

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

January 29, 2021

This document is endorsed by the following organizations:

#NotAnotherFoot Coalition, Arizona Trail Association, Center for Biological Diversity, Defenders of Wildlife, Eagle Pass Border Coalition, Earthjustice, Friends of the Sonoran Desert, Great Old Broads for Wilderness, Hands Across the River, Madrean Archipelago Wildlife Center, No Border Wall Coalition - Laredo, TX, Sierra Club, Sky Island Alliance, Southern Border Communities Coalition, Southwest Environmental Center, Washington Office on Latin America, Wildlands Network

## Introduction

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

- 1) **Immediately cancel all border wall contracts with remaining funds diverted to other purposes, including to mitigate harms from the wall and wall removal;**
- 2) **Take immediate action on restoration in fragile and ecologically sensitive areas that have been negatively impacted by wall construction;**
- 3) **Remove all border walls, move towards responsible, humane border management, and promote unity and harmony between Mexico and the United States;**
- 4) **Restore equal protection under the law to the borderlands.**

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

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

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

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

### Criteria for Conservation and Restoration Priority Areas

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

- **Disturbance of sites with cultural or religious significance to Native Americans**
- **Interference with freedom of religion**
- **Blockage of important wildlife corridors, which hinder migration, genetic exchange, and access to food and water.**
- **Interference with local surface hydrology, such as blocking rivers and streams, drying springs, ponds, and wetlands, or increasing the risk of flood damage to natural drainages or communities.**
- **Harms the economy and quality of life of border communities, including municipalities that have passed resolutions against the wall**
- **Blocking private residences, businesses, and farms and ranches, which includes impeding access to leased property and dwellings, impact upon viewsheds, property values, and loss of acreage.**
- **Impedance of public access, use and enjoyment of rivers and other water bodies, public lands or other sites of common use and interest.**

### Remediation, Restoration and Mitigation Actions

- Immediate (in addition to cancelling all border wall contracts):
  - Permanently open all gates built into the border wall (e.g. flood gates at San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area) to facilitate natural flows of wildlife and water.
  - Ensuring that all construction is stopped for lighting infrastructure that is currently planned as parallel and separate from current wall construction, and that would be integrated into existing wall construction.

- All border wall lighting should be turned off at all times, as this interferes with the natural behavior of wildlife, negatively impacts dark skies, and disturbs the viewshed of border communities, with serious, adverse economic impacts.
  - Initiate meaningful consultation with border communities, especially Indigenous people.
  - Closure and rehabilitation of new roads plowed to border wall construction zones.
- Medium and longer-term:
    - Identify funding sources for wall removal, remediation and environmental mitigation.
    - Work with directly-impacted communities and land managers to plan remediation approaches, including but not limited to:
      - complete removal of walls
      - replacement of walls with vehicle barriers
      - revegetation of disturbed habitat
      - conservation of new habitat to offset habitat destroyed

### Priority Wall Segments for Cancellation, Removal and Remediation

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

Below are a selection of border areas that fit the criteria outlined above. They are listed in a west-to-east direction, and as much information as we have available is provided regarding location, border wall segment names, construction status, and justification.

#### **California: Friendship Park, San Diego County**

Friendship Park is a meeting point for people to come together across borders to sing, worship, garden, fly kites, and make friends across political, societal, and other barriers, healing the wounds of separation. But [U.S. Customs and Border Protection \(CBP\) has begun to build more 30-foot walls through this space](#), which is already over-militarized with two separate border walls. The [Friends of Friendship Park](#) is a local, bi-national organization with years of experience working with local law enforcement, land

management and community members to protect the park and its original purpose. They have worked with architects to propose alternative visions for the park that would enhance security, safety, and community participation and access to this one-of-a-kind bi-national space. We demand that the Department of Homeland Security [contact Friends of Friendship Park](#) and work to help make this vision a reality.

Location: Western terminus of Mexico-U.S. border

Wall segment: San Diego Secondary Wall Replacement

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

#### **California: Otay Mountain Wilderness Area, San Diego County**

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

Location: N 32.560127, W 116.84140 to N 32.555759, W 116.877792

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

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

#### **California: Jacumba Mountains Wilderness Area, Imperial County**

This segment is Peninsular bighorn sheep designated critical habitat and is Bureau of Land Management lands (Jacumba Wilderness). Walls have been recently completed through the Davies Valley and Skull Valley portions of the Jacumba Mountains designated Wilderness Area. The designs of these walls and associated roads are inadequate for allowing the natural passage of wildlife and water, which imperils the crucifixion thorn and Peninsular bighorn sheep, among other protected species.

Location: N 32.624003, W 116.035159 to N 32.627105, W 115.995355 (2.3 miles)

Wall segments: El Centro Project A:1

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

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

For thousands of years, people have been drawn to Las Playas as one of the few water sources in the region. Archaeologists have discovered 159 prehistoric sites in the area and discovered that the people of Las Playas produced jewelry from shells obtained from the shores of the Gulf of California. In the middle of the hot, dry desert lies Las Playas, a group of dry lake beds with no drainage outlets. When the rare rain falls in the central part of Cabeza Prieta, it flows into the ephemeral lakes, located next to the

international boundary. When the playas are wet, the flora and fauna come to life and the playas become islands of emerald green. They host a number of plant and animal species that are rare in the U.S. or Sonoran Desert, including the federally endangered Sonoran pronghorn. Las Playas is a unique biological resource.

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

Location:

A. N 32.08910, W 113.49264 to N 32.057370, W 113.391934 (8 miles)

B. N 32.11800, W 113.58426 to N 32.10923, W 113.55656 (1.7 miles)

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

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

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

This segment cuts across a historic and important seasonal migratory pathway for Sonoran pronghorn, a species protected under the Endangered Species Act.

Location: N 32.030, W 113.307 to N 32.009, W 113.238 (4.93 miles)

Wall segment: Tucson Project 1:1

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

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

Quitobaquito has a deep cultural history. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its importance to our national cultural heritage. More than a dozen tribes claim cultural affiliation with the area. The land is scattered with ancient pottery, shells, and other artifacts and features; more items lie under the surface. Archaeologists have found that people lived at or passed through the springs for over eight thousand years. The site was an essential stop for prehistoric and historic Native Americans travelling between the Gulf of California and the interior U.S., carrying trade items. In recent years, O'odham tribal members have revived the traditional coming-of-age salt pilgrimage through Quitobaquito. The Hia-Ced O'odham had a settlement and burial ground at the site until the 1950s and continue to view the area as culturally important. Tribes continue to use Quitobaquito for ceremonies and use its plants for ceremonial and medicinal purposes. Some plants and animals occur nowhere else in the United States or the Sonoran Desert. Quitobaquito springs and pond are the only sites in the

U.S. where the federally endangered Quitobaquito pup-fish and the rare Sonoyta mud turtle occur. The oases are within the historically occupied range and potential recovery habitat of the federally endangered Sonoran pronghorn.

Location: N 31.99228, W 113.18241 to N 31.89374, W 112.85955 (15 miles)

Wall segments: Tucson Project 1:1

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

### **Arizona: Wildlife corridor in Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge and the Coronado National Forest, Pima County**

This segment is within Designated Critical Habitat for jaguar. The Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge in southern Arizona was created in 1985 to protect and conserve the masked bobwhite quail, an endangered subspecies of the northern bobwhite quail, as well as protection of all other native flora and fauna. The Tumacacori Ecosystem Management Area of the Coronado National Forest (which encompasses the Pajarita Wilderness Area) is home to a myriad of threatened, endangered and sensitive species including Chiricahua leopard frog, northern Mexican garter snake, and Mexican long-tongued bat. There are over a dozen spring ecosystems identified for their conservation value that are located in close proximity to the U.S.-Mexico border including Alamo Spring, which provides habitat for sensitive species and drinking water to wide-ranging species in an otherwise arid environment. More information about springs in the area is available [here](#). Despite being the smallest Wilderness in the Coronado National Forest, the Pajarito Wilderness is home to an amazing diversity of species including more than 660 species of plants, 17 of which are found nowhere else on earth. The area's most prominent feature is Sycamore Canyon which is known for its diversity of plants, animals, and insects. Sycamore Canyon has been declared an Important Bird Area (IBA) by the National Audubon Society. California Gulch has also been declared an IBA. This canyon hosts a perennial spring-fed stream that drains into Mexico and supports multiple Species of Conservation Status. The Tumacacori and Pajarita Mountains are contiguous with a larger wildland complex south of the border including the Sierra Cibola, and a mega-complex of Madrean oak woodland and other high elevation wildlife habitat extending south into Mexico. This previously contiguous tract of relatively open land creates habitat with added resiliency, and habitat for larger numbers of species (Pajarita Wilderness, Tumacacori Inventoried Roadless Area). The Tumacacori Ecosystem Management Area (EMA) contains some of the greatest concentration of diversity of species, especially subtropical species, on the Coronado National Forest. More information about the Tumacacori Ecosystem Management Area available [here](#).

Location: N 31.480987, W 111.538503 to N 31.332449, W 111.037971 (31.3 miles)

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

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

**Arizona: Wildlife corridor in the Coronado National Forest and Coronado National Memorial, Santa Cruz and Cochise Counties, and the Santa Cruz River, Santa Cruz County**

These segments include the southern terminus of the Arizona National Scenic Trail within Coronado National Memorial, where ongoing wall construction is destroying the scenic resources for which the trail was designated a National Scenic Trail by Congress, and blocking off the historic border monument located there.

This segment includes jaguar designated critical habitat and is the corridor where recent resident jaguars in Arizona likely crossed into Arizona from the breeding population in Sonora.

On the Coronado National Forest and Coronado National Memorial as well as the San Rafael Ranch Natural Area, a small population of pronghorn persists. As of 1/7/2021 wall construction is underway along the eastern edge of the Patagonia mountains on the Huachuca Ecosystem Management Area of the Coronado National Forest where wide roads have been bulldozed and bollards are being staged. This area encompasses a broad diversity of habitat types and an array of imperiled species found nowhere else in the United States. The Patagonia Mountains in this area provide one of few mountainous, pine-oak woodland wildlife corridors in the Sky Islands that span the U.S. Mexico border and link to protected natural areas in Sonora. Twenty-six populations of avian “species of conservation concern” can be found here. Some of these populations are only found in the United States in the borderland Sky Islands including Elegant Trogon, Whiskered Screech Owl, and Buff-Breasted Flycatcher. Also found in the Huachucas are rare neotropical species found only in the southernmost sky islands of the Coronado. These include Berylline Hummingbird, Blue-Throated Hummingbird, VioletCrowned Hummingbird, White-Eared Hummingbird, and Sulphur-Bellied Flycatcher. The Huachuca Mountain range supports the largest number of breeding pairs of Elegant Trogon and likely the largest population of Whiskered Screech Owl in the United States. Additional information on this area of the Coronado National Forest [here](#). There are [3 well-surveyed springs in this area](#) in close proximity to the border, one of which, Yaqui Spring, was documented going dry in September of 2020 following the initiation of new intensive groundwater pumping for border wall construction in close proximity to the spring. In 200 days Sky Island Alliance documented 100 species of wildlife living in this area through their Border Wildlife Study, more info [here](#). The Santa Cruz River itself would also be walled/dammed if ongoing wall contracts are not cancelled immediately.

Location:

A. N 31.334, W 110.312 to N 31.334, W 110. 247 (coordinates are approximate, 5.41 miles)

B. N 31.333, W 110.654 to N 31.333, W 110.782 (8.85 miles)

Wall segments: Tucson Projects B:4, B:5, B:6 and 3:1 (Note, B projects are Fisher and 3 is Kiewit)

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



**Arizona: San Pedro River, Cochise County**

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

Location: N 31.334154, W 110.152550 to N 31.334137, W 110.147461 (0.3 miles)

Wall segment: Tucson Project 3:2

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

**Arizona: San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge, Cochise County**

The primary role of the San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge is the recovery of the native fish in the Río Yaqui watershed. The 2,369-acre refuge is along the international border with Mexico in southeast Arizona's Cochise County. It was established in 1982 to protect what remained of the unique wetlands of the San Bernardino ciénega, a wetland that was historically considered the largest, most extensive in the region. This large marsh serves as a migratory corridor for wildlife between the mountain ranges of Mexico to the Rocky Mountains of Arizona and New Mexico.

Location: N 31.334, W 109.230 to N 31.333, W 109.282 (2.65 miles)

Wall segment: Tucson Project 3:3

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

**Arizona and New Mexico: Wildlife corridor in the Peloncillo Mountains on the Arizona and New Mexico border**

This wildlife corridor is important for jaguar movement and consists of specially designated Bureau of Land Management lands including Guadalupe Canyon Wilderness Study Area, and Guadalupe Canyon Outstanding Natural Area and Area of Critical Environmental Concern. The Peloncillo Mountains create a biological bridge between the Sierra Madre Occidental in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains. Far ranging species such as jaguar, and black bear used to be able to move along the Peloncillos from the mountains of Mexico north to the Gila River watershed. The most spectacular example of this connectivity was the jaguar photographed in the Forest in 1996. The large male



spotted here is believed to have moved north from a population in Sonora. The bridge of the Peloncillos straddles the eastern edge of the Sonoran Desert and the western edge of the Chihuahuan Desert, while the Animas Valley on its eastern side is the southwestern most extension of the Great Plains. Opening from the spine of the Peloncillo range south toward Mexico and Rio Bavispe, Clanton Canyon and Guadalupe Canyon contain excellent riparian habitat. These canyons support many species of concern, as well as the highest avian diversity, in the state of New Mexico. Many species of butterflies, most famously the monarch, also travel the continental pathway of the Peloncillos between the tropical south and temperate north. More information on the Peloncillos [here](#). There are very few mapped springs in this area which highlights the importance of the water sources like Guadalupe Canyon for wide-ranging wildlife and sensitive species like the Chiricahua Leopard frog and other amphibians that need to complete their life cycle in a water source.

Location: N 31.332558, W 109.129429 to N 31.332543, W 109.050057 (4.7 miles)

Wall segment: Tucson Project A:5

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

#### **New Mexico bootheel: Wildlife corridor in Hidalgo County**

This wildlife corridor is important for pronghorn, jaguar, and the only white-sided jackrabbit locale in the U.S., and a migratory route for the Janos-Hidalgo international bison herd.

Location: N 31.333281, W 108.715741 to N 31.333396, W 108.479078 (14 miles)

Wall segments: El Paso Project 2, El Paso 2, El Paso 8

Status and source: Under construction, [CBP map](#), January, 2021

#### **New Mexico: Chihuahuan Desert wildlife corridor in Luna County**

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

Location: N 31.783694, W 107.963641 to N 31.783683, W 107.923202 (2.4 miles)

Wall segment: El Paso Project B

Status and source: Under construction, [CBP map](#), January, 2021

#### **New Mexico: Chihuahuan Desert wildlife corridor in Luna and Dona Ana Counties**

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

Location: N 31.783485, W 107.57376 to N 31.7837, W 106.982 (34.6 miles).

Wall segments: El Paso Projects 1, 2, B and C

Status and source: Complete, [CBP map](#), January, 2021

**Texas: Del Rio, Val Verde County**

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

Location: StartX\_Lon -100.945 StartY\_Lat 29.345900 End X\_Long -100.913 EndY\_Lat 29.3311

Wall segment: Del Rio Project B:1

Status and source: Pre-construction, [CBP map](#), January, 2021

**Texas: Eagle Pass, Maverick County**

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

Location: StartX\_Lon -100.504997 StartY\_Lat 28.702 End X\_Long -100.50499 EndY\_Lat 28.7197

Wall segment: Del Rio Project A:1

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

**Texas: Laredo and surrounding area, Webb and Zapata Counties**

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

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

Status and source:

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

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

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

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

Location or wall segment name: RGV-03

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

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

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

Location or wall segment name: RGV-05

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

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

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

Location or wall segment name: RGV-010

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

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

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

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

Location or wall segment name: N 26.007, W 97.625 to N 25.982, W 97.616 (2.52 miles)  
RGV-010

#### **Otha Holland Wildlife Corridor, Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge**

Location or wall segment name: N 26.078, W 97.880 to N 26.084, W 97.862 (1.40 miles)  
RGV-02 and RGV-010

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

Location or wall segment name: N 26.092, W 98.239 to N 26.087, W 98.185 (3.84 miles)  
RGV-04

#### **La Joya Lake Wildlife Corridor, Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge (multiple**

**units)**

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

RGV-09