

Disaster type	Multipliers by disaster type		
	Major-low	Major-high	Severe
Dam/Levee Break	\$33,007	\$47,078	\$47,078
Earthquake	27,141	33,714	134,503
Fire	22,971	82,582	134,503
Flood	47,074	57,856	64,513
Hurricane	36,800	45,952	45,952
Severe Ice Storm	33,528	33,714	36,592
Severe Storm(s)	22,971	37,299	37,299
Tornado	52,961	82,582	134,503

A separate multiplier is applied to mobile homes for all disaster types. The mobile home multipliers are \$77,058 for major-low, \$98,463 for major-high, and \$134,834 for severe.

Methods for Estimating Serious Unmet Economic Revitalization Needs

Based on SBA disaster loans to businesses using data for 2023 and 2024 disasters from as of November 19, 2024, HUD calculates the median real estate and content loss by the following damage categories for each disaster:

- Category 1: real estate + content loss = below \$12,000
- Category 2: real estate + content loss = \$12,000–\$29,999
- Category 3: real estate + content loss = \$30,000–\$64,999
- Category 4: real estate + content loss = \$65,000–\$149,999
- Category 5: real estate + content loss = \$150,000 and above

For properties with real estate and content loss of \$30,000 or more, HUD calculates the estimated amount of unmet needs for small businesses by multiplying the median damage estimates for the categories above by the number of small businesses denied an SBA loan, including those denied a loan prior to inspection due to inadequate credit or income (or a decision had not been made), under the assumption that damage among those denied at pre-inspection have the same distribution of damage as those denied after inspection.

Because many of the larger disasters of 2023 and 2024 occurred recently and business need data remain incomplete for many disasters, no disaster in 2023 or 2024 receives for business unmet need less than 10 percent of their unmet housing need.

Methods for Estimating Unmet Infrastructure Needs

To calculate 2024 unmet needs for infrastructure projects, HUD received FEMA cost estimates on November 20, 2024 of the expected local cost share to repair the permanent public infrastructure (Categories C to G) to their pre-storm condition.

Because many of the larger disasters of 2023 and 2024 occurred recently and infrastructure need data remain incomplete for many disasters, no disaster in 2023 or 2024 receives for infrastructure unmet need of less than 10 percent of their unmet housing need.

Disaster Level Allocation Calculation

Once eligible entities are identified using the above criteria, the allocation to individual grantees represents their proportional share of the estimated unmet needs. For the formula allocation, HUD calculates total unmet recovery needs for eligible disasters as the aggregate of:

- Serious unmet housing needs in most impacted and distressed areas;
- Serious unmet business needs; and
- Unmet infrastructure need.

Mitigation is calculated as 15 percent of the unmet need calculation. Both unmet needs and mitigation grant amounts are rounded to the nearest \$1,000.

The unmet needs and mitigation are slightly greater than the amount to be allocated, so the amount allocated reflects the unmet needs and mitigation less a 1.2488 percent pro-rata reduction.

Grantee Level Allocations

As noted above, the basic formula for allocating these funds is to calculate for each disaster meeting a minimum “most impacted and distressed” damage threshold a formula that uses an estimate of unmet needs for housing, economic revitalization, and infrastructure plus 15 percent more for mitigation. Because in CY 2023 and CY 2024 some States and counties were impacted by multiple disasters, some States and counties are proposed to receive a single award for multiple disasters.

Where there are most impacted CDBG entitlement cities and/or CDBG entitlement urban counties, direct allocations were calculated to meet the dual goals of (i) funding locally and (ii) supporting efficient and effective program implementation.

Note that when an urban county is identified, the funds allocated are for the entirety of the county, not just participating jurisdiction in the regular CDBG program. The exception is when an entitlement city is also receiving a direct CDBG–DR award, in which case that is subtracted out of the county calculation.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[256A2100DD/AAKC001030/A0A501010.999900]

Mission Valley Power Project, Montana—Power Rate Adjustment

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has adjusted its electric power rates for the Mission Valley Power Project (MVP).

DATES: The 2025 rate adjustment will be effective March 1, 2025. The 2026 rate adjustment will be effective March 1, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For details about MVP, please contact Shane R. Hendrickson, Superintendent, Bureau of Indian Affairs, P.O. Box 40, Pablo, Montana 59855, (406) 675–2700, Ext 1301. 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.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A Notice of Proposed Rate Adjustment was published in the **Federal Register** on November 14, 2024 (89 FR 90032) to propose adjustments to the electric power rates at MVP. The public and interested parties were provided an opportunity to submit written comments during the 30-day period that ended December 16, 2024.

Did BIA defer or change any proposed rate increases?

Yes. BIA will not implement the proposed 2024 rates due to procedural delays. The final 2025 and 2026 rates will be implemented as proposed.

Did BIA receive any comments on the proposed electric power rate adjustments?

No. BIA did not receive any comments on the proposed electric power rate adjustments.

Does this notice affect me?

This notice affects you if we provide you electric service. MVP is a federally-owned power utility, operated and maintained by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes through a contract pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, Public Law 93-638, 25 U.S.C. 5301 *et seq.* (formerly codified at 25 U.S.C. 450 *et seq.*). MVP provides service to customers located within the Flathead Indian Reservation and to areas in Flathead, Lake,

Missoula, and Sanders counties in Montana. MVP provides power for residential, governmental, irrigation, commercial, and industrial uses.

What authorizes you to issue this notice?

Our authority to issue this notice is vested in the Secretary of the Interior by 5 U.S.C. 301; 25 U.S.C. 13; 25 U.S.C. 385c; Act of March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 212-213), as amended; Act of May 25, 1948, Public Law 554 (62 Stat. 269-273), as amended; Act of August 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 248); Act of December 23,

1981, section 112 (95 Stat. 1404). The Secretary has in turn delegated this authority to the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs under part 209, chapter 8.1A, of the Department of the Interior’s Departmental Manual.

What electric power rates are adjusted by this notice?

The rate table below contains the present and final 2025 and 2026 electric power rates for MVP. An asterisk immediately following the rate category notes where the rate categories are adjusted from the present rate.

Rate category	Present rate (\$)	Final 2025 rate (\$)	Final 2026 rate (\$)
Residential (See Note #1)			
Basic Charge per month *	\$17.50	\$23.50	\$27.00
Basic Charge (Pre-Pay Meters) *	21.00	28.20	32.40
Basic Charge (Net Meters) *	20.00	28.50	32.00
Energy Charge:			
Each kilowatt-hour between 0-1,000 *	0.0812	0.0880	0.0901
Each kilowatt-hour between 1,001-2,000 *	0.0908	0.0983	0.1007
Each kilowatt-hour over 2,000 *	0.1126	0.1219	0.1249
Demand charge per kilowatt *	0.25	0.60	0.80
Small General Service (maximum monthly demand of 25 kilowatts or less) (See Note #1)			
Basic Charge per month *	17.50	23.50	27.00
Basic Charge (Pre-Pay Meters) *	21.00	28.20	32.40
Basic Charge (Net Meters) *	20.00	28.50	32.00
Energy charge per kilowatt-hour *	0.1034	0.1113	0.1136
Demand charge per kilowatt *	0.30	0.75	1.00
General Service (monthly demand of 26-1,000 kilowatts) (See Note #1)			
Basic charge per month:			
Single Phase *	32.50	43.50	50.00
Single Phase (Net Meters) *	37.50	48.50	55.00
Three Phase *	53.25	71.25	81.92
Three Phase (Net Meters) *	61.50	79.50	90.17
Energy Charge per kilowatt-hour *	0.0753	0.0797	0.0797
Demand Charge per kilowatt *^	4.50	5.25	5.75
New Large Single Load (monthly demand over one megawatt) (See Note #2)			
Basic Charge per month	45.00	45.00	45.00
Energy Charge:			
Each kilowatt-hour between 0-730,000	0.0753	0.0753	0.0753
Each kilowatt-hour over 730,000	0.06395	0.06395	0.06395
Demand charge ^:			
Per kilowatt up to 1,000	4.50	4.50	4.50
Per kilowatt over 1,000	4.10	4.10	4.10
Area Lights			
LED Light *	10.05	13.43	15.43
Unmetered Services (See Note #3)			
Basic Charge *	17.50	23.50	27.00
Street Lighting (Metered)			
Basic Charge *	10.00	13.43	15.43
Energy Charge *	0.1034	0.1113	0.1136
Street Lighting (Unmetered)			
LED Light *	7.20	9.10	9.55

Rate category	Present rate (\$)	Final 2025 rate (\$)	Final 2026 rate (\$)
Irrigation (See Note #4)			
Basic charge per month *	5.00	15.00	20.00
Energy charge per kilowatt hour *	0.0712	0.0720	0.0746
Demand Charge per kilowatt * ^	3.00	5.25	5.75

* Notes rate categories adjusted.

^ We may apply a power factor penalty to Irrigation, General Service—Three Phase, and New Large Single Load customers.

Note #1. Residential and Small General Service customers may opt into the “Pre-Pay Meters” or “Net Meters” programs. General Service customers may opt into the “Net Meters” program. For the Pre-Pay Meters program, customers must pre-pay a minimum of \$50.00 fee at time of account setup. Any prepayment is credited to the account and applied to the customer’s future usage and demand charges. Pre-Pay customers are required to keep a positive balance in their account, or the meter will shut off automatically. Net Metering allows customer-owned renewable generation to interconnect with MVP’s distribution system.

Note #2. Customers with monthly demand of over three megawatts will be subject to other rates, as determined by MVP on a case-by case basis, and may be required to make a deposit of two months of estimated service.

Note #3. Unmetered Services refers to customers, using kilowatt hours without a meter, that do not fall under one of MVP’s other rate categories. Includes traffic lights, billboards, and telephone booths.

Note #4. Irrigation customers may receive a Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) discount for the months of May through September. BPA generally provides an irrigation discount to assist the agricultural sector in rural Northwest communities. After BPA provides MVP with the final irrigation discount rate, we will issue the discount as an annual credit on qualified irrigation customers’ bills.

Consultation and Coordination With Tribal Governments (Executive Order 13175)

The Department of the Interior strives to strengthen its government-to-government relationship with Indian Tribes through a commitment to consultation with Indian Tribes and recognition of their right to self-governance and Tribal sovereignty. We have evaluated this notice under the Department’s consultation policy and under the criteria of Executive Order 13175 and have determined there to be substantial direct effects on federally recognized Tribes because the electric power utilities are located on or associated with Indian reservations. To fulfill its consultation responsibility to Tribes and Tribal organizations, BIA communicates, coordinates, and consults on a continuing basis with these entities on issues of electric power delivery, electric power availability, and costs of administration, operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of our utilities that concern them. This is accomplished at the individual power utility by utility, agency, and regional representatives, as appropriate, in accordance with local protocol and procedures. This notice is one component of our overall coordination and consultation process to provide notice to, and request comments from, these entities when we adjust electric power rates.

Actions Concerning Regulations That Significantly Affect Energy Supply, Distribution, or Use (Executive Order 13211)

The rate adjustments are not a significant energy action under the definition in Executive Order 13211. A statement of energy effects is not required.

Civil Justice Reform (Executive Order 12988)

This notice complies with the requirements of Executive Order 12988. Specifically, in issuing this notice, the Department has taken the necessary steps to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize potential litigation, and provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct as required by section 3 of Executive Order 12988.

Regulatory Planning and Review (Executive Order 12866)

These rate adjustments are not a significant regulatory action and do not need to be reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866, as amended by Executive Order 14094.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

These rate adjustments are not a rule for the purposes of the Regulatory Flexibility Act because they establish “a rule of particular applicability relating to rates.” 5 U.S.C. 601(2).

Takings (Executive Order 12630)

These rate adjustments do not effect a taking of private property or otherwise have “takings” implications under Executive Order 12630. The rate adjustments do not deprive the public, State, or local governments of rights or property.

Federalism (Executive Order 13132)

Under the criteria in section 1 of Executive Order 13132, these rate adjustments do not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement because they will not affect the States, the relationship between the national government and the States, or the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various

levels of government. A federalism summary impact statement is not required.

National Environmental Policy Act

The Department has determined that these rate adjustments do not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. A detailed statement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) is not required because the rate adjustments are of an administrative, financial, legal, technical, or procedural nature (for further information see 43 CFR 46.210(i)). We have also determined that the rate adjustments would not involve any of the extraordinary circumstances listed in 43 CFR 46.215 that would require further analysis under NEPA.

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

These rate adjustments do not affect the collections of information which have been approved by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The OMB Control Number is 1076–0021 and expires March 31, 2026.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

These rate adjustments do not impose an unfunded mandate on State, local, or Tribal governments in the aggregate, or on the private sector, of more than \$130 million per year. They do not have a significant or unique effect on State, local, or Tribal governments or the private sector. Therefore, the Department is not required to prepare a statement containing the information

required by the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (2 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Bryan Newland,

Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–01043 Filed 1–15–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

[MO4500181945]

National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures for the Bureau of Land Management (516 DM 11)

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces a revision to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) implementing procedures for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) at Chapter 11 of part 516 of the Department of the Interior's Departmental Manual (516 DM 11). The revision adds a new categorical exclusion (CX) for geothermal resource confirmation activities on Federal geothermal resource leases.

DATES: The CX is effective January 16, 2025.

ADDRESSES: The new CX can be found at the web address for the BLM's revised NEPA procedures: <http://www.doi.gov/elips/> at Series 31, DM part 516, Chapter 11. The Substantiation Report for the CX is available at the BLM's ePlanning site: <https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2034686/510>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Heather Bernier, Division Chief, Decision Support, Planning, and NEPA, at (303) 239–3635, or hbernier@blm.gov. 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.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The United States (U.S.) Department of the Interior (Department) published the proposed CX for geothermal resource confirmation on October 22, 2024, for a 30-day public comment period. Refer to the **Federal Register** notice (89 FR 84380) for more information regarding the background and rationale for the CX. This notice

notifies the public of the BLM's establishment of the Geothermal Resource Confirmation CX and includes the BLM's responses to comments from the public on the proposed CX. The BLM has made clarifying edits to the CX text in response to comments as explained in this notice. These edits do not change the scope of the CX as proposed.

The Department proposed the CX for use by the BLM to support approval of an operations plan for lessees to drill and test wells to confirm the existence and capacity of a geothermal resource. Therefore, this increased efficiency will serve to expedite renewable energy development on BLM managed lands.

NEPA, 42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*, requires Federal agencies to consider the environmental effects of their proposed actions in their decision-making processes and inform and engage the public in that process. Section 101(a) of NEPA sets forth a national policy to use all practicable means and measures, including financial and technical assistance, in a manner calculated to foster and promote the general welfare, to create and maintain conditions under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans. 42 U.S.C. 4331(a). Section 102 of NEPA directs agencies to interpret and administer Federal policies, regulations, and laws consistent with NEPA's policies. 42 U.S.C. 4332.

NEPA also created the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), which has issued regulations implementing NEPA, 40 CFR parts 1500 through 1508 (CEQ regulations). CEQ also has issued numerous guidance documents to facilitate agency implementation of NEPA. See CEQ, CEQ Guidance Documents, <https://ceq.doe.gov/guidance/guidance.html>.

To comply with NEPA, agencies determine the appropriate level of review of any major Federal action—an environmental impact statement (EIS), environmental assessment (EA), or a categorical exclusion (CX). 40 CFR 1501.3. If a proposed action is likely to have significant environmental effects, the agency must prepare an EIS and document its decision in a record of decision. 40 CFR 1501.3(c)(3), part 1502, 1505.2. If the proposed action is not likely to have significant environmental effects or if the significance of the effects is unknown, the agency may instead prepare an EA, which is a concise public document used to support agency decision making on a proposed agency action. 40 CFR

1501.3(c)(2), 1501.5, 1508.1(j). After completing the analysis in the EA, the agency may conclude that the action will have no significant effects and document that conclusion in a finding of no significant impact, or conclude that the action is likely to have significant effects and therefore requires preparation of an EIS. 40 CFR 1501.6(a), 1508.1(j).

Under NEPA and the CEQ regulations, a Federal agency establishes CXs—categories of actions that the agency has determined normally do not have a significant effect on the human environment, individually or in the aggregate—in its agency NEPA procedures. 42 U.S.C. 4336(e)(1); 40 CFR 1501.4(a), 1507.3(c)(8), 1508.1(e). If an agency determines that a CX covers a proposed action, it then evaluates the proposed action for extraordinary circumstances, which are factors or circumstances that indicate a normally categorically excluded action may have a significant effect. 40 CFR 1501.4(b), 1508.1(o). If any extraordinary circumstances exist, the agency nevertheless may apply the CX if it conducts an analysis and determines that the proposed action does not in fact have the potential to result in significant effects notwithstanding an extraordinary circumstance, or the agency modifies the action to avoid the potential to result in significant effects. 40 CFR 1501.4(b)(1). In these cases, the agency must document such determination. *Id.* If the agency cannot categorically exclude the proposed action, it will prepare an EA or EIS, as appropriate, before issuing any decision to authorize the action. 40 CFR 1501.4(b)(2).

The CEQ regulations require Federal agencies to develop procedures to implement NEPA and the CEQ regulations, facilitate efficient decision making, and ensure that the agencies make decisions in accordance with the policies and requirements of NEPA. 40 CFR 1507.3. As part of their procedures, agencies must establish CXs and identify extraordinary circumstances. 40 CFR 1507.3(c)(8). When establishing new or revising existing CXs in agency NEPA procedures, agencies must substantiate the proposed new or revised CXs with sufficient information to conclude that each category of actions does not have a significant effect, individually or in the aggregate, on the human environment, and provide this substantiation in a written record that is made publicly available as part of the notice and comment process for developing or revising proposed agency procedures. See 40 CFR 1507.3(b), (c)(8). In developing NEPA procedures, agencies must consult with CEQ and