



Billing Code 9111-14

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Office of the Secretary

**Determination Pursuant to Section 102 of the
Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996,
as Amended**

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of determination.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of Homeland Security has determined, pursuant to law, that it is necessary to waive certain laws, regulations and other legal requirements in order to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads in the vicinity of the international land border of the United States near the city of San Diego in the state of California.

DATES: This determination takes effect on **[INSERT DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER]**.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The principal mission requirements of the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) include border security and the detection and prevention of illegal entry into the United States. Border security is critical to the nation’s national security. Recognizing the critical importance of border security, Congress has ordered DHS to achieve and maintain operational control of the international land border. Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109-367, § 2, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. § 1701 note).

Congress defined “operational control” as the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband. Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109-367, § 2, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. § 1701 note). Consistent with that mandate from Congress, the President’s Executive Order on Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Improvements directed executive departments and agencies to deploy all lawful means to secure the southern border. Executive Order 13767, § 1. To achieve this end, the President directed, among other things, that I take immediate steps to prevent all unlawful entries into the United States, to include the immediate construction of physical infrastructure to prevent illegal entry. Executive Order 13767, § 4(a).

Congress has provided the Secretary of Homeland Security with a number of authorities necessary to carry out DHS’s border security mission, including the border security provisions described above. One of these authorities is found at section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (“IIRIRA”). Public Law 104-208, Div. C, 110 Stat. 3009-546, 3009-554 (Sept. 30, 1996) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the REAL ID Act of 2005, Public Law 109-13, Div. B, 119 Stat. 231, 302, 306 (May 11, 2005) (8 U.S.C. 1103 note), as amended by the Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109-367, § 3, 120 Stat. 2638 (Oct. 26, 2006) (8 U.S.C. § 1103 note), as amended by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2008, Public Law 110-161, Div. E, Title V, § 564, 121 Stat. 2090 (Dec. 26, 2007). In section 102(a) of IIRIRA, Congress provided that the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take such actions as may be necessary to install additional physical barriers and

roads (including the removal of obstacles to detection of illegal entrants) in the vicinity of the United States border to deter illegal crossings in areas of high illegal entry into the United States. In section 102(b) of IIRIRA, Congress has called for the installation of additional fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors on the southwest border. Finally, in section 102(c) of IIRIRA, Congress granted to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to waive all legal requirements that I, in my sole discretion, determine necessary to ensure the expeditious construction of barriers and roads authorized by section 102 of IIRIRA.

DETERMINATION AND WAIVER:

Section 1

The United States Border Patrol's San Diego Sector is one of the busiest Sectors in the Nation. For example, in fiscal year 2016 alone, the United States Border Patrol apprehended over 31,000 illegal aliens and seized approximately 9,167 pounds of marijuana and approximately 1,317 pounds of cocaine in the San Diego Sector. To be sure, the construction of border infrastructure and other operational improvements have improved border security in the San Diego Sector; however, more work needs to be done. The San Diego Sector remains an area of high illegal entry for which there is an immediate need to construct additional border barriers and roads.

To begin to meet the need for additional border infrastructure within the San Diego Sector, DHS will immediately implement various border infrastructure projects. These projects will focus on an approximately fifteen mile segment of the border within the San Diego Sector that starts at the Pacific Ocean and extends eastward. This

approximately fifteen mile segment of the border is referred to herein as the “Project Area” and is more specifically described in Section 2 below.

All of the projects that DHS will undertake within the Project Area will further Border Patrol’s ability to deter and prevent illegal crossings. For example, DHS will replace existing primary fencing in the Project Area. The majority of the existing primary fence in the Project Area was built in the early 1990s using a fence design that is no longer optimal for Border Patrol operations. The new primary barrier will use an operationally effective design that is intended to meet Border Patrol’s current requirements. DHS will also build prototype border wall in the Project Area near the eastern terminus of the existing secondary barrier. The construction of border wall prototypes in the Project Area and the robust physical characteristics that are to be incorporated into the border wall prototypes are intended to deter illegal crossings. In addition to deterring illegal crossings in the Project Area, DHS will use the border wall prototypes to evaluate various design features for potential inclusion in a border wall standard that will be developed by the Government and utilized as a part of border wall construction going forward. Importantly, construction of the border wall prototypes in the Project Area also means that DHS can evaluate various design features in the border environment under actual operational conditions. As such, the construction of border wall prototypes will not only deter illegal entry in the Project Area, but evaluation of the border wall prototypes is also critical to and necessary for future border wall design and construction.

Section 2

I determine that the following area in the vicinity of the United States border, located in the state of California within the United States Border Patrol's San Diego Sector, which is referred to herein as the Project Area, is an area of high illegal entry: Starting at the Pacific Ocean and extending to approximately one mile east of Border Monument 251.

There is presently a need to construct physical barriers and roads, including the infrastructure projects described in Section 1, in the vicinity of the border of the United States to deter illegal crossings in the Project Area. In order to ensure the expeditious construction of the barriers and roads in the Project Area, I have determined that it is necessary that I exercise the authority that is vested in me by section 102(c) of IIRIRA as amended.

Accordingly, pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA, I hereby waive in their entirety, with respect to the construction of roads and physical barriers (including, but not limited to, accessing the Project Area, creating and using staging areas, the conduct of earthwork, excavation, fill, and site preparation, and installation and upkeep of physical barriers, roads, supporting elements, drainage, erosion controls, and safety features) in the Project Area, the following statutes, including all federal, state, or other laws, regulations and legal requirements of, deriving from, or related to the subject of, the following statutes, as amended: The National Environmental Policy Act (Pub. L. 91-190, 83 Stat. 852 (Jan. 1, 1970) (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.)), the Endangered Species Act (Pub. L. 93-205, 87 Stat. 884 (Dec. 28, 1973) (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.)), the

National Historic Preservation Act (Pub. L. 89-665, 80 Stat. 915 (Oct. 15, 1966), as amended, repealed, or replaced by Pub. L. 113-287 (Dec. 19, 2014) (formerly codified at 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq., now codified at 54 U.S.C. 100101 note and 54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq.)), the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.), the Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 715 et seq.), the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), the Archeological Resources Protection Act (Pub. L. 96-95 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.)), the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470aaa et seq.), the Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.), the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.), the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.), the Noise Control Act (42 U.S.C. 4901 et seq.), the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (Pub. L. 86-523, as amended, repealed, or replaced by Pub. L. 113-287 (Dec. 19, 2014) (formerly codified at 16 U.S.C. 469 et seq., now codified at 54 U.S.C. 312502 et seq.)), the Antiquities Act (formerly codified at 16 U.S.C. 431 et seq., now codified 54 U.S.C. § 320301 et seq.), the Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act (formerly codified at 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq., now codified at 54 U.S.C. 3201-320303 & 320101-320106), the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Pub. L. 90-542 (16 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.)), the Farmland Protection Policy Act (7 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.), the Coastal Zone Management Act (Pub. L. 92-583 (16 U.S.C. § 1451 et seq.)), the Wilderness Act (Pub. L. 88-577 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (Pub. L. 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)), the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (Pub. L. 89-669 (16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee)),

the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (Pub. L. 105-57), National Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (Pub. L. 84-1024 (16 U.S.C. 742a, et seq.)), the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (Pub. L. 73-121 (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.)), the Wild Horse and Burro Act (16 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), an Act of Oct. 30, 2000, Pub. L. 106-398, § 1, 114 Stat. 1654 (enacting into law § 2848 of Part II of Subtitle D of Title XXVIII of Division B of H.R. 5408 (114 Stat. 1654A-426), as introduced on Oct. 6, 2000), the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.), the Otay Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999 (Pub. L. 106-145), sections 102(29) and 103 of Title I of the California Desert Protection Act (Pub. L. 103-433), the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403), the Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996), and the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (42 U.S.C. 2000bb).

This waiver does not repeal the previous waiver published in the Federal Register on September 22, 2005 (70 FR 55622).

I reserve the authority to make further waivers from time to time as I may determine to be necessary under section 102 of IIRIRA, as amended.

Dated: July 26, 2017.

John F. Kelly,
Secretary of Homeland Security
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