



### Border Wall Status – April 17, 2020

#### **Overview - ~\$15 billion (~731 total miles)**

- As of April 17, 2020, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has ~656 miles of primary barriers and ~43 miles of secondary barriers on the southwest border:
  - ~294 miles of pedestrian fencing, ~217 miles of vehicle barrier and ~26 miles of secondary fencing constructed prior to January 2017;
  - ~162 miles of new primary and secondary border wall system constructed since January 2017:
    - ~143 miles of new border wall system constructed in place of dilapidated and/or outdated designs;
    - ~2 miles of new border wall system constructed in locations where no barriers previously existed;
    - ~11 miles of new secondary border wall system constructed in place of dilapidated designs;
    - ~6 miles of new secondary border wall system constructed in locations where no secondary barriers previously existed.
- Since January 2017, ~\$15 billion has been identified to construct ~731 miles of new border wall system through a combination of Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Department of Defense (DoD) funding and the Treasury Forfeiture Fund (TFF). Funding received supports planning, design, real estate, environmental, construction and oversight activities.
  - **To date, ~162 miles of new border wall system have been constructed in place of dilapidated and outdated designs or in locations where no barriers previously existed.**

New Primary Wall	New Secondary Wall	New Primary Wall	New Secondary Wall	Total
<i>In locations where no barriers previously existed</i>		<i>In place of dilapidated and/or outdated designs</i>		
~291 miles	~57 miles	~380 miles	~25 miles	~731 miles

#### **FY 2017 - \$341 million (~40 miles)**

- \$292 million funded ~ 40 miles of new border wall system in place of dilapidated and outdated designs in the U.S. Border Patrol’s (USBP) San Diego, El Centro, and El Paso Sectors.
  - **~40 miles (~100%) have been completed to date. The final panel was installed August 9, 2019.**
- \$49 million funded 35 border wall gates in the Rio Grande Valley (RGV) Sector. Construction is underway.

#### **FY 2018 - \$1.375 billion (~78 miles)**

- \$1.375 billion funds up to 78 miles of new border wall system.
  - **~48 miles have been completed to date in multiple locations.**
- Construction of ~12 miles of new secondary border wall system in place of dilapidated designs in San Diego began in February 2019 and is anticipated to be completed in 2020.
- ~25 miles of new border wall and levee wall system is planned in the RGV Sector. Construction is underway in locations where no barriers previously existed:
  - Panel installation began in October 2019 for ~8 miles of new levee wall system and construction activities are underway for an additional ~5 miles of new levee wall system located in Hidalgo County, Texas. Estimated completion will depend on availability of real estate.
  - ~12 miles of new border wall system located in Starr County have been awarded, and are anticipated to begin construction in 2020, based on consultation with officials in locations specified by the FY 2019 appropriation language.
- Construction is underway for ~41 miles of new border wall system in place of dilapidated designs in Tecate and Calexico, California, and Yuma, Arizona. Construction began in April 2019 and is anticipated to complete in 2020.

#### **FY 2019 - \$1.976 billion (~85 miles)**

- FY 2019 funding includes \$1.976 billion (\$1.375 billion appropriated and \$601 million TFF) for ~85 miles, including ~11 miles of new levee wall system and ~74 miles of new border wall system in the RGV Sector. Construction is taking place in locations where no barriers previously existed.
  - **~2 miles have been completed to date.**
- On May 28, 2019, USACE awarded a contract to construct ~3 miles of new border wall system in RGV’s Starr County, Texas. Panel installation began in November 2019 and is anticipated to complete in 2020.

- On August 7, 2019, USACE awarded a contract to construct ~11 miles of new levee wall system in three non-contiguous segments within RGV’s Hidalgo County, Texas. Construction activities are underway.
- On September 29, 2019, USACE awarded a contract to construct ~21 miles of new border wall system in five non-contiguous segments within RGV’s Starr County, Texas.
- On September 29, 2019, USACE awarded a contract to construct ~22 miles of new border wall system in two non-contiguous segments within RGV’s Starr & Hidalgo Counties, Texas.
- On September 29, 2019, USACE awarded a contract to construct ~22 miles of new border wall system in twelve non-contiguous segments within RGV’s Cameron and Hidalgo Counties, Texas.
- On October 22, 2019, USACE awarded a contract to construct ~4 miles of new border wall system in four segments within RGV’s Starr County, Texas.
- On March 12, 2020, USACE awarded a contract to construct ~14 miles of new border wall system in four non-contiguous segments in RGV’s Starr County, Texas. ~2 of the ~14 miles are funded by the FY 2019 appropriation.
- Per the FY 2019 appropriation, new border wall will not be built within the Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, La Lomita Historical Park, Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, within or east of the Vista del Mar Ranch tract of the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge, or the National Butterfly Center.

**FY 2020 - \$1.375 billion (~69 miles)**

- FY 2020 funding includes \$1.375 billion for ~69 miles of new border wall system in the Laredo Sector, in locations where no barriers currently exist, within Webb and Zapata Counties.

**DoD 10 U.S.C. § 284 Counter-Narcotics Funding - ~\$6.3 billion (up to ~284 miles)**

- In FY 2019, DoD identified \$2.5 billion to assist DHS/CBP with ~129 miles of new border wall system, in place of dilapidated or outdated barriers in USBP’s Yuma, El Paso, El Centro, and Tucson Sectors.
  - **~64 miles have been completed to date in multiple locations.**
- In FY 2020, DoD identified \$3.8 billion to assist DHS/CBP with the construction of up to ~155 miles of new border wall system, in place of dilapidated and outdated designs and in locations where no barriers currently exist, in USBP’s San Diego, El Centro, Yuma, Tucson and El Paso Sectors. Planning is underway and mileages may fluctuate as projects are finalized.
- To support DHS’s actions to construct barriers and roads in areas of high illegal entry, DHS requested that DoD, pursuant to its authority under 10 U.S.C. § 284(b)(7), assist with construction of fences, roads, and lighting in the project areas to block drug smuggling corridors. DoD accepted DHS’s request and will be responsible for the funding, planning and execution of these projects.
- Construction will be closely coordinated between DHS/CBP and DoD. CBP maintains the USBP operational requirements, is the lead agency for environmental compliance and is responsible for providing access to land.

**DoD 10 U.S.C. § 2808 Military Construction Funding - \$3.6 billion (up to ~175 miles)**

- In FY 2019, DoD identified \$3.6 billion in 10 U.S.C. § 2808 Military Construction funding that will be made available for emergency border wall system construction. Funding will support border wall system construction in high priority locations identified by USBP as operational priorities, totaling up to 175 miles in the San Diego, El Centro, Yuma, El Paso, and Laredo Sectors.
  - **~8 miles have been completed to date.**
- On December 10, 2019, the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas issued an injunction halting construction of the 175 miles of border barrier undertaken by DoD using 10 U.S.C. § 2808 military construction funds. On January 8, 2020, the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals granted a stay of the injunction.
- On December 11, 2019, the United States District Court for the Northern District of California also issued an injunction finding that the United States did not satisfy the requirements of Section 2808. The court stayed the injunction, therefore this ruling is not currently impacting construction schedules for 2808 projects. However, the plaintiffs asked the Northern District of California and the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit to lift the stay and allow the injunction to go into effect. The court has not yet ruled on the plaintiff’s request.

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