

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel Member
Conflict: Visual Processes.

Date: October 23, 2026.

Time: 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Afia Sultana, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Room 4189, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 827-7083, sultanaa@mail.nih.gov.

Name of Committee: Center for Scientific Review Special Emphasis Panel PAR-25-311: Leveraging Network Infrastructure to Conduct Innovative Research for Women, Children, Pregnant and Lactating Women, and Persons with Disabilities.

Date: October 23, 2026.

Time: 12:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Agenda: To review and evaluate grant applications.

Address: National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892.

Meeting Format: Virtual Meeting.

Contact Person: Lisa A. Dunbar, Ph.D., Scientific Review Officer, Center for Scientific Review, National Institutes of Health, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD 20892, (301) 443-6886, lisa.dunbar@nih.gov.

Dated: September 16, 2026.

Margaret N. Vardanian,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026-19225 Filed 9-18-26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

National Institutes of Health

Center for Scientific Review; Amended Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given of a change in the meeting of the Community and Place-Based Determinations of Health Study Section, October 21, 2026, 10:00 a.m. to October 22, 2026, 06:00 p.m., National Institutes of Health, Rockledge II, 6701 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, MD, 20892 which was published in the **Federal Register** on September 15, 2026, FR Doc. 2026-18826 91 FR 58460.

This meeting is being amended to change the meeting from a 2-day to a 1-day meeting on October 21, 2026. The start and end time remains at 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The meeting is closed to the public.

Dated: September 16, 2026.

Margaret N. Vardanian,

Program Analyst, Office of Federal Advisory Committee Policy.

[FR Doc. 2026-19226 Filed 9-18-26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Finding of Mass Influx of Aliens

On January 23, 2025, the Acting Secretary of Homeland Security issued a Finding of Mass Influx of Aliens. This finding went into effect immediately (on January 23, 2025) and remained in effect for 60 days (until March 23, 2025). *See* 90 FR 8399 (Jan 29, 2025). On March 21, 2025, Secretary Noem extended the January 2025 Finding of Mass Influx for 180 days (until September 17, 2025). *See* 90 FR 13,622 (Mar 25, 2025). On September 17, 2025, Secretary Noem extended the March 2025 Finding of Mass Influx for 180 days (until March 21, 2026). *See* 90 FR 45,396 (Sep 22, 2025). On March 21, 2026, Secretary Noem extended the September 2025 Finding of Mass Influx for 180 days (until September 17, 2026). *See* 91 FR 14703. Upon review of the current situation at the border, I am extending that finding for 180 days.

The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), at 8 U.S.C. 1103(a), provides an expansive grant of authority, stating that in the event of a mass influx of aliens off the coast of the United States or a land border, the Secretary may authorize a State or local law enforcement officer, with the consent of the officer's superiors, to perform duties of immigration officers under the INA. In turn, section 65.83 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations allows the Secretary¹ 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

¹ 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.* S 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.")

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 there is an "immigration emergency." The regulations define an immigration emergency as "an actual or imminent mass influx of aliens which either is of such magnitude or exhibits such other characteristics that effective administration of the immigration laws of the United States is beyond the existing capabilities of [the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)] in the affected area or areas." 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. Characteristics of an influx of aliens, other than magnitude, which may be considered in determining whether an immigration emergency exists include: the likelihood of continued growth in the magnitude of the influx; an apparent connection between the influx and increases in criminal activity; the actual or imminent imposition of unusual and overwhelming demands on law enforcement agencies; and other similar characteristics.

Upon review of the current data, I have determined that there continues to 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 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 a continued federal response. I make this finding for the reasons discussed below.

First, as discussed in prior notices, for years, our southern border has been overrun. As noted in Proclamation 10888, *Guaranteeing the States Protection Against Invasion*, from 2020 to 2024, "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." DHS continues to encounter thousands of aliens on a weekly basis attempting to enter the United States illegally via the Southwest border.²

Second, the ability of DHS to control an influx of aliens at the border

² *Nationwide Encounters*, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (last modified Aug 14, 2026), available at <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/nationwide-encounters>.