

Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4878–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Tennessee; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Tennessee (FEMA–4878–DR), dated June 19, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued June 19, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated June 19, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in the State of Tennessee resulting from severe storms, straight-line winds, tornadoes, and flooding during the period of April 2 to April 24, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Tennessee.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds

available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Individual Assistance and Public Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance and Other Needs Assistance under section 408 will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The time period prescribed for the implementation of section 310(a), Priority to Certain Applications for Public Facility and Public Housing Assistance, 42 U.S.C. 5153, shall be for a period not to exceed six months after the date of this declaration.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, Darryl L. Dragoo, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Tennessee have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Dyer, Hardeman, McNairy, Montgomery, Obion, and Wilson Counties for Individual Assistance.

Cheatham, Davidson, Decatur, Dyer, Fayette, Gibson, Grundy, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henry, Hickman, Lauderdale, Madison, McNairy, Obion, Perry, Stewart, and Tipton Counties for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

[FR Doc. 2025–17171 Filed 9–5–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Internal Agency Docket No. FEMA–4872–DR; Docket ID FEMA–2025–0001]

Missouri; Major Disaster and Related Determinations

AGENCY: Federal Emergency Management Agency, DHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This is a notice of the Presidential declaration of a major disaster for the State of Missouri (FEMA–4872–DR), dated May 21, 2025, and related determinations.

DATES: The declaration was issued May 21, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dean Webster, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street SW, Washington, DC 20472, (202) 646–2833.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is hereby given that, in a letter dated May 21, 2025, the President issued a major disaster declaration under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”), as follows:

I have determined that the damage in the State of Missouri resulting from severe storms, straight-line winds, tornadoes, and flooding during the period of March 30 to April 8, 2025, is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 *et seq.* (the “Stafford Act”). Therefore, I declare that such a major disaster exists in the State of Missouri.

In order to provide Federal assistance, you are hereby authorized to allocate from funds available for these purposes such amounts as you find necessary for Federal disaster assistance and administrative expenses.

You are authorized to provide Public Assistance in the designated areas. Consistent with the requirement that Federal assistance be supplemental, any Federal funds provided under the Stafford Act for Public Assistance will be limited to 75 percent of the total eligible costs.

Further, you are authorized to make changes to this declaration for the approved assistance to the extent allowable under the Stafford Act.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) hereby gives notice that pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator, under Executive Order 12148, as amended, David R. Gervino, of FEMA is appointed to act as the Federal Coordinating Officer for this major disaster.

The following areas of the State of Missouri have been designated as adversely affected by this major disaster:

Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Carter, Cooper, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Iron, Madison, Maries, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Reynolds, Ripley, Scott, Shannon, Stoddard, Texas, Vernon, Wayne, and Webster Counties for Public Assistance.

The following Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Numbers (CFDA) are to be used for reporting and drawing funds: 97.030, Community Disaster Loans; 97.031, Cora Brown Fund; 97.032, Crisis Counseling; 97.033, Disaster Legal Services; 97.034, Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA); 97.046, Fire Management Assistance Grant; 97.048, Disaster Housing Assistance to Individuals and Households In Presidentially Declared Disaster Areas; 97.049, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance—Disaster Housing Operations for Individuals and Households; 97.050, Presidentially Declared Disaster Assistance to Individuals and Households—Other Needs; 97.036, Disaster Grants—Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters); 97.039, Hazard Mitigation Grant.

David E. Richardson,

Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Certain DHS Immigration Enforcement-Related Fees Required by HR–1 Reconciliation Bill

AGENCY: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

ACTION: Notice of Immigration Fees.

SUMMARY: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is announcing fees established in HR–1 for certain immigration-related violations. This notice announces the new immigration enforcement-related fees that are administered by DHS and provides notice to the public that DHS will begin assessing and collecting these fees in accordance with HR–1.

DATES: This action is effective on September 8, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Office of Regulatory Affairs and Policy, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of Homeland Security, 500 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20536; telephone (202) 732–6960 (not a toll-free call).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background and Authority

On July 4, 2025, the President signed into law the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, Public Law 119–21, 139 Stat. 72 (HR–1). HR–1 was a comprehensive legislative package that changed many laws and added new laws that touch many areas of the United States Government.¹ Among those changes, the law established several new immigration enforcement-related fees. The new immigration enforcement fees codified in HR–1 will be imposed on aliens in addition to any other fees authorized by law and by the Secretary of Homeland Security.²

These fees are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 and are, as established by statute, subject to annual increases based on the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.³ The funds collected from these fees will be distributed to the appropriate agency or the U.S. Treasury as mandated by statute.⁴

II. New Immigration Enforcement Fees

This notice announces the imposition and collection of certain new immigration enforcement fees in accordance with the HR–1. The fees will be levied against (a) aliens who are ordered removed in absentia pursuant to section 240(b)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) 8 U.S.C. 1229a(b)(5) and are subsequently arrested by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); and (b) inadmissible aliens who are apprehended between ports of entry. See Public Law 119–21 secs. 100016, 100017. These fees are not mutually exclusive, and aliens may be subject to the fees under both sections 100016 and 100017. DHS will individually notify aliens to whom these fees apply and, upon notification, provide instructions on how to pay the fees levied as of [September 8, 2025].

The HR–1 fees are meant to cover costs to DHS and are not a “penalty.” Therefore, the fee does not impact U.S. compliance with Article 31(1) of the 1951 Refugee Convention, as incorporated by the 1967 Refugee Protocol.⁵

¹ See HR–1, Title X, Subtitle A, Part I, sections 100001 through 1000018.

² See Public Law 119–21, secs. 100016 and 100017.

³ See Public Law 119–21 secs. 100016(b)(2) and 100017(b)(2).

⁴ See Public Law 119–21 secs. 100016(d) and 100017(d) regarding disposition.

⁵ Article 31(1) of the 1951 Refugee Convention provides, “The Contracting States shall not impose penalties, on account of their illegal entry or presence, on refugees who, coming directly from a territory where their life or freedom was threatened in the sense of article 1, enter or are present in their territory without authorization, provided they

A. Section 100016. Aliens Ordered Removed in Absentia Pursuant to INA Section 240(b)(5) and Subsequently Arrested by ICE

An alien is “ordered removed in absentia” under section 240(b)(5) of the INA, 8 U.S.C. 1229a(b)(5), when the alien fails to attend removal proceedings after receiving written notice of the proceedings and DHS has established “by clear, unequivocal, and convincing evidence that the written notice was so provided and that the alien is removable.”⁶ As such, aliens who fall under INA 240(b)(5), 8 U.S.C. 1229a(b)(5), and are subsequently arrested by ICE are subject to the HR–1 fee, which is \$5,000 for FY 2025.

HR–1 provides a single exception from this fee. HR–1 states that the “fee described in this section shall not apply to any alien who was ordered removed in absentia if such order was rescinded pursuant to section 240(b)(5)(C), 8 U.S.C. 1229a(b)(5)(C).”⁷ See Public Law 119–21 sec. 100016(c). HR–1 also provides that no waivers are available for this enforcement fee. See Public Law 119–21 sec. 100016(e).

B. Section 100017. Inadmissible Aliens Apprehended in Between Ports of Entry Into the United States

Section 212 of the INA (entitled “Inadmissible aliens”), 8 U.S.C. 1182, lists the grounds of inadmissibility and generally “defines the universe of aliens who are admissible” while setting “the boundaries of admissibility into the United States.”⁸ Aliens who are apprehended by DHS between ports of entry are often subject to the ground of inadmissibility under INA 212(a)(6), 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(6), which provides that any alien “present in the United States

present themselves without delay to the authorities and show good cause for their illegal entry or presence.” Although the U.S. is not party to the 1951 Convention, it is party to the 1967 Protocol, which incorporates articles 2 to 34 of the Convention. See *INS v. Stevic*, 467 U.S. 407, 416 & n.9 (1984). Importantly, the term “penalty” in Article 31(1) is understood to mean a criminal sanction, such as imprisonment or a fine, *Cazun v. U.S. Att’y Gen.*, 856 F.3d 249, 257 n. 16 (3d Cir. 2017), rather than a fee.

⁶ INA 240(b)(5), 8 U.S.C. 1229a(b)(5).

⁷ INA 240(b)(5)(C), 8 U.S.C. 1229a(b)(5)(C) (“Such an order may be rescinded only—(i) upon a motion to reopen filed within 180 days after the date of the order of removal if the alien demonstrates that the failure to appear was because of exceptional circumstances (as defined in subsection (e)(1)), or (ii) upon a motion to reopen filed at any time if the alien demonstrates that the alien did not receive notice in accordance with paragraph (1) or (2) of section 1229(a) of this title or the alien demonstrates that the alien was in Federal or State custody and the failure to appear was through no fault of the alien”).

⁸ *Trump v. Hawaii*, 585 U.S.C. 667, 683–84, 695 (2018).