

Protests and motions to intervene must be served on the applicant either by mail at: Francisco Tarin, Director, Regulatory, Kinder Morgan, Inc., as Operator of Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America LLC, 2 North Nevada Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903, or by email (with a link to the document) at [francisco\\_tarin@kindermorgan.com](mailto:francisco_tarin@kindermorgan.com). Any subsequent submissions by an intervenor must be served on the applicant and all other parties to the proceeding. Contact information for parties can be downloaded from the service list at the eService link on FERC Online. Service can be via email with a link to the document.

All timely, unopposed<sup>9</sup> motions to intervene are automatically granted by operation of Rule 214(c)(1).<sup>10</sup> Motions to intervene that are filed after the intervention deadline are untimely, and may be denied. Any late-filed motion to intervene must show good cause for being late and must explain why the time limitation should be waived and provide justification by reference to factors set forth in Rule 214(d) of the Commission's Rules and Regulations.<sup>11</sup> A person obtaining party status will be placed on the service list maintained by the Secretary of the Commission and will receive copies (paper or electronic) of all documents filed by the applicant and by all other parties.

#### *Tracking the Proceeding*

Throughout the proceeding, additional information about the project will be available from the Commission's Office of External Affairs, at (866) 208-FERC, or on the FERC website at [www.ferc.gov](http://www.ferc.gov) using the "eLibrary" link as described above. The eLibrary link also provides access to the texts of all formal documents issued by the Commission, such as orders, notices, and rulemakings.

<sup>9</sup> The applicant has 15 days from the submittal of a motion to intervene to file a written objection to the intervention.

<sup>10</sup> 18 CFR 385.214(c)(1).

<sup>11</sup> 18 CFR 385.214(b)(3) and (d).

In addition, the Commission offers a free service called eSubscription which allows you to keep track of all formal issuances and submittals in specific dockets. This can reduce the amount of time you spend researching proceedings by automatically providing you with notification of these filings, document summaries, and direct links to the documents. For more information and to register, go to [www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp](http://www.ferc.gov/docs-filing/esubscription.asp).

*Intervention Deadline:* 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on February 13, 2025.

Dated: January 23, 2025.

**Debbie-Anne A. Reese,**  
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-01868 Filed 1-28-25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6717-01-P**

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## FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

### Notice of Agreements Filed

The Commission hereby gives notice of filing of the following agreements under the Shipping Act of 1984. Interested parties may submit comments, relevant information, or documents regarding the agreement to the Secretary by email at [Secretary@fmc.gov](mailto:Secretary@fmc.gov), or by mail, Federal Maritime Commission, 800 North Capitol Street, Washington, DC 20573. Comments will be most helpful to the Commission if received within 12 days of the date this notice appears in the **Federal Register**, and the Commission requests that comments be submitted within 7 days on agreements that request expedited review. Copies of agreement are available through the Commission's website ([www.fmc.gov](http://www.fmc.gov)) or by contacting the Office of Agreements at (202) 523-5793 or [tradeanalysis@fmc.gov](mailto:tradeanalysis@fmc.gov).

*Agreement No.:* 201448.

*Agreement Name:* Hapag-Lloyd/Maersk CES TAO2 Slot Exchange Agreement.

*Parties:* Hapag-Lloyd AG; Maersk A/S.  
*Filing Party:* Wayne Rohde, Cozen O'Connor.

*Synopsis:* The Agreement authorizes the Parties to exchange space on Hapag-

Lloyd's CES service and Maersk's TAO2 service in the trades between the U.S. East Coast on the one hand and ports in the United Kingdom, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Germany and the Netherlands on the other hand.

*Proposed Effective Date:* 03/3/2025.

*Location:* <https://www2.fmc.gov/FMC.Agreements.Web/Public/AgreementHistory/88595>.

*Agreement No.:* 201157-010.

*Agreement Name:* USMX-ILA Master Contract Memorandum of Settlement.

*Parties:* International Longshoremen's Association, AFL-CIO and United States Maritime Alliance, Ltd.

*Filing Party:* Jim Campbell, The Lambos Firm LLP.

*Synopsis:* The Amendment extends the October 1, 2024 termination date of the USMX-ILA Master Contract through and including March 31, 2025, to allow time for the parties to ratify their tentative agreement.

*Location:* <https://www2.fmc.gov/FMC.Agreements.Web/Public/AgreementHistory/8153>.

Dated: January 24, 2025.

**Jennifer Everling,**  
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025-01894 Filed 1-28-25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 6730-02-P**

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Notice of Finding of Mass Influx of Aliens

**AGENCY:** Department of Homeland Security.

**ACTION:** Notice of Finding.

**SUMMARY:** On January 23, 2025, the Acting Secretary of Homeland Security signed a Finding of Mass Influx of Aliens. The text of the Finding is set out below.

**Joseph N. Mazzara,**  
Acting General Counsel, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**BILLING CODE 9110-9M-P**

## FINDING OF MASS INFLUX OF ALIENS

On January 20, 2025, the President issued Presidential Proclamation, *Guaranteeing the States Protection Against Invasion*. That Presidential Proclamation recognizes an “ongoing influx of illegal aliens across the southern border of the United States.” *Id.* In support of that, the order notes that “[o]ver the last 4 years, at least 8 million illegal aliens were encountered along the southern border of the United States, and countless millions more evaded detection and illegally entered the United States.” *Id.*

Section 65.83 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations allows the Secretary<sup>1</sup> to “request assistance from a State or local government in the administration of the immigration laws of the United States” under certain specified circumstances. Among those circumstances are when “[t]he [Secretary] determines that there exist circumstances involving the administration of the immigration laws of the United States that endanger the lives, property, safety, or welfare of the residents of a State or locality.” 28 CFR § 65.83(b).

In making such a determination, the Secretary may also determine that “an actual or imminent mass influx of aliens [are] arriving off the coast or near a land border of the United States and present[] urgent circumstances requiring an immediate federal response.” 28 CFR § 65.83(d)(1) (using identical language as 8 U.S.C. § 1103(a)(10)). Such a determination is based on “the factors set forth in the definitions contained in” 28 CFR § 65.81.

I have determined that there exist circumstances involving the administration of the immigration laws of the United States that endanger the lives, property, safety, or welfare of the

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<sup>1</sup> Although the regulations reference the “Attorney General,” Congress has, since the publication of these regulations, transferred the authority and responsibility for administering and enforcing the immigration laws to the Secretary of Homeland Security. See Homeland Security Act of 2002 § 471, 6 U.S.C. § 291 (abolishing the former Immigration and Naturalization Service); *id.* § 441, 6 U.S.C. § 251 (transferring immigration enforcement functions from the Department of Justice to the Department of Homeland Security); Immigration and Nationality Act § 103(a)(1), 8 U.S.C. § 1103(a)(1) (“The Secretary of Homeland Security shall be charged with the administration and enforcement of this chapter and all other laws relating to the immigration and naturalization of aliens . . .”).

residents of all 50 States and that an actual or imminent mass influx of aliens is arriving at the southern border of the United States and presents urgent circumstances requiring an immediate federal response. Over the last four years, our southern border has been overrun. Last month, Border Patrol encountered 47,330 aliens along the southern border. While that number is a major reduction from the peak over the last four years, it is still too high. To demonstrate, in that month Border Patrol released at least 6,920 aliens at the southwest border, the vast majority of whom are subject to mandatory detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b). In other months during the last four years, the numbers were astronomically higher. In December 2022, for example, Border Patrol released at least 140,306 aliens at the southwest border. Whether the number is 140,000 or 6,000, this is not the way our immigration laws are supposed to work. Aliens arriving at ports of entry or entering unlawfully are supposed to be inspected. 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(3), (b). Unless they are “clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to be admitted,” they are supposed to be detained until either removed or they are granted discretionary relief such as asylum. 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(A), (b)(1)(A)–(B).

This mandatory detention serves important public safety and national security purposes. Aliens who have not completed this process have not been effectively vetted for criminality or national security threats. Current databases do not allow for comprehensive and rapid searching for foreign convictions or other public safety and national security risks. As a result, the fact that the numbers at the border are effectively forcing DHS to engage in catch-and-release practices is eliminating or thwarting legally mandated screenings and it is threatening public safety and national security. This does not account for so-called gotaways, of which there have been millions over the last four years, who are not screened in any manner.

On the basis of these facts, I find that these circumstances endanger the lives, property,

safety, and welfare of the residents of every State in the Union. In fact, the only way to effectively prevent this danger to the States is to maintain operational control of the border, which Congress defined to mean “the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband.” 8 U.S.C. § 1701 note; *see also id.* (stating that the Secretary of DHS “shall take all actions the Secretary determines necessary and appropriate to achieve and maintain operational control over the entire international land and maritime borders of the United States”).

I also find, in concurrence with the President, that there is currently an influx of aliens arriving across our entire southern border, which requires a federal response. While 28 CFR § 65.81 identifies a variety of factors that “may be considered” in finding an influx, I find the most dispositive factor is “magnitude.” The magnitude of the problem is alone sufficient to find an influx. The enumerated factors, however, further support this finding. First, if the influx is not controlled, it is likely to increase. I have seen again and again that failure to control the border increases the incentives for more aliens to attempt to enter unlawfully. Second, the introduction of unvetted foreign persons—at least some of whom will unquestionable be criminals—has a likelihood to increase criminal activity. Much of the illegal entries at our southern border involve other criminal conduct, including human trafficking, drug smuggling, and sexual assault. Third, law enforcement agencies, particularly immigration enforcement agencies, face unusual and overwhelming demands. In particular, immigration enforcement agencies currently face a shortage of detention capacity necessary to comply with the statutory detention obligations of 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b).

Accordingly, pursuant to the authorities under the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101, *et sec.*, including the implementing regulations identified above, I find “that there

exist circumstances involving the administration of the immigration laws of the United States that endanger the lives, property, safety, or welfare of the residents" of all 50 States. I further find that an actual or imminent mass influx of aliens is arriving at the southern border of the United States and presents urgent circumstances requiring an immediate federal response. I therefore request the assistance of State and local governments in all 50 States.

This finding is effective immediately. It expires in 60 days, unless extended.

Dated:

1-23-25



**Benjamin C. Huffman**

*Acting Secretary of Homeland Security.*

[FR Doc. 2025-01921 Filed 1-24-25; 4:45 pm]

BILLING CODE 9110-9M-C

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

**[S1D1S SS08011000 SX064A000 256S180110; S2D2S SS08011000 SX064A000 25XS501520; OMB Control Number 1029-0120] Submission to the Office of Management and Budget for Review and Approval; Nomination and Request for Payment Form for OSMRE's National Technical Training Courses**

**AGENCY:** Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of Information Collection; request for comment.

**SUMMARY:** In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, we, the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE), are proposing to renew an information collection.

**DATES:** Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before March 31, 2025.

**ADDRESSES:** Send your comments on this information collection request (ICR) by mail to Mark Gehlhar, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, 1849 C Street NW, Room 1544-MIB, Washington, DC 20240, or by email to [mgehlhar@osmre.gov](mailto:mgehlhar@osmre.gov). Please reference OMB Control Number 1029-0120 in the subject line of your comments.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** To request additional information about this ICR, contact Mark Gehlhar by email at [mgehlhar@osmre.gov](mailto:mgehlhar@osmre.gov), or by telephone at 202-208-2716. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, 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. You may

also view the ICR at <http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain>.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) and 5 CFR 1320.8(d)(1), we provide the general public and other Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on new, proposed, revised, and continuing collections of information. This helps us assess the impact of our information collection requirements and minimize the public's reporting burden. It also helps the public understand our information collection requirements and provide the requested data in the desired format.

We are soliciting comments on the proposed ICR that is described below. We are especially interested in public comment addressing the following issues: (1) is the collection necessary to the proper functions of the agency; (2) will this information be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) is the estimate of burden accurate; (4) how might the agency enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (5) how might the