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BORDER PATROL

Staffing and Enforcement Activities



General Government Division

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The Honorable Judd Gregg, Chairman
The Honorable Ernest F. Hollings
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice,
and State, the Judiciary, and
Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate

The Honorable Alan K. Simpson, Chairman
The Honorable Edward M. Kennedy
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on Immigration
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate

The Honorable Harold Rogers, Chairman
The Honorable Alan B. Mollohan
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice,
State, the Judiciary, and Related
Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives

The Honorable Lamar Smith, Chairman
The Honorable John Bryant
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims
Committee on the Judiciary
House of Representatives

One of the purposes of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 was to increase the resources for the Border Patrol so as to help stem the flow of illegal aliens crossing the Southwest Border. To achieve this, the act authorized increases in the number of the Department of Justice's Immigration and Naturalization Service's (INS) Border Patrol agents and support staff. The increases were to be not less than 1,000 agents each year for fiscal years 1995 through 1998 (subject to available appropriations) beyond the number funded as of October 1, 1994.¹ The

¹P.L. 103-322, Sec. 130006, 108 Stat. 1796, 2028, 2029 (1994).

fiscal year 1995 Department of Justice Appropriations Act provided \$1.5 billion for INS, which included funding to hire 700 new Border Patrol agents.² These agents and other additional staff were being hired to support INS' new border enforcement strategy of "prevention through deterrence." Under this strategy, more Border Patrol agents are to be deployed on the border to discourage aliens from entering illegally. Previously, agents were generally deployed in border areas, but not necessarily directly on the border.

We analyzed the Border Patrol's enforcement activities nationwide and by location for fiscal year 1994 under our basic legislative authority. This analysis is intended for your use in deliberations on the number of Border Patrol agents to patrol the Southwest Border, such as hiring new agents, relocating agents from other locations, and redirecting the enforcement time of agents along the Southwest Border who were not patrolling the border. Further, our analysis provides baseline data that may assist your oversight of the Border Patrol's activities and staffing. Specifically, we (1) identified the locations where the Border Patrol carried out its enforcement activities; (2) obtained data on the number of Border Patrol staff at each location; (3) determined the specific enforcement activities carried out at each location, excluding administrative (nonenforcement) time; (4) obtained the views of selected INS district directors on the contributions of the Border Patrol to the districts' enforcement activities; and (5) identified some factors that could affect decisions related to hiring or relocating agents to deploy on the Southwest Border.

Results in Brief

At the end of fiscal year 1994, according to INS data, the Border Patrol had assigned 3,911 of its 4,260 Border Patrol agents to its 145 Border Patrol stations. As of September 13, 1995, according to INS data, it had hired and finished training 530 Border Patrol agents and had an additional 369 agents in training. These new agents are estimated to represent 22 percent of INS' expected overall increase. These 899 new hires were not included in our analysis because they were not deployed at the end of fiscal year 1994. Of the 3,911 agents at Border Patrol stations at the end of fiscal year 1994, 3,088 (79 percent) were located at 85 stations that were within 25 miles of

²The conference report said that INS is provided \$54.5 million to fund 700 new and 250 redirected Border Patrol agents, as well as 110 support staff. (Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies 1995 Appropriations and 1994 Supplemental Appropriations, P.L. 103-317; H.R. 103-708, 103d Cong., 2d Sess. at 98 (1994).) The 1995 Appropriations Act included \$154.6 million for modernized automation and communications systems and other new technologies to improve control of the border. According to an INS official, this funding was intended to enable agents to redirect the time spent on administrative activities, such as preparing arrest reports on apprehended illegal aliens, thereby allowing them to increase the time spent on enforcement activities.

the nation's border, including 2,543 agents who were located at the 32 Southwest Border stations. Of the 3,911 agents, 701 agents (18 percent) were located at 41 stations that were between 26 and 100 miles from the border, and 122 agents (3 percent) were located at 19 stations that were over 100 miles from the border.

According to INS data, Border Patrol agents spent their enforcement time (which excludes administrative time) (1) patrolling the border to prevent illegal alien entry or (2) apprehending aliens after entry (which includes seven activities such as checking traffic on highways to search for illegal aliens). Nationwide, in fiscal year 1994, the Border Patrol reportedly spent 63 percent of its enforcement time preventing illegal alien entry. The remaining 37 percent was reportedly spent apprehending aliens who had illegally entered or had violated the conditions upon which they had legally entered (e.g., overstaying their visas).

According to INS officials, INS considers the apprehension of illegal aliens at traffic check points along highways and transportation checks in airports and bus stations to be part of its overall Border Patrol strategy to deter illegal alien entry. Accordingly, it would include these activities along with patrolling the border to determine the percentage of time spent preventing entry. This would increase the percentage of time from 63 to 86 percent—19 percent for traffic checks and 4 percent for transportation checks. Although these activities may have a deterrent effect on illegal entry, they are not performed in most locations at or near the border. The illegal aliens who are apprehended as a result of traffic or transportation checks have already entered the country, and these apprehensions in most cases occurred at locations that were over 25 miles from the border. Therefore, in our opinion, traffic and transportation checks are more appropriately included with activities that apprehend aliens after entry, as we have done in our calculations.

According to INS data, the activities of the Border Patrol agents varied according to their distance from the border. Agents at most stations that were within 25 miles of the border were principally engaged in patrolling the border to prevent the illegal entry of aliens. In contrast, agents at stations that were over 25 miles from the border were principally engaged in apprehending illegal aliens after their entry.

However, according to INS data, the time agents spent patrolling the border varied significantly across the 85 stations that were within 25 miles of the border. For example, the agents at the 32 Southwest Border stations spent

83 percent of their 3.4 million enforcement (nonadministrative) hours in fiscal year 1994 patrolling the border. Agents at the 36 Canadian Border stations spent 67 percent of their 305,155 enforcement hours patrolling the border. Agents at the 17 coastal border stations spent 14 percent of their 380,785 enforcement hours patrolling the border.

Nationwide, Border Patrol agents spent 37 percent of their 5.3 million enforcement hours apprehending aliens after entry. For example, the agents at the 32 Southwest Border stations spent 17 percent of their 3.4 million enforcement hours apprehending aliens after entry. At the 36 Canadian Border stations, agents spent 33 percent of their enforcement hours apprehending aliens after entry. At the 17 coastal border stations, agents spent 86 percent of their enforcement hours apprehending aliens after entry.

Our analysis showed that some of the Border Patrol's enforcement activities paralleled the enforcement activities of other INS enforcement divisions. The Border Patrol and Investigations both are responsible for identifying criminal and illegal aliens, reviewing employers' records to determine that only authorized workers are employed, and investigating alien smuggling. In fiscal year 1994, 9 percent of the Border Patrol agents' time was spent on activities that were also performed by Investigations. Similarly, the Border Patrol and Inspections both are responsible for inspecting crewmen and passengers aboard vessels to determine their admissibility into the country. Agents spent 10,886 hours (less than 1 percent) of their enforcement hours on crewman/stowaway activities. The Border Patrol has responsibility for carrying out these activities in the same geographic areas as Investigations and Inspections. For example, in the Miami and New Orleans areas, agents and inspectors can determine if nonadmissible crew members should stay aboard their ships.

The Border Patrol's enforcement work in some of these parallel areas was generally lower priority, according to INS criteria. For example, both the Border Patrol and Investigations identify incarcerated aliens who should be removed from the country. INS criteria place a high priority on identifying and removing criminal aliens. According to an INS official, because these aliens are most likely to be found serving their sentences in state and federal prisons, identifying aliens at these facilities is a high priority. In contrast, identifying aliens at local jails is a lower priority because jail inmates are less likely to have committed deportable crimes. The Border Patrol principally visits local jails to identify deportable aliens, and Investigations visits prisons to identify criminal aliens.

During congressional testimony, the Commissioner of INS said that the Border Patrol needs to be devoted to border enforcement at the border. She favored moving Border Patrol agents from the interior to the border if additional resources would be provided to do the work presently being done by the interior agents. A Continuing Resolution for fiscal year 1996 provides funds for INS to relocate 200 agent positions to the border. According to INS, it expects to relocate these 200 agent positions to the Southwest Border. In 1994, INS had 1,368 agents who were not on the Southwest Border.

The INS district directors whom we visited pointed out the contributions that the Border Patrol makes. For example, in most locations, the district directors told us they depended on the Border Patrol agents to help carry out INS' enforcement activities. However, some of the district directors said that if Border Patrol agents were redeployed or redirected and were replaced with new district enforcement staff, the new staff would not do some of the lower priority work that is now performed by Border Patrol agents. This work includes randomly patrolling the interior and checking traffic, public transportation, or freight trains for illegal aliens.

In addition to the impact on local INS enforcement efforts of relocating agents to the border, cost factors could affect the decision to hire or relocate agents. According to INS data, the cost to hire, train, and equip a new agent ranged from \$107,804 to \$115,716; to relocate an agent between stations costs an average of \$59,638. However, to fully determine if relocation is less costly than hiring new agents, more information, such as whether relocated agents would be replaced, would be needed.

Also, redirecting the time spent by agents at the 32 Southwest Border stations, who spent about 563,000 (17 percent) of their 3.4 million enforcement hours apprehending aliens after entry, could increase the time spent patrolling the border. Again, the impact of redirecting agents' time on district enforcement activities at border locations would have to be considered, such as whether redirected agents would be replaced.

Background

INS is responsible for enforcing the nation's immigration laws. INS operates through a headquarters in Washington, D.C., 3 regional offices, 33 district offices, 21 Border Patrol sectors, and 265 staffed ports of entry. The Border Patrol, Investigations, and Inspections are three of the principal INS divisions with enforcement responsibilities. INS' district offices and Border Patrol sectors geographically overlap throughout the country. Districts are

responsible for Investigations' and Inspections' enforcement activities, and sectors are responsible for the Border Patrol's enforcement activities.

The Border Patrol's 21 sectors are headed by chief patrol agents who carry out enforcement activities at 145 stations located throughout the continental United States and in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (see app. I for a map showing the 145 stations).³ At the end of fiscal year 1994, the Border Patrol had 4,260 Border Patrol agents on duty. As of September 13, 1995, INS had hired and finished training 530 Border Patrol agents and had an additional 369 agents in training. This represents an estimated 22 percent of INS' expected increase in the number of new agents over the next 3 years. We did not include these 899 new agents in our analysis because they were not deployed at the end of fiscal year 1994.

INS' 33 districts are headed by district directors. The districts' enforcement efforts involve conducting investigations and inspections. Investigations' mission is to detect criminal law violations involving aliens, to deter the employment of aliens who are not authorized to work, and to identify and prosecute alien smugglers. Inspections' mission is to determine the admissibility of all persons seeking entry into the United States at land, air, and sea ports of entry.

The Border Patrol's portion of the INS enforcement mission is to secure and protect the borders of the United States by preventing illegal entry, and by detecting, interdicting, and apprehending illegal aliens, smugglers, and contraband. To prevent and detect illegal entry, the Border Patrol patrols the border by land, sea, and air. To apprehend illegal aliens and smugglers, it checks traffic, public transportation, and vessels, and patrols the interior (e.g., looking for illegal aliens in areas over 25 miles from the border). In addition, the Border Patrol assists Investigations and Inspections staff in carrying out their missions. To do this, the Border Patrol is to check employers for illegal workers, visit local jails or state prisons to interview aliens, and identify alien smugglers.

All immigration officers who carry out INS' enforcement functions are to receive general and specialized training to carry out their enforcement responsibilities. For example, Border Patrol agents receive the same general training in the use of firearms that is given to other enforcement officers and receive specialized training to track individuals or groups who illegally cross the border.

³References in this report to the Border Patrol's stations include the agents assigned to and the enforcement work performed at the Border Patrol's eight substations.

The Border Patrol's Enforcement Strategy

The Border Patrol's border enforcement strategy has been to apprehend aliens after they had illegally entered the United States. After initially locating stations on the border and in the immediate border area, the Border Patrol established stations in nonborder areas that had concentrations of illegal aliens. For example, the El Paso, Texas; Warroad, Minnesota; and Niagara Falls, New York, stations on the Southwest and Canadian Borders were established in 1924. In 1926, the Miami, Florida, station was established because aliens were being smuggled into the United States from Cuba. Generally, stations over 100 miles from the border, such as the stations in Dallas and San Antonio, Texas; and Boulder City, Nevada, that were opened between 1986 and 1988, were opened because there were large numbers of illegal aliens in those areas. However, INS did not establish Border Patrol stations in some large metropolitan areas known to have substantial alien populations, such as New York City, Chicago, or Los Angeles, because these cities generally were considered to be the final destination for many illegal aliens. The strategy at the time called for stopping illegal aliens before they had reached their final destination.

Recently, INS changed the Border Patrol's enforcement strategy along the Southwest Border from apprehending aliens after they had illegally entered to deterring them from entering in the first place. According to INS officials, the new strategy is to concentrate agents on the border to raise aliens' risk of apprehension to a maximum level and thereby deter aliens and alien smugglers from attempting illegal entry. In July 1994, INS issued a phased multiyear border control plan to implement the new strategy.

Scope and Methodology

To identify the locations of the Border Patrol's stations, we reviewed INS maps, documents, and directories. To identify the number of Border Patrol staff at each location, we reviewed INS' fiscal year 1994 personnel summary that listed INS employees, including Border Patrol agents and staff. During visits to selected stations, we interviewed Border Patrol officials to determine if INS' personnel summary for each location accurately reflected the staff as of October 1, 1994.

To identify the enforcement activities carried out at each location, we analyzed the Border Patrol's statistical work reports that contained, by location, the hours charged by Border Patrol agents to enforcement and other activities. We excluded from our analysis administrative activities. We did not verify the validity of the data. However, during visits to selected stations, we discussed the statistical reports with Border Patrol

officials, who said that the reports generally reflected how the agents spent their enforcement time and what types of activities the agents performed. Through these discussions, we identified the specific types of work included under each activity. To obtain an understanding of these activities, we accompanied and observed Border Patrol agents as they performed various enforcement activities in the field. Our analysis of Border Patrol activities enabled us to identify its activities that paralleled the activities performed by Investigations or Inspections.

We judgmentally selected Border Patrol stations to visit so as to include the full range of Border Patrol enforcement activities and provide broad coverage of different geographic locations. We visited 15 of the 21 Border Patrol Sector headquarters and 49 of the 145 Border Patrol stations.

For our analysis, we grouped Border Patrol stations according to their distance from the nearest land border or coastline and, for those stations most proximate to the border, the specific border they were near.⁴ We grouped Border Patrol stations on the basis of their distance from the nearest land or coastal borders—within 25 miles of a border, from 26 to 100 miles, and over 100 miles. We refer to these as zones I, II, and III, respectively.⁵ We chose the 25-mile distance because INS has authority to enter private land, but not dwellings, without a warrant for the purpose of patrolling the border within 25 miles of any external boundary of the United States.⁶ We chose the 100-mile distance because INS has authority to stop individuals and search public and private conveyances for illegal aliens without a warrant anywhere within a reasonable distance from any external boundary, defined by INS as within 100 air miles.⁷ We further subdivided zone I into three geographic areas: the Southwest, Canadian, and coastal borders. We identified these three areas within zone I because they have different enforcement characteristics.

In analyzing the enforcement work of the Border Patrol, we did not include the work performed at INS headquarters, regions, training facilities,

⁴To determine a station's distance from the border, we coded all Border Patrol locations, placed them within a computer-generated map, and used a computer program that measures distances between two known points. For some locations, we used an atlas to verify and establish distances to the border. To identify the location for the Ramey, Puerto Rico, station, we spoke to an official at the station and used a computer-generated street map.

⁵We classified the stations on the basis of their location without consideration of the enforcement activities performed at the stations.

⁶Section 287(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1357(a)(3).

⁷8 U.S.C. 1357(a)(3) and 8 C.F.R. 287.1(a)(2). INS defines an air mile as the equivalent of a statute mile (i.e., 5,280 feet).

special operations, and sector headquarters. These units are principally to provide support to the Border Patrol's stations.

To identify the contributions of the Border Patrol to the districts' enforcement activities, we interviewed 15 INS district directors to obtain their views on how their districts would be affected if Border Patrol agents' enforcement activities were redirected into border enforcement at the border. We selected the 15 districts that overlapped the 15 sectors we chose to visit.

To identify some factors that could affect decisions related to hiring or relocating agents to the Southwest Border, we analyzed the Border Patrol's locations and activities. On the basis of our analysis, we identified options, other than hiring agents, that could increase the time agents spend patrolling the Southwest Border. The options that we identified included relocating agents to the border and redirecting agents' enforcement activities at the border. We also obtained INS data for costs related to hiring, training, equipping, and relocating Border Patrol agents, and leasing space. We did not verify the budget or cost data that INS provided or determine all of the costs related to redeploying agents within the country.

We did our work between February and October 1995 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. We provided the Attorney General and the INS Commissioner with a draft of this report for comment on December 15, 1995. Their representatives' comments are discussed and evaluated on pages 24 and 25, and the technical information they provided was incorporated in this report as appropriate.

Border Patrol Locations and Staff

Of the 5,451 total Border Patrol agents and staff, as of September 30, 1994, 4,161 were located at 145 Border Patrol stations. The 4,161 consisted of 3,911 Border Patrol agents, 32 investigators, 64 detention officers, and 154 support staff. (See app. II for Border Patrol staffing by location.) The Border Patrol's agents' duties include patrolling the border and the interior, conducting traffic and transportation checks, inspecting crew and passengers aboard vessels, and checking employers and jails to identify illegal aliens. The Border Patrol's investigators are to identify alien smugglers, and detention officers are to arrange accommodations and transportation for apprehended illegal aliens. The Border Patrol's support staff included automotive, electronics, and communication technicians; clerks; and computer specialists.

Most of the Border Patrol's Agents Were Within 25 Miles of the Border

As shown in table 1, 3,088 (79 percent) of the Border Patrol's agents and 85 stations (59 percent) were located within 25 miles of the border—zone I—at the end of fiscal year 1994. The number of agents at the 145 stations ranged from 1 to 299 and averaged 27 agents per station.

Table 1: Location of Border Patrol Stations and Agents at the End of Fiscal Year 1994

Zones	Distance from the border	Border Patrol stations		Border Patrol agents	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
I	0-25 miles	85	59%	3,088	79%
II	26-100 miles	41	28	701	18
III	over 100 miles	19	13	122	3
Total		145	100%	3,911	100%

Source: GAO analysis of INS data.

Border Patrol Agents in Zone I

Within zone I, the Border Patrol had 3,088 agents, and most of them were on the Southwest Border. As shown in table 2, there were 2,543 agents (82 percent) located in the 32 stations (38 percent) on the Southwest Border.

Table 2: Zone I Border Patrol Stations and Agents at the End of Fiscal Year 1994

Zone I border areas	Border Patrol stations		Border Patrol agents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Southwest	32	38%	2,543	82%
Canadian	36	42	213	7
Coastal ^a	17	20	332	11
Total	85	100%	3,088	100%

^aIncludes stations that are over 25 miles from a land border, but are within 25 miles of the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, or the Gulf of Mexico.

Source: GAO analysis of INS data.

The 32 zone I Southwest Border stations ranged in size from 4 agents at the Zapata, Texas, station to 299 at the Brown Field, California, station. The average number of agents assigned to a station on the Southwest Border was 80, and 25 of the 32 stations had fewer than 80 agents. Twelve of these 25 stations had between 55 and 79 agents. Four stations—Imperial Beach (298), Brown Field (299), and Chula Vista (295), California; and El Paso (274), Texas—accounted for 46 percent of the agents on the Southwest Border.

Along the Canadian Border, the Border Patrol had a total of 213 agents. These agents were concentrated on the eastern and western ends of the Canadian Border. Specifically, 20 of the 36 zone I Canadian Border stations were located in Washington, New York, Vermont, and Maine, and had 158 agents, or 74 percent of the agents on the Canadian Border. The number of agents at the 36 zone I Canadian Border stations ranged from 1 agent in Grand Marais, Minnesota, to 17 agents in Champlain, New York. The average number of agents at each station was 6, and 22 of the 36 stations had fewer than 6 agents. Thirteen of these 22 stations had 4 or 5 agents, and 9 stations had 3 or fewer agents.

The Border Patrol had 17 stations along the coastal borders, with a total of 332 agents, representing 11 percent of the Border Patrol agents in zone I. Staffing at the 17 zone I coastal border stations ranged from 3 agents at the Salinas, California, station to 93 at the San Clemente, California, station. Three stations—San Clemente (93) and Temecula (73), California; and Kingsville (48), Texas—accounted for 65 percent of the agents at the coastal stations. The average number of agents per station was 20. Eleven stations had fewer than 10 agents.

Border Patrol Agents in Zones II and III

In zone II, the Border Patrol had 701 of the 3,911 agents (18 percent) at 41 stations (see table 3). The zone II stations ranged in size from 2 agents in Malta, Montana, to 73 agents in Tucson, Arizona. Twenty-two of the 41 zone II stations are located in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, and accounted for 577 (82 percent) of the agents in zone II.

In zone III, the Border Patrol had 122 of the 3,911 agents (3 percent) at 19 stations. The zone III stations ranged in size from 1 agent in Llano, Texas, to 38 agents in San Angelo, Texas. Seven of the 19 stations were in Texas.

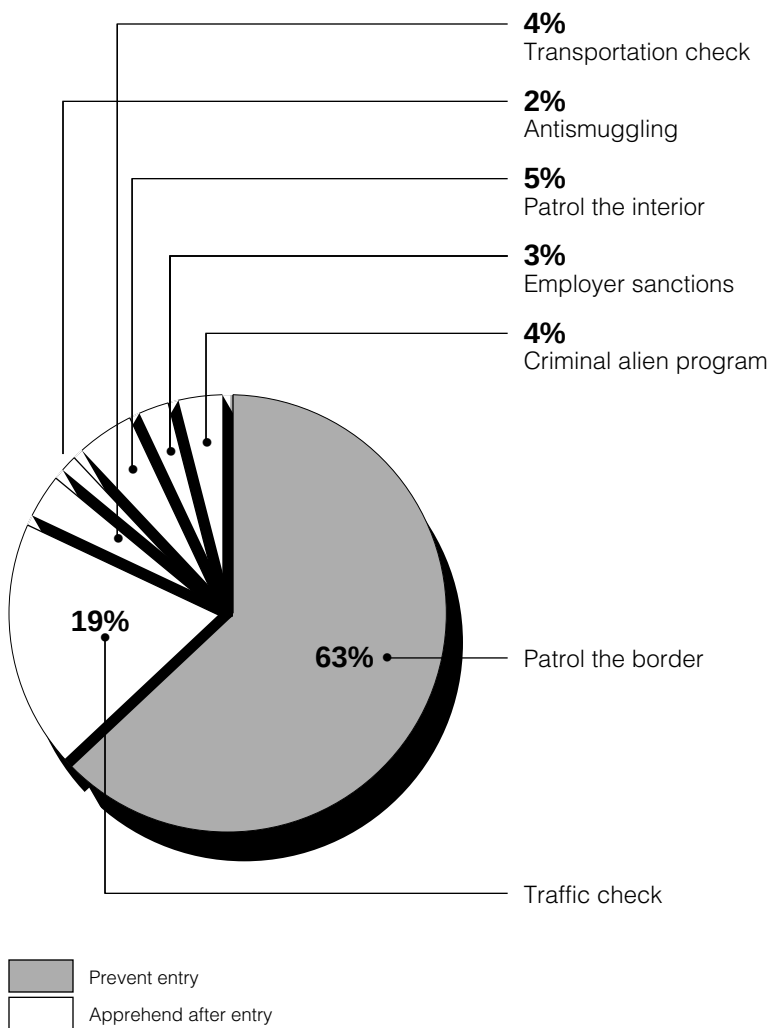
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities

During fiscal year 1994, INS data showed that the Border Patrol's agents spent 63 percent of their 5.3 million enforcement hours patrolling the borders by sea, land, and air to prevent the entry of aliens. The remaining 37 percent of the agents' enforcement activity was spent apprehending aliens after entry (see fig. 1). However, the time spent patrolling the border varied significantly among zones and among stations within zones. (See app. III for the Border Patrol's enforcement activities for the Southwest, Canadian, and coastal borders, and zones II and III.)

In doing our analysis of the Border Patrol's enforcement activities, we used fiscal year 1994 data because it was the most recent data available. After completing our audit work, we obtained fiscal year 1995 data. We compared the data for 10 selected stations to identify differences between the years.⁸ Our analysis for the 10 stations showed that the total enforcement hours decreased between fiscal years for 7 stations and increased for the other 3 stations. Also, to a lesser degree the proportion of time spent on the various enforcement activities changed. However, for 7 of the 8 stations that patrol the border, the proportional difference in the time the agents at the stations spent preventing the entry of aliens and apprehending aliens after entry was 5 percent or less.

⁸We selected the 5 stations in zone I on the Southwest Border with the most enforcement hours in fiscal year 1994—Yuma, Arizona; Brown Field and Imperial Beach, California; and El Paso and Laredo North, Texas—which all had over 200,000 enforcement hours. The next largest had 167,782 hours. For coastal stations in zone I, we selected the 2 largest stations in fiscal year 1994—San Clemente and Temecula, California—which had over 80,000 enforcement hours. The next largest had 60,649 hours. We selected Tucson, Arizona, and Hebbronville, Texas, which were the 2 largest stations in zone II for fiscal year 1994. The next largest was about 20 percent smaller. The largest zone III station was San Angelo, Texas, which was almost 4 times larger than the next biggest station. We did not select any Canadian stations in zone I because they had relatively few enforcement hours in fiscal year 1994; the largest had 23,755 hours.

Figure 1: Border Patrol Enforcement Activities for Fiscal Year 1994



Note: The total enforcement hours spent on boat patrol and air patrol accounted for less than 1 percent and are included in "patrol the border." "Crewman/stowaway" was less than 1 percent and does not appear in the figure.

Source: GAO analysis of INS data.

Time Spent on Enforcement Activities

As shown in table 3, our analysis of INS data shows that agents in zone I stations generally spent most of their enforcement time preventing alien

entry while, as could be expected, stations in zones II and III spent a greater proportion of their time apprehending aliens after entry.

Table 3: Proportion of Enforcement Activity Within Zones for Fiscal Year 1994

Zone	Number of stations	Number of agents	Enforcement hours	Prevent entry (percent)	Apprehend after entry (percent)
Zone I					
Southwest	32	2,543	3,377,221	83%	17%
Canadian	36	213	305,155	67	33
Coastal	17	332	380,785	14	86
Subtotal	85	3,088	4,063,161	76	24
Zone II	41	701	1,077,118	25 ^a	75
Zone III	19	122	164,393	0	100
Total	145	3,911	5,304,672	63%	37%

Note: Percentages were calculated using the time agents charged to enforcement activities.

^aAgents at some stations over 25 miles from the border spent time patrolling the border.

Source: GAO analysis of INS data.

INS officials said that they consider traffic checks on roads and highways, and transportation checks at bus stations, airports, train stations, and aboard freight trains, to be part of their border enforcement strategy to deter aliens from illegally entering the country. Consequently, INS would include these activities with patrolling the border when calculating the percentage of enforcement time the Border Patrol spends preventing the entry of aliens. Including these activities would increase the time spent preventing entry nationwide from 63 to 86 percent—19 percent for traffic checks and 4 percent for transportation checks.

While traffic and transportation checks may have a deterrent effect on illegal entry across the Southwest Border, we consider them to be more appropriately included with the activities associated with apprehending aliens after entry. Our analysis of INS fiscal year 1994 data and station locations showed that in almost all cases aliens who were apprehended during these checks had already entered the country, and these apprehensions occurred at locations that are over 25 miles from the border. For example, the Las Cruces, New Mexico, station is 53 miles from the Southwest Border and had 70 agents who spent 75 percent of their 79,233 enforcement hours conducting traffic checks. Further, the Las Cruces station is one of the 17 stations that spent at least half of their

enforcement hours checking traffic to support Southwest Border enforcement activities. These 17 stations had 703 agents and range from 9 miles (El Centro, California) to 352 miles (Amarillo, Texas) from the Southwest Border. Only 2 of the 17 stations are within 25 miles of the Southwest Border, and 12 stations are over 50 miles from the Southwest Border.

Within zone I, the time agents spent patrolling the border varied significantly among the stations. The agents at stations on the Southwest Border spent 83 percent of their time preventing entry by patrolling the border. This figure compared with 67 percent for agents on the Canadian Border and 14 percent for agents on the coastal borders.

Agents at the 32 Southwest Border stations spent 83 percent of their 3.4 million enforcement hours patrolling the border, and the percentage of time patrolling the border ranged from 25 to 98 percent. Agents at 6 Southwest Border stations—Brown Field, Imperial Beach, and Chula Vista, California; El Paso and Laredo North, Texas; and Yuma, Arizona—that accounted for 51 percent of the Southwest Border enforcement hours spent from 60 to 96 percent of their time patrolling the border. Agents at another 11 stations spent less than 83 percent of their time patrolling the border. For example, the Harlingen, Texas, station is 12 miles from the Southwest Border, and the 56 agents at this station recorded 78,630 enforcement hours. Sixty percent of this time was spent patrolling the border, and 40 percent was primarily spent checking transportation, jails, and employers for illegal aliens.

Along the Canadian Border, there was considerable variation across the 36 stations in the amount of enforcement time that was spent patrolling the border. Our analysis of INS data shows that agents spent 67 percent of their 305,155 hours patrolling the border at the 36 stations. For those agents at stations that spent less than 67 percent, agents at 11 stations spent between 50 and 66 percent of their 66,762 hours patrolling the border, and agents at another 10 stations spent less than 50 percent of their 57,699 hours patrolling the border. The agents at these 21 stations generally spent their time patrolling the interior, checking jails for criminal aliens, checking public transportation or freight trains, or doing antismuggling work. The time agents spent patrolling the border ranged from 97 percent of their 16,454 hours in Swanton, Vermont, to none of their 10,089 hours in Bellingham, Washington.

Agents at the 17 coastal patrol stations spent 14 percent of their 380,785 hours patrolling the border. Agents at 13 of these stations spent less than 14 percent of their 289,718 hours patrolling the border. At 11 of the 13 stations, agents spent no time patrolling the border. Most of these agents spent their time checking traffic at highway checkpoints,⁹ patrolling the interior, checking jails for illegal aliens, or checking employers to determine if they had hired illegal aliens. The percentage of time agents spent patrolling the border ranged from 93 percent of their 31,753 hours at the Ramey, Puerto Rico, station to none at 11 stations. For example, the 6 Border Patrol agents at the Tampa, Florida, station principally spent their 8,142 hours patrolling the interior and checking local jails.

Agents at the 41 stations in zone II spent 25 percent of their time patrolling the border, with wide variation in activity across stations. For the agents at zone II stations, the time spent patrolling the border ranged from 77 percent of their 22,686 hours at the Ajo, Arizona, station to 1 percent or less at 19 stations. Agents at the 19 stations who spent 1 percent or less of their 431,002 hours patrolling the border principally spent their time operating traffic check points, patrolling the interior, or checking employers and local jails for illegal aliens. For example, the 4 agents in Roseburg, Oregon, spent 78 percent of their 4,654 hours checking local jails and employers for illegal aliens. Within zone II, the agents at 8 stations spent over half of their 273,466 hours patrolling the border.

The agents at the 19 zone III stations generally spent no time patrolling the border, as could be expected. The agents at these stations principally spent their time patrolling the interior to search for illegal aliens, checking employers' records, or checking local jails for illegal aliens. For example, the 9 Border Patrol agents at the Dallas, Texas, station spent 98 percent of their 11,677 hours patrolling the interior and checking local jails.

Overall, agents located at the 32 Southwest Border stations spent 562,926 enforcement hours apprehending aliens after entry.

⁹The San Clemente and Temecula, California; and Kingsville, Texas, stations are highway checkpoints that are included as coastal stations because of their proximity to the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico.

Some Border Patrol Activities Paralleled Investigations and Inspections and Were of Lower Priority Than Investigations

When not patrolling the border, the Border Patrol, along with Investigations and Inspections, is responsible for carrying out four parallel enforcement activities: (1) identifying criminal and illegal aliens, (2) reviewing employers' records to ensure that only authorized workers are employed, (3) investigating alien smuggling, and (4) inspecting crewmen and passengers aboard ships. Investigations has lead responsibility for the first three activities, and Inspections has lead responsibility for the last activity. The Border Patrol is to carry out these activities in the same geographical areas with Investigations and Inspections and is to coordinate its activities with them. However, in carrying out some of the similar activities, the Border Patrol generally performed lower priority work than Investigations. In most locations, the district directors told us they relied on the Border Patrol to carry out these enforcement activities because no other district resources were available to do them.

Identifying and Removing Criminal or Illegal Aliens

INS has assigned a higher priority to removing criminal aliens than to removing illegal aliens from the country. According to an INS official, criminal aliens are generally housed in state and federal prisons, where they serve their sentences after conviction for deportable crimes.¹⁰ Local jails generally house individuals awaiting trial or serving sentences for lesser crimes. Consequently, only a portion of the aliens in local jails will become deportable criminal aliens. Thus, interviewing aliens in local jails is a lower priority within INS because fewer of these aliens are likely to be identified as deportable criminal aliens.

Investigators have lead responsibility for interviewing aliens who are incarcerated in federal and state prisons to determine if they may be deportable. Border Patrol agents primarily visit local jails and some state prisons where investigators are not available.

Identifying Criminal Aliens

Border Patrol agents are to visit local jails to identify illegal aliens either on a periodic basis or in response to calls from local law enforcement officers. In some cases, Border Patrol agents visited state prisons because, according to district directors, investigators were not available. In fiscal year 1994, Border Patrol agents at the 145 Border Patrol stations spent 4 percent of their enforcement hours visiting local jails or state prisons to identify criminal aliens. For example, we accompanied a Border Patrol agent from the Dallas station to the Tarrant County jail in Fort Worth,

¹⁰Aliens can be deported if they have been convicted of crimes such as drug trafficking. These aliens are referred to as "criminal aliens."

Texas. The agent reviewed arrest records to determine if any individuals in the jail might be illegal aliens. The agent identified two illegal aliens and obtained copies of their arrest records. He took the aliens into custody and returned to the Dallas station with them to make arrangements for their removal from the country.¹¹ According to the agent, he usually visited the jail every day to identify illegal aliens.

In some cases, district directors said that they did not have enough investigators to visit all state prisons. For example, California has 42 state prisons or facilities. Investigators are responsible for 33, and Border Patrol agents are responsible for 9. According to the San Francisco District Director, he relies on Border Patrol agents from the Bakersfield and Fresno, California, stations to interview aliens in three state prisons because he does not have investigators available in those areas to visit these state prisons.

Removing Illegal Aliens

INS considers the identification of aliens who entered illegally or remained here illegally (e.g., overstayed their visa) to be a lower priority than the identification of criminal aliens. For fiscal year 1994, 136 of the Border Patrol's 145 stations apprehended 888,994 illegal aliens.¹² Of these, 844,335 (95 percent) were voluntarily removed, 34,190 (4 percent) were placed in deportation proceedings, and 11,469 (1 percent) were released with instructions to leave the country. Data were not available on the number of illegal aliens who were placed in deportation proceedings and then released on bond or their own recognizance.

INS data also showed that for 15 Border Patrol stations, 65 percent (5,744) of the illegal aliens they apprehended (8,778) were released and were given written instructions to leave the country.¹³ Further, each of the 15 stations released over half of the apprehended illegal aliens. These 15 stations are widely dispersed geographically from Washington to New York to Florida. According to INS officials, the stations that release a significant portion of the aliens they apprehend do not have removal funding for INS buses to remove illegal aliens.¹⁴ Except for the 32

¹¹We did not determine the basis upon which the aliens were released into INS custody.

¹²Data were not available for the nine stations in the Tucson Sector: Naco, Ajo, Nogales, Douglas, Casa Grande, Willcox, Phoenix, Sonoita, and Tucson, Arizona.

¹³The 15 stations are Roseburg, Oregon; Port Angeles and Spokane, Washington; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Fulton and Buffalo, New York; Jacksonville, Tampa, and Orlando, Florida; Mobile, Alabama; Little Rock, Arkansas; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Fort Stockton and Van Horn, Texas; and Miami, Oklahoma.

¹⁴We did not determine how alien removal funding was allocated among Border Patrol stations.

Southwest Border stations,¹⁵ the other zone I stations' proximity to the border did not affect their ability to remove illegal aliens.¹⁶

Some zone I stations released many of the illegal aliens they apprehended. For example, the Sierra Blanca, Texas, station is 16 miles from the Southwest Border. In fiscal year 1994, the agents at that station apprehended 3,302 illegal aliens and released 1,485 or 45 percent of them.

In contrast, some zone II and III stations released none of the illegal aliens they apprehended. For example, the Dallas, Texas, station is 250 miles from the nearest border. In fiscal year 1994, the agents at that station apprehended 5,441 illegal aliens and released none. According to the Dallas District Director, this was because the district and the Dallas Border Patrol station jointly operate a 52-passenger bus 5 days per week for the express purpose of transporting illegal aliens to Laredo, Texas, where they are removed from the country.

Border Patrol stations that are in close proximity to the Southwest Border generally removed the aliens that were apprehended. For example, the Fabens, Texas, station is 5 miles from the border. In fiscal year 1994, the agents at that station apprehended 4,597 illegal aliens and released none. According to the Patrol-Agent-in-Charge of the station, its proximity to the Fabens port of entry allows it to readily remove illegal aliens from the country.

Reviewing Employers' Records

Investigations has lead responsibility for enforcing employer sanctions. Its investigators are responsible for conducting investigations of employers who are believed to be employing unauthorized workers. The Border Patrol also is responsible for enforcing employer sanctions in some of the same locations and generally has responsibility for outdoor employment activities, such as construction, forestry, and agriculture. Investigations generally has responsibility for indoor employment activities, such as hotels or restaurants. INS fiscal year 1994 data showed that Border Patrol agents spent 133,392 of their 5,304,672 enforcement hours (3 percent) enforcing employer sanctions.

¹⁵Data for 4 of the 32 Southwest Border stations were not available.

¹⁶Mexican nationals are the largest group of people entering the United States illegally at the Southwest Border. The Border Patrol can more easily remove apprehended Mexican nationals because they do not need travel documents (e.g., airline tickets and visas) that illegal aliens from other countries would need.

Investigating Alien Smuggling

Investigations has lead responsibility for identifying and investigating alien smugglers. Both Investigations and the Border Patrol investigate alien smuggling cases. These cases are categorized by the Investigations case management system on the basis of the severity and complexity of the case. The highest priority cases, level 1, involve complex criminal organizations that frequently smuggle large numbers of aliens into the country and require handling by investigators. The lowest priority cases, level 3, generally involve individuals who occasionally smuggle aliens into the country.

INS fiscal year 1994 data showed that Border Patrol agents spent 89,575 of their 5,304,672 enforcement hours (2 percent) doing antismuggling work.¹⁷ According to an INS official, investigators assigned to the Border Patrol generally investigate high priority antismuggling cases, while Border Patrol agents work lower priority cases. For example, in the Miami Sector, the investigators assigned to the Border Patrol performed the highest priority alien smuggling cases, while the agents performed low priority cases. The investigators assigned to the Border Patrol in the Blaine Sector in Washington performed both high and lower priority investigations. In Buffalo, New York, the district and the Buffalo and Swanton, Vermont, sectors have memorandums of understanding for handling antismuggling cases. According to the agreements, the Swanton Sector did both high and lower priority cases because it had investigators who could handle complex cases, while the Buffalo Sector performed only lower priority antismuggling cases because it did not have investigators. Buffalo District investigators handled high priority cases. According to the Portland, Maine, District Director, he relied on Border Patrol agents to perform antismuggling work in those areas where he did not have investigators.

Inspecting Crewmen and Passengers Aboard Vessels

In fiscal year 1994, 20 Border Patrol stations reported that they inspected crewmen and passengers on vessels. The two most active stations were Miami, Florida, and New Orleans, Louisiana. In two locations that we visited, Border Patrol agents and immigration inspectors performed parallel activities in the same geographic areas. For example, in New Orleans a Border Patrol agent conducted an unannounced inspection to determine if nonadmissible crew members had left a ship. The New Orleans district had inspectors at the port who could perform this task.

¹⁷Investigators who are assigned to the Border Patrol are under the operational control and supervision of the Chief Patrol Agent for each sector; however, their enforcement time is recorded with Investigations and was not readily available.

Similarly, Border Patrol agents from the Orlando, Florida, station responded to a report from a shipping agent concerning a crewman who had not returned to his ship at Port Canaveral. The agents traveled about 55 miles to the ship, picked up the crew member's passport, and searched his quarters. Inspectors stationed at the port could perform this task. In another case, Border Patrol agents from the Port Angeles, Washington, station occasionally inspect arriving ferry passengers from Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. However, according to the Seattle District Director, immigration inspectors located in Victoria, Canada, inspect passengers before they board the ferry.

INS Commissioner's and District Directors' Views of the Impact on Enforcement Activities of Agent Relocation or Redirection

The INS Commissioner and district directors pointed out that if Border Patrol agents were relocated to the border, additional resources would be needed to perform the enforcement activities they currently do. District directors said that the agents contributed to their districts' enforcement efforts. Some district directors added that they would not use replacement resources to carry out some lower priority work that the agents are doing.

During a hearing before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, in response to questions regarding the assignment of agents to interior stations, the Commissioner of INS said, "Our Border Patrol needs to be first and foremost devoted to border enforcement at the border."¹⁸ She favored redeploying interior agents to the border if INS could get additional resources to do the work presently being done by the agents (e.g., employer and jail checks and the removal of illegal aliens). A Continuing Resolution provides funding for INS enforcement programs through the end of fiscal year 1996 at the resource level provided in the conference report.¹⁹ The resource level includes \$12 million for the reallocation of 200 Border Patrol positions from interior stations to the front lines of the border. INS expects to relocate these 200 agent positions to the Southwest Border. INS had 1,368 agents who were not located on the Southwest Border at the end of fiscal year 1994.

¹⁸Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1996, Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, 104th Cong., 1st Sess., pt. 7, at 770, 771 (1995).

¹⁹The January 6, 1996, Continuing Resolution, as amended by the Continuing Resolution passed on January 26, 1996, funded INS enforcement activities to the extent and in the manner and at a rate for operations as provided for in the conference report and joint explanatory statement of the Committee of Conference (H.R. 104-378) on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (H.R. 2076), as passed by the House of Representatives on December 6, 1995. P.L. 104-91, 110 Stat. 7, as amended by P.L. 104-99, 110 Stat. 26 (1996).

The conferees agreed that effective border control is the most important means of controlling illegal immigration and that INS must use its Border Patrol resources in a way that ensures that apprehension of illegal aliens at the border is its first priority. They agreed that INS can no longer use Border Patrol resources on functions not directly related to border control. However, the conferees recognized the importance of an INS enforcement presence in parts of the country that have significant illegal immigrant populations. Rather than close any of these offices, the conferees directed INS to restaff these offices with criminal investigators to ensure that interior enforcement activities currently performed in these locations can continue.²⁰

On January 29, 1996, INS told us that it is continuing to develop and review options for the relocation of interior Border Patrol agent positions and plans to present to the Appropriations Committees an integrated plan addressing the entire relocation issue in mid-March.

Fourteen of the 15 district directors with whom we met said that the Border Patrol contributed to their districts' enforcement efforts. Thirteen district directors said that if agents were redeployed or redirected, their districts would perform some of the work currently being performed by the Border Patrol if they received additional enforcement officers. The number and specific types of replacement immigration enforcement officers that they said would be needed varied depending on the work being performed by the Border Patrol within the various districts we visited. Eight district directors said that INS is currently hiring investigative aides to interview aliens in local jails and check employers' records, the same type of work that is currently performed by Border Patrol agents. However, INS has not determined whether the aides will supplement or replace Border Patrol agents.

Thirteen district directors generally said that they would use replacement resources to continue to perform the inspections, detention, deportation, and employer and jail checks that the Border Patrol currently performs. They added that they would not use replacement resources to perform some lower priority enforcement work currently performed by the Border Patrol, such as patrolling the interior and randomly checking traffic, public transportation, and freight trains. In their districts, only the Border Patrol routinely conducted these types of activities. In doing so, the agents contributed to fulfilling the districts' enforcement responsibilities for apprehending and removing illegal aliens.

²⁰H.R. 104-378, 104th Cong., 1st Sess. at 88, 89 (1995).

Fourteen district directors said that in carrying out their enforcement activities, they relied on the Border Patrol because of their limited resources. For example, the Detroit District Director said that she relied on the Border Patrol to respond to complaints in western Michigan because she had no resources in that area. The San Francisco District Director said he relied on Border Patrol agents at the Bakersfield and Fresno stations to interview aliens at three state prisons. The Los Angeles District Director said he relied on Border Patrol agents from the Oxnard station to inspect about 15 ships per month at Port Hueneme. The Dallas District Director said that he relied on the Border Patrol to transport deportable aliens from Dallas to Laredo. The Helena District Director said that he relied on the Border Patrol to apprehend aliens who had received final orders of deportation, most of whom were in the Twin Falls, Idaho, area.

Some Cost Factors Pertaining to Relocating Agents

According to INS' fiscal year 1995 budget data, it costs almost twice as much to hire, train, and equip a new Border Patrol agent as it does to redeploy an agent. The average cost in fiscal year 1994—the most recent year for which data were available—was \$59,638 to redeploy agents. In comparison, the budget data showed that the cost to hire, train, and equip one agent in fiscal year 1995 ranged from \$107,840 to \$115,716, depending on the agent's grade level.

The cost information necessary to estimate all potential redeployment costs was not available. A complete cost analysis would require information on the number and types of replacement staff to be hired (their numbers, training costs, and salaries), the salary levels of agents to be moved compared to those of new agents, and other factors beyond the scope of this review.

According to an INS official, the relocation of agents could result in INS closing some of its Border Patrol stations. Should this occur, INS could reduce some of its lease costs. For example, if INS were to close the Miami, Oklahoma, station, INS estimated that it would result in lease and other cost savings of \$13,180 per year. (See app. IV for INS data on Border Patrol facility leasing costs.)

Conclusions

Most (79 percent) of the Border Patrol's 3,911 agents who were located at 145 stations were within 25 miles of the border (zone I), and the majority (65 percent) of these agents were on the Southwest Border. While

63 percent of all the agents' time was spent patrolling the border, the amount of time varied among zones and among stations within zones. Most agents at stations on the coastal borders and in zones II and III did not principally spend their time patrolling the border. While agents in zone I spent 76 percent of their time patrolling the border, the agents at the Southwest Border stations spent 83 percent of their time patrolling the border. Conversely, the agents on the Southwest Border spent 17 percent of their time (or 562,926 hours) apprehending illegal aliens after entry. These agents who are already located at the Southwest Border could have their time redirected to patrolling the border.

Redeploying agents to the border or redirecting the enforcement time of agents on the border would affect the districts' enforcement capability. In some locations, Border Patrol agents are performing activities that parallel those carried out by Inspections or Investigations. In some cases, Border Patrol agents were performing activities that INS considers to be lower priority. However, the district directors generally said that the Border Patrol made a positive contribution to the districts' enforcement efforts and that redirecting agent time or redeploying agents, without replacing them, would diminish the districts' enforcement capabilities.

INS budget data indicated that relocating agents to the border was less costly than hiring new agents. However, information was not available to fully estimate the potential costs for replacing agents with other INS enforcement officers. Information, such as how many redeployed or redirected agents would be replaced and what type of replacement staff would be used, would be needed to determine all relocation and redirection costs.

The INS Commissioner favors redeploying Border Patrol agents to the border, if replacement enforcement officers are provided to carry out the work being performed by the agents at these interior locations. INS' fiscal year 1996 Continuing Resolution provided funding to relocate 200 Border Patrol agent positions to the front lines of the border and directs INS to restaff interior offices with criminal investigators. INS plans to relocate these 200 agent positions to the Southwest Border. In fiscal year 1994, INS had 1,368 agents who were not on the Southwest Border.

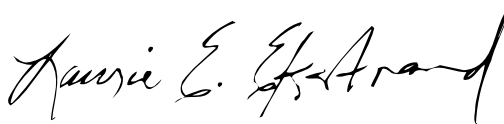
Agency Comments

On January 29, 1996, we met with Department of Justice officials, including the Counsel to the Deputy Attorney General and the INS Assistant Commissioner for Budget. The officials agreed with the material in the

report. They emphasized that our review focused on enforcement activities but did not evaluate the deterrent effect the Border Patrol agents' activities have in nonborder locations (i.e., stations located over 25 miles from the land borders). The focus of our review was on the activities and location of Border Patrol agents. We recognize that the presence of agents could have a deterrent effect in nonborder areas. We also recognize the importance of having agents directly on the border. We also agree that the transfer of agents would have an impact on enforcement activities in their previous locations unless they were restaffed.

We are sending copies of this report to the Attorney General; the INS Commissioner; the Director, Office of Management and Budget; and other interested parties. Copies will also be made available to others upon request.

Major contributors to this report are listed in appendix V. If you have any questions about this report, please contact me on (202) 512-8777.



Laurie E. Ekstrand
Associate Director, Administration
of Justice Issues

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Abbreviations

INS Immigration and Naturalization Service

Table and Maps Showing Border Patrol Locations, Number of Agents, and Their Time Spent Patrolling the Border

Table I.1: Border Patrol Stations, Number of Agents, and Activities in Fiscal Year 1994

Map number	Station name	State	Miles from the border	Number of agents	Percentage of time patrolling the border	Principal activities ^a
1	Mobile	AL	3	6	0.0%	Patrol the interior, employer sanctions
2	Little Rock	AR	325	5	0.0	Patrol the interior, criminal aliens
3	Ajo	AZ	33	14	77.1	Patrol the border
4	Casa Grande	AZ	73	8	0.1	Traffic check, patrol the interior
5	Douglas	AZ	7	55	93.8	Patrol the border
6	Naco	AZ	11	17	83.6	Patrol the border
7	Nogales	AZ	8	79	87.4	Patrol the border
8	Phoenix	AZ	120	4	1.3	Criminal aliens
9	Sonoita	AZ	24	8	69.5	Patrol the border
10	Tucson	AZ	57	73	26.6	Traffic check
11	Wellton	AZ	35	18	18.6	Traffic check
12	Willcox	AZ	85	9	0.0	Traffic check
13	Yuma	AZ	4	127	90.5	Patrol the border
14	Bakersfield	CA	70	11	0.0	Criminal aliens
15	Blythe	CA	59	19	0.0	Traffic check
16	Brown Field	CA	1	299	94.3	Patrol the border
17	Calexico	CA	3	77	91.6	Patrol the border
18	Campo	CA	8	58	95.9	Patrol the border
19	Chula Vista	CA	5	295	96.0	Patrol the border
20	El Cajon	CA	15	62	72.8	Patrol the border
21	El Centro	CA	9	75	24.9	Traffic check
22	Fresno	CA	103	4	0.0	Criminal aliens
23	Imperial Beach	CA	1	298	90.5	Patrol the border
24	Indio	CA	77	14	0.3	Patrol the interior, traffic check
25	Livermore	CA	15	5	0.0	Criminal aliens, patrol the interior
26	Oxnard	CA	3	5	0.0	Criminal aliens, patrol the interior
27	Riverside	CA	41	11	0.5	Patrol the interior
28	Sacramento	CA	52	6	0.0	Patrol the interior
29	Salinas	CA	8	3	0.0	Criminal aliens, patrol the interior
30	San Clemente	CA	3	93	0.0	Traffic check

(continued)

Appendix I
Table and Maps Showing Border Patrol
Locations, Number of Agents, and Their
Time Spent Patrolling the Border

Map number	Station name	State	Miles from the border	Number of agents	Percentage of time patrolling the border	Principal activities ^a
31	San Luis Obispo	CA	5	3	0.0	Patrol the interior, criminal aliens
32	Stockton	CA	52	8	0.0	Criminal aliens, traffic check
33	Temecula	CA	23	73	0.0	Traffic check
34	Jacksonville	FL	15	6	6.4	Patrol the interior
35	Miami	FL	7	26	34.5	Patrol the border, patrol the interior
36	Orlando	FL	39	8	0.1	Patrol the interior
37	Tampa	FL	1	6	0.0	Patrol the interior, criminal aliens
38	West Palm Beach	FL	3	5	5.3	Patrol the interior
39	Bonnars Ferry	ID	14	3	46.2	Patrol the border, patrol the interior
40	Twin Falls	ID	466	4	0.1	Criminal aliens
41	Baton Rouge	LA	41	4	0.0	Patrol the interior, criminal aliens
42	Lake Charles	LA	36	5	0.0	Patrol the interior
43	New Orleans	LA	8	8	0.0	Patrol the interior, employer sanctions
44	Calais	ME	3	8	85.8	Patrol the border
45	Fort Fairfield	ME	3	5	92.4	Patrol the border
46	Houlton	ME	7	7	77.4	Patrol the border
47	Jackman	ME	7	6	68.1	Patrol the border
48	Van Buren	ME	4	5	83.5	Patrol the border
49	Detroit	MI	1	9	30.5	Patrol the interior, patrol the border
50	Grand Rapids	MI	160	4	0.0	Criminal aliens, patrol the interior
51	Port Huron	MI	1	4	25.7	Antismuggling, patrol the border
52	Sault Ste Marie	MI	9	4	62.3	Patrol the border
53	Trenton	MI	5	5	49.8	Patrol the border, patrol the interior
54	Duluth	MN	97	3	0.2	Patrol the interior, antismuggling
55	Grand Marais	MN	22	1	11.3	Patrol the interior, antismuggling
56	International Falls	MN	7	2	52.3	Patrol the border

(continued)

Appendix I
Table and Maps Showing Border Patrol
Locations, Number of Agents, and Their
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Map number	Station name	State	Miles from the border	Number of agents	Percentage of time patrolling the border	Principal activities ^a
57	Warroad	MN	7	2	49.7	Patrol the border, antismuggling
58	Gulfport	MS	3	4	0.0	Employer sanctions, patrol the interior
59	Billings	MT	232	2	0.0	Criminal aliens
60	Eureka	MT	15	2	58.0	Patrol the border
61	Havre	MT	30	4	39.3	Patrol the border, patrol the interior
62	Malta	MT	47	2	33.9	Traffic check, patrol the border
63	Plentywood	MT	14	4	47.6	Patrol the border, antismuggling
64	Scobey	MT	18	2	53.9	Patrol the border
65	Shelby	MT	34	3	42.6	Patrol the border, traffic check
66	St. Mary	MT	6	2	50.6	Patrol the border
67	Sweetgrass	MT	2	3	43.2	Patrol the border, criminal aliens
68	Whitefish	MT	34	4	5.5	Employer sanctions, patrol the interior
69	Bottineau	ND	11	4	36.7	Patrol the border, antismuggling
70	Grand Forks	ND	77	4	41.4	Patrol the border, criminal aliens
71	Pembina	ND	2	4	56.5	Patrol the border
72	Portal	ND	4	4	31.0	Antismuggling, patrol the border
73	Alamagordo	NM	75	49	0.0	Traffic check
74	Albuquerque	NM	234	10	0.4	Patrol the interior, criminal aliens
75	Carlsbad	NM	110	10	0.0	Patrol the interior
76	Deming	NM	28	41	77.1	Patrol the border
77	Las Cruces	NM	53	70	0.5	Traffic check
78	Lordsburg	NM	52	13	36.6	Patrol the border, traffic check
79	Truth or Consequences	NM	98	12	0.0	Traffic check
80	Boulder City	NV	221	2	0.0	Transportation and traffic checks
81	Buffalo	NY	5	12	49.6	Patrol the border
82	Burke (Malone)	NY	5	11	92.5	Patrol the border

(continued)

Appendix I
Table and Maps Showing Border Patrol
Locations, Number of Agents, and Their
Time Spent Patrolling the Border

Map number	Station name	State	Miles from the border	Number of agents	Percentage of time patrolling the border	Principal activities ^a
83	Champlain	NY	3	17	85.8	Patrol the border
84	Fulton	NY	30	4	56.0	Patrol the border
85	Massena	NY	3	3	58.1	Patrol the border
86	Niagara Falls	NY	2	8	67.0	Patrol the border
87	Ogdensburg	NY	3	5	58.6	Patrol the border
88	Watertown	NY	25	4	66.7	Patrol the border
89	Miami	OK	478	2	0.0	Patrol the interior
90	Roseburg	OR	47	4	0.2	Criminal aliens, employer sanctions
91	Ramey	PR	1	22	93.0	Patrol the border
92	Alpine	TX	42	24	14.5	Traffic check
93	Amarillo	TX	352	3	0.0	Traffic check, patrol the interior
94	Brackettville	TX	24	31	71.1	Patrol the border
95	Brownsville	TX	4	62	82.0	Patrol the border
96	Carizzo Springs	TX	29	26	60.6	Patrol the border
97	Comstock	TX	13	12	93.7	Patrol the border
98	Corpus Christi	TX	5	15	43.6	Patrol the border, antismuggling
99	Cotulla	TX	59	21	57.0	Patrol the border
100	Dallas	TX	250	9	0.0	Patrol the interior
101	Del Rio	TX	5	75	72.7	Patrol the border
102	Eagle Pass	TX	8	58	88.6	Patrol the border
103	El Paso	TX	5	274	90.7	Patrol the border
104	Fabens	TX	5	19	98.2	Patrol the border
105	Falfurrias	TX	33	49	0.0	Traffic check
106	Fort Hancock	TX	20	11	98.3	Patrol the border
107	Fort Stockton	TX	63	3	2.9	Employer sanctions, transportation check
108	Freer	TX	59	34	55.3	Patrol the border
109	Harlingen	TX	12	56	59.7	Patrol the border
110	Hebbronville	TX	38	52	38.8	Traffic check
111	Kingsville	TX	4	48	0.0	Traffic check
112	Laredo North	TX	21	116	59.6	Patrol the border
113	Laredo South	TX	22	75	84.2	Patrol the border
114	Llano	TX	159	1	0.0	Employer sanctions, patrol the interior

(continued)

Appendix I
Table and Maps Showing Border Patrol
Locations, Number of Agents, and Their
Time Spent Patrolling the Border

Map number	Station name	State	Miles from the border	Number of agents	Percentage of time patrolling the border	Principal activities ^a
115	Lubbock	TX	258	7	0.0	Traffic check, patrol the interior
116	Marfa	TX	40	17	5.3	Traffic check, patrol the interior
117	McAllen	TX	4	66	81.3	Patrol the border
118	Mercedes	TX	7	30	87.8	Patrol the border
119	Midland	TX	141	4	0.5	Employer sanctions, patrol the interior
120	Pecos	TX	93	5	3.1	Patrol the interior, employer sanctions
121	Port Isabel	TX	11	16	55.8	Patrol the border
122	Presidio	TX	12	12	89.5	Patrol the border
123	Rio Grande City	TX	16	31	94.1	Patrol the border
124	Rocksprings	TX	59	6	0.0	Patrol the interior, traffic check
125	San Angelo	TX	122	38	0.0	Patrol the interior
126	San Antonio	TX	126	9	0.0	Patrol the interior, transportation check
127	Sanderson	TX	18	6	71.9	Patrol the border
128	Sierra Blanca	TX	16	28	24.8	Traffic check
129	Uvalde	TX	51	26	51.8	Patrol the border
130	Van Horn	TX	30	7	14.3	Traffic check, employer sanctions
131	Ysleta	TX	6	111	91.4	Patrol the border
132	Zapata	TX	9	4	93.2	Patrol the border
133	Beecher Falls	VT	1	5	93.9	Patrol the border
134	Newport	VT	6	9	90.9	Patrol the border
135	Richford	VT	4	5	81.7	Patrol the border
136	Swanton	VT	3	10	97.1	Patrol the border
137	Bellingham	WA	1	8	0.0	Criminal aliens, patrol the interior
138	Blaine	WA	2	15	85.7	Patrol the border
139	Colville	WA	31	3	62.7	Patrol the border
140	Lynden	WA	4	8	83.8	Patrol the border
141	Oroville	WA	5	7	36.3	Patrol the border, criminal aliens
142	Pasco	WA	178	2	0.0	Patrol the interior, employer sanctions
143	Port Angeles	WA	10	4	54.0	Patrol the border

(continued)

Appendix I
Table and Maps Showing Border Patrol
Locations, Number of Agents, and Their
Time Spent Patrolling the Border

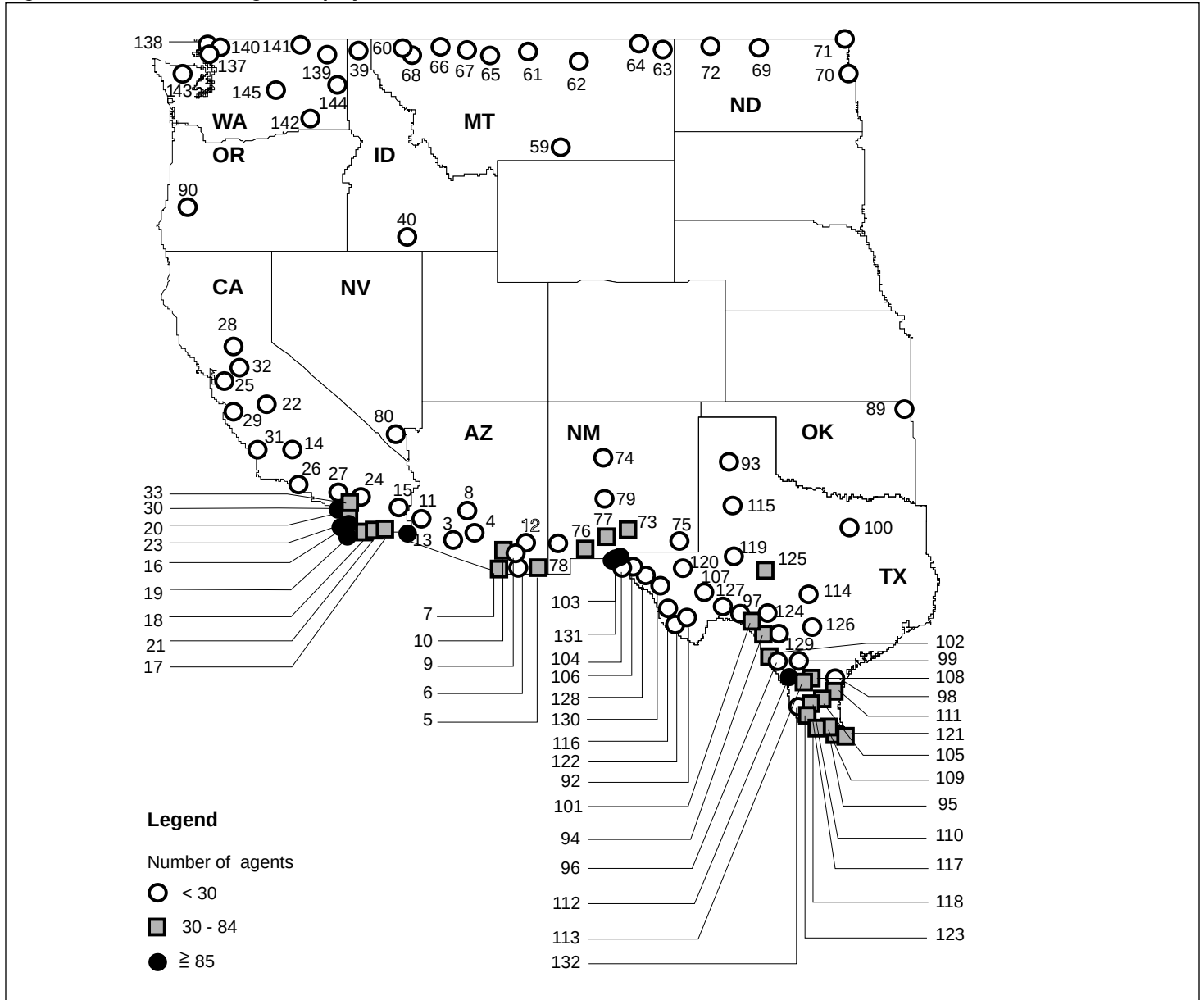
Map number	Station name	State	Miles from the border	Number of agents	Percentage of time patrolling the border	Principal activities ^a
144	Spokane	WA	86	7	0.6	Patrol the interior, criminal aliens
145	Wenatchee	WA	110	2	3.0	Criminal aliens, patrol the interior
Total number of agents				3,911		

^aThe principal activity or activities accounted for at least half of the agents' total enforcement hours at each station.

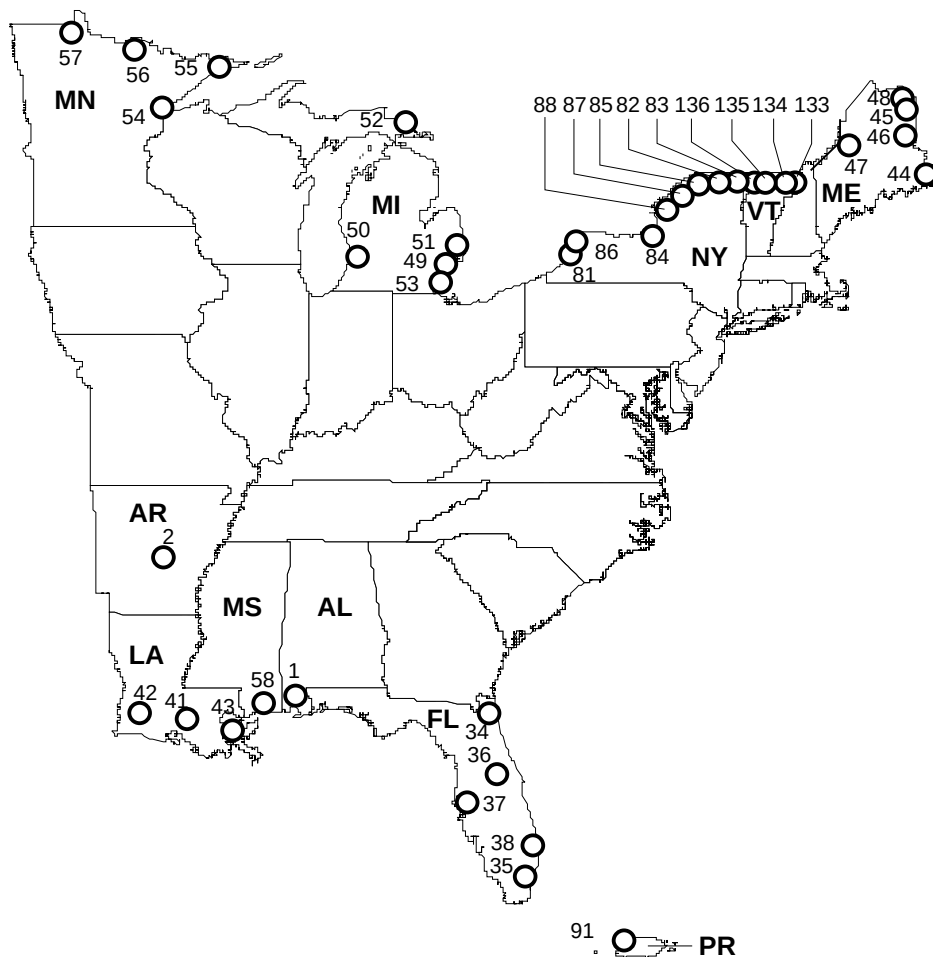
Source: GAO analysis of INS data.

Appendix I
Table and Maps Showing Border Patrol
Locations, Number of Agents, and Their
Time Spent Patrolling the Border

Figure I.1: Border Patrol Agent Deployment for Fiscal Year 1994



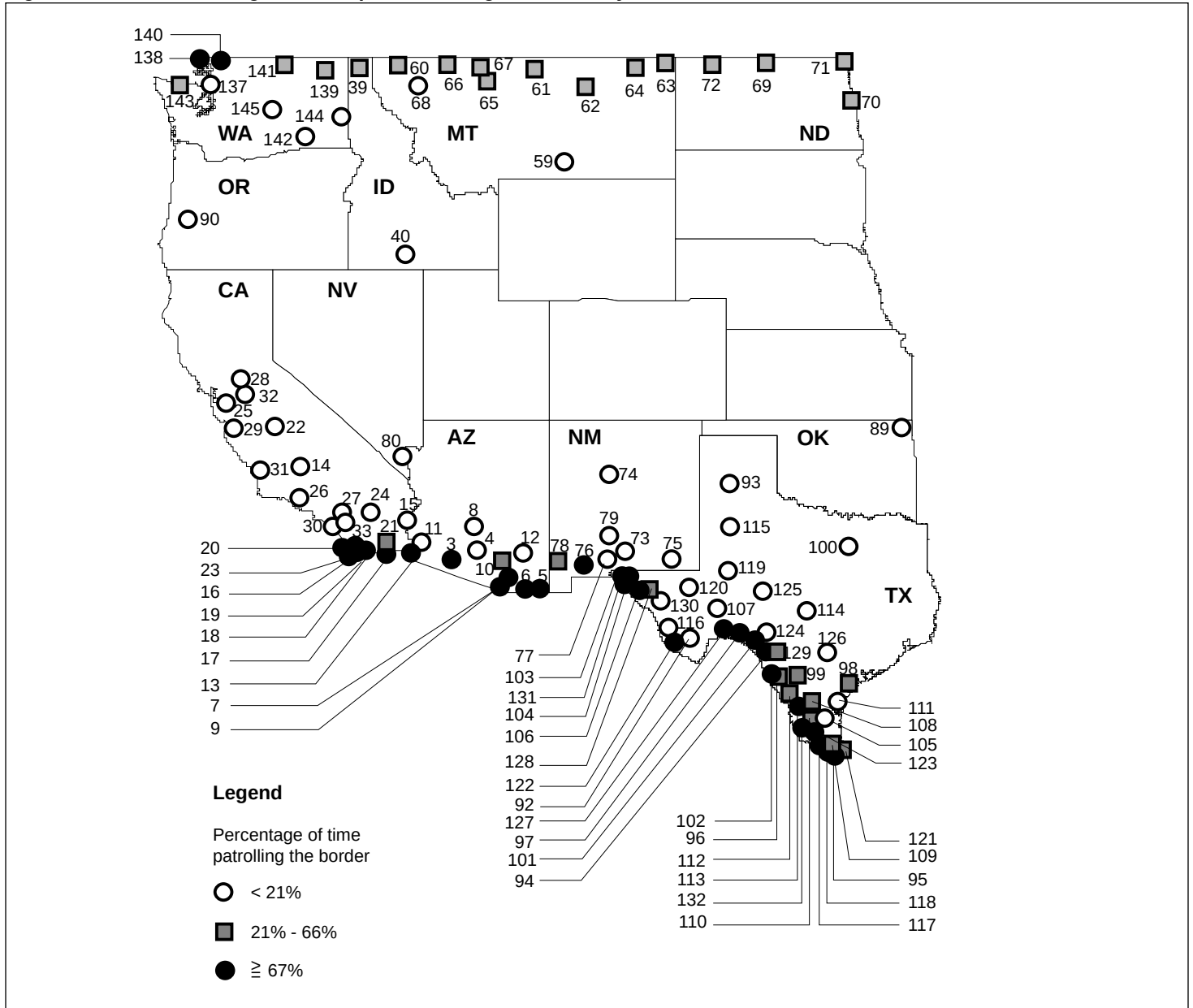
Appendix I
Table and Maps Showing Border Patrol
Locations, Number of Agents, and Their
Time Spent Patrolling the Border



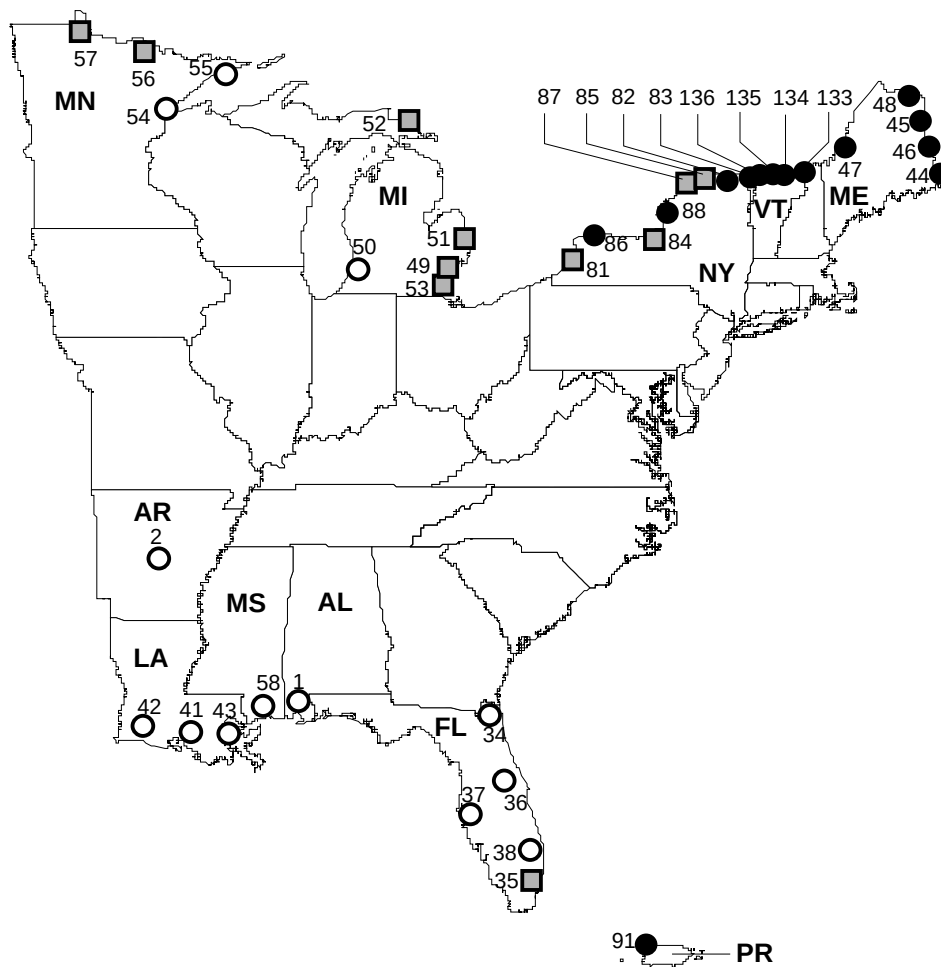
Source: GAO analysis of INS data.

Appendix I
Table and Maps Showing Border Patrol
Locations, Number of Agents, and Their
Time Spent Patrolling the Border

Figure I.2: Border Patrol Agent Time Spent Patrolling the Border by Station for Fiscal Year 1994



Appendix I
Table and Maps Showing Border Patrol
Locations, Number of Agents, and Their
Time Spent Patrolling the Border



Source: GAO analysis of INS data.

Fiscal Year 1994 Border Patrol Staffing by Location

Headquarters name	State	Supervisory BPA	BP agents	Investigators	Detention officers	Support staff	Total staff
Headquarters	DC	4	13	0	0	17	34
Special Operations HQ	TX	15	4	1	0	24	44
Artesia Training Facility	NM	8	0	0	0	2	10
Glynco Training Facility	GA	36	0	0	0	20	56
Regions	VT, TX, CA	2	8	0	0	13	23
Total		65	25	1	0	76	167

Sector name	State	Supervisory BPA	BP agents	Investigators	Detention officers	Support staff	Total staff
Blaine Sector HQ	WA	2	1	5	0	13	21
Buffalo Sector HQ	NY	2	1	0	0	12	15
Del Rio Sector HQ	TX	10	6	0	6	50	72
Detroit Sector HQ	MI	3	2	0	0	9	14
El Centro Sector HQ	CA	5	3	3	0	55	66
El Paso Sector HQ	TX	13	14	9	6	108	150
Grand Forks Sector HQ	ND	3	2	0	1	10	16
Havre Sector HQ	MT	3	1	0	1	10	15
Houlton Sector HQ	ME	3	1	0	0	12	16
Laredo Sector HQ	TX	8	9	11	10	39	77
Livermore Sector HQ	CA	5	1	4	3	14	27
Miami Sector HQ	FL	3	1	7	0	13	24
Marfa Sector HQ	TX	6	6	6	5	18	41
Mayaguez Sector HQ	PR	2	1	0	10	7	20
McAllen Sector HQ	TX	9	10	6	4	61	90
New Orleans Sector HQ	LA	3	1	0	1	11	16
San Diego Sector HQ	CA	9	84	17	6	145	261
Spokane Sector HQ	WA	3	3	0	0	12	18
Swanton Sector HQ	VT	4	1	3	0	23	31
Tucson Sector HQ	AZ	6	3	5	7	54	75
Yuma Sector HQ	AZ	5	1	6	3	43	58
Total		107	152	82	63	719	1,123

Station name	State	Supervisory BPA	BP agents	Investigators	Detention officer	Support staff	Total staff
Mobile	AL	1	5	0	0	0	6
Little Rock	AR	1	4	3	1	1	10
Ajo	AZ	2	12	0	0	0	14
Casa Grande	AZ	1	7	0	1	0	9

(continued)

Appendix II
Fiscal Year 1994 Border Patrol Staffing by
Location

Headquarters name	State	Supervisory BPA	BP agents	Investigators	Detention officers	Support staff	Total staff
Douglas	AZ	9	46	0	0	7	62
Naco	AZ	3	14	0	0	1	18
Nogales	AZ	12	67	0	0	7	86
Phoenix	AZ	1	3	0	0	1	5
Sonoita	AZ	1	7	0	0	0	8
Tucson	AZ	8	65	0	0	1	74
Wellton	AZ	3	15	0	0	0	18
Willcox	AZ	1	8	0	3	1	13
Yuma	AZ	22	105	0	0	3	130
Bakersfield	CA	2	9	0	5	7	23
Blythe	CA	3	16	0	1	1	21
Brown Field	CA	33	266	0	1	6	306
Calexico	CA	15	62	0	2	2	81
Campo	CA	9	49	0	0	1	59
Chula Vista	CA	34	261	0	2	6	303
El Cajon	CA	10	52	0	0	4	66
El Centro	CA	12	63	0	3	1	79
Fresno	CA	0	4	0	3	3	10
Imperial Beach	CA	41	257	0	5	7	310
Indio	CA	3	11	0	1	0	15
Livermore	CA	2	3	0	0	1	6
Oxnard	CA	1	4	0	1	1	7
Riverside	CA	1	10	0	1	0	12
Sacramento	CA	1	5	0	2	2	10
Salinas	CA	1	2	0	1	1	5
San Clemente	CA	16	77	0	0	3	96
San Luis Obispo	CA	1	2	0	1	0	4
Stockton	CA	1	7	0	2	1	11
Temecula	CA	10	63	0	1	5	79
Jacksonville	FL	1	5	0	0	0	6
Miami	FL	5	21	0	0	1	27
Orlando	FL	1	7	2	1	1	12
Tampa	FL	1	5	0	1	0	7
West Palm Beach	FL	1	4	0	1	0	6
Bonniers Ferry	ID	1	2	0	0	0	3
Twin Falls	ID	1	3	0	0	0	4
Baton Rouge	LA	0	4	0	0	1	5
Lake Charles	LA	1	4	0	1	1	7

(continued)

Appendix II
Fiscal Year 1994 Border Patrol Staffing by
Location

Headquarters name	State	Supervisory BPA	BP agents	Investigators	Detention officers	Support staff	Total staff
New Orleans	LA	1	7	0	0	1	9
Calais	ME	1	7	0	0	1	9
Fort Fairfield	ME	1	4	0	0	0	5
Houlton	ME	1	6	0	0	1	8
Jackman	ME	1	5	0	0	1	7
Van Buren	ME	1	4	0	0	1	6
Detroit	MI	1	8	0	0	0	9
Grand Rapids	MI	1	3	0	0	0	4
Port Huron	MI	1	3	0	0	0	4
Sault Ste Marie	MI	1	3	0	0	0	4
Trenton	MI	1	4	0	0	0	5
Duluth	MN	1	2	0	0	0	3
Grand Marais	MN	0	1	0	0	0	1
International Falls	MN	1	1	0	0	0	2
Warroad	MN	0	2	0	0	0	2
Gulfport	MS	1	3	0	1	1	6
Billings	MT	0	2	0	0	0	2
Eureka	MT	0	2	0	0	0	2
Havre	MT	1	3	0	0	0	4
Malta	MT	0	2	0	0	0	2
Plentywood	MT	1	3	0	0	0	4
Scobey	MT	0	2	0	0	0	2
Shelby	MT	1	2	0	0	0	3
St. Mary	MT	0	2	0	0	0	2
Sweetgrass	MT	0	3	0	0	0	3
Whitefish	MT	1	3	0	0	0	4
Bottineau	ND	1	3	0	0	0	4
Grand Forks	ND	1	3	0	0	0	4
Pembina	ND	1	3	0	0	0	4
Portal	ND	1	3	0	0	0	4
Alamagordo	NM	7	42	0	0	1	50
Albuquerque	NM	1	9	0	1	1	12
Carlsbad	NM	1	9	0	0	1	11
Deming	NM	6	35	0	1	2	44
Las Cruces	NM	7	63	2	2	3	77
Lordsburg	NM	2	11	0	0	0	13
Truth or Consequences	NM	1	11	0	0	1	13
Boulder City	NV	1	1	0	0	0	2

(continued)

Appendix II
Fiscal Year 1994 Border Patrol Staffing by
Location

Headquarters name	State	Supervisory BPA	BP agents	Investigators	Detention officers	Support staff	Total staff
Buffalo	NY	2	10	0	0	0	12
Burke (Malone)	NY	1	10	1	0	1	13
Champlain	NY	3	14	0	0	1	18
Fulton	NY	2	2	0	0	1	5
Massena	NY	0	3	1	0	0	4
Niagara Falls	NY	1	7	0	0	0	8
Ogdensburg	NY	1	4	0	0	0	5
Watertown	NY	1	3	0	0	0	4
Miami	OK	0	2	0	0	0	2
Roseburg	OR	1	3	0	0	0	4
Ramey	PR	5	17	0	1	0	23
Alpine	TX	5	19	0	0	0	24
Amarillo	TX	0	3	0	2	0	5
Brackettville	TX	6	25	0	0	1	32
Brownsville	TX	7	55	6	3	4	75
Carizzo Springs	TX	5	21	0	0	1	27
Comstock	TX	3	9	0	0	1	13
Corpus Christi	TX	3	12	2	1	1	19
Cotulla	TX	4	17	0	0	1	22
Dallas	TX	1	8	0	0	0	9
Del Rio	TX	11	64	5	0	2	82
Eagle Pass	TX	10	48	4	0	15	77
El Paso	TX	28	246	0	0	1	275
Fabens	TX	2	17	0	0	1	20
Falfurrias	TX	5	44	0	0	1	50
Fort Hancock	TX	0	11	0	0	0	11
Fort Stockton	TX	0	3	0	0	0	3
Freer	TX	4	30	0	0	1	35
Harlingen	TX	6	50	0	0	2	58
Hebbronville	TX	6	46	0	0	1	53
Kingsville	TX	5	43	0	1	2	51
Laredo North	TX	15	101	0	0	1	117
Laredo South	TX	13	62	0	0	1	76
Llano	TX	0	1	0	0	0	1
Lubbock	TX	1	6	0	2	1	10
Marfa	TX	2	15	0	0	0	17
McAllen	TX	11	55	0	0	3	69
Mercedes	TX	2	28	0	0	2	32

(continued)

Appendix II
Fiscal Year 1994 Border Patrol Staffing by
Location

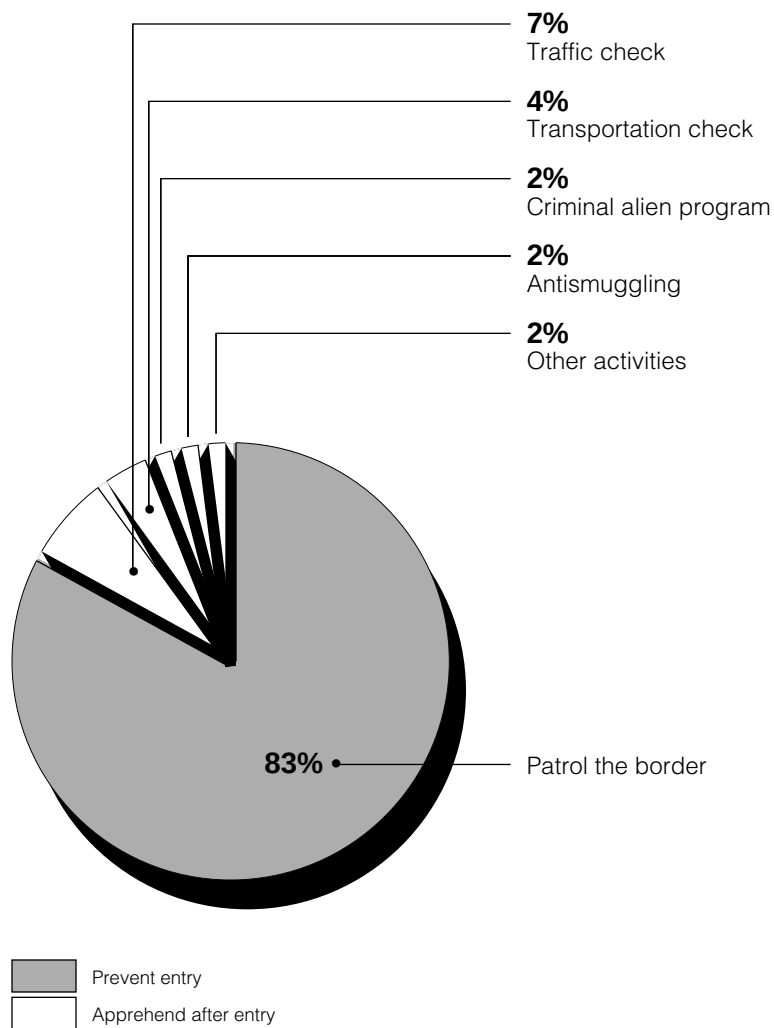
Headquarters name	State	Supervisory BPA	BP agents	Investigators	Detention officers	Support staff	Total staff
Midland	TX	1	3	2	2	0	8
Pecos	TX	1	4	0	1	0	6
Port Isabel	TX	2	14	0	0	2	18
Presidio	TX	2	10	0	0	1	13
Rio Grande City	TX	5	26	0	0	2	33
Rocksprings	TX	2	4	0	0	1	7
San Angelo	TX	6	32	3	3	2	46
San Antonio	TX	1	8	0	0	1	10
Sanderson	TX	1	5	0	0	1	7
Sierra Blanca	TX	5	23	0	0	0	28
Uvalde	TX	4	22	0	0	1	27
Van Horn	TX	1	6	0	0	1	8
Ysleta	TX	11	100	0	0	1	112
Zapata	TX	1	3	0	0	0	4
Beecher Falls	VT	1	4	0	0	0	5
Newport	VT	1	8	1	0	1	11
Richford	VT	1	4	0	0	0	5
Swanton	VT	1	9	0	0	1	11
Bellingham	WA	1	7	0	0	0	8
Blaine	WA	3	12	0	2	0	17
Colville	WA	1	2	0	0	0	3
Lynden	WA	1	7	0	0	0	8
Oroville	WA	1	6	0	0	0	7
Pasco	WA	0	2	0	0	0	2
Port Angeles	WA	1	3	0	0	0	4
Spokane	WA	1	6	0	0	0	7
Wenatchee	WA	0	2	0	0	0	2
Total		549	3,362	32	64	154	4,161

BPA = Border Patrol agent
BP = Border Patrol

Source: GAO analysis of INS data.

Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by Location

Figure III.1: Southwest Border Enforcement Activity for Fiscal Year 1994



N = 3,377,221 enforcement hours at 32 stations.

Note: "Other activities," which were 1 percent or less, include boat patrol, air patrol, patrol the interior, crewman/stowaway, and employer sanctions.

Source: GAO analysis of INS data.

**Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location**

Table III.1: Southwest Border Enforcement Activity for Fiscal Year 1994 by Station

Station name	State	Distance in miles	Prevent entry (percent)	Apprehend after entry (percent)	Patrol border	Boat patrol	Air patrol
Zone I: Southwest Border							
Douglas	AZ	7	93.8%	6.2%	74,080	0	0
Naco	AZ	11	83.6	16.4	22,883	0	0
Nogales	AZ	8	87.4	12.6	82,109	0	0
Sonoita	AZ	24	69.5	30.5	8,961	0	0
Yuma	AZ	4	90.5	9.5	191,670	0	1,953
Brown Field	CA	1	94.3	5.7	192,222	0	0
Calexico	CA	3	91.6	8.4	99,478	0	0
Campo	CA	8	95.9	4.1	76,202	0	0
Chula Vista	CA	5	96.0	4.0	222,277	0	0
El Cajon	CA	15	72.8	27.2	54,374	0	0
El Centro	CA	9	24.9	75.1	28,891	0	0
Imperial Beach	CA	1	90.5	9.5	287,092	0	40
Brackettville	TX	24	71.1	28.9	31,387	0	0
Brownsville	TX	4	82.0	18.0	75,589	65	0
Comstock	TX	13	93.7	6.3	18,417	24	0
Del Rio	TX	5	72.7	27.3	73,658	469	33
Eagle Pass	TX	8	88.6	11.4	80,075	0	0
El Paso	TX	5	90.7	9.3	496,584	0	80
Fabens	TX	5	98.2	1.8	33,216	0	0
Fort Hancock	TX	20	98.3	1.7	21,968	0	0
Harlingen	TX	12	59.7	40.3	46,961	4	0
Laredo North	TX	21	59.6	40.4	124,349	0	0
Laredo South	TX	22	84.2	15.8	120,382	0	124
McAllen	TX	4	81.3	18.7	67,201	0	0
Mercedes	TX	7	87.8	12.2	31,261	0	0
Port Isabel	TX	11	55.8	44.2	9,552	594	0
Presidio	TX	12	89.5	10.5	17,087	0	0
Rio Grande City	TX	16	94.1	5.9	43,259	0	0
Sanderson	TX	18	71.9	28.1	7,757	44	0
Sierra Blanca	TX	16	24.8	75.2	12,349	0	0
Ysleta	TX	6	91.4	8.6	153,419	0	0
Zapata	TX	9	93.2	6.8	6,006	149	0
Total			83.3%	16.7%	2,810,716	1,349	2,230
Percent					83.2%	0.0%	0.1%

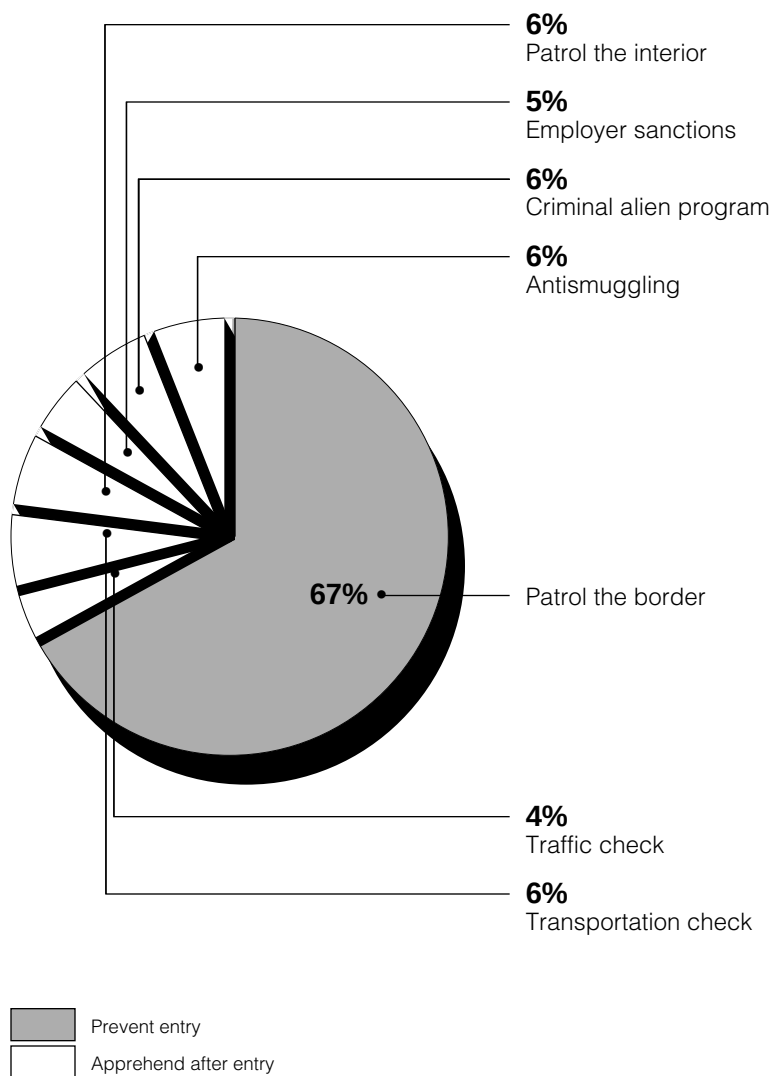
**Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location**

Traffic check	Transportation check	Patrol interior	Crewman/stowaway	Employer sanctions	Criminal aliens	Antismuggling	Station total
67	0	7	0	18	4,759	15	78,946
2,437	77	7	0	0	1,671	282	27,357
5,613	1,003	196	0	14	3,913	1,150	93,998
3,926	0	0	0	1	2	0	12,890
287	3,257	0	0	5,179	11,493	0	213,839
0	0	0	0	0	6,760	4,756	203,738
0	0	0	0	32	9,098	0	108,608
0	9	11	0	0	14	3,223	79,459
0	1,697	4	0	53	7,351	84	231,466
49	1,376	12,357	0	74	5,787	703	74,720
85,978	880	0	0	0	33	15	115,797
0	322	0	0	0	211	29,747	317,412
10,379	2,133	0	0	134	125	15	44,173
32	9,100	0	0	3,050	4,310	84	92,230
1,000	193	34	0	8	0	0	19,676
14,255	7,134	0	0	330	49	6,115	102,043
9,406	492	0	0	34	44	369	90,420
2,934	32,999	0	0	5,212	9,464	130	547,403
0	110	0	0	316	176	0	33,818
0	19	0	0	371	0	0	22,358
0	23,639	0	0	2,863	4,368	795	78,630
49,025	31,957	0	0	3,179	0	0	208,510
1,081	16,136	0	0	5,345	121	0	143,189
0	9,927	0	0	2,429	3,074	0	82,631
0	4	0	0	2,169	2,140	16	35,590
0	4,172	0	172	2,366	173	1,157	18,186
344	606	0	0	1,052	5	0	19,094
409	65	24	0	54	2,122	43	45,976
1,099	1,000	0	0	932	0	12	10,844
35,558	1,021	20	0	0	42	846	49,836
12,146	3	0	0	2,142	31	41	167,782
394	36	0	0	17	0	0	6,602
236,419	149,367	12,660	172	37,374	77,336	49,598	3,377,221
7.0%	4.4%	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%	2.3%	1.5%	100%

Source: GAO analysis of INS data.

Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location

**Figure III.2: Canadian Border
 Enforcement Activity for Fiscal Year
 1994**



N = 305,155 enforcement hours at 36 stations.

Note: Activities not shown did not exceed 1 percent and included boat patrol, air patrol, and crewman/stowaway.

Source: GAO analysis of INS data.

Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location

**Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location**

Table III.2: Canadian Border Enforcement Activity for Fiscal Year 1994 by Station

Station name	State	Distance in miles	Prevent entry (percent)	Apprehend after entry (percent)	Patrol border	Boat patrol	Air patrol
Zone I: Canadian Border							
Bonnars Ferry	ID	14	46.2%	53.8%	1,635	0	0
Calais	ME	3	85.8	14.2	10,747	726	0
Fort Fairfield	ME	3	92.4	7.6	8,456	0	0
Houlton	ME	7	77.4	22.6	7,519	0	0
Jackman	ME	7	68.1	31.9	6,972	0	0
Van Buren	ME	4	83.5	16.5	6,327	0	0
Detroit	MI	1	30.5	69.5	2,941	81	3
Port Huron	MI	1	25.7	74.3	1,173	119	0
Sault Ste Marie	MI	9	62.3	37.7	3,600	236	0
Trenton	MI	5	49.8	50.2	2,931	36	6
Grand Marais	MN	22	11.3	88.7	176	37	0
International Falls	MN	7	52.3	47.7	1,007	0	0
Warroad	MN	7	49.7	50.3	1,429	0	0
Eureka	MT	15	58.0	42.0	2,004	91	0
Plentywood	MT	14	47.6	52.4	2,111	0	0
Scobey	MT	18	53.9	46.1	1,921	0	3
St. Mary	MT	6	50.6	49.4	1,315	0	0
Sweetgrass	MT	2	43.2	56.8	1,310	0	0
Bottineau	ND	11	36.7	63.3	1,610	0	0
Pembina	ND	2	56.5	43.5	3,365	0	0
Portal	ND	4	31.0	69.0	1,210	0	0
Buffalo	NY	5	49.6	50.4	9,780	8	0
Champlain	NY	3	85.8	14.2	20,271	104	0
Burke (Malone)	NY	5	92.5	7.5	14,850	0	0
Massena	NY	3	58.1	41.9	3,394	114	0
Niagara Falls	NY	2	67.0	33.0	8,782	0	0
Ogdensburg	NY	3	58.6	41.4	4,643	233	0
Watertown	NY	25	66.7	33.3	3,310	556	0
Beecher Falls	VT	1	93.9	6.1	6,494	0	0
Newport	VT	6	90.9	9.1	11,849	105	0
Richford	VT	4	81.7	18.3	5,376	0	0
Swanton	VT	3	97.1	2.9	15,900	77	0
Bellingham	WA	1	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Blaine	WA	2	85.7	14.3	15,764	29	0
Lynden	WA	4	83.8	16.2	8,707	0	0

**Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location**

Traffic check	Transportation check	Patrol interior	Crewman/stowaway	Employer sanctions	Criminal aliens	Antismuggling	Station total
509	0	739	0	449	197	10	3,539
2	112	568	0	1,090	67	58	13,370
24	4	9	0	636	11	14	9,154
0	960	80	4	670	31	453	9,717
576	50	1,834	0	778	20	7	10,237
687	6	41	0	505	9	0	7,575
9	754	3,169	20	107	1,291	1,559	9,934
30	295	402	0	911	769	1,325	5,024
0	380	133	0	995	697	115	6,156
240	83	1,143	0	332	823	371	5,965
211	11	755	0	12	20	665	1,887
0	108	301	0	111	29	371	1,927
0	28	241	0	36	23	1,117	2,874
173	8	491	0	434	277	137	3,615
319	0	301	0	540	283	882	4,436
1,178	3	70	0	353	5	36	3,569
752	2	40	0	22	124	345	2,600
25	211	45	0	76	774	594	3,035
812	4	243	0	104	161	1,453	4,387
729	635	562	0	173	178	319	5,961
511	0	369	0	114	210	1,489	3,903
526	8,059	0	0	952	413	0	19,738
427	289	214	2	906	431	1,111	23,755
601	242	52	0	49	7	250	16,051
898	494	1	16	230	318	573	6,038
789	2,048	0	0	470	1,020	0	13,109
1,221	260	58	0	285	712	907	8,319
1,445	153	0	0	298	0	33	5,795
60	0	144	0	148	73	0	6,919
0	334	68	0	294	105	395	13,150
0	0	192	0	257	586	169	6,580
32	199	68	0	167	11	0	16,454
125	1,866	2,878	46	728	3,891	555	10,089
2	6	424	0	63	1,074	1,075	18,437
61	0	116	0	262	215	1,030	10,391

(continued)

Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location

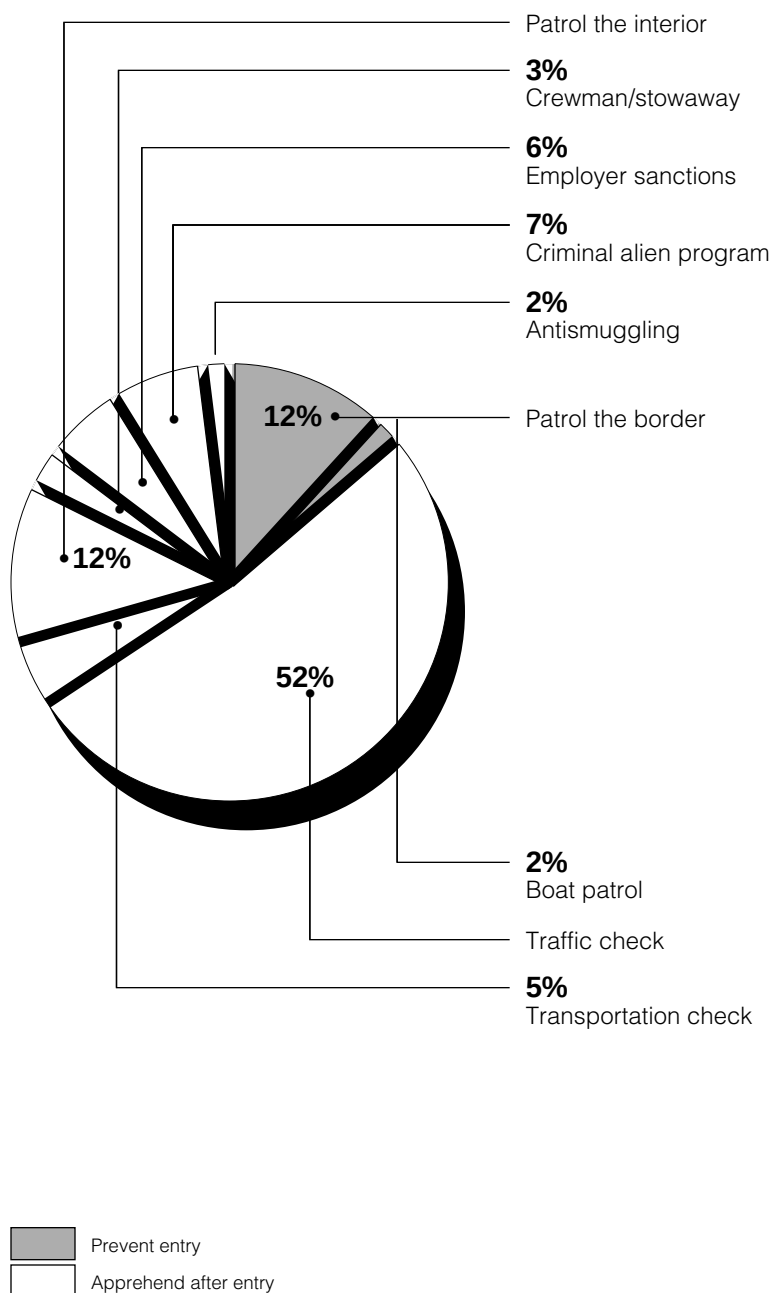
Station name	State	Distance in miles	Prevent entry (percent)	Apprehend after entry (percent)	Patrol border	Boat patrol	Air patrol
Oroville	WA	5	36.3	63.7	4,154	4	0
Total			67.4%	32.6%	203,033	2,556	12
Percent					66.5%	0.8%	0.0%

Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location

Traffic check	Transportation check	Patrol interior	Crewman/stowaway	Employer sanctions	Criminal aliens	Antismuggling	Station total
2	221	899	0	850	3,735	1,600	11,465
12,976	17,825	16,650	88	14,407	18,590	19,018	305,155
4.3%	5.8%	5.5%	0.0%	4.7%	6.1%	6.2%	100%

Source: GAO analysis of INS data.

Figure III.3: Coastal Border
Enforcement Activity for Fiscal Year
1994



(Figure notes on next page)

Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location

N = 380,785 enforcement hours at 17 stations.

Note: Air patrol was less than 1 percent and is not shown. Percentages do not total 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: GAO analysis of INS data.

Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location

Table III.3: Coastal Border Enforcement Activity for Fiscal Year 1994 by Station

Station name	State	Distance in miles	Prevent entry (percent)	Apprehend after entry (percent)	Patrol border	Boat patrol	Air patrol
Zone I: Coastal Borders							
Mobile	AL	3	0.0%	100.0%	0	0	0
Livermore	CA	15	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Oxnard	CA	3	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Salinas	CA	8	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
San Clemente	CA	3	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
San Luis Obispo	CA	5	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Temecula	CA	23	0.0	100.0	1	0	0
Jacksonville	FL	15	6.4	93.6	281	0	0
Miami	FL	7	34.5	65.5	11,212	710	69
Tampa	FL	1	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
West Palm Beach	FL	3	5.3	94.7	320	0	0
New Orleans	LA	8	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Gulfport	MS	3	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Ramey	PR	1	93.0	7.0	22,709	6,809	3
Corpus Christi	TX	5	43.6	56.4	8,548	188	0
Kingsville	TX	4	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Port Angeles	WA	10	54.0	46.0	2,462	0	0
Total			14.0%	86.0%	45,533	7,707	72
Percent					12.0%	2.0%	0.0%

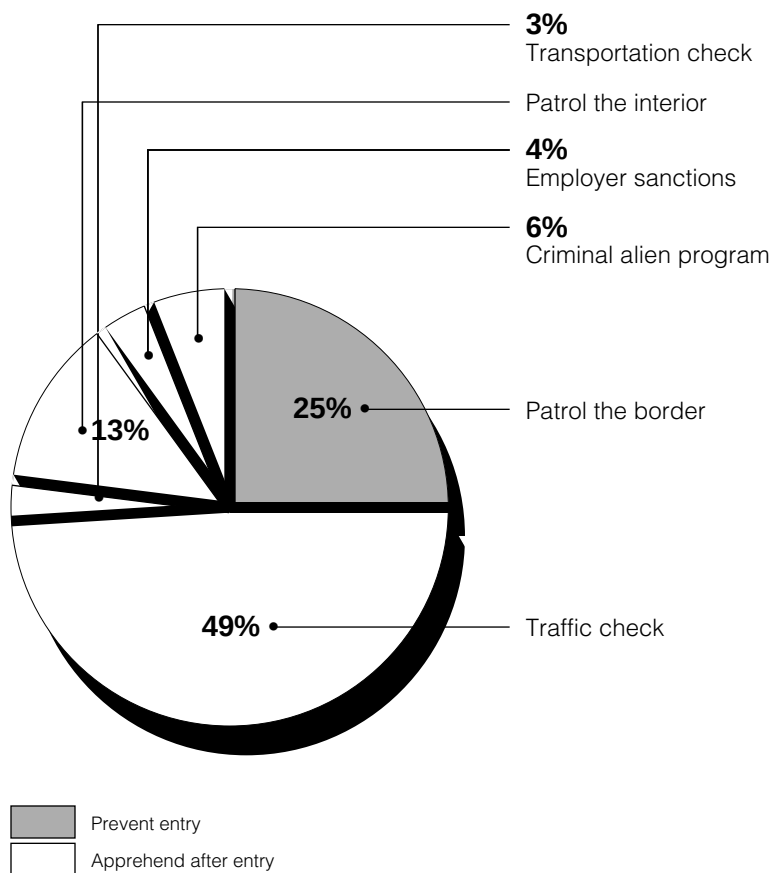
**Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location**

Traffic check	Transportation check	Patrol interior	Crewman/stowaway	Employer sanctions	Criminal aliens	Antismuggling	Station total
1,005	1,181	3,581	455	1,147	976	86	8,431
131	2	839	0	553	1,412	0	2,937
5	0	2,584	35	1,357	2,980	1	6,962
50	0	1,168	0	442	1,619	0	3,279
79,689	6,639	2,336	0	0	41	0	88,705
0	149	829	0	346	796	0	2,120
61,311	14	6,210	0	10,283	3,131	22	80,972
25	454	2,876	257	84	391	26	4,394
1,104	380	10,742	6,083	133	3,573	710	34,716
3	1,067	3,989	938	152	1,701	292	8,142
0	0	3,687	105	327	1,443	109	5,991
212	2,000	3,517	1,662	2,380	1,076	380	11,227
258	38	1,809	79	2,119	885	721	5,909
130	38	1,045	0	662	279	78	31,753
209	3,533	0	2	626	1,098	5,832	20,036
54,243	2,949	0	0	137	2,277	1,043	60,649
0	108	658	2	91	1,241	0	4,562
198,375	18,552	45,870	9,618	20,839	24,919	9,300	380,785
52.1%	4.9%	12.0%	2.5%	5.5%	6.5%	2.4%	100%

Source: GAO analysis of INS data.

Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location

Figure III.4: Zone II Enforcement
Activity for Fiscal Year 1994



N = 1,077,118 enforcement hours at 41 stations.

Note: Activities not shown did not exceed 1 percent and include boat patrol, crewman/stowaway, and antismuggling.

Source: GAO analysis of INS data.

Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location

**Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location**

Table III.4: Zone II Enforcement Activity for Fiscal Year 1994 by Station

Station name	State	Distance in miles	Prevent entry (percent)	Apprehend after entry (percent)	Patrol border	Boat patrol	Air patrol
Zone II							
Ajo	AZ	33	77.1%	22.9%	17,501	0	0
Casa Grande	AZ	73	0.1	99.9	11	0	0
Tucson	AZ	57	26.6	73.4	27,324	0	0
Wellton	AZ	35	18.6	81.4	6,320	0	0
Willcox	AZ	85	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Bakersfield	CA	70	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Blythe	CA	59	0.2	99.8	44	0	0
Indio	CA	77	0.3	99.7	56	0	0
Riverside	CA	41	0.5	99.5	77	0	0
Sacramento	CA	52	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Stockton	CA	52	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Orlando	FL	39	0.1	99.9	0	0	10
Baton Rouge	LA	41	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Lake Charles	LA	36	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Duluth	MN	97	0.2	99.8	3	7	0
Havre	MT	30	39.3	60.7	1,979	0	6
Malta	MT	47	33.9	66.1	1,090	0	0
Shelby	MT	34	42.6	57.4	1,261	0	4
Whitefish	MT	34	5.5	94.5	282	0	0
Grand Forks	ND	77	41.4	58.6	1,964	0	0
Alamagordo	NM	75	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Deming	NM	28	77.1	22.9	46,779	0	0
Las Cruces	NM	53	0.5	99.5	363	0	0
Lordsburg	NM	52	36.6	63.4	6,748	0	0
Truth or Consequences	NM	98	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Fulton	NY	30	56.0	44.0	3,021	0	0
Roseburg	OR	47	0.2	99.8	8	0	0
Alpine	TX	42	14.5	85.5	5,442	0	0
Carizzo Springs	TX	29	60.6	39.4	22,987	0	0
Cotulla	TX	59	57.0	43.0	19,466	0	0
Falfurrias	TX	33	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Fort Stockton	TX	63	2.9	97.1	131	0	0
Freer	TX	59	55.3	44.7	37,353	0	0
Hebbronville	TX	38	38.8	61.2	38,585	0	0
Marfa	TX	40	5.3	94.7	1,708	0	0

**Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location**

Traffic check	Transportation check	Patrol interior	Crewman/stowaway	Employer sanctions	Criminal aliens	Antismuggling	Station total
5,155	0	29	0	1	0	0	22,686
5,932	128	3,715	0	32	1,386	33	11,237
52,028	777	19,255	0	737	2,684	62	102,867
26,297	1,113	0	0	192	5	96	34,023
8,886	23	1,841	0	0	54	0	10,804
2,478	71	2,195	0	2,025	12,116	0	18,885
16,061	227	731	0	3,809	7,502	0	28,374
6,057	389	9,477	0	403	3,359	319	20,060
0	9	11,086	0	1,510	4,069	0	16,751
0	24	4,324	0	700	3,476	0	8,524
2,481	11	2,295	0	2,054	5,746	25	12,612
5	153	4,475	108	784	2,120	318	7,973
371	1,101	2,211	14	321	1,419	8	5,445
13	134	3,538	365	273	693	375	5,391
189	506	1,408	516	38	610	957	4,234
450	610	1,187	0	169	161	495	5,057
1,291	1	812	0	21	0	0	3,215
554	56	408	0	82	211	393	2,969
812	517	1,423	0	1,714	368	56	5,172
0	203	700	0	454	1,006	418	4,745
70,339	846	5,607	0	769	2,346	0	79,907
1,553	169	9,826	0	614	1,575	135	60,651
59,237	557	16,807	0	894	1,373	2	79,233
4,811	4,128	1,443	0	826	203	270	18,429
17,356	12	4,175	0	1	1,530	16	23,090
868	936	0	5	256	306	0	5,392
1	49	866	0	1,486	2,137	107	4,654
22,649	106	3,539	0	4,880	22	776	37,414
14,693	3	12	0	94	66	66	37,921
5,807	7,044	0	0	1,510	160	149	34,136
75,425	0	0	0	120	2,670	0	78,215
711	1,244	560	0	1,684	233	16	4,579
29,498	384	0	0	206	65	0	67,506
58,322	1,634	0	0	497	335	0	99,373
15,798	280	11,570	0	1,161	119	1,809	32,445

(continued)

Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location

Station name	State	Distance in miles	Prevent entry (percent)	Apprehend after entry (percent)	Patrol border	Boat patrol	Air patrol
Pecos	TX	93	3.1	96.9	271	0	0
Rocksprings	TX	59	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Uvalde	TX	51	51.8	48.2	20,815	0	0
Van Horn	TX	30	14.3	85.7	1,944	0	0
Colville	WA	31	62.7	37.3	3,135	0	0
Spokane	WA	86	0.6	99.4	47	0	0
Total			24.8%	75.2%	266,715	7	20
Percent					24.8%	0.0%	0.0%

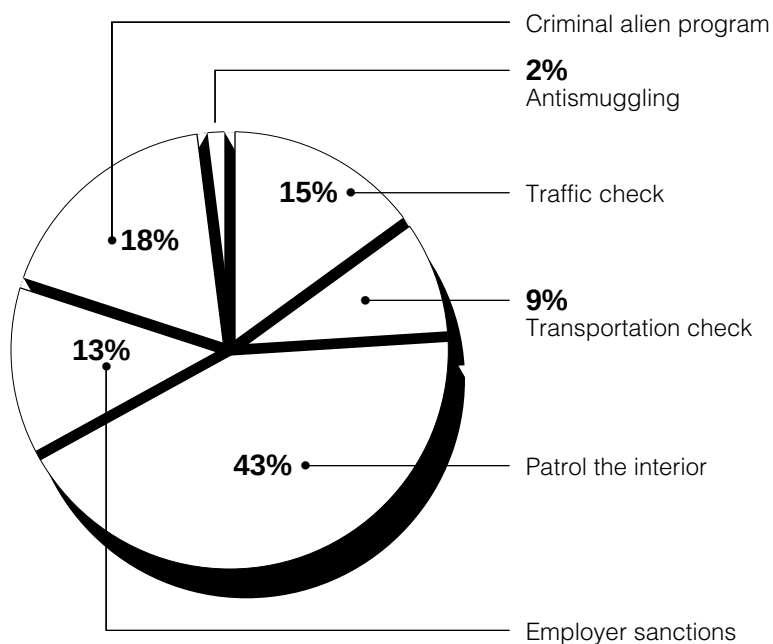
Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location

Traffic check	Transportation check	Patrol interior	Crewman/stowaway	Employer sanctions	Criminal aliens	Antismuggling	Station total
220	2,407	2,580	0	2,420	720	165	8,783
2,935	0	3,497	0	536	23	298	7,289
8,331	8,071	0	0	887	935	1,133	40,172
5,821	399	2,394	0	3,017	1	3	13,579
542	0	808	0	517	0	0	5,002
12	389	3,125	0	1,827	2,747	177	8,324
523,989	34,711	137,919	1,008	39,521	64,551	8,677	1,077,118
48.6%	3.2%	12.8%	0.1%	3.7%	6.0%	0.8%	100%

Source: GAO analysis of INS data.

Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location

Figure III.5: Zone III Enforcement
Activity for Fiscal Year 1994



N = 164,393 enforcement hours at 19 stations.

Note: Activities not shown did not exceed 1 percent and include patrol the border, boat patrol, air patrol, and crewman/stowaway.

Source: GAO analysis of INS data.

Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location

**Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location**

Table III.5: Zone III Enforcement Activity for Fiscal Year 1994 by Station

Station name	State	Distance in miles	Prevent entry (percent)	Apprehend after entry (percent)	Patrol border	Boat patrol	Air patrol
Zone III							
Little Rock	AR	325	0.0%	100.0%	0	0	0
Phoenix	AZ	120	1.3	98.7	64	0	0
Fresno	CA	103	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Twin Falls	ID	466	0.1	99.9	8	0	0
Grand Rapids	MI	160	0.0	100.0	0	1	0
Billings	MT	232	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Albuquerque	NM	234	0.4	99.6	31	0	0
Carlsbad	NM	110	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Boulder City	NV	221	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Miami	OK	478	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Amarillo	TX	352	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Dallas	TX	250	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Llano	TX	159	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Lubbock	TX	258	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Midland	TX	141	0.5	99.5	0	29	0
San Angelo	TX	122	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
San Antonio	TX	126	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Pasco	WA	178	0.0	100.0	0	0	0
Wenatchee	WA	110	3.0	97.0	88	0	0
Total			0.1%	99.9%	191	30	0
Percent					0.1%	0.0%	0.0%

**Appendix III
Border Patrol Enforcement Activities by
Location**

Traffic check	Transportation check	Patrol interior	Crewman/stowaway	Employer sanctions	Criminal aliens	Antismuggling	Station total
663	879	3,096	0	1,238	1,458	693	8,027
219	218	341	0	988	2,891	63	4,784
131	0	1,242	0	2,638	5,220	0	9,231
878	6	698	0	566	3,453	314	5,923
0	145	1,108	0	787	1,526	1,025	4,592
85	0	361	0	49	914	59	1,468
58	624	4,008	0	1,356	1,909	33	8,019
347	383	10,234	0	750	1,086	0	12,800
813	1,163	175	0	289	641	0	3,081
848	0	1,088	0	0	0	0	1,936
2,330	281	1,458	0	512	118	4	4,703
0	0	7,330	0	220	4,102	25	11,677
76	0	300	0	305	121	19	821
4,479	602	3,528	0	1,033	257	146	10,045
114	938	1,623	0	2,143	912	180	5,939
11,538	4,577	27,030	0	6,603	3,142	252	53,142
2,341	4,535	6,231	0	426	1	153	13,687
11	0	706	0	668	179	3	1,567
0	0	738	0	680	1,432	13	2,951
24,931	14,351	71,295	0	21,251	29,362	2,982	164,393
15.2%	8.7%	43.4%	0.0%	12.9%	17.9%	1.8%	100%

Source: GAO analysis of INS data.

Border Patrol Annual Facility Leasing Costs

Location	State	Lease cost	Comments
Mobile	AL	\$15,808	
Little Rock	AR	31,330	
Ajo	AZ		Owned
Casa Grande	AZ	16,686	
Douglas	AZ		Owned
Naco	AZ		Owned
Nogales	AZ	99,124	
Phoenix	AZ	25,320	
Sonoita	AZ		Owned
Tucson	AZ		Included in Sector HQ
Tucson Sector HQ	AZ	110,108	
Wellton	AZ		Owned
Yuma	AZ		Included in Sector HQ
Yuma Sector HQ	AZ	71,648	
Bakersfield	CA	26,400	
Blythe	CA		Owned
Boulevard Substation	CA	7,260	
Brown Field	CA	35,639	
Calexico	CA	83,032	
Campo	CA		Owned
Chula Vista	CA		Owned
El Cajon	CA		Owned
El Centro	CA		Owned
El Centro Sector HQ	CA		Owned
Fresno	CA	95,738	
Imperial Beach	CA		Owned
Indio	CA		Owned
Livermore	CA		Included in Sector HQ
Livermore Sector HQ	CA	23,547	
Oakgrove Substation	CA		INS-owned trailer
Oxnard	CA		Owned
Riverside	CA	94,336	
Sacramento	CA	39,248	
Salinas	CA	16,263	
San Clemente	CA		Owned
San Diego Sector HQ	CA		Owned
San Luis Obispo	CA	20,400	

(continued)

Appendix IV
Border Patrol Annual Facility Leasing Costs

Location	State	Lease cost	Comments
San Marcos Substation	CA	12,000	
Stockton	CA	83,544	
Temecula	CA	98,802	
Jacksonville	FL	48,272	
Miami	FL		Included in Sector HQ
Miami Sector HQ	FL	558,314	
Orlando	FL	44,149	
Tampa	FL	51,604	
West Palm Beach	FL	83,771	
Bonniers Ferry	ID	6,724	
Twin Falls	ID	40,840	
Baton Rouge	LA	19,676	
Lake Charles	LA	19,200	
New Orleans	LA		Included in Sector HQ
New Orleans Sector HQ	LA	72,848	
Calais	ME		GSA space assignment
Fort Fairfield	ME	67,122	
Houlton	ME	76,088	
Houlton Sector HQ	ME	131,992	
Jackman	ME		Owned
Rangeley Substation	ME	5,526	
Van Buren	ME		Owned
Detroit	MI		Included in Sector HQ
Detroit Sector HQ	MI		Shared with District
Grand Rapids	MI	6,000	
Port Huron	MI		Owned
Sault Ste Marie	MI		Located at Port of Entry
Trenton	MI		Owned
Duluth	MN	11,828	
Grand Marais	MN		Owned
International Falls	MN		Owned
Warroad	MN		Owned
Gulfport	MS	24,800	
Billings	MT	4,840	
Eureka	MT	15,120	
Havre	MT		Included in Sector HQ
Havre Sector HQ	MT	89,804	
Malta	MT	6,063	

(continued)

Appendix IV
Border Patrol Annual Facility Leasing Costs

Location	State	Lease cost	Comments
Plentywood	MT	8,400	
Scobey	MT	4,892	
Shelby	MT		Owned
St. Mary	MT		Owned
Sweetgrass	MT		Owned
Whitefish	MT		Owned
Bottineau	ND		Owned
Grand Forks	ND		Included in Sector HQ
Grand Forks Sector HQ	ND	111,860	
Pembina	ND		Located at Port of Entry
Portal	ND		Owned
Alamagordo	NM	93,440	
Albuquerque	NM	132,000	
Boulder City	NM		Space provided by Bureau of Land Management
Carlsbad	NM	12,188	
Deming	NM	87,220	
Las Cruces	NM	291,811	
Lordsburg	NM		Owned
Silver City Substation	NM		Space provided by U.S. Forest Service
Truth or Consequences	NM		Owned
Buffalo	NY		Included in Sector HQ
Buffalo Sector HQ	NY	157,272	
Burke (Malone)	NY	70,335	
Champlain	NY	91,196	
Fulton	NY	11,696	
Massena	NY	11,380	
Niagra Falls	NY		Owned
Ogdensburg	NY	25,408	
Watertown	NY	1,924	
Wellesley Island Substation	NY		Owned
Miami	OK	12,000	
Roseburg	OR	15,000	
Mayaguez Sector HQ	PR		Owned
Ramey	PR		Owned
Abilene Substation	TX	6,535	
Alpine	TX	20,661	

(continued)

Appendix IV
Border Patrol Annual Facility Leasing Costs

Location	State	Lease cost	Comments
Amarillo	TX	9,856	
Big Bend Nat'l Park Substation	TX		INS-owned trailer
Brackettville	TX		Owned
Brownsville	TX	58,975	
Carizzo Springs	TX		Owned
Comstock	TX		Owned
Corpus Christi	TX	26,250	
Cotulla	TX		Owned
Dallas	TX	58,194	
Del Rio	TX	85,648	
Del Rio Sector HQ	TX	107,204	
Eagle Pass	TX		Owned
El Paso	TX		Owned
El Paso Sector HQ	TX		Owned
Fabens	TX	35,668	
Falfurrias	TX	1	
Fort Hancock	TX		Owned
Fort Stockton	TX		Owned
Freer	TX	46,075	
Harlingen	TX	1	
Hebbronville	TX		Owned
Kingsville	TX	1	
Laredo North	TX		Included in Sector HQ
Laredo Sector HQ	TX	289,268	
Laredo South	TX		Included in Sector HQ
Llano	TX	6,552	
Lubbock	TX	36,756	
Marfa	TX		Included in Sector HQ
Marfa Sector HQ	TX	229,212	
McAllen	TX	188,852	
McAllen Sector HQ	TX	228,704	
Mercedes	TX	128,140	
Midland	TX	23,667	
Pecos	TX	16,224	
Port Isabel	TX		Owned
Presidio	TX	87,188	
Rio Grande City	TX	1	
Rocksprings	TX	10,329	

(continued)

Appendix IV
Border Patrol Annual Facility Leasing Costs

Location	State	Lease cost	Comments
San Angelo	TX	25,609	
San Antonio	TX	50,972	
Sanderson	TX		Owned
Sierra Blanca	TX		Owned
Uvalde	TX		Owned
Van Horn	TX	15,725	
Ysleta	TX		Owned
Zapata	TX	5,569	
Beecher Falls	VT		Located at Port of Entry
Newport	VT	71,831	
Richford	VT	31,146	
Swanton	VT	37,164	
Swanton Sector HQ	VT	200,188	
Bellingham	WA	164,232	
Blaine	WA		Included in Sector HQ
Blaine Sector HQ	WA	134,788	
Colville	WA		Owned
Lynden	WA		Owned
Oroville	WA		Owned
Pasco	WA	10,460	
Port Angeles	WA	22,888	
Spokane	WA		Included in Sector HQ
Spokane Sector HQ	WA	67,044	
Wenatchee	WA	8,788	

Source: INS data.

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