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15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
16 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

17 DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE, a nonprofit  
18 conservation organization; ANIMAL  
19 LEGAL DEFENSE FUND, a nonprofit  
20 organization; and SIERRA CLUB, a  
21 nonprofit public benefit corporation;

22 Plaintiffs,

23 v.

24 ELAINE DUKE, Acting Secretary, U.S.  
25 Department of Homeland Security; and  
26 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND  
27 SECURITY;

28 Defendants.

Case No.: '17CV1873 JM AGS

**Complaint for Declaratory and  
Injunctive Relief**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. As a candidate for president, Donald Trump's standard stump speech included a refrain to build a 1900-mile border wall from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico.

1 Upon taking office, President Trump issued an executive order directing the Department  
2 of Homeland Security (DHS) to “take all appropriate steps to immediately plan, design,  
3 and construct a physical wall along the southern border.” This case challenges the DHS’s  
4 authority to expedite the construction of barriers, roads and a prototype border wall in the  
5 vicinity of the United States and Mexican border near San Diego and Calexico,  
6 California, and pursuant to Section 102(c)(1) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and  
7 Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), Pub. L. No. 104-208, Div. C, 110 Stat.  
8 3009-546 (codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1103 note), as amended by the REAL ID Act of 2005,  
9 Pub. L. No. 109-13, Div. B, 119 Stat. 306, by waiving the application of all federal, state,  
10 or other laws, regulations and legal requirements of, deriving from, or related to the  
11 subject of more than three dozen federal statutes.

12 2. On August 2, 2017, DHS Secretary John F. Kelly issued a waiver pursuant to  
13 Section 102(c) of IIRIRA, allowing DHS and its components, including the U.S. Customs  
14 and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Border Patrol (Border Patrol), to proceed with  
15 constructing additional border infrastructure in the Border Patrol’s San Diego Sector.  
16 Determination Pursuant to Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant  
17 Responsibility Act of 1996, As Amended, 82 Fed. Reg. 35,984 (hereinafter “San Diego”  
18 or “August 2, 2017” Waiver). This Waiver includes area in the vicinity of the U.S.-  
19 Mexican border near the San Diego, California, starting at the Pacific Ocean and  
20 extending approximately 15 miles eastward, by purportedly waiving “all federal, state, or  
21 other laws, regulations and legal requirements of, deriving from, or related to” thirty-  
22 seven validly enacted federal statutes.

23 3. On September 12, 2017, Acting DHS Secretary Elaine Duke issued a similar  
24 waiver covering activities in Border Patrol’s El Centro Sector to expedite the construction  
25 of barriers and roads in the vicinity of the U.S.-Mexican border near city of Calexico,  
26 California, purportedly waiving “all federal, state, or other laws, regulations and legal  
27 requirements of, deriving from, or related to” twenty-eight validly enacted statutes.  
28 Determination Pursuant to Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant

1 Responsibility Act of 1996, as Amended, 82 Fed. Reg. 42,829, 42,830-31 (hereinafter  
2 “Calexico” or “September 12, 2017” Waiver).

3 4. These waivers purportedly allow construction and related activities to transpire  
4 without adhering to legal protections Congress has established for, *inter alia*, endangered  
5 species, migratory birds, water pollution, historic preservation, safe drinking water, noise  
6 pollution, hazardous waste disposal, coastal zones, public lands, outdoor recreation,  
7 religious freedom and practice, and administrative procedures.

8 5. Plaintiffs allege that the Secretary’s Waivers are *ultra vires* agency actions, made  
9 outside the scope of authority granted by Section 102(c) of IIRIRA, as amended. Neither  
10 the replacement or prototype border wall projects authorized in the San Diego Waiver,  
11 for example, are among the activities eligible for waivers under Section 102(c) of  
12 IIRIRA. In addition, the statute does not support the continued, unlimited application of  
13 Section 102(c) waivers to the construction of physical barriers and roads beyond those  
14 initially specified by Congress when enacting IIRIRA in 1996. DHS has, nonetheless,  
15 completed specific congressional mandates in Section 102(b), and the Secretary’s  
16 authority to identify and construct other border walls and roads expired in 2008.

17 6. Plaintiffs further allege that the Secretary’s conclusions, made pursuant to Section  
18 102(a) of IIRIRA, that both the San Diego and El Centro Sectors are “areas of high  
19 illegal entry into the United States,” and decision to not comply with the consultation  
20 requirements of Section 102(b) are arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or  
21 otherwise not in accordance with law in violation of the Administrative Procedure Act  
22 (APA), 5 U.S.C. § 706(2).

23 7. Plaintiffs further allege that the Secretary’s waiver, and the authority to waive all  
24 laws provided by IIRIRA, as amended by the REAL ID Act, violate the principles of  
25 Separation of Powers contained in Articles I, II, and III of the U.S. Constitution.  
26 Specifically, the waiver violates the Presentment Clauses, Article I, Section 7, clauses 2  
27 and 3, the nondelegation doctrine embodied in Article I, Section I, which directs that  
28

1 “[a]ll legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United  
2 States,” and infringes on the Judicial Power of the federal courts, Article III, Section 1.

3 8. Plaintiffs therefore seek a declaration that the waiver and the statutory provision  
4 authorizing such waivers are unconstitutional, as well as an injunction barring DHS or  
5 any of its components from constructing any border infrastructure in the Border Patrol’s  
6 San Diego and El Centro Sectors without full adherence to all applicable laws.

### 7 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

8 9. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal  
9 question), § 1346(a)(2) (civil action against the United States), and 5 U.S.C. §§ 701-706.

10 10. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) and (3), because  
11 defendants are officers, employees, or agencies of the United States and a substantial part  
12 of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred, and the property that is the  
13 subject of the action is situated here.

### 14 **PARTIES**

15 11. Plaintiff DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE (Defenders) is a nonprofit organization  
16 with hundreds of thousands of members across the nation, including tens of thousands of  
17 members in California. Defenders’ mission is to preserve wildlife and emphasize  
18 appreciation and protection for all species in their ecological role. within the natural  
19 advocacy, litigation, and other efforts, Defenders works to preserve species and the  
20 habitats upon which they depend. Defenders has been closely involved in policy and  
21 litigation matters associated with border wall construction along the United States-  
22 Mexican border for more than a decade. Defenders maintains a Field Office with five  
23 full-time employees in California.

24 12. Defenders has organizational and membership-based interests in the preservation  
25 and conservation of the borderlands of the Southwestern United States that will be  
26 harmed by the expeditious construction of barriers and roads at issue in this case. For  
27 more than two decades, Defenders has worked for the protection of borderland wildlife  
28 and ecosystems. Defenders has played a leading role in efforts to educate the public and

1 advocate for better integration of environmental considerations into immigration policy  
2 generally, and into border security efforts specifically.

3 13. Defenders' members live near and regularly visit the borderlands near San Diego  
4 and the Imperial Valley for wildlife observation, recreation, and other uses. Defenders'  
5 members also live in other areas along the California border adversely impacted by the  
6 border wall projects being constructed throughout the area. These members have  
7 aesthetic, educational, professional, health, and spiritual interests that will be harmed by  
8 the environmental impacts that will result from the DHS Secretary's decision to waive  
9 the 37 laws, and the procedural and substantive protections that would have otherwise  
10 been provided, to expedite the construction of barriers and roads by waiving expedite the  
11 San Diego border wall, and the unconstitutional grant of legislative powers to the DHS  
12 Secretary contained in Section 102(c) of the REAL ID Act.

13 14. Plaintiff ANIMAL LEGAL DEFENSE FUND (ALDF) is a nonprofit 501(c)(3)  
14 organization with more than 200,000 members and supporters, nearly 25,000 of whom  
15 reside in California and 2,000 of whom reside in San Diego County. ALDF represents its  
16 members interests by working to protect the lives of animals, including wildlife, through  
17 the legal system. ALDF is headquartered in Cotati, California, with regional offices in  
18 Los Angeles and Portland, Oregon.

19 15. ALDF has an organizational and membership-based interest in ensuring the letter  
20 and spirit of wildlife- and wildland-protection statutes are fully upheld and the  
21 constitutional principles enabling these laws' implementation are respected. ALDF  
22 pursues its purpose of safeguarding animal welfare in part by persistently advocating for  
23 government adherence to wildlife-protection laws such as the National Environmental  
24 Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the  
25 Administrative Procedure Act (to name a few)—each of which has been waived by the  
26 DHS Secretary in conjunction with San Diego border wall construction. ALDF has  
27 expended significant organizational resources on advocacy and public education efforts  
28 to improve environmental protections for wildlife living on protected lands such as the

1 borderlands at issue here, and will continue to do so if the border wall is built without  
2 adherence to the laws the DHS Secretary is attempting to waive.

3 16. ALDF's members live in or regularly visit the U.S.-Mexico borderlands region in  
4 San Diego County. ALDF's members regularly use the myriad federal, state, and local  
5 protected lands along the U.S.-Mexico border in San Diego County—including areas  
6 impacted by and/or adjacent to the location of the border wall prototype project and the  
7 border wall replacement project—for hiking, camping, wildlife viewing and photography,  
8 and other vocational and recreational activities. ALDF's members derive recreational,  
9 educational, and aesthetic benefit from their activities in these areas. ALDF's members  
10 have specific intentions to continue to use and enjoy these areas frequently and on an  
11 ongoing basis in the future.

12 17. ALDF has an established track record of active participation in the oversight of  
13 government activities and decision-making, particularly with regard to laws and policies  
14 affecting wildlife. ALDF expends considerable organizational resources in doing so,  
15 including costs associated with litigation and educating the public. ALDF regularly  
16 represents its members' interests in this regard by filing lawsuits, training law students  
17 and professionals, and publishing and disseminating informational materials to its  
18 members.

19 18. ALDF and its members are harmed by Federal Defendants' constitutional  
20 violations, in that the unconstitutional grant of legislative powers to the DHS Secretary  
21 contained in Section 102(c) of the REAL ID Act, and the DHS Secretary's decision to  
22 waive the procedural and substantive protections of the 37 laws in order to expedite the  
23 construction of barriers and roads associated with the San Diego border wall, pose an  
24 imminent impact on the local ecosystems, including wildlife populations. These impacts  
25 will directly harm ALDF's members' aesthetic and recreational interests in their  
26 continued enjoyment of the San Diego County borderlands, and will additionally harm  
27 ALDF as an organization due to the forced diversion of ALDF resources to protect the  
28 wild animals affected by the illegal border wall construction in fulfillment of its mission.

1 19. Plaintiff SIERRA CLUB is incorporated in the State of California as a nonprofit  
2 public benefit corporation with headquarters in Oakland, California. The Sierra Club is a  
3 national organization with 67 chapters and more than 825,000 members dedicated to  
4 exploring, enjoying, and protecting the wild places of the earth; to educating and enlisting  
5 humanity to protect and restore the quality of the natural and human environment; and to  
6 using all lawful means to carry out these objectives. Sierra Club's San Diego chapter has  
7 more than 9,700 members. Sierra Club's San Diego members' advocacy at the southern  
8 border includes educating and mobilizing the public on issues of habitat destruction,  
9 divided local communities, land use and myriad other human and environmental impacts  
10 associated with border wall construction activities. Sierra Club has been actively involved  
11 in southern border issues for many years, including work to protect the Tijuana Estuary,  
12 an ecosystem rich with birds and other wildlife species.

13 20. Sierra Club brings this action on its own behalf and on behalf of its members.  
14 Sierra Club members live near and frequently visit the California-Mexico border around  
15 San Diego for hiking, bird watching, photography and other recreational and aesthetic  
16 uses. Sierra Club and its San Diego members have been and continue to be injured by the  
17 construction activities on the southern border. This is particularly true because the  
18 Department of Homeland Security is proceeding with border work absent compliance  
19 with decades-old environmental and public safety laws and regulations, enacted for the  
20 very purpose of protecting the places and values Sierra Club members work to protect.  
21 The requested relief will redress this injury.

22 21. Defendant DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS) is the executive  
23 department responsible for, inter alia, enforcing and administering laws related to  
24 immigration and securing and managing the nation's borders.

25 22. Defendant ELAINE DUKE (Secretary), Acting Secretary of Homeland Security, is  
26 sued in her official capacity. Acting Secretary Duke exercised the waiver provision of  
27 Section 102(c) of IIRIRA in her September 12, 2017 Determination. Acting Secretary  
28 Duke is the successor to DHS Secretary John Kelly, who exercised the waiver provision

1 of Section 102(c) of IIRIRA in his August 22, 2017 Determination. Acting Secretary  
2 Duke is responsible for ensuring that DHS actions comply with applicable laws.

3 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

4 **Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act**

5 23. Section 102(a) the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act  
6 of 1996 (IIRIRA), Pub. L. No. 104-208, Div. C, 110 Stat. 3009-546 (codified at 8 U.S.C.  
7 § 1103 note), as amended by the REAL ID Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-13, Div. B, 119  
8 Stat. 306, as amended by the Secure Fence Act of 2006, Pub. L. No. 109-367, § 3, 120  
9 Stat. 2638, as amended by the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act,  
10 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-161, Div. E, Title V, § 564(a), 121 Stat. 2090-91 (Dec. 26, 2007),  
11 directs the Secretary to “take such actions as may be necessary to install additional  
12 physical barriers and roads ... in the vicinity of the United States border to deter illegal  
13 crossings in areas of high illegal entry into the United States.” 8 U.S.C. § 1103 note  
14 (hereinafter “Section 102” or “IIRIRA § 102”).

15 24. Section 102(c), as amended by the REAL ID Act of 2005, authorizes the Secretary  
16 “to waive all legal requirements such Secretary, in such Secretary’s sole discretion,  
17 determines necessary to ensure expeditious construction of the barriers and roads under  
18 this section.” IIRIRA § 102(c)(1).

19 25. IIRIRA, as amended, does not limit the type or number of laws that the Secretary  
20 may waive under Section 102(c).

21 26. IIRIRA, as amended, does not limit the length of time that a waiver made pursuant  
22 to Section 102(c) can be valid.

23 27. Section 102(c) restricts judicial review of Secretarial waiver determinations to the  
24 district courts of the United States, which may only hear a “cause of action or claim ...  
25 alleging a violation of the Constitution of the United States” that is filed within 60 days  
26 of Secretary’s decision. IIRIRA § 102(c)(2)(A), (B).



1 28. District court decisions, moreover, are not subject to review by a court of appeals,  
2 and “may be reviewed only upon petition for a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of  
3 the United States.” IIRIRA § 102(c)(2)(C).

4 29. Congress enacted the Section 102(c) waiver authority more than twelve years ago,  
5 which the Secretary has utilized six times prior to August 2, 2017.

6 30. The first Section 102(c) waiver, issued by DHS Secretary Michael Chertoff,  
7 became effective on September 22, 2005, and included waiving eight laws to facilitate  
8 the construction of border fences and roads starting at the Pacific Ocean and extending 14  
9 miles eastward. Determination Pursuant to Section 102 of the Illegal Immigration Reform  
10 and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 as Amended by Section 102 of the REAL ID  
11 Act of 2005, 70 Fed. Reg. 55,622, 55,623 (2005).

12 31. In 1996, Congress specifically identified the 14-miles of border infrastructure  
13 covered in this waiver in IIRIRA Section 102(b)(1), Pub. L. No. 104-208, Div. C, 110  
14 Stat. 3009-554. In 2002, Congress expressed that completing this “14-mile border fence  
15 project ... should be a priority for the Secretary.” 6 U.S.C. § 256.

16 **The San Diego Waiver**

17 32. On August 2, 2017, the Secretary utilized the waiver authority of Section 102(c) to  
18 “immediately implement various border infrastructure projects... on an approximately  
19 fifteen mile segment of the border within the San Diego Sector that starts at the Pacific  
20 Ocean and extends eastward.” 82 Fed. Reg. 35,984.

21 33. The “Project Area” included under the San Diego Waiver extends for  
22 approximately fifteen-miles and is described as the “area in the vicinity of the United  
23 States border, located in the state of California within the United States Border Patrol’s  
24 San Diego Sector... Starting at the Pacific Ocean and extending to approximately one  
25 mile east of Border Monument 251.” *Id.* at 35,985.

26 34. The Secretary issued the San Diego Waiver to expedite “the construction of roads  
27 and physical barriers (including, but not limited to, accessing the Project Area, creating  
28 and using staging areas, the conduct of earthwork, excavation, fill, and site preparation,

1 and installation and upkeep of physical barriers, roads, supporting elements, drainage,  
2 erosion controls, and safety features) in the Project Area.” Id.

3 35. Under color of the San Diego Waiver, “DHS will replace existing primary fencing  
4 in the Project Area ... [and] also build prototype border wall in the Project Area near the  
5 eastern terminus of the existing secondary barrier.” Id. at 35,984-85 (emphasis added).

6 36. In the San Diego Waiver, the Secretary purportedly waived, “in their entirety... all  
7 federal, state, or other laws, regulations and legal requirements of, deriving from, or  
8 related to the subject of” thirty-seven enumerated statutes:

- 9 a. National Environmental Policy Act (Pub. L. 91-190, 83 Stat. 852 (Jan. 1,  
10 1970) (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.));
- 11 b. Endangered Species Act (Pub. L. 93-205, 87 Stat. 884 (Dec. 28, 1973) (16  
12 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq.));
- 13 c. Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly referred to as the Clean  
14 Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.));
- 15 d. National Historic Preservation Act (Pub. L. 89-665, 80 Stat. 915 (Oct. 15,  
16 1966), as amended, repealed, or replaced by Pub. L. 113-287 (Dec. 19,  
17 2014) (formerly codified at 16 U.S.C. § 470 et seq., now codified at 54  
18 U.S.C. § 100101 note and 54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq.));
- 19 e. Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. § 703 et seq.);
- 20 f. Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 715 et seq.);
- 21 g. Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq.);
- 22 h. Archeological Resources Protection Act (Pub. L. 96-95 (16 U.S.C. § 470aa  
23 et seq.));
- 24 i. Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470aaa et seq.);
- 25 j. the Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. § 4301 et  
26 seq.);
- 27 k. National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. § 1241 et seq.);
- 28 l. Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. § 300f et seq.);

- 1 m. Noise Control Act (42 U.S.C. § 4901 et seq.);
- 2 n. Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and
- 3 Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq.);
- 4 o. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
- 5 (42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.);
- 6 p. Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (Pub. L. 86-523, as amended,
- 7 repealed, or replaced by Pub. L. 113-287 (Dec. 19, 2014) (formerly codified
- 8 at 16 U.S.C. § 469 et seq., now codified at 54 U.S.C. § 312502 et seq.));
- 9 q. Antiquities Act (formerly codified at 16 U.S.C. § 431 et seq., now codified
- 10 54 U.S.C. § 320301 et seq.);
- 11 r. Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act (formerly codified at 16
- 12 U.S.C. § 461 et seq., now codified at 54 U.S.C. §§ 3201-320303 & 320101-
- 13 320106);
- 14 s. Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Pub. L. 90-542 (16 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.));
- 15 t. Farmland Protection Policy Act (7 U.S.C. § 4201 et seq.);
- 16 u. Coastal Zone Management Act (Pub. L. 92-583 (16 U.S.C. § 1451 et seq.));
- 17 v. Wilderness Act (Pub. L. 88-577 (16 U.S.C. § 1131 et seq.));
- 18 w. Federal Land Policy and Management Act (Pub. L. 94-579 (43 U.S.C. §
- 19 1701 et seq.));
- 20 x. National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (Pub. L. 89-669 (16
- 21 U.S.C. § 668dd-668ee));
- 22 y. National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (Pub. L. 105-
- 23 57);
- 24 z. National Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (Pub. L. 84-1024 (16 U.S.C. § 742a,
- 25 et seq.));
- 26 aa. Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (Pub. L. 73-121 (16 U.S.C. § 661 et
- 27 seq.));
- 28 bb. Wild Horse and Burro Act (16 U.S.C. § 1331 et seq.);

- 1 cc. Act of Oct. 30, 2000, Pub. L. 106-398, 1, 114 Stat. 1654 (enacting into law §
- 2 2848 of Part II of Subtitle D of Title XXVIII of Division B of H.R. 5408
- 3 (114 Stat. 1654A-426), as introduced on Oct. 6, 2000);
- 4 dd. Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. § 551 et seq.);
- 5 ee. Otoy Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999 (Pub. L. 106-145);
- 6 ff. sections 102(29) and 103 of Title I of the California Desert Protection Act
- 7 (Pub. L. 103-433);
- 8 gg. Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. § 403);
- 9 hh. Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. § 668 et seq.);
- 10 ii. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. § 3001
- 11 et seq.);
- 12 jj. American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. § 1996); and,
- 13 kk. Religious Freedom Restoration Act (42 U.S.C. § 2000bb).

14 Id.

15 37. DHS’s Border Patrol operates nine “sectors” along the Southwest Border,  
16 including the San Diego Sector and El Centro Sector.

17 38. In fiscal year 1996, when IIRIRA was enacted, the Border Patrol apprehended  
18 more than 1.5 million illegal aliens in its Southwest border sectors. CBP, U.S. BORDER  
19 PATROL – SOUTHWEST BORDER SECTORS, TOTAL ILLEGAL ALIEN APPREHENSIONS BY  
20 FISCAL YEAR, [https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2016-](https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2016-Oct/BP%20Southwest%20Border%20Sector%20Apps%20FY1960%20-%20FY2016.pdf)  
21 [Oct/BP%20Southwest%20Border%20Sector%20Apps%20FY1960%20-](https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2016-Oct/BP%20Southwest%20Border%20Sector%20Apps%20FY1960%20-%20FY2016.pdf)  
22 [%20FY2016.pdf](https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2016-Oct/BP%20Southwest%20Border%20Sector%20Apps%20FY1960%20-%20FY2016.pdf).

23 39. In fiscal year 2005, when the REAL ID Act was enacted, Border Patrol’s  
24 apprehensions totaled more than 1.1 million in its Southwest border sectors. Id.

25 40. In fiscal year 2016, Border Patrol apprehended 408,870 illegal aliens, 72.9 percent  
26 fewer apprehensions than fiscal year 1996. Id.

27 41. Similarly, the San Diego Sector accounted for 483,815 illegal alien apprehensions  
28 in fiscal year 1996, and 126,904 in 2005. Id.

1 42. In 1996, the San Diego Sector accounted for 29 percent of individuals apprehended  
2 along the Southwestern Border. Id.

3 43. In fiscal year 2016, the San Diego Sector accounted for 31,891 illegal alien  
4 apprehensions, 74.8 fewer apprehensions than in fiscal year 1996. Id.

5 44. In fiscal year 2016, the San Diego Sector accounted for approximately 7.8 percent  
6 of individuals apprehended and 0.7 percent of marijuana seized along the Southwestern  
7 Border. *See* CBP, U.S. BORDER PATROL SECTOR PROFILE – FISCAL YEAR 2016 (OCT. 1ST  
8 THROUGH SEPT. 30TH), [https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2017-](https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2017-Jan/USBP%20Stats%20FY2016%20sector%20profile.pdf)  
9 [Jan/USBP%20Stats%20FY2016%20sector%20profile.pdf](https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2017-Jan/USBP%20Stats%20FY2016%20sector%20profile.pdf).

10 45. Similarly, in the ten months of fiscal year 2017 previous to the Secretary’s August  
11 2, 2017 Waiver, the San Diego Sector accounted for 8.3 percent of Border Patrol’s  
12 apprehensions along the Southwest Border. See CBP, *USBP Southwest Border*  
13 *Apprehensions by Sector*, [https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/usbp-sw-border-](https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/usbp-sw-border-apprehensions)  
14 [apprehensions](https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/usbp-sw-border-apprehensions) (last visited Sept. 12, 2017) (21,605 of 259,075 apprehensions).

15 46. The “Project Area” includes areas with significant environmental values and  
16 irreplaceable natural resources.

17 47. Within approximately 150-feet of the U.S.-Mexican border in the approximately  
18 fifteen-mile long “Project Area,” the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s (FWS) Information  
19 for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) project planning tool identifies twenty-seven  
20 species listed pursuant to the Endangered Species Act and designated Critical Habitat for  
21 five of these listed species. *See* FWS, *IPaC Information for Planning and Consultation*,  
22 [https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/location/MSW23ZPZDFD4ZGJFQ\\_PA3PIXPLM/resources](https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/location/MSW23ZPZDFD4ZGJFQ_PA3PIXPLM/resources)  
23 (last visited Sept. 12, 2017).

24 48. Sixteen of the species potentially found in the Project Area are that are listed as  
25 endangered.

26 49. Seventeen of the listed species potentially found in the Project Area are restricted  
27 to southern California and found nowhere else, including Coastal California gnatcatcher  
28 (*Polioptila californica californica*), Least Bell’s vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), Light-

1 Footed Clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris levipes*), Pacific Pocket mouse (*Perognathus*  
2 *longimembris pacificus*), Arroyo (=arroyo Southwestern) Toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*),  
3 Quino Checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino* (= *e. e. wrighti*)), Riverside fairy  
4 shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*), Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*),  
5 California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*), Encinitas baccharis (*Baccharis vanessae*),  
6 Mexican flannelbush (*Fremontodendron mexicanum*), Otay mesa-mint (*Pogogyne*  
7 *nudiuscula*), Otay tarplant (*Deinandra* (= *hemizonia*) *conjugens*), Salt Marsh bird's-beak  
8 (*Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. maritimus*), San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), San  
9 Diego button-celery (*Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii*), San Diego thornmint  
10 (*Acanthomintha ilicifolia*), and Spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*).

11 50. The FWS has designated Critical Habitat for five species in the Project Area,  
12 including the Coastal California Gnatcatcher, 72 Fed. Reg. 72,010, 72,086 (2007); Quino  
13 Checkerspot Butterfly, 74 Fed. Reg. 28,776, 28,859 (2009); Riverside Fairy Shrimp, 77  
14 Fed. Reg. 72,069, 72,138 (2012); San Diego Fairy Shrimp, 72 Fed. Reg. 70,648, 70,712-  
15 14 (2007); and Western Snowy Plover, 77 Fed. Reg. 36,727, 36,869 (2012).

16 51. In addition to the federally-listed species, thirty FWS Birds of Conservation  
17 Concern might be affected by construction activities in the Project Area, including certain  
18 birds normally protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, as well as other non-listed  
19 sensitive and rare species, such as the burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*).

20 52. The Project Area intersects Otay Mountain Wilderness, a congressionally  
21 designated component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, which "one of  
22 the last remaining pristine locations in western San Diego County ... internationally  
23 known for its diversity of unique and sensitive plants." Pub. L. No. 106-145 § 2, 113 Stat  
24 1711 (1999).

25 53. The Project Area includes the Tijuana River Slough National Wildlife Refuge,  
26 Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve and Border Field State Park, all of  
27 which protect sand dunes and beaches, vernal pools, tidal channels, mudflats and coastal  
28 sage habitat. The Tijuana Estuary is particularly important as essential feeding, breeding

1 and nesting habitat for wildlife, and is a key stopover point on the Pacific Flyway for  
2 over 370 species of migratory and native birds, including six endangered species.

### 3 **The Calexico Waiver**

4 54. On September 12, 2017, the Secretary utilized the waiver authority of Section  
5 102(c) to “take immediate action to replace existing primary fencing.” in Border Patrol’s  
6 El Centro Sector. 82 Fed. Reg. at 42,830.

7 55. The Calexico “Project Area” is described as the “area in the vicinity of the United  
8 States border, located in the State of California ... [s]tarting at the Calexico West Land  
9 Port of Entry and extending approximately three miles westward.” *Id.*

10 56. In the September 12, 2015 Waiver, the Secretary purportedly waived, “in their  
11 entirety... all federal, state, or other laws, regulations and legal requirements of, deriving  
12 from, or related to the subject of” twenty-eight enumerated statutes:

- 13 a. National Environmental Policy Act (Pub. L. 91-190, 83 Stat. 852 (Jan. 1,  
14 1970) (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.));
- 15 b. Endangered Species Act (Pub. L. 93-205, 87 Stat. 884 (Dec. 28, 1973) (16  
16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq.));
- 17 c. Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly referred to as the Clean  
18 Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.));
- 19 d. National Historic Preservation Act (Pub. L. 89-665, 80 Stat. 915 (Oct. 15,  
20 1966), as amended, repealed, or replaced by Pub. L. 113-287 (Dec. 19,  
21 2014) (formerly codified at 16 U.S.C. § 470 et seq., now codified at 54  
22 U.S.C. § 100101 note and 54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq.));
- 23 e. Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. § 703 et seq.);
- 24 f. Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 715 et seq.);
- 25 g. Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq.);
- 26 h. Archeological Resources Protection Act (Pub. L. 96-95 (16 U.S.C. § 470aa  
27 et seq.));
- 28 i. Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470aaa et seq.);

- 1 j. Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.);
- 2 k. Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. § 300f et seq.);
- 3 l. Noise Control Act (42 U.S.C. § 4901 et seq.);
- 4 m. Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and
- 5 Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq.);
- 6 n. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
- 7 (42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.);
- 8 o. Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (Pub. L. 86-523, as amended,
- 9 repealed, or replaced by Public Law 113-287 (Dec. 19, 2014) (formerly
- 10 codified at 16 U.S.C. § 469 et seq., now codified at 54 U.S.C. § 312502 et
- 11 seq.));
- 12 p. Antiquities Act (formerly codified at 16 U.S.C. 431 et seq., now codified 54
- 13 U.S.C. § 320301 et seq.);
- 14 q. Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act (formerly codified at 16
- 15 U.S.C. § 461 et seq., now codified at 54 U.S.C. §§ 3201-320303 & 320101-
- 16 320106);
- 17 r. Farmland Protection Policy Act (7 U.S.C. § 4201 et seq.);
- 18 s. Federal Land Policy and Management Act (Pub. L. 94-579 (43 U.S.C. §
- 19 1701 et seq.));
- 20 t. section 10 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1196, as
- 21 amended by 64 Stat. 463 (43 U.S.C. § 387));
- 22 u. National Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (Pub. L. 84-1024 (16 U.S.C. § 742a,
- 23 et seq.));
- 24 v. Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (Pub. L. 73-121 (16 U.S.C. § 661 et
- 25 seq.));
- 26 w. Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. § 551 et seq.);
- 27 x. Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. § 403);
- 28 y. Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. § 668 et seq.);



- z. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. § 3001 et seq.);
- aa. American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. § 1996); and (28) the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (42 U.S.C. § 2000bb).

Id.

57. In the September 12, 2017 Waiver, the Secretary declared that the El Centro Sector is an area of high illegal entry. ... [T]hrough the construction of border infrastructure and other operational improvements, the Border Patrol has been able to make significant gains in border security within the El Centro Sector; however, more work needs to be done. The El Centro Sector remains an area of high illegal entry for which there is an immediate need to construct border barriers and roads.

82 Fed. Reg. at 42,830.

58. Border Patrol apprehended 66,873 illegal aliens in its El Centro Sector in fiscal year 1996 and 55,722 in fiscal year 2005. CBP, U.S. BORDER PATROL – SOUTHWEST BORDER SECTORS, TOTAL ILLEGAL ALIEN APPREHENSIONS BY FISCAL YEAR.

59. In fiscal year 2016, Border Patrol apprehended 19,448 illegal aliens in its El Centro Sector, 71 percent fewer apprehensions than 1996.

60. In fiscal year 2016, the El Centro Sector accounted for less than 4.8 percent of individuals apprehended and 0.2 percent of marijuana and 3 percent of cocaine seized along the Southwestern Border. *See* CBP, USBP SECTOR PROFILE – FISCAL YEAR 2016 (OCT. 1ST THROUGH SEPT. 30TH).

61. Similarly, in the eleven months of fiscal year 2017 previous to the Secretary’s September 12, 2017, the El Centro Sector accounted for less than 5.3 percent of Border Patrol’s apprehensions along the Southwest Border. CBP, *U.S. Border Patrol Southwest Border Apprehensions by Sector*, <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/usbp-sw-border-apprehensions> (last visited Sept. 12, 2017) (14,765 of 259,075 total apprehensions).

62. The Yuma Clapper Rail (*Rallus longirostris yumanensis*), listed as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act, may be found in the Project Area. *See* FWS,

1 *IPaC Information for Planning and Consultation*, <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/location/VFJ3PFEUNZACHNZI5R2HMBSQC4/resources> (last visited September 12, 2017).

2  
3 63. In addition, eighteen FWS Birds of Conservation Concern might be affected by  
4 construction activities in the Project Area, including certain birds normally protected  
5 under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Eagle Protection Act. *Id.*

6 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

7 ***(Ultra Vires Agency Action under Section 102(c) of IIRIRA)***

8 64. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all the foregoing paragraphs as  
9 though fully set forth herein.

10 65. Section 102(a) of IIRIRA, as amended, authorizes the Secretary to “take such  
11 actions as may be necessary to install additional physical barriers and roads ... in the  
12 vicinity of the United States border to deter illegal crossings in areas of high illegal entry  
13 into the United States.” (Emphasis added).

14 66. Section 102(b) of IIRIRA directs the Secretary to “construct reinforced fencing ...  
15 where fencing would be most practical and effective and provide for the installation of  
16 additional physical barriers, roads, lighting, cameras, and sensors to gain operational  
17 control of the southwest border” to the extent necessary “in carrying out subsection (a).”

18 67. Section 102(c)(1) of IIRIRA authorizes the Secretary to “waive all legal  
19 requirements such Secretary ... determines necessary to ensure expeditious construction  
20 of the barriers and roads under this section.” (Emphasis added.)

21 68. The Section 102(c) of IIRIRA waiver authority applies only to the installation of  
22 new, “additional physical barriers and road,” IIRIRA § 102(a) (emphasis added), and  
23 cannot be used for the border wall replacement or the prototype border wall project  
24 included in the San Diego and Calexico Waivers.

25 69. As enacted in 1996, Section 102(b) of IIRIRA applied only to the border area  
26 “[n]ear San Diego, California,” being limited to “construction along the 14 miles of the  
27 international land border of the United States, starting at the Pacific Ocean and extending  
28

1 eastward, of second and third fences, in addition to the existing reinforced fence, and for  
2 roads between the fences.” Pub. L. No. 104-208, Div. C, § 102(b) 110 Stat. 3554.

3 70. Seventeen months after adding the waiver provision to Section 102(c) of IIRIRA in  
4 the REAL ID Act of 2005, the Secure Fence of 2006 amended Section 102(b) of IIRIRA  
5 by striking “Near San Diego, California,” and directing the Secretary to construct at  
6 “least 2 layers of reinforced fencing, the installation of additional physical barriers, roads,  
7 lighting, cameras, and sensors” in five specific areas totaling approximately 850 miles.  
8 Pub. L. No. 109-367 § 3, 120 Stat 2639.

9 71. Fourteen months after passing the Secure Fence Act of 2006, Section 102(b) of  
10 IIRIRA was again amended in the DHS Appropriations Act, 2008, by removing previous  
11 specified areas and requiring the Secretary to “construct reinforced fencing along not less  
12 than 700 miles of the southwest border where fencing would be most practical and  
13 effective.” Pub. L. No. 110-161, Div. E, Title V, § 564(a), 121 Stat. 2090 (2007).

14 72. In addition, the 2008 Appropriations Act required the Secretary to “identify” and  
15 “construct” “370 miles, or other mileage determined by the Secretary, whose authority to  
16 determine other mileage shall expire on December 31, 2008, along the southwest border  
17 where fencing would be most practical and effective.” Id.

18 73. Section 102(c) of IIRIRA’s waiver provision has remained unchanged by Congress  
19 since the amended by the REAL ID Act of 2005.

20 74. There is no indication that Section 102(c) of IIRIRA applies to the 2006 and 2008  
21 amendments to Section 102(b).

22 75. Assuming, *arguendo*, the enlarged barrier border authorization in the 2008 IIRIRA  
23 amendments were eligible for waivers under Section 102(c), DHS has completed those  
24 specified mandates and the Secretary’s authority to identify and construct other mileage  
25 expired on December 31, 2008.

26 76. Further, the purported Waivers are not necessary to ensure the “expeditious”  
27 construction of the border wall prototype project and border walls envisioned twelve  
28 years ago in the 2005 REAL ID Act amendment. The Section 102(c) waiver authority has

1 not been further amended by Congress in the 12 years since its 2005 consideration and  
2 enactment, despite the extensive amendments to IIRIRA section 102(b) by the 2006  
3 Secure Fence Act and 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. The plain meaning of  
4 broadly allowing the waiver of any laws determined by the DHS Secretary as necessary  
5 to ensure the “expeditious construction” under Section 102(c) of IIRIRA was to provide  
6 the DHS Secretary with the authority to waive laws in order to build border barriers as  
7 soon as possible after the law’s enactment (*i.e.*, the REAL ID Act of 2005 12 years ago).

8 77. This interpretation is further supported by Congress’s subsequent establishment of  
9 specific deadlines in its amendments to IIRIRA section 102(b) under the 2006 Secure  
10 Fence Act and 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act; most notably, its direction that at  
11 least 370 miles of border barriers be constructed by December 31, 2008, and its explicit  
12 termination of the Secretary’s authority to designate “priority areas” for such construction  
13 by that same date. IIRIRA § 102(b)(2)(A)-(B).

14 78. As such, the wall prototype project and border wall replacement project are not  
15 subject to the scope of the IIRIRA section 102(c) waiver authority, and the San Diego  
16 and Calexico Waivers are unlawful *ultra vires* acts subject to review by this Court, and  
17 the restrictions on judicial review and appellate review under that subsection are  
18 inapplicable to that determination.

19 79. Since the San Diego and Calexico Waivers authorize activities that are beyond the  
20 scope of Section 102(c) of IIRIRA’s waiver provision, the Waivers are an unlawful *ultra*  
21 *vires* acts subject to review by this Court, and, moreover, Section 102(c)(2)’s restriction  
22 on judicial review are inapplicable to the San Diego and Calexico Waivers.

## 23 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

### 24 **(Violation of Section 102(a) and 102(b)(1)(C))**

25 80. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all the foregoing paragraphs as  
26 though fully set forth herein.

27 81. Section 102(a) of IIRIRA requires the Secretary, prior to taking actions “to install  
28 additional physical barriers and roads,” under the authority of IIRIRA, to determine that

1 locations where such installations are to take place are “areas of high illegal entry into the  
2 United States.”

3 82. Section 102(b)(1)(C) of IRRIRA requires the Secretary, prior to taking actions to  
4 carry out IIRIRA, to

5 consult with the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture,  
6 States, local governments, Indian tribes, and property owners in the United  
7 States to minimize the impact on the environment, culture, commerce, and  
8 quality of life for the communities and residents located near the sites at  
which such fencing is to be constructed.

9 83. Neither the San Diego nor the Calexico Waiver included Section 102 of IIRIRA  
10 among the combined thirty-eight federal statutes waived by the Secretary.

11 84. Section 102(c)(1) of IIRIRA authorizes the Secretary to waive all legal  
12 requirements “[n]otwithstanding any other provision of law.”

13 85. Section 102 subparagraphs (a) and (b) are not “other provision[s] of law,” but are  
14 part of the same section of law granting the waiver authority.

15 86. Furthermore, the restriction on judicial review in Section 102(c)(2)(A) of IIRIRA  
16 applies only to “any action undertaken, or any decision made, by the Secretary of  
17 Homeland Security pursuant to paragraph [102(c)](1)... The court shall not have  
18 jurisdiction to hear any claim not specified in this subparagraph.” (Emphasis added.)

19 87. The requirements of Section 102 subparagraphs (a) and (b), in fact, are  
20 prerequisites to the Secretary using the waiver authority of Section 102(c).

21 88. The Secretary has failed to provide an explanation or reasoning for the August 2,  
22 2017 Waiver’s conclusion that “[t]he San Diego Sector remains an area of high illegal  
23 entry.”

24 89. The Secretary has failed to provide an explanation or reasoning for the September  
25 12, 2017 Waiver’s conclusion that the “El Centro Sector is an area of high illegal entry.”

26 90. It is the Plaintiffs’ understanding and belief that the Secretary has not consulted  
27 with any or all of the entities required by Section 102(b)(1)(C) prior to either the San  
28 Diego or Calexico Waivers.

1 91. The Secretary’s decisions the San Diego and El Centro Sectors are therefore  
2 arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law, and  
3 without observance of procedure required by law. 5 U.S.C. § 706(2).

4 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

5 **(Violation of the U.S. Constitution, Art. I, § 7, Cls. 2 and 3)**

6 **(The Presentment Clauses)**

7 92. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all the foregoing paragraphs as  
8 though fully set forth herein.

9 93. Section 102(c)(1) of IIRIRA, as amended, provides the Secretary “authority to  
10 waive all legal requirements such Secretary, in such Secretary’s sole discretion,  
11 determines necessary to ensure expeditious construction of the barriers and roads” in the  
12 vicinity of the United States border.

13 94. The Secretary’s Calexico Waiver, issued pursuant to Section 102(c)(1) of IIRIRA,  
14 as amended, abrogates 28 enacted federal statutes and an undetermined number of  
15 “federal, state, or other laws, regulations and legal requirements of, deriving from, or  
16 related to the subject of” those statutes.

17 95. Under Article I, Section 7, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution, “Every Bill which  
18 shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a  
19 Law, be presented to the President of the United States.”

20 96. Under Article I, Section 7, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, “Every Order,  
21 Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of  
22 Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be  
23 presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect,  
24 shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of  
25 the Senate and House of Representatives.”

26 97. Section 102(c)(1) of IIRIRA provides the Secretary *de facto* repeal authority,  
27 allowing him to nullify validly enacted statutes without passing both the Senate and  
28 House of Representatives and without being presented to the President.

1 98. Section 102(c)(1) of IIRIRA is unconstitutional as it violates the lawmaking  
2 procedures set forth in the Presentment Clauses expressed in Article I, Section 7, Clauses  
3 2 and 3 of the U.S. Constitution.

4 99. The Secretary’s San Diego and Calexico Waivers made pursuant to Section  
5 102(c)(1) of IIRIRA violates the lawmaking procedures set forth in the Presentment  
6 Clauses expressed in Article I, Section 7, Clauses 2 and 3 of the U.S. Constitution.

7 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

8 **(Violation of the U.S. Constitution, Art. I, § 1 and Art. II § 1)**

9 **(Nondelegation Doctrine)**

10 100. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all the foregoing paragraphs as  
11 though fully set forth herein.

12 101. Article I, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution vests “[a]ll legislative Powers herein  
13 granted ... in a Congress of the United States.”

14 102. “This text permits no delegation of those powers.” Whitman v. Am. Trucking  
15 Ass’ns, 531 U.S. 457, 472 (U.S. 2001).

16 103. Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution provides: “The executive Power shall be  
17 vested in a President of the United States of America.”

18 104. Section 102(c) of IIRIRA is an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power to  
19 an officer of the executive branch, in violation of Article I, Section 1 of the U.S.  
20 Constitution and the doctrine of Separation of Powers fundamental to our constitutional  
21 system.

22 105. The Secretary’s San Diego and Calexico Waivers made pursuant to Section  
23 102(c)(1) of IIRIRA is an unconstitutional exercise of legislative authority by an officer  
24 of the executive branch, violates the lawmaking procedures set forth in the Presentment  
25 Clauses expressed in Article I, Section 7, Clauses 2 and 3 of the U.S. Constitution in  
26 violation of Article I, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution and the doctrine of Separation of  
27 Powers fundamental to our constitutional system.

**FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**(Violation of the U.S. Constitution, Art. III, § 1)**

**(Judicial Power)**

106. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference all the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

107. Section 102(c)(2)(A) of IIRIRA, as amended, restricts judicial review by limiting “[a] cause of action or claim” arising from a waiver made pursuant to Section 102(c)(1) to “alleging a violation of the Constitution of the United States.”

108. Section 102(c)(2)(A), further provides that “[t]he court shall not have jurisdiction to hear any claim not specified in this subparagraph.”

109. Article III, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution vests “[t]he judicial Power of the United States ... in one supreme court.”

110. Article III, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution provides: “The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority.”

111. Section 102(c)(2)(A) of IIRIRA, as amended, is an unconstitutional, *ultra vires* legislative infringement of the judicial Power expressed in Article III, Sections 1 and 2 of the U.S. Constitution and the doctrine of Separation of Powers fundamental to our constitutional system.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

- a. Declare that the border wall replacement and prototype activities purportedly authorized by the San Diego and Calexico Waivers are unlawful *ultra vires* acts;
- b. Declare that Secretary’s conclusions that the San Diego and El Centro Sectors are areas of high illegal entry are arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law;



- 1 c. Declare that the waiver authority delegated to the Secretary by Section 102  
2 of Section 102(c)(1) of IIRIRA, Pub. L. No. 104-208, Div. C, 110 Stat.  
3 3009-546 (1996) (codified at 8 U.S.C. § 1103 note), as amended by the  
4 REAL ID Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-13, Div. B, 119 Stat. 306, is  
5 unconstitutional;
- 6 d. Declare that the San Diego Waiver of thirty federal statutes and associated  
7 laws to expedite the construction of barriers and roads in the vicinity of the  
8 United States and Mexican border near San Diego, California, is  
9 unconstitutional;
- 10 e. Declare that the Calexico Waiver of twenty-eight statutes and associated  
11 laws to expedite the construction of barriers and roads in the vicinity of the  
12 United States and Mexican border near Calexico, California, is  
13 unconstitutional;
- 14 f. Set aside the waiver authority contained in Section 102 of IIRIRA Act, and  
15 the Secretary's exercise of that authority in the San Diego and Calexico  
16 Waivers;
- 17 g. Enjoin Defendants from constructing any border wall, fence, or other barrier,  
18 and any related road or infrastructure, in the vicinity of the United States and  
19 Mexican border near San Diego, California, unless and until Defendants  
20 come into compliance with all applicable laws;
- 21 h. Enjoin Defendants from constructing any border wall, fence, or other barrier,  
22 and any related road or infrastructure, in the vicinity of the United States and  
23 Mexican border near Calexico, California, unless and until Defendants come  
24 into compliance with all applicable laws;
- 25 i. Award Plaintiffs their costs and reasonable attorney fees in this action; and,  
26 j. Grant such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.
- 27  
28

1 DATED: September 14, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

2  
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