

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

[Docket No. USCBP–2025–0977]

Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee

AGENCY: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of open Federal Advisory Committee meeting.

SUMMARY: The Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee (Committee) will hold its quarterly meeting on Wednesday, January 14, 2026, in Washington, DC. The meeting will be open to the public via webinar only.

DATES: The Committee will meet on Wednesday, January 14, 2026, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Eastern Standard Time (EST). Please note the meeting may close early if the Committee has completed its business. Comments must be submitted in writing no later than 5 p.m. EST on January 9, 2026.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be open to the public via webinar only. The webinar link will be posted by 5 p.m. EST on January 13, 2026, at <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/stakeholder-engagement/coac/coac-public-meetings>. For information or to request special assistance for the meeting, contact Mrs. Latoria Martin, Office of Trade Relations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, at (202) 344–1440, as soon as possible.

Comments may be submitted by one of the following methods:

- **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** <http://www.regulations.gov>. Search for Docket Number USCBP–2025–00XX. To submit a comment, click the “Comment” button located on the top-left hand side of the docket page.

- **Email:** tradeevents@cbp.dhs.gov. Include Docket Number USCBP–2025–00XX in the subject line of the message.

Comments must be submitted in writing no later than 5 p.m. EST on January 9, 2026, and must be identified by Docket No. USCBP–2025–00XX. All submissions received must also include the words “Department of Homeland Security.” All comments received will be posted without change to <https://www.cbp.gov/trade/stakeholder-engagement/coac/coac-public-meetings> and www.regulations.gov. Therefore, please refrain from including any personal information you do not wish to be posted. You may wish to view the Privacy and Security Notice, which is

available via a link on www.regulations.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mrs. Latoria Martin, Office of Trade Relations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room 3.5A, Washington, DC 20229, (202) 344–1440; or Mr. Christopher J. Siepmann, Designated Federal Officer, at (202) 344–1440 or tradeevents@cbp.dhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice of this meeting is given under the authority of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Title 5 U.S.C., ch. 10. The Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee (Committee) provides advice to the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection on matters pertaining to the commercial operations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and related functions within the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of the Treasury.

The Committee is committed to ensuring all participants have equal access regardless of disability status. If you require reasonable accommodation due to a disability to fully participate, please contact Mrs. Latoria Martin at (202) 344–1440 as soon as possible.

Please feel free to share this information with other interested members of your organization or association.

To facilitate public participation, we are inviting public comments on the issues the Committee will consider prior to the formulation of recommendations as listed in the Agenda section below.

There will be a public comment period after each subcommittee update during the meeting on January 14, 2026. During the meeting, comments may be submitted via the trade events mailbox at tradeevents@cbp.dhs.gov or through the Microsoft Teams chat feature. Please note the public comment period for speakers may end before the time indicated on the schedule that is posted on the U.S. Customs and Border Protection web page: <http://www.cbp.gov/trade/stakeholder-engagement/coac>.

Agenda

With the sunset of the traditional subcommittees and working groups after the September public meeting, a change in structure for the Committee was expected. However, close to the onset of the new fiscal year, the ability for the Committee to meet was affected by the lapse in funding of the Federal Government. While U.S. Customs and

Border Protection was able to continue to work, the members of the Committee had no engagement with U.S. Customs and Border Protection during that time. Despite that, the Committee has been able to generate conversation for communications on new and existing Section 232 tariffs and the importance of the definitions for determining dates that affect all modes of transportation from import through to export. The Committee believes that recommendations could be possible for the January Committee meeting relating to Section 232 tariff implementation, but more conversation will be needed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection to articulate the focus for meetings beyond this quarter.

Meeting materials will be available on January 5, 2026, at: <http://www.cbp.gov/trade/stakeholder-engagement/coac/coac-public-meetings>.

Christopher J. Siepmann,

Executive Director, Office of Trade Relations.

[FR Doc. 2025–23990 Filed 12–29–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–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 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 the state of Texas.

DATES: This determination takes effect on December 30, 2025.

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, the President's Executive Order on Securing Our Borders directs that I take all appropriate action to deploy and construct physical barriers to ensure complete operational control of the southern border of the United States. Executive Order 14165, section 3 (Jan. 20, 2025).

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 that in carrying out the authority of section 102(a), I provide for the installation of additional fencing, barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors to achieve and maintain operational control of the 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 Del Rio Sector is an area of high illegal entry. Between fiscal year 2021 and fiscal year 2025, Border Patrol apprehended over 1,410,330 illegal aliens attempting to enter the United

States between border crossings in the Del Rio Sector. In that same time period Border Patrol seized over 277 pounds of marijuana, over 198 pounds of cocaine, over 353 pounds of methamphetamine, and over five pounds of fentanyl.

Since the President took office, DHS has delivered the most secure border in history. More can and must be done, however. As the statistics cited above demonstrate, the Del Rio Sector is an area of high illegal entry where illegal aliens regularly attempt to enter the United States and smuggle illicit drugs, and given my mandate to achieve and maintain operational control of the border, I must use my authority under section 102 of IIRIRA to install additional barriers and roads in the Del Rio Sector. Therefore, DHS will take immediate action to construct additional barriers and roads in a segment of the border in the Del Rio Sector. The segment where such construction will occur is referred to herein as the "project area," which 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 U. S. Border Patrol Del Rio Sector, is an area of high illegal entry (the "project area"): Starting at approximately GPS point 29.449888, – 101.058072 and extending south and east to approximately GPS point 29.084630, – 100.663800.

There is presently an acute and immediate need to construct additional 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 section 102(a) and 102(b) of IIRIRA. In order to ensure the expeditious construction of additional physical 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 (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.* and 16 U.S.C. 431a *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. 320301–320303 & 320101–320106); 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 Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*); Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Security Act (42 U.S.C. 17094); the 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 Farmland Protection Policy Act (7 U.S.C. 4201 *et seq.*); the Wild Horse and Burro Act (16 U.S.C. 1331 *et seq.*); 43

U.S.C. 387; the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Pub. L. 90–542 (16 U.S.C. 1281 *et seq.*); the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403 *et seq.*); the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, (16 U.S.C. 136–136y); and the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1361–1421h).

This waiver does not revoke or supersede any other waiver determination made pursuant to section 102(c) of IIRIRA. Such waivers shall remain in full force and effect in accordance with their terms. I reserve the authority to execute further waivers from time to time as I may determine to be necessary under section 102 of IIRIRA.

Kristi Noem,

Secretary of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2025–24007 Filed 12–29–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 9111–14–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[Docket No. FWS–R8–ES–2025–0407;
FXES1114080000–256–FF08ECAR00]

Receipt of Incidental Take Permit Application and Proposed Habitat Conservation Plan for Piraeus Point Project, City of Encinitas, CA; Categorical Exclusion

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service,
Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability; request
for comments.

SUMMARY: We, the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), announce receipt of an application from Lennar Homes of California, LLC (applicant) for an incidental take permit (ITP) under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The applicant requests the ITP to take the federally threatened coastal California gnatcatcher incidental to construction of the Piraeus Point Project, in the City of Encinitas, San Diego County, California. We request public comment on the application, which includes the applicant's proposed habitat conservation plan (HCP), and on the Service's preliminary determination that the proposed permitting action may be eligible for a categorical exclusion pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Department of the Interior's (DOI) NEPA regulations, and the DOI Departmental Manual (DM). To make this preliminary determination, we prepared a joint draft environmental action statement and low-effect screening form, both of which are available for public review. We invite

comment from the public and local, State, Tribal, and Federal agencies.

DATES: We must receive your written comments on or before January 29, 2026.

ADDRESSES:

Obtaining Documents: You may obtain copies of the documents this notice announces, along with any comments and other materials that we receive, online in Docket No. FWS–R8–ES–2025–0407 at <https://www.regulations.gov>.

Submitting Comments: If you wish to submit comments, you may do so in writing by one of the following methods:

- **Online:** <https://www.regulations.gov>.

Follow the instructions for submitting comments on Docket No. FWS–R8–ES–2025–0407.

- **Email:** fw8cfwocomments@fws.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Jonathan Snyder, Acting Field Supervisor, Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office, jonathan_d_snyder@fws.gov (email) or 760–309–7993 (telephone). Individuals in the United States who are deaf, blind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), have received an application from Lennar Homes of California, LLC (applicant) for a 10-year ITP for one covered species pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). The application addresses the potential “take” of the threatened coastal California gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila californica californica*; gnatcatcher) associated with the construction of the Piraeus Point Project in the City of Encinitas, San Diego County, California.

We request public comment on the application, which includes the applicant's HCP, and on the Service's preliminary determination that this proposed ITP qualifies as “low effect” and may qualify for a categorical exclusion pursuant to DOI's NEPA regulations (43 CFR part 46), and the DOI's DM (516 DM 1, DOI NEPA Handbook appendix 2, 8.5 C.(2)). To make this preliminary determination, we prepared a joint draft environmental action statement and low-effect screening form which are available for public review.

Background

The Service listed the gnatcatcher as threatened on March 30, 1993 (58 FR 16742) and published a revised final rule designating critical habitat on December 19, 2007 (72 FR 72010). Section 9 of the ESA prohibits take of fish and wildlife species listed as endangered (16 U.S.C. 1538).

Under the ESA, “take” is defined to include the following activities: “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct” (16 U.S.C. 1532). Section 4(d) of the ESA allows the Secretary of the Interior to extend protections for endangered species to those listed as threatened.

Under section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1539(a)(1)(B)), we may issue permits to authorize take of listed fish and wildlife species that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, carrying out an otherwise lawful activity. Regulations governing incidental take permits for threatened species are in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 50 CFR 17.32. Issuance of an ITP also must not jeopardize the existence of federally listed fish, wildlife, or plant species, pursuant to section 7 of the ESA and 50 CFR 402.02. The permittee would receive assurances under our “No Surprises” regulations (50 CFR 17.32(b)(5)).

Proposed Project

The proposed project site includes a 5.99 acres (ac) development footprint in a 6.88 ac undeveloped property located east of Piraeus Street and north of Plato Place, and 0.68 ac street vacation along portions of Piraeus Street and Plato Place, in the City of Encinitas, in San Diego County, California. The proposed Piraeus Point project includes the construction of 134 residential units spread across 14 three-story residential buildings, a pool, pool house, lounge seating, and 6.41 ac of land set aside (1.46 ac onsite and 4.95 ac offsite) as a biological open space preserve in the City of Encinitas, California.

The applicant requests a 10-year ITP under section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA. If we approve the permit, the applicant anticipates taking gnatcatcher resulting from impacts to the project site, including about 2.64 ac of native coastal sage scrub vegetation that this species uses for breeding, feeding, and sheltering. The take would be incidental to the applicant's activities associated with the construction of the Piraeus Point project.

The applicant's proposed HCP contains measures to minimize the