

Commercial Airline Passengers (3rd party)

Estimated Number of Respondents: 184,050,663.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 184,050,663.

Estimated Time per Response: 10 seconds.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 496,937.

Private Aircraft Pilots

Estimated Number of Respondents: 460,000.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 460,000.

Estimated Time per Response: 15 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 115,000.

Commercial Passenger Rail Carrier

Estimated Number of Respondents: 2.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 9,540.

Estimated Time per Response: 10 seconds.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 26.

Bus Passenger Carrier

Estimated Number of Respondents: 9.

Estimated Number of Total Annual Responses: 309,294.

Estimated Time per Response: 15 minutes.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 77,324.

Dated: May 12, 2020.

Seth D. Renkema,

Branch Chief, Economic Impact Analysis Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

[FR Doc. 2020-10455 Filed 5-14-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Docket ID: FEMA-2020-0015; OMB No. 1660-0110]

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comment Request; FEMA Preparedness Grants: Nonprofit Security Grant Program

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: 60-Day notice and request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Federal Emergency Management Agency, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, invites the

general public to take this opportunity to comment on a revision of a currently approved information collection. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, this notice seeks comments concerning the Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP). The NSGP provides funding support for security related enhancements to nonprofit organizations that are at high risk of a terrorist attack.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before July 14, 2020.

ADDRESSES: To avoid duplicate submissions to the docket, please use only one of the following means to submit comments:

(1) *Online.* Submit comments at www.regulations.gov under Docket ID FEMA-2020-0015. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

(2) *Mail.* Submit written comments to Docket Manager, Office of Chief Counsel, DHS/FEMA, 500 C Street SW, 8NE, Washington, DC 20472-3100.

All submissions received must include the agency name and Docket ID. Regardless of the method used for submitting comments or material, all submissions will be posted, without change, to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov>, and will include any personal information you provide. Therefore, submitting this information makes it public. You may wish to read the Privacy and Security Notice that is available via a link on the homepage of www.regulations.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Samrawit Aragie, Program Analyst, FEMA Grant Programs Directorate, Preparedness Grants Program, 202-786-9846, Samrawit.aragie@fema.dhs.gov. You may contact the Information Management Division for copies of the proposed collection of information at email address: FEMA-Information-Collections-Management@fema.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The collection of information for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program is mandated by Sections 2003, 2004, and 2009 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (codified as amended at 6 U.S.C. 604, 605, 609a) and various appropriations acts. The information collected (1) is required to assess the need and potential impact of NSGP funding requests from nonprofit organizations; and (2) allows for a fair method to evaluate requests and determine which applications will be selected for funding.

Collection of Information

Title: FEMA Preparedness Grants: Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP).

Type of Information Collection: Revision of a currently approved information collection.

OMB Number: 1660-0110.

FEMA Forms: FEMA Form 089-24 NSGP Prioritization of Investment Justifications; FEMA Form 089-25 NSGP Investment Justification.

Abstract: The Nonprofit Security Grant Program provides funding support for security related enhancements to nonprofit organizations that are at high risk of a terrorist attack. The program seeks to integrate the preparedness activities of nonprofit organizations that are at high risk of a terrorist attack with broader state and local preparedness efforts.

Affected Public: State or Tribal governments, and not-for-profit institutions.

Estimated Number of Respondents: 2,086.

Estimated Number of Responses: 2,086.

Estimated Total Annual Burden Hours: 8,960.

Estimated Total Annual Respondent Cost: \$338,766.

Estimated Respondents' Operation and Maintenance Costs: \$0.

Estimated Respondents' Capital and Start-Up Costs: \$0.

Estimated Total Annual Cost to the Federal Government: \$339,751.

Comments

Comments may be submitted as indicated in the **ADDRESSES** caption above. Comments are solicited to (a) evaluate whether the proposed data collection is necessary for the proper performance of the agency, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (c) enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology,

e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Maile Arthur,

Deputy Director, Information Management Division, Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, Mission Support, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2020-10380 Filed 5-14-20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111-46-P

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 Acting 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 in Webb County, Texas, and Zapata County, Texas.

DATES: This determination takes effect on May 15, 2020.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Important 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 mandated DHS to achieve and maintain operational control of the international land border. Secure Fence Act of 2006, Public Law 109–367, section 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. *Id.* 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, section 1. In order to achieve that end, the President directed, among other things, that I take immediate steps to prevent all unlawful

entries into the United States, including the immediate construction of physical infrastructure to prevent illegal entry. Executive Order 13767, section 4(a).

Congress has provided to the Secretary of Homeland Security a number of authorities necessary to carry out DHS’s border security mission. One of those authorities is found at section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, as amended (“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, section 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, section 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 mandated 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 (Border Patrol) Laredo Sector is an area of high illegal entry. In fiscal year 2019, the Border Patrol apprehended over 38,000 illegal aliens attempting to enter the United States between border crossings in the Laredo Sector. In that same time period, the Border Patrol had over 400 drug-related events between border crossings in the Laredo Sector, through which it seized over 36,000 pounds of marijuana, over 500 pounds of cocaine, over 28 pounds of heroin, and over 500 pounds of methamphetamine.

Owing to the high levels of illegal entry within the Laredo Sector, I must use my authority under section 102 of

IIRIRA to install additional physical barriers and roads in the Laredo Sector. Therefore, DHS will take immediate action to construct barriers and roads. The area in the vicinity of the border within which such construction will occur is more specifically described in Section 2 below.

Section 2

I determine that the following area in the vicinity of the United States border, located in the State of Texas within the Laredo Sector, is an area of high illegal entry (the “project area”):

- Starting at the Columbia Solidarity International Bridge and generally following the Rio Grande River south and east to approximately one-half (0.5) of a mile south of the southern boundary of the city limits of San Ignacio, Texas.

There is presently an acute and immediate need to construct physical barriers and roads in the vicinity of the border of the United States in order to prevent unlawful entries into the United States in the project area pursuant to sections 102(a) and 102(b) of IIRIRA. 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.

Accordingly, pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA, I hereby waive in their entirety, with respect to the construction of physical barriers and roads (including, but not limited to, accessing the project areas, 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, safety features, lighting, cameras, and sensors) in the project area, all of 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 Public Law 113–287, 128 Stat. 3094 (Dec. 19, 2014) (formerly codified at 16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*, now codified at 54