i>Pectis lindebergii</i>	Beardless Cinchweed	SC		S				PDAST6W0A0	S1	G3	
Pima	Plant	<i>Peniocereus greggii</i> var. <i>transmontanus</i>	Desert Night-blooming Cereus					PR		SR	PDCA0V012	S3S4	G3G4T3T4
Pima	Plant	<i>Peniocereus striatus</i>	Dahlia Rooted Cereus							SR	PDCA0V020	S1	G4
Pima	Plant	<i>Pennellia tricomuta</i>	Chiricahua Rock Cress			S				PDBRA06200	S2	G1G2	
Pima	Plant	<i>Penstemon discolor</i>	Catalina Beardtongue			S				HS	PDSCR1L210	S2	G2
Pima	Plant	<i>Pertyle ajoensis</i>	Ajo Rock Daisy							SR	PDAST700Y0	S1	G1
Pima	Plant	<i>Pertyle saxicola</i>	Roosevelt Dam Rockdaisy	SC		S				PDAST700P0	S1	G1	

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Pima	Plant	Platanthera limosa	Thurber's Bog Orchid							SR	PMORC1Y0G0	S4	G4
Pima	Plant	Potentilla albiflora	White-flowered Cinquefoil		S						PDROS1B010	S2	G1G2
Pima	Plant	Pseudauriculon thurberi	Thurber Indian Mallow							SR	PDMAL020P0	SH	G2G3
Pima	Plant	Psilotum nudum	Whisk Fern		S					HS	PPPS1010Z0	S1	G5
Pima	Plant	Samolus vagans	Chiricahua Mountain Brookweed		S					SR	PDRI09040	S2	GUQ
Pima	Plant	Schiedeella arizonica	Fallen Ladies'-resses		S					SR	PMORC670Z0	S4	G4
Pima	Plant	Sisyrinchium cernuum	Modding Blue-eyed Grass		S					SR	PMIRI0D080	S2	G5
Pima	Plant	Stenocereus thurberi	Organ Pipe Cactus							SR	PDCAC100Z0	S4	G5
Pima	Plant	Stephanomeria exigua ssp. exigua	Small Wirelettuce		S					SR	PDAST18U054	S4	G5T5
Pima	Plant	Stevia lemnophili	Lemmon's Stevia		S					SR	PDAST18V010	S2	G3G4
Pima	Plant	Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis	Aravaipa Woodfern		S					SR	PTTHE0519Z	S2	G5T3
Pima	Plant	Tragia laciniata	Sonolita Noseburn		S					SR	PDEUP1D060	S3	G3G4
Pima	Plant	Triteleopsis palmeri	Blue Sand Lily		S					SR	PMLL12Z010	S1	G3
Pima	Plant	Tumamoca macdougalii	Tumamoc Globeberry		S					SR	PDCUC0S010	S3	G4
Pima	Plant	Vauquellinia californica ssp. sonorensis	Arizona Sonoran Rosewood		S					SR	PDROS1R0Z4	S1S2	G4T2
Pima	Plant	Viola umbraticola	Ponderosa Violet		S					SR	PDV1004Z0	S2	G3G4
Pima	Plant	Zephyranthes longifolia	Copper Zephyr Lily							SR	PMLL127060	S3	G4T
Pima	Reptile	Aspidoscelis arizonae	Arizona Striped Whiptail		S				1B	ARACI02071	S1S2	G5T2	
Pima	Reptile	Aspidoscelis strictogramma	Giant Spotted Whiptail	SC					1B	ARACI02011	S2	G4	
Pima	Reptile	Aspidoscelis xanthonota	Red-backed Whiptail	SC					1B	ARACI02012	S2	G2	
Pima	Reptile	Chionactis occipitalis klauberi	Tucson Shovel-nosed Snake	SC					1A	ARAD80501Z	S3	G5T3Q	
Pima	Reptile	Chionactis palustris organica	Organ Pipe Shovel-nosed Snake						1B	ARAD805021	S1	G3G4T2	
Pima	Reptile	Coluber bilineatus	Sonoran Whipsnake						1B	ARAD821010	S5	G5	
Pima	Reptile	Crotalus lepidus klauberi	Banded Rock Rattlesnake					PR	1A	ARADE02051	S3	G5T5	
Pima	Reptile	Crotalus pricei	Twin-spotted Rattlesnake		S			PR	1A	ARADE02080	S2	G5	
Pima	Reptile	Crotalus willardi willardi	Arizona Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake		S			PR	1A	ARADE0213Z	S1S2	G5T4	
Pima	Reptile	Crotaphytus nebrus	Sonoran Collared Lizard						1B	ARACF04050	S3S4	G4	
Pima	Reptile	Gopherus morafkai	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	CCA	S			A	1A	ARAAF01013	S4	G4	
Pima	Reptile	Heloderma suspectum	Gila Monster					A	1A	ARACE01010	S4	G4	
Pima	Reptile	Heloderma suspectum suspectum	Reticulate Gila Monster					A	1A	ARACE0101Z	S4	G4T4	
Pima	Reptile	Hypsiglena sp. nov.	Hooded Nightsnake					A	1A	ARAD818050	S4	G4	
Pima	Reptile	Kinosternon arizonense	Arizona Mud Turtle						1B	ARAAE01060	S2	G4	
Pima	Reptile	Kinosternon sonoriense longifemorale	Soneyra Mud Turtle	LE				P	1A	ARAAE01041	S1	G4T1	
Pima	Reptile	Lampropeltis nigrita	Mexican Black Kingsnake					A	1B	ARAD8191Z0	S2	GNR	
Pima	Reptile	Lichanura trivirgata	Resy Boa	SC				A	1B	ARADA010Z0	S1S2	G4G5	
Pima	Reptile	Oxybelis aeneus	Brown Vinesnake			S			1B	ARAD824010	S1	G5	
Pima	Reptile	Phrynosoma cornutum	Texas Horned Lizard	SC						ARACF12010	S3S4	G4G5	
Pima	Reptile	Phyllorhynchus browni	Saddled Leaf-nosed Snake						1B	ARAD825010	S5	G5	
Pima	Reptile	Plestiodon callicephalus	Mountain Skink			S		PR	1B	ARACH01030	S2	G4G5	
Pima	Reptile	Sceloporus slevini	Slevin's Bunchgrass Lizard		S				1B	ARACF14180	S2	G4	
Pima	Reptile	Senticolis triaspis intermedia	Northern Green Ratsnake			S			1B	ARAD844011	S3	G5T4	
Pima	Reptile	Terrapene ornata luteola	Desert Box Turtle	LT		S		PR	1A	ARAD080Z1	S2S3	G5T4	
Pima	Reptile	Thamnophis ornata luteola	Northern Mexican Gartersnake		S			A	1A	ARAD836061	S2	G4T3	
Pima	Reptile	Thamnophis eques megalops	Yuman Desert Fringe-toed Lizard	SC		S		P	1B	ARACF15040	S2	G3	
Pima	Reptile	Uma rufopunctata	Sonoran Green Toad			S		PR	1B	AAAB801140	S3	G4	
Pinal	Amphibian	Anaxyrus retiformis	Sonoran Narrow-mouthed Toad		S			PR	1A	AAABE010Z0	S3	G5	
Pinal	Amphibian	Gastrophryne olivacea	Western Leopard Frog	SC		S		PR	1A	AAABH01250	S3	G4	
Pinal	Bird	Lithobates yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog		S				1B	ABNTA07060	S2S3	G5	
Pinal	Bird	Anirotostomus ridgwayi	Buff-collared Nighthjar		S			A	1B	ABNKC22010	S4	G5	
Pinal	Bird	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle		S		3		1B	ABNSB1001Z	S3	G4T4	
Pinal	Bird	Athene cucularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	SC		S	4	PR	1B	ABNKC19150	S3	GNR	
Pinal	Bird	Buteo plagiatas	Gray Hawk	SC						ABPAE04010	S4	G5	
Pinal	Bird	Camptostoma imberbe	Northern Beardless Tyrannulet		S				1A	ABNRB020Z0	S3	G5	
Pinal	Bird	Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT		S	2		1A	ABPAE33043	S3B	G5T2	
Pinal	Bird	Empidonax traillii eximius	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE			2	E	1A				

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Pinal	Bird	Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon	SC	S	S	4	PR	1A		ABNKC06071	S4	G4T4
Pinal	Bird	Glaucidium brasilianum cactonum	Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy-owl	SC	S	S			1B		ABNSB08041	S1	G5T3
Pinal	Bird	Haliaeetus leucocephalus (wintering pop.)	Bald Eagle - Winter Population	SC	S	S	2	P	1A		ABNKC10015	S4N	G5TNR
Pinal	Bird	Haliaeetus leucocephalus pop. 3	Bald Eagle - Sonoran Desert Population	SC	S	S	2	P	1A		ABNKC10014	S2S3	G5TNR
Pinal	Bird	Ictinia mississippiensis	Mississippi Kite					PR	1B		ABNKC09010	S3	G5
Pinal	Bird	Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's Rail	LE				P	1A		ABNME0501A	S3	G5T3
Pinal	Bird	Strix occidentalis lucida	Mexican Spotted Owl	LT			3	A	1A		ABNSB12012	S3S4	G3G4T3T4
Pinal	Bird	Tyrannus crassirostris	Thick-billed Kingbird				S		1B		ABPAE52040	S2	G5
Pinal	Fish	Agosia chrysgaster chrysgaster	Gila Longfin Dace	SC	S			A	1B		AFCIB37151	S3S4	G4T3T4
Pinal	Fish	Catostomus diarkii	Desert Sucker	SC	S	S			1B		AFCIC02040	S3S4	G3G4
Pinal	Fish	Catostomus insignis	Sonora Sucker	SC	S	S			1B		AFCIC02100	S3	G3G4
Pinal	Fish	Cyprinodon macularius	Desert Pupfish	LE				P	1A		AFCNB02060	S1	G1
Pinal	Fish	Gila intermedia	Gila Chub	LE				P	1A		AFCIB13160	S2	G2
Pinal	Fish	Gila robusta	Roundtail Chub	CCA	S	S	2	A	1A		AFCIB13150	S2S3	G3
Pinal	Fish	Meda fulgida	Spikedace	LE					1A		AFCIB22010	S1	G2
Pinal	Fish	Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis	Gila Topminnow	LE				A	1A		AFCNC05021	S1S2	G3
Pinal	Fish	Rhinichthys osculus	Speckled Dace	SC	S			E	1B		AFCIB37050	S3S4	G5
Pinal	Fish	Tiaroga cobitis	Loach Minnow	LE				E	1A		AFCIB37140	S1	G2
Pinal	Invertebrate	Cicindela oregona maritopa	Maricopa Tiger Beetle	SC							IICOL02362	S3	G5T3
Pinal	Invertebrate	Danaus plexippus	Monarch					PR			IILEPP2010	S2S4N	G4
Pinal	Mammal	Choeronycteris mexicana	Mexican Long-tongued Bat	SC	S	S		A	1C		AMACB02010	S3	G3G4
Pinal	Mammal	Corynorhinus townsendii pallascens	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	S	S	4		1B		AMACC08014	S3S4	G3G4T3T4
Pinal	Mammal	Eumops perotis californicus	Greater Western Bonneted Bat	SC	S				1B		AMACD02011	S3	G4G5T4
Pinal	Mammal	Lasiurus blossevillii	Western Red Bat				S		1B		AMACC05060	S3	G4
Pinal	Mammal	Lasiurus xanthinus	Western Yellow Bat	LE			S		1B		AMACC05070	S2S3	G4G5
Pinal	Mammal	Leopardus pardalis	Ocelot					P	1A		AMAJH05010	S1	G4
Pinal	Mammal	Leptonycteris yerbabuena	Lesser Long-nosed Bat	SC					1A		AMACB03050	S2S3	G3
Pinal	Mammal	Lepus alleni	Antelope Jackrabbit						1B		AMAEB03070	S3	G5
Pinal	Mammal	Macrotus californicus	California Leaf-nosed Bat	SC					1B		AMACB01010	S3	G3G4
Pinal	Mammal	Myotis ciliolabrum	Western Small-footed Myotis	SC			S		1B		AMACC01140	S3S4	G5
Pinal	Mammal	Myotis velifer	Cave Myotis	SC	S				1B		AMACC01050	S3S4	G4G5
Pinal	Mammal	Myotis yumanensis	Yuma Myotis	SC					1B		AMACC01020	S3S4	G5
Pinal	Mammal	Nyctinomops femorosaccus	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat						1B		AMACD04010	S3	G5
Pinal	Mammal	Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat						1B		AMACD01010	S3S4	G5
Pinal	Plant	Abutilon parishii	Pima Indian Mallow	SC	S	S			SR		PDMAI020E0	S3S4	G3
Pinal	Plant	Agave murpheyi	Hohokam Agave	SC	S	S			HS		PMAGA010F0	S2?	G2?
Pinal	Plant	Agave toumeyana var. bella	Toumey Agave						SR		PMAGA010R1	S3	G3T3
Pinal	Plant	Allium rhizomatum	Redflower Onion						SR		PMLIL02320	S1	G3?Q
Pinal	Plant	Carex chihuahuensis	Chihuahuan Sedge				S				PMCPY032T0	S3	G3G4
Pinal	Plant	Carex ultra	Cochise Sedge				S				PMCPY03E50	S2S3	G3?
Pinal	Plant	Echinocactus horizontalis var. nicholli	Nichol Turk's Head Cactus	LE					HS		PDCA05022	S2	G4T2
Pinal	Plant	Echinocereus santaricensis	Santa Rita Hedgehog Cactus						SR		PDCA060U0	S3	GNR
Pinal	Plant	Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. arizonicus	Arizona Hedgehog Cactus	LE					HS		PDCA060K1	S2	G5T2
Pinal	Plant	Echinomastus erectocentrus var. acuminatus	Acuna Cactus	LE				P			PDCA010E1	S1	G3Q1T2Q
Pinal	Plant	Echinomastus erectocentrus var. erectocentrus	Needle-spined Pineapple Cactus	SC					SR		PDCA010E2	S3	G3Q1T3Q
Pinal	Plant	Eriogonum anchana	Sierra Ancha Fleabane	SC			S				PDAST3M580	S2	G2
Pinal	Plant	Eriogonum capillare	San Carlos Wild-buckwheat	SC					PR		PDPGN08100	S4	G4
Pinal	Plant	Ferocactus cylindraceus	Desert Barrel Cactus						SR		PDCA08080	S4	G5
Pinal	Plant	Fremontodendron californicum	Flannel Bush				S		SR		PDSTE03010	S2S3	G4
Pinal	Plant	Lilaeopsis schaffneriana ssp. recurva	Huachuca Water-umbel	LE					HS		PDAP19051	S2	G4T2
Pinal	Plant	Mabrya acrifolia	Mapleleaf False Snapdragon				S				PDSCR21010	S2	G2
Pinal	Plant	Mammillaria thornberi	Thornber Fishhook Cactus						SR		PDCA0A0C0	S4	G4
Pinal	Plant	Mammillaria viridiflora	Varied Fishhook Cactus						SR		PDCA0A0D0	S4	G4
Pinal	Plant	Opuntia versicolor	Stag-horn Cholla						SR		PDCA0D1K0	S2S3	G4

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Pinal	Plant	<i>Penstemon discolor</i>	Catalina Beardtongue		S					HS	PDSCLR11210	S2	G2
Pinal	Plant	<i>Salvia amissa</i>	Aravaipa Sage	SC	S						PDJAMLS020	S2	G2
Pinal	Plant	<i>Stenocereus thurberi</i>	Organ Pipe Cactus							SR	PDCAC10020	S4	G5
Pinal	Plant	<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	Aravaipa Woodfern		S						PPTHE05192	S2	G5T3
Pinal	Plant	<i>Tumamoca macdougalli</i>	Tumamoc Globeberry		S					SR	PDCUC05010	S3	G4
Pinal	Plant	<i>Zephyranthes longifolia</i>	Copper Zephyr Lily							SR	PMLL127060	S3	G4?
Pinal	Reptile	<i>Aspidoscelis stictogramma</i>	Giant Spotted Whiptail	SC	S				1B	ARACJ02011	S2	G4	
Pinal	Reptile	<i>Aspidoscelis xanthonota</i>	Red-backed Whiptail	SC	S				1B	ARACJ02012	S2	G2	
Pinal	Reptile	<i>Chionactis occipitalis klauberi</i>	Tucson Shovel-nosed Snake	SC					1A	ARAD05012	S3	G5T3Q	
Pinal	Reptile	<i>Gopherus morafkai</i>	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	CCA	S				A	ARAA01013	S4	G4	
Pinal	Reptile	<i>Heloderma suspectum suspectum</i>	Reticulate Gila Monster						A	ARACE01012	S4	G4T4	
Pinal	Reptile	<i>Phyllorhynchus browni</i>	Saddled Leaf-nosed Snake						PR	ARAD025010	S5	G5	
Pinal	Reptile	<i>Terrapene ornata luteola</i>	Desert Box Turtle		S				PR	ARAD08021	S2S3	G5T4	
Pinal	Reptile	<i>Xantusia bezyi</i>	Bezy's Night Lizard		S				1B	ARACK01060	S2	G2	
Santa Cruz	Amphibian	<i>Ambystoma mavortium stebbinsi</i>	Sonoran Tiger Salamander	LE					1A	AAAAA01145	S1	G5T1	
Santa Cruz	Amphibian	<i>Craugastor augusti cactorum</i>	Western Barking Frog		S				1B	AAABD04171	S2	G5T5	
Santa Cruz	Amphibian	<i>Gastrohyne olivacea</i>	Western Narrow-mouthed Toad		S				1C	AAABE01020	S3	G5	
Santa Cruz	Amphibian	<i>Hyla wrightorum</i>	Arizona Treefrog						1C	AAABC02080	S3S4	G3G4	
Santa Cruz	Amphibian	<i>Lithobates chiricahuensis</i>	Chiricahua Leopard Frog	LT					A	AAABH01080	S2	G2G3	
Santa Cruz	Amphibian	<i>Lithobates tarahumarae</i>	Tarahumara Frog	SC					1A	AAABH01210	SX,S1	G3	
Santa Cruz	Amphibian	<i>Lithobates yavapaiensis</i>	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC	S				PR	AAABH01250	S3	G4	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	SC	S		4		A	ABNKC12060	S3	G5	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Amazilia violiceps</i>	Violet-crowned Hummingbird		S				1B	ABNUC29150	S3	G5	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Ammodramus savannarum ammolegus</i>	Arizona grasshopper sparrow		S				1B	ABPBA0021	S1S2	G5TU	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Amphispiza quinquestriata</i>	Five-striped Sparrow						1B	ABPBX97030	S1S2	G4	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	Sprague's Pipit	SC					1A	ABPBM02060	S2N	G3G4	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Anrostomus ridgwayi</i>	Buff-collared Nighthjar		S				1B	ABNTA07060	S2S3	G5	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle		S		3		A	ABNKC22010	S4	G5	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Athene cucularia hypugaea</i>	Western Burrowing Owl	SC	S		4		PR	ABNSB10012	S3	G4T4	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Buteo plagiatus</i>	Gray Hawk	SC					1B	ABNUC29150	S3	G5	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Calocorax lucifer</i>	Lucifer Hummingbird		S					ABNUC44010	S2	G5	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Camptostoma imberbe</i>	Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet		S					ABPAE04010	S4	G5	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush						1B	ABPB118100	S1B	G5	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Centronyx bairdii</i>	Baird's Sparrow	SC					1C	ABPBA0010	S2N	G4	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT	S		2		1A	ABNR802020	S3	G5	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Empidonax fulvifrons pygmaeus</i>	Northern Buff-breasted Flycatcher	SC					1B	ABPAE33141	S1	G5T5	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Empidonax traillii eximius</i>	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE			2		E	ABPAE33043	S3B	G5T2	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American Peregrine Falcon	SC	S		4		PR	ABNKD06071	S4	G4T4	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy-owl	SC	S				1B	ABNSB08041	S1	G5T3	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus (wintering pop.)</i>	Bald Eagle - Winter Population	SC	S		2		P	ABNKC10015	S4N	G5TNR	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Lampornis clemenciae</i>	Blue-throated Mountain-gem						1B	ABNUC34040	S4	G5	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Pachyrhamphus aglaiae</i>	Black-capped Gnatcatcher		S				1B	ABPAE33070	S1	G4G5	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Poliptila nigriceps</i>	Black-capped Gnatcatcher						1B	ABPB108040	S1	G5	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Sialia sialis fulva</i>	Azure Bluebird						1B	ABPB115012	S3	G5TU	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	Mexican Spotted Owl	LT			3		A	ABNSB12012	S3S4	G3G4T3T4	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Tyrannus elegans</i>	Elegant Trogon		S				1B	ABNWA02070	S3	G5	
Santa Cruz	Bird	<i>Tyrannus crassirostris</i>	Thick-billed Kingbird		S				1B	ABPAE52040	S2	G5	
Santa Cruz	Fish	<i>Agosia chryso-gaster chryso-gaster</i>	Gila Longfin Dace	SC	S				A	AFCI837151	S3S4	G4T3T4	
Santa Cruz	Fish	<i>Carostomus darkii</i>	Desert Sucker	SC	S				1B	AFCIC02040	S3S4	G3G4	
Santa Cruz	Fish	<i>Carostomus insignis</i>	Sonora Sucker	SC	S				P	AFCIC02100	S3	G3G4	
Santa Cruz	Fish	<i>Cyprinodon macularius</i>	Desert Pupfish	LE					P	AFCN802060	S1	G1	
Santa Cruz	Fish	<i>Gila diaethia</i>	Sonora Chub	LT					A	AFCI813090	S1	G2G3	
Santa Cruz	Fish	<i>Gila intermedia</i>	Gila Chub	LE					P	AFCI813160	S2	G2	
Santa Cruz	Fish	<i>Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis</i>	Gila Topminnow	LE					A	AFCNC05021	S1S2	G3	



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Santa Cruz	Fish	Rhinichthys osculus	Speckled Dace	SC	S		E		IB		AFCI037050	S354	G5
Santa Cruz	Invertebrate	Argia sabino	Sabino Canyon Dancer	SC	S			PR			I0D068100	S2	G2
Santa Cruz	Invertebrate	Danaus plexippus	Monarch		S						I1EPP2010	S254N	G4
Santa Cruz	Invertebrate	Pygulopsis thompsoni	Huachuca Springsnail	CCA	S				1A		IMGAS10230	S2	G2
Santa Cruz	Invertebrate	Stygobromus arizonensis	Arizona Cave Amphipod	SC	S				1B		ICMAL05360	S1?	G1
Santa Cruz	Invertebrate	Tuberochernes ubicki	A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion		S						I1ARAD3020	S?	G1G2
Santa Cruz	Mammal	Batomys taylori	Northern Pygmy Mouse		S						AMAF05010	S3	G4G5
Santa Cruz	Mammal	Choeronycteris mexicana	Mexican Long-tongued Bat	SC	S		A		1C		AMAC02010	S3	G3G4
Santa Cruz	Mammal	Corynorhinus townsendii pallascens	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	S		4		1B		AMACC08014	S354	G3G4T14
Santa Cruz	Mammal	Lasiurus blossevillii	Western Red Bat		S				1B		AMACC05060	S3	G4
Santa Cruz	Mammal	Lasiurus xanthinus	Western Yellow Bat		S				1B		AMACC05070	S253	G4G5
Santa Cruz	Mammal	Leopardus pardalis	Ocelot	LE			P		1A		AMAJH05010	S1	G4
Santa Cruz	Mammal	Leptonycteris verbabuena	Lesser Long-nosed Bat	SC			Pr		1A		AMAC03030	S253	G3
Santa Cruz	Mammal	Macrotus californicus	California Leaf-nosed Bat	SC	S				1B		AMAC01010	S3	G3G4
Santa Cruz	Mammal	Myotis thysanodes	Fringed Myotis	SC							AMACC01090	S354	G4
Santa Cruz	Mammal	Myotis velifer	Cave Myotis	SC	S				1B		AMACC01050	S354	G4G5
Santa Cruz	Mammal	Panthera onca	Jaguar	LE			P		1A		AMAJH02010	S1	G3
Santa Cruz	Mammal	Sciuus arizonensis	Arizona Gray Squirrel				A		1B		AMAF07060	S4	G4
Santa Cruz	Mammal	Sigmodon ochrognathus	Yellow-nosed Cotton Rat	SC					1C		AMAF07040	S4	G4G5
Santa Cruz	Mammal	Sorex arizonae	Arizona Shrew	SC	S		P		1B		AMABA01240	S2	G3
Santa Cruz	Mammal	Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat		S				1B		AMACD01010	S354	G5
Santa Cruz	Mammal	Thomomys umbrinus intermedius	Southern Pocket Gopher		S				1B		AMAF00103	S3	G5T3
Santa Cruz	Plant	Abutilon parvifolium	Pima Indian Mallow	SC					SR		PDMAL020E0	S354	G3
Santa Cruz	Plant	Agave parviflora ssp. parviflora	Pima Santa Cruz Striped Agave	SC	S				HS		PMAGA010L2	S3	G3T3
Santa Cruz	Plant	Allium rhizomatum	Redflower Onion	SC					SR		PMLL02320	S1	G3?Q
Santa Cruz	Plant	Amoreuxia gonzaezii	Saiya	SC	S				HS		PDBX01010	S1	G1
Santa Cruz	Plant	Amsonia grandiflora	Large-flowered Blue Star	SC	S						PDAP003060	S2	G2
Santa Cruz	Plant	Asclepias lemmonii	Lemmon Milkweed	SC	S						PDASC02020	S2	G4?
Santa Cruz	Plant	Asclepias uncialis	Greene Milkweed	SC	S						PDASC02220	S1?	G3G4
Santa Cruz	Plant	Astragalus hypoxylus	Huachuca Milkveitch	SC	S				SR		PDFAB0F470	S1	G1
Santa Cruz	Plant	Avena jalscana	Ayenia		S						PDSTE010C0	S1	GNR
Santa Cruz	Plant	Browallia eludens	Bush-violet	SC							PD SOL03030	S1	G2G3
Santa Cruz	Plant	Capsicum annuum var. glabrusculum	Chiltepin		S						PD SOL06012	S2	G5T5
Santa Cruz	Plant	Carex chihuahuensis	Chihuahuan Sedge		S						PMCP032T0	S3	G3G4
Santa Cruz	Plant	Carex ultra	Cochise Sedge		S						PMCP03E50	S253	G3?
Santa Cruz	Plant	Choisya mollis	Santa Cruz Star Leaf	SC	S						PDRUT02022	S2	G2
Santa Cruz	Plant	Conioselinum mexicanum	Mexican Hemlock Parsley	SC	S						PDAP10P030	S1	G2?
Santa Cruz	Plant	Coryphantha recurvata	Santa Cruz Beehive Cactus		S						PDACA04090	S3	G3
Santa Cruz	Plant	Coryphantha scheeri var. robustispina	Pima Pineapple Cactus	LE					HS		PDACA040C1	S2	G4T2Q
Santa Cruz	Plant	Coursetia glabella	Smooth Baby-bonnets	SC	S						PDFAB14080	S1	G3?
Santa Cruz	Plant	Dalea tentaculoides	Gentry's Indigo Bush	SC	S				HS		PDFAB1A1K0	S1	G1
Santa Cruz	Plant	Desmodium metcalfei	Metcalfe's Tick-trefoil		S						PDFAB1D0V0	S3	G3G4
Santa Cruz	Plant	Echinocereus santaritensis	Santa Rita Hedgehog Cactus		S				SR		PDACA060U0	S3	GNR
Santa Cruz	Plant	Echinomastus erectocentrus var. erectocentrus	Needle-spined Pineapple Cactus	SC					SR		PDACA010E2	S3	G3Q13Q
Santa Cruz	Plant	Echinomastus intertextus	White Fishhook Cactus		S				SR		PDACA010G0	S2	G4
Santa Cruz	Plant	Eriogonum arisolicum	Arid Throne Fleabane		S						PDAST3M510	S2	G2?
Santa Cruz	Plant	Euphorbia macropus	Woodland Spurge	SC					SR		PDEUP0Q2U0	S2	G4
Santa Cruz	Plant	Gratiopetalum bartramii	Bartram Stonecrop	SC	S				SR		PDGRA06010	S3	G3
Santa Cruz	Plant	Hierotheca rutteri	Huachuca Golden Aster	SC	S						PDAST4V010	S2	G2
Santa Cruz	Plant	Hexaletris arizonica	Arizona Crested coral-root		S				SR		PMORC1C041	S2	G5T2T4
Santa Cruz	Plant	Hexaletris colemanii	Coleman's coral-root	SC	S				SR		PMORC1C060	S2	G2T2
Santa Cruz	Plant	Hieracium pringlei	Pringle Hawkweed	SC							PDAST4W170	S1	G2G4Q
Santa Cruz	Plant	Lilaopsis schaffneriana ssp. recurva	Huachuca Water-umbel	LE					HS		PDAP119051	S2	G4T2
Santa Cruz	Plant	Lilium parryi	Lemon Lily	SC	S				SR		PMLL1A010	S2	G3

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Santa Cruz	Plant	Lobelia fenestratis	Leafy Lobelia							SR	PDCAM0E0H0	S1	G4	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Lobelia laxiflora	Mexican Lobelia							SR	PDCAM0E0X0	S1	G4	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Lotus alamosanus	Sonoran Bird's-foot Trefoil		S						PDFAB2A020	S1	G3G4	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Lupinus huachucanus	Huachuca Mountain Lupine		S						PDFAB2B210	S2	G2	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Macropitium supinum	Supine Bean	SC	S					SR	PDFAB330L0	S1	G2	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Malaxis corymbosa	Madrean Adder's Mouth							SR	PMORC1R020	S3	G4	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Malaxis porphyrea	Purple Adder's Mouth							SR	PMORC1R0Q0	S2	G4	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Mammillaria wrightii var. wilcoxii	Wilcox Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDCACOAOE1	S4	G4T4	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Manihot davidiae	Arizona Manihot		S						PDEUP0Z010	S2	G4	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Metastelma mexicanum	Wiggins Milkweed Vine	SC	S						PDASC050P0	S1S2	G3G4	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Muhlenbergia elongata	Sycamore Muhly		S						PMPOA48360	S3	G3G5	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Muhlenbergia palmieri	Palmer's Muhly		S						PMPOA48350	S2	G2	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Nocholaena lemmonii	Lemmon Cloak Fern	SC						SR	PPAD10G0D0	S1S2	G3?	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Opuntia versicolor	Stag-horn Cholla							SR	PDCAC0D1K0	S2S3	G4	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Paspalum virletii	Virlet Paspalum		S						PMPOA4P1L0	S1	G3?	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Passiflora arizonica	Arizona Passionflower		S						PDPAS01073	S2	G5T3T5	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Pectis imberbis	Beardless Cinchweed	SC	S						PDAST6W0A0	S1	G3	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Pennellia tricomuta	Chiricahua Rock Cress		S						PDBRA06200	S2	G1G2	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Penstemon discolor	Catalina Beardtongue		S					HS	PDSCR1L210	S2	G2	
Santa Cruz	Plant	PheMERANTHUS HUMILIS	Pinos Altos Flameflower	SC	S					SR	PDPOR080A0	S1	G2	
Santa Cruz	Plant	PheMERANTHUS MARGINATUS	Tepec Flameflower	SC	S					SR	PDPOR080N0	S1S2	G2	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Potentilla rhyolitica var. rhyolitica	Huachuca Cinquefoil		S						PDR0S1B2X2	S1S2	G1G2T1T2	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Psilotum nudum	Whisk Fern		S					HS	PPPS101020	S1	G5	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Samolus vagans	Chiricahua Mountain Brookweed		S						PDPRI09040	S2	GUQ	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Schiedeella arizonica	Fallen Ladies'-tresses							SR	PMORC67020	S4	G4	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Senecio multidentatus var. huachucanus	Huachuca Groundsel		S					HS	PDAST8H411	S2	G2G4T2	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Sisyrinchium cernuum	Nodding Blue-eyed Grass		S						PMIRI0D080	S2	G5	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Spiranthes delticensis	Canelo Hills Ladies'-tresses							HS	PMORC2B140	S1	G1	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Stenorrhynchus michuacanus	Michoacan Ladies'-tresses	LE						SR	PMORC2B0L0	S3	G4	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Stevia lemmonii	Lemmon's Stevia		S						PDAST8V010	S2	G3G4	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Tragia laciniata	Sonolita Noseburn		S						PDEUP1D060	S3	G3G4	
Santa Cruz	Plant	Viola umbraticola	Ponderosa Violet		S						PDV10042E0	S2	G3G4	
Santa Cruz	Reptile	Aspidoscelis stictogramma	Giant Spotted Whiptail	SC	S					1B	ARACJ02011	S2	G4	
Santa Cruz	Reptile	Crotalus lepidus klauberi	Banded Rock Rattlesnake		S					PR	1A	ARADE02051	S3	G5T5
Santa Cruz	Reptile	Crotalus pricei	Twin-spotted Rattlesnake		S					PR	1A	ARADE02080	S2	G5
Santa Cruz	Reptile	Crotalus willardi willardi	Arizona Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake		S					PR	1A	ARADE02132	S1S2	G5T4
Santa Cruz	Reptile	Gopherus morafkai	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	CCA	S					1A	ARAAFO1013	S4	G4	
Santa Cruz	Reptile	Gyalopion quadrangulare	Thornscrub Hook-nosed Snake		S					PR	1B	ARAD816020	S1	G4
Santa Cruz	Reptile	Hypsigena sp. nov.	Hooded Nightsnake							1B	ARAD818050	S4	G4	
Santa Cruz	Reptile	Lampropeltis nigrita	Mexican Black Kingsnake							1B	ARAD819120	S2	GNR	
Santa Cruz	Reptile	Oxybelis aeneus	Brown Vinesnake		S					1B	ARAD824010	S1	G5	
Santa Cruz	Reptile	Plestiodon callicephalus	Mountain Skink		S						ARACH01030	S2	G4G5	
Santa Cruz	Reptile	Sceloporus slevini	Slevin's Bunchgrass Lizard		S					1B	ARACF14180	S2	G4	
Santa Cruz	Reptile	Scutellus triaspis intermedia	Northern Green Rainsnake		S					1B	ARAD844011	S3	G5T4	
Santa Cruz	Reptile	Tantilla wilcoxi	Chihuahuan Black-headed Snake		S					1B	ARAD835120	S1	G4	
Santa Cruz	Reptile	Tantilla yaquia	Yaqui Black-headed Snake		S					1B	ARAD835130	S2	G4	
Santa Cruz	Reptile	Terrapene ornata luteola	Desert Box Turtle		S					PR	1A	ARAA080021	S2S3	G5T4
Santa Cruz	Reptile	Thamnophis eques megalops	Northern Mexican Gartersnake	LT	S					1A	ARAD836061	S2	G4T3	
Yavapai	Amphibian	Anaxyrus microscaphus	Arizona Toad	SC	S					1B	AAAB011110	S3S4	G3G4	
Yavapai	Amphibian	Hyla wrightorum	Arizona Treefrog							1C	AAABC02080	S3S4	G3G4	
Yavapai	Amphibian	Lithobates chiricahuensis	Chiricahua Leopard Frog	LT	S					1A	AAABH01080	S2	G2G3	
Yavapai	Amphibian	Lithobates pipiens	Northern Leopard Frog		S					1A	AAABH01170	S2	G5	
Yavapai	Amphibian	Lithobates yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC	S					1A	AAABH01250	S3	G4	
Yavapai	Bird	Accipiter gentilis	Northern Goshawk	SC	S					1B	ABNKC12060	S3	G5	

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Yavapai	Bird	Aix sponsa	Wood Duck						1B		ABNB09010	S2B,S3N	G5
Yavapai	Bird	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle						1B		ABNKC22010	S4	G5
Yavapai	Bird	Athene cunicularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	SC	S	S	4	PR	1B		ABNSB10012	S3	G4T4
Yavapai	Bird	Buteo regalis	Ferruginous Hawk	SC	S	S	3	PR	1B		ABNKC19120	S2B,S4N	G4
Yavapai	Bird	Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT	S	S	2	1A	1A		ABNRB02020	S3	G5
Yavapai	Bird	Empidonax traillii eximius	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE	S	S	2	E	1A		ABPAE33043	S3B	G5T2
Yavapai	Bird	Falco peregrinus anatum	American Peregrine Falcon	SC	S	S	4	PR	1A		ABNKD06071	S4	G4T4
Yavapai	Bird	Haliaeetus leucocephalus (wintering pop.)	Bald Eagle - Winter Population	SC	S	S	2	P	1A		ABNKC10015	S4N	G5TNR
Yavapai	Bird	Haliaeetus leucocephalus pop. 3	Bald Eagle - Sonoran Desert Population	SC	S	S	2	P	1A		ABNKC10014	S2S3	G5TNR
Yavapai	Bird	Pinicola enucleator	Pine Grosbeak	LE	S	S	2	P	1B		ABPB03010	S1	G5
Yavapai	Bird	Rallus obsoletus yumanensis	Yuma Ridgway's Rail	LE	S	S	2	P	1A		ABNME0501A	S3	G5T3
Yavapai	Bird	Strix occidentalis lucida	Mexican Spotted Owl	LT	S	S	3	A	1A		ABNSB12012	S3S4	G3G4T3T4
Yavapai	Fish	Agosia chrysgaster chrysgaster	Gila Longfin Dace	SC	S	S		A	1B		AFCIB37151	S3S4	G4T3T4
Yavapai	Fish	Catostomus clarkii	Desert Sucker	SC	S	S			1B		AFCIC02040	S3S4	G3G4
Yavapai	Fish	Catostomus insignis	Sonora Sucker	SC	S	S			1B		AFCIC02100	S3	G3G4
Yavapai	Fish	Cyprinodon macularius	Desert Pupfish	LE	S	S			1A		AFCNB02060	S1	G1
Yavapai	Fish	Gila intermedia	Gila Chub	LE	S	S			1A		AFCIB13160	S2	G2
Yavapai	Fish	Gila robusta	Roundtail Chub	CCA	S	S	2	A	1A		AFCIB13150	S2S3	G3
Yavapai	Fish	Meda fulgida	Spikedace	LE	S	S			1A		AFCIB22010	S1	G2
Yavapai	Fish	Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis	Gila Topminnow	LE	S	S		A	1A		AFCNCO5021	S1S2	G3
Yavapai	Fish	Psychocheilus lucius	Colorado pikeminnow	LE,XN	S	S	2	E	1A		AFCIB35020	S1	G1
Yavapai	Fish	Rhinichthys osculus	Speckled Dace	SC	S	S			1B		AFCIB37050	S3S4	G5
Yavapai	Fish	Tiaroga cobitis	Loach Minnow	LE	S	S			1A		AFCIB37140	S1	G2
Yavapai	Fish	Xyrauchen texanus	Razorback Sucker	LE	S	S			1A		AFCIC11010	S1	G1
Yavapai	Invertebrate	Cicindela oregona maritropa	Maricopa Tiger Beetle	SC	S	S					IICOL02362	S3	G5T3
Yavapai	Invertebrate	Cylloepus parkeri	Parker's Cylloepus Riffle Beetle	SC	S	S					IICOL59010	S1	G1T
Yavapai	Invertebrate	Danaus plexippus	Monarch		S	S		PR			IILEPP2010	S2S4N	G4
Yavapai	Invertebrate	Metriclia nigritica	Page Spring Micro Caddisfly	SC	S	S					IITRI97010	S1	G5
Yavapai	Invertebrate	Protopitella baltimorhea	Baltimorhea saddle-case Caddisfly	SC	S	S					IITRI34040	S1	G2
Yavapai	Invertebrate	Pyrgulopsis glandulosa	Verde Rim Springsnail	SC	S	S			1A		IMGAS10180	S1	G1
Yavapai	Invertebrate	Pyrgulopsis montezumensis	Montezuma Well Springsnail	SC	S	S			1A		IMGAS10190	S1	G1
Yavapai	Invertebrate	Pyrgulopsis morrisoni	Page Springsnail	CCAA	S	S			1A		IMGAS10200	S1S2	G1
Yavapai	Invertebrate	Pyrgulopsis simplex	Fossil Springsnail	SC	S	S			1A		IMGAS10210	S1	G1G2
Yavapai	Invertebrate	Pyrgulopsis sola	Brown Springsnail	SC	S	S			1A		IMGAS10220	S1	G1
Yavapai	Invertebrate	Wormaldia plana	A Caddisfly	SC	S	S					IITRI78190	S1S2	G2
Yavapai	Mammal	Corynorhinus townsendii pallascens	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	S	S	4		1B		AMACC08014	S3S4	G3G4T3T4
Yavapai	Mammal	Euderma maculatum	Spotted Bat	SC	S	S		PR	1B		AMACC07010	S2S3	G4
Yavapai	Mammal	Idionycteris phyllotis	Allen's Lappet-browed Bat	SC	S	S					AMACC09010	S2S3	G4
Yavapai	Mammal	Lasiurus blossevillii	Western Red Bat	SC	S	S			1B		AMACC05060	S3	G4
Yavapai	Mammal	Macrotus californicus	California Leaf-nosed Bat	SC	S	S			1B		AMAGB01010	S3	G3G4
Yavapai	Mammal	Microtus mexicanus	Mexican Vole	SC	S	S			1B		AMAFF11220	S3	G5
Yavapai	Mammal	Mustela nigripes	Black-footed Ferret	LE,XN	S	S	2		1A		AMAF02040	SX51	G1
Yavapai	Mammal	Myotis ciliolabrum	Western Small-footed Myotis	SC	S	S					AMACC01140	S3S4	G5
Yavapai	Mammal	Myotis occultus	Arizona Myotis	SC	S	S			1B		AMACC01160	S3	G4G5
Yavapai	Mammal	Myotis thysanodes	Fringed Myotis	SC	S	S					AMACC01090	S3S4	G4
Yavapai	Mammal	Myotis velifer	Cave Myotis	SC	S	S			1B		AMACC01050	S3S4	G4G5
Yavapai	Mammal	Myotis volans	Long-legged Myotis	SC	S	S					AMACC01110	S3S4	G4G5
Yavapai	Mammal	Nyctinomops femorosaccus	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat	SC	S	S			1B		AMACD04010	S3	G5
Yavapai	Mammal	Nyctinomops macrotis	Big Free-tailed Bat	SC	S	S					AMACD04020	S3	G5
Yavapai	Mammal	Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat	SC	S	S			1B		AMACD01010	S3S4	G5
Yavapai	Plant	Abutilon parishii	Pima Indian Mallow	SC	S	S			SR		PDMAL02050	S3S4	G3
Yavapai	Plant	Acraea arizonica	Arizona Bugbane	CCA	S	S			HS		PDRAN07020	S2	G2
Yavapai	Plant	Agave delamateri	Tonto Basin Agave	SC	S	S			HS		PMAGA010W0	S2	G2
Yavapai	Plant	Agave mckelveyana	Mckelvey Agave	SC	S	S			SR		PMAGA010D0	S4	G4

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Yavapai	Plant	Agave murpheyi	Hohokam Agave	SC	S	S				HS	PMAGA010F0	S2?	G2?
Yavapai	Plant	Agave phillipsiana	Phillips Agave		S	S				HS	PMAGA01100	S2S3	G1
Yavapai	Plant	Agave toumeyana var. bella	Toumey Agave		S	S				SR	PMAGA010R1	S3	G3T3
Yavapai	Plant	Agave veridensis	Sacred Mountain Agave		S	S				SR	PMAGA01120	S2	G2
Yavapai	Plant	Agave x arizonica	Arizona agave	No Status						HS	PMAGA01030	SHYB	G1Q
Yavapai	Plant	Agave yavapaiensis	Page Springs Agave		S	S				SR	PMAGA01130	S1	G1
Yavapai	Plant	Allium bigelovii	Bigelow Onion							SR	PMLL102070	S2S3	G3
Yavapai	Plant	Astragalus newberryi var. aquarii	Aquarius Milkvetch		S	S				PDFAB05F55	S1	G5T1	
Yavapai	Plant	Carex ultra	Cochise Sedge		S	S				PMCP03E50	S2S3	G3?	
Yavapai	Plant	Cymopterus megacephalus	Cameron Water-parsley	SC						PDAP10U0M0	S3	G3	
Yavapai	Plant	Desmodium metcalfei	Metcalfe's Tick-trefoil		S	S				PDFAB1D0V0	S3	G3G4	
Yavapai	Plant	Echinocereus yavapaiensis	Yavapai Hedgehog Cactus							SR	PDCA060T0	S2S3	G2G3
Yavapai	Plant	Echinomastus johnsonii	Johnson's Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDCA030H0	S2	G3G4Q
Yavapai	Plant	Eremogone aberrans	Mt. Dellenbaugh Sandwort		S	S				PDCA04010	S2	G2	
Yavapai	Plant	Eriogonum anchana	Sierra Ancha Fleabane	SC	S	S				PDAST3M580	S2	G2	
Yavapai	Plant	Eriogonum saxatilis	Rock Fleabane		S	S				PDAST3M560	S3	G3	
Yavapai	Plant	Eriogonum ericifolium var. ericifolium	Yavapai County Buckwheat		S	S				PDRGN08231	S2	G3T2	
Yavapai	Plant	Eriogonum heermanni var. argense	Heermann's Rough Wild Buckwheat							SR	PDRGN082P8	S3S4	G5T3
Yavapai	Plant	Eriogonum ripleyi	Ripley Wild-buckwheat		S	S				SR	PDRGN08520	S2	G2
Yavapai	Plant	Escobaria vivipara var. rosea	Viviparous Foxtail Cactus	SC						SR	PDCA0X068	S3	G5T3
Yavapai	Plant	Ferocactus cylindraceus	Desert Barrel Cactus				PR			SR	PDCA0C080	S4	G5
Yavapai	Plant	Fremontodendron californicum	Flannel Bush		S	S				SR	PDSTE03010	S2S3	G4
Yavapai	Plant	Hedeoma diffusa	Flagstaff False Pennyroyal		S	S				SR	PDLAM0M0M0	S3	G3
Yavapai	Plant	Heuchera eastwoodiae	Senator Mine Alumroot		S	S				PDFSAX0E080	S3	G3	
Yavapai	Plant	Hexalectris arizonica	Arizona Crested coral-root							SR	PMORC1041	S2	G5T2T4
Yavapai	Plant	Lotus meamsii var. equisolensis	Horseshoe Deer Vetch		S	S				PDFAB2A0Q1	S1	G3T1	
Yavapai	Plant	Lupinus latifolius ssp. leucanthus	Broadleaf Lupine		S	S				PDFAB2B29D	S1	G5T1T2	
Yavapai	Plant	Mammillaria viridiflora	Varied Fishhook Cactus							SR	PDCA0A0D0	S4	G4
Yavapai	Plant	Muhlenbergia palmeri	Palmer's Muhly		S	S				PMP0A48350	S2	G2	
Yavapai	Plant	Pediemelum veridensis	Verde Breadroot		S	S				PDFAB5L0R0	S1	G1	
Yavapai	Plant	Pellaea lyngholmii	Lyngholm's Brakefern		S	S				PPAD10H0H0	S1	G2TQ	
Yavapai	Plant	Penstemon nudiflorus	Flagstaff Beardtongue		S	S				PDSCR1L4A0	S2S3	G2G3	
Yavapai	Plant	Plemeranthus validulus	Tusayan Flameflower	SC						SR	PDPR080M0	S3	G3
Yavapai	Plant	Phlox amabilis	Arizona Phlox		S	S				PDPLM0D050	S2S3	G2	
Yavapai	Plant	Puccinellia parishii	Parish Alkali Grass	SC	S	4				HS	PMPOA530T0	S2	G2G3
Yavapai	Plant	Purshia subintegra	Arizona Cliff Rose	LE						HS	PDR0S1E080	S2	GNA
Yavapai	Plant	Rhinotropis rusbyi	Rusby's Milkwort		S	S				PDPLG1021H0	S3	G3	
Yavapai	Plant	Salvia dorrii ssp. meamsii	Verde Valley Sage	SC						SR	PDLAM150G5	S3	G5T3
Yavapai	Plant	Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis	Aravaipa Woodfern		S	S				PPTHE05192	S2	G5T3	
Yavapai	Plant	Triteleia lemmoniae	Oak Creek Tritileia							SR	PMLL1210C0	S3	G3
Yavapai	Plant	Washingtonia filifera	California Fan Palm	CCA	S	S	A	1A		ARAA0F01013	S4	G4	
Yavapai	Reptile	Gopherus morafkai	Sonoran Desert Tortoise		A					ARACED01010	S4	G4	
Yavapai	Reptile	Heloderma suspectum	Gila Monster	SC						ARACE01011	S4	G4T4	
Yavapai	Reptile	Heloderma suspectum dinctum	Banded Gila Monster		A					ARAD81905B	S2	G5	
Yavapai	Reptile	Lampropeltis genivittata	Western Milksnake	LT	S	4	A	1A		ARAD836061	S2	G4T3	
Yavapai	Reptile	Thamnophis equis megalops	Northern Mexican Gartersnake	LT	S					ARAD836110	S2	G3G4	
Yavapai	Reptile	Thamnophis rufipunctatus	Narrow-headed Gartersnake	LT	S					ARAC01050	S1	G1G2	
Yavapai	Reptile	Xantusia arizonae	Arizona Night Lizard		S					AAABH01210	SK,S1	G3	
Yuma	Amphibian	Lithobates tarahumarae	Tarahumara Frog	SC	S	S				AAABH01250	S3	G4	
Yuma	Amphibian	Lithobates yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC	S	S	PR	1A		ABNKC22010	S4	G5	
Yuma	Bird	Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle		S	3	A	1B		ABNSB10012	S3	G4T4	
Yuma	Bird	Athene cunicularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	SC	S	4	PR	1B		ABNRB02020	S3	G5	
Yuma	Bird	Coccyzus americanus	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT	S	2		1A		ABPAE33043	S3B	G5T2	
Yuma	Bird	Empidonax traillii eximius	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE			2	E	1A				



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 Arizona Game and Fish Department, Heritage Data Management System  
 Updated: 10/15/2019

COUNTY	TAXON	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	ESA	BLM	USFS	NESL	MEXFED	SGCN	NPL	ELCODE	SRANK	GRANK	
Yuma	Bird	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum</i>	Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy-owl	SC	S	S			1B		ABNSB08041	S1	G5T3	
Yuma	Bird	<i>Haliaeetus leucoccephalus</i> (wintering pop.)	Bald Eagle - Winter Population	SC	S	S	Z	P	1A		ABNKC10015	S4N	G5TNR	
Yuma	Bird	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike	SC							ABPBR01030	S4	G4	
Yuma	Bird	<i>Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides</i>	California Black Rail	SC	S				1B		ABNME03041	S1	G3G4T1	
Yuma	Bird	<i>Rallus obsoletus yumanensis</i>	Yuma Ridgway's Rail	LE					1A		ABNME0501A	S3	G5T3	
Yuma	Bird	<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	LeConte's Thrasher	LE	S				1B		ABPBR06100	S3	G4	
Yuma	Fish	<i>Cyprinodon macularius</i>	Desert Pupfish	LE			1	E	1A		AFCNB02060	S1	G1	
Yuma	Fish	<i>Gila elegans</i>	Bonytail Chub	LE			2	P	1A		AFCIC11010	S1	G1	
Yuma	Fish	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	Razorback Sucker	LE					1A		AFCIC11010	S1	G1	
Yuma	Mammal	<i>Antilocapra americana sonoriensis</i>	Sonoran Pronghorn	LE,XN					1A		AMALD01012	S1	G5T1	
Yuma	Mammal	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	S	S	4		1B		AMACC08014	S3S4	G3G4T3T4	
Yuma	Mammal	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Spotted Bat	SC	S	S		PR	1B		AMACD07010	S2S3	G4	
Yuma	Mammal	<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Greater Western Bonneted Bat	SC	S				1B		AMACD02011	S3	G4G5T4	
Yuma	Mammal	<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Western Yellow Bat	SC		S			1B		AMACC05070	S2S3	G4G5	
Yuma	Mammal	<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	Lesser Long-nosed Bat	SC	S			Pr	1A		AMACB03030	S2S3	G3	
Yuma	Mammal	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	California Leaf-nosed Bat	SC	S				1B		AMACB01010	S3	G3G4	
Yuma	Mammal	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma Myotis	SC					1B		AMAC01020	S3S4	G5	
Yuma	Mammal	<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat	SC					1B		AMACD04010	S3	G5	
Yuma	Mammal	<i>Sigmodon hispidus eremicus</i>	Yuma Hispid Cotton Rat	SC					1B		AMAF07013	S2	G5T2T3	
Yuma	Mammal	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat	SC					1B		AMACD01010	S3S4	G5	
Yuma	Plant	<i>Allium parvifolium</i>	Parish Onion	SC	S				SR		PMLL021N0	S1	G3	
Yuma	Plant	<i>Berberis harrissoniana</i>	Kofa Mt. Barberry	SC	S						PDBER02030	S1	G1G2	
Yuma	Plant	<i>Cryptantha ganderi</i>	Gander's Cryptantha	SC							PDBOR0A120	S1	G1G2	
Yuma	Plant	<i>Echinocactus polycephalus</i> var. <i>polyccephalus</i>	Clustered Barrel Cactus	SC					SR		PDCCAC05033	S2	G3G4T3T4	
Yuma	Plant	<i>Euphorbia platysperma</i>	Dune Spurge	SC							PDEUP0D1X0	S1	G3	
Yuma	Plant	<i>Ferocactus cylindraceus</i>	Desert Barrel Cactus	SC				PR	SR		PDCCAC08080	S4	G5	
Yuma	Plant	<i>Helianthus niveus</i> ssp. <i>tephrodes</i>	Algodones Sunflower	SC							PDAST4N0Z2	S2	G4T2	
Yuma	Plant	<i>Lophocereus schottii</i>	Senita	SC							SR	PDGACI4010	S1S2	G4
Yuma	Plant	<i>Opuntia echinocarpa</i>	Straw-top Cholla	SC							SR	PDCCAC0D2W0	S5	G5
Yuma	Plant	<i>Pholisma sonora</i>	Sandfood	SC	S				HS		PDLINN02020	S1	G2	
Yuma	Plant	<i>Rhus kearneyi</i>	Kearney Sumac	SC	S				SR		PDANA08050	S2	G4	
Yuma	Plant	<i>Stephanomeria exigua</i> ssp. <i>exigua</i>	Small Wirelettuce	SC	S						PDAST8U054	S4	G5T5	
Yuma	Plant	<i>Triteleopsis palmeri</i>	Blue Sand Lily	SC	S				SR		PMLL22010	S1	G3	
Yuma	Plant	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	California Fan Palm	SC					SR		PMARE06010	S1	G4	
Yuma	Reptile	<i>Crotaphytus nebricus</i>	Sonoran Collared Lizard	CCA	S				1B		ARACF04050	S3S4	G4	
Yuma	Reptile	<i>Gopherus morafkai</i>	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	SC	S	S		A	1A		ARAAF01013	S4	G4	
Yuma	Reptile	<i>Heloderma suspectum dinctum</i>	Banded Gila Monster	SC					1A		ARACE01011	S4	G4T4	
Yuma	Reptile	<i>Lichanura trivirgata</i>	Rosy Boa	SC					1B		ARADA01020	S1S2	G4G5	
Yuma	Reptile	<i>Phrynosoma goodii</i>	Goode's Horned Lizard	CCA	S				1B		ARACF12090	S3S4	G3G4	
Yuma	Reptile	<i>Phrynosoma mcallii</i>	Flat-tailed Horned Lizard	CCA	S				1A		ARACF12040	S2	G3	
Yuma	Reptile	<i>Sauromalus ater</i>	Common Chuckwalla	SC			4	PR	1A		ARACF13010	S4	G5	
Yuma	Reptile	<i>Uma rufopunctata</i>	Yuman Desert Fringe-toed Lizard	SC	S			P	1B		ARACF15040	S2	G3	