

agencies should consult with similarly situated agencies or units with particular expertise that may be able to share lessons learned during the adoption or development of similar systems.

8. In developing and modifying electronic case management systems and web-based portals, agencies should solicit feedback and suggestions for improvement from agency managers and personnel and, as appropriate, congressional caseworkers.

Measuring Agency Performance

9. Agencies should adopt performance goals for processing congressional casework requests and, for each goal, objective measures that use data collected consistent with Paragraph 10 to evaluate whether agency personnel are processing and responding to congressional casework requests successfully.

10. Agencies should collect data (to the extent possible, in a structured format) to allow managers to track and evaluate, as applicable:

- a. Processing times for casework requests;
- b. The congressional offices or caseworkers from which requests originate;
- c. Agency actions taken in response to casework requests;
- d. The nature, timing, and substance of communications between agency personnel and members of Congress and their caseworkers regarding specific casework requests;
- e. The frequency with which members of Congress and their caseworkers resubmit the same request, for example, because the agency prematurely closed a previous request without fully responding to the caseworker's inquiry, and the reason(s) for the resubmission;
- f. Training and other assistance that agency personnel provide to members of Congress and their caseworkers regarding casework generally;
- g. The identities and roles of agency personnel who work on casework requests; and
- h. Any other data the agency determines to be helpful in assessing the performance of their processes for receiving, processing, and responding to casework requests.

11. Agencies should evaluate on an ongoing basis whether they are meeting performance goals for processing congressional casework requests and, as appropriate, identify internal or external factors affecting their performance, identify opportunities for improvement, and predict future resource needs.

12. Agencies periodically should reassess performance goals and measures, and update them as needed, to ensure that they continue to serve as accurate indicators of good performance consistent with available resources, agency priorities, and congressional expectations. Additionally, agencies periodically should reassess their data collection practices and update them as needed to ensure managers can track and evaluate performance accurately over time.

13. Senior agency officials regularly should consider whether issues raised in congressional casework requests indicate broader policy issues or procedural hurdles

facing members of the public which the agency should address.

Communicating Effectively With Congress

14. Agencies should foster strong working relationships with congressional caseworkers and maintain open lines of communication to provide information to and receive input from caseworkers on agency procedures and facilitate efficient resolution of casework requests. Options for fostering such relationships include:

- a. Providing a point of contact to whom caseworkers can direct questions about individual casework requests or casework generally;
- b. Maintaining a centralized web page on the agency's website, consistent with Paragraph 2, where caseworkers can access the agency's SOPs; any plain language materials that succinctly summarize the agency's SOPs; and any releases, waivers, or other documentation that caseworkers must submit with requests;
- c. Providing training or other events—in person in Washington, DC, or regionally, or online in a live or pre-recorded format—through which agency personnel can share information with congressional caseworkers about the agency's procedures for receiving, processing, and responding to congressional casework requests (and, for agencies that frequently receive a high volume of casework requests, holding these events regularly and either in person or live online, to the extent practicable, in a manner that facilitates receipt of user experience feedback);
- d. Participating in training or other casework-focused events organized by other agencies and congressional offices, including the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives and the Senate's Office of Education and Training; and
- e. Organizing periodic, informal meetings with congressional offices and caseworkers with whom the agency regularly interacts to answer questions.

15. Agencies periodically should solicit input and user experience-related feedback from congressional caseworkers on the timeliness and accuracy of agencies' responses to casework requests.

16. When communicating with congressional caseworkers in the course of receiving, processing, or responding to casework requests, agencies should ensure that each communication identifies, as appropriate, any applicable legal constraints on the agency's ability to provide the information or assistance requested.

17. Congress should consider directing its training or administrative offices, such as the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives and the Senate's Office of Education and Training, to create a web page that consolidates links to agencies' SOPs in one place for ready access by congressional caseworkers. Agencies should cooperate with any such effort, including by alerting the designated offices to any changes to the web page at which their SOPs may be accessed.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food and Nutrition Service

Food Distribution Program: Value of Donated Foods from July 1, 2024 Through June 30, 2025

AGENCY: Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the national average value of donated foods or, where applicable, cash in lieu of donated foods, to be provided in school year 2025 (July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025) for each lunch served by schools participating in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), and for each lunch and supper served by institutions participating in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP).

DATES: Implementation date: July 1, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ruth Decosse, Program Analyst, Policy Branch, SNAS Policy Division, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1320 Braddock Place, Alexandria, VA 22314, or telephone 703-305-2746.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: These programs are located in the Assistance Listings under Nos. 10.555 and 10.558 and are subject to the provisions of Executive Order 12372, which requires intergovernmental consultation with State and local officials. (See 7 CFR part 3015, subpart V, and final rule related notice published at 48 FR 29114, June 24, 1983.)

This notice imposes no new reporting or recordkeeping provisions that are subject to Office of Management and Budget review in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507). This action is not a rule as defined by the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601-612) and thus is exempt from the provisions of that Act. This notice was reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget under Executive Order 12866. Pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*), the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs designated this rule as not a major rule, as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

National Average Minimum Value of Donated Foods for the Period July 1, 2024 Through June 30, 2025

This notice implements mandatory provisions of sections 6(c) and 17(h)(1)(B) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (the Act) (42 U.S.C. 1755(c) and 1766(h)(1)(B)). Section 6(c)(1)(A) of the Act establishes

the national average value of donated food assistance to be given to States for each lunch served in the NSLP at 11.00 cents per meal. Pursuant to section 6(c)(1)(B), this amount is subject to annual adjustments on July 1 of each year to reflect changes in a three-month average value of the Producer Price Index for Foods Used in Schools and Institutions for March, April, and May each year (Price Index). Section 17(h)(1)(B) of the Act provides that the same value of donated foods (or cash in lieu of donated foods) for school lunches shall also be established for lunches and suppers served in the CACFP. Notice is hereby given that the national average minimum value of donated foods, or cash in lieu thereof, per lunch under the NSLP (7 CFR part 210) and per lunch and supper under the CACFP (7 CFR part 226) shall be 30.00 cents for the period July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025.

The Price Index is computed using five major food components in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Producer Price Index (cereal and bakery products; meats, poultry, and fish; dairy; processed fruits and vegetables; and fats and oils). Each component is weighted using the relative weight as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The value of food assistance is adjusted each July 1 by the annual percentage change in a three-month average value of the Price Index for March, April, and May each year. The three-month average of the Price Index increased by 1.74 percent from 259.15 for March, April, and May of 2023 as previously published in the **Federal Register**, to 263.66 for the same three months in 2024. When computed on the basis of unrounded data and rounded to the nearest one-quarter cent, the resulting national average for the period July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025 will be 30.00 cents per meal. This is an increase of one-half (1/2) cents from the school year 2024 (July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024) rate.

Authority: Sections 6(c)(1)(A) and (B), 6(e)(1), and 17(h)(1)(B) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1755(c)(1)(A) and (B) and (e)(1), and 1766(h)(1)(B)).

Cynthia Long,

Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service.

[FR Doc. 2024-15031 Filed 7-8-24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410-30-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Census Bureau

[Docket Number: 240613-0160]

X-RIN 0607-XC076

Establishment of the 2030 Census Redistricting Data Program

AGENCY: Census Bureau, Department of Commerce

ACTION: Notice of program.

SUMMARY: This notice announces and seeks comments on the establishment of the 2030 Census Redistricting Data program. Required by law, the program provides the States the opportunity to specify the geographic areas for which they wish to receive 2030 Census population totals for the purpose of reapportionment and redistricting.

DATES: Comments on this notice are due by August 8, 2024. The program is expected to begin with the solicitation of official liaisons from the states in early 2025.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted by either of the following methods:

- *Electronic submission:* Submit electronic public comments via the Federal eRulemaking Portal.
 1. Go to www.regulations.gov and enter Docket Number USBC-2024-0016 in the search field.
 2. Click the “Comment Now!” icon and complete the required fields.
 3. Enter or attach your comments.
- *By email:* Comments in electronic form may also be sent to rdo@census.gov.

All comments responding to this document will be a matter of public record. Relevant comments will generally be available on the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.Regulations.gov>.

The Census Bureau will not accept comments accompanied by a request that part or all of the material be treated confidentially for any reason. Therefore, do not submit confidential business information or otherwise sensitive, protected, or personal information, such as account numbers, Social Security numbers, or names of other individuals.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James Whitehorse—Chief, Redistricting and Voting Rights Data Office, c/o Census ADDC Mailbox, U.S. Census Bureau, 4600 Silver Hill Road, Washington, DC 20233 or by email to rdo@census.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the provisions of title 13, section 141(c) of the United States Code (U.S.C.), the

Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) is required to provide the “officers or public bodies having initial responsibility for the legislative apportionment or districting of each state” with the opportunity to specify geographic areas (e.g., census tabulation blocks, voting districts) for which they wish to receive decennial census population counts for the purpose of reapportionment or redistricting. The same statute requires the Secretary to furnish the state officials or their designees with population counts for standard census tabulation areas (e.g., state, congressional district, state legislative district, American Indian area, county, city, town, census tract, census block group, and census tabulation block) and voting districts (if provided by the state) by April 1 of the year following the decennial census. The Secretary has delegated these responsibilities to the Director of the Census Bureau (Director).

In accordance with the provisions of 13 U.S.C. 141(c), via this notice the Director announces the establishment of the 2030 Census Redistricting Data Program (RDP). In early 2025, the Census Bureau plans to invite the executive officer and the officers or public bodies having initial responsibility for legislative reapportionment and redistricting in each state to agree on and jointly identify a non-partisan liaison(s) who will work directly with the Census Bureau on the RDP. Once these liaisons are established, the Census Bureau will communicate to each state through their non-partisan liaison(s) the specific requirements of their participation.

Under 13 U.S.C. 141(c), RDP participation is voluntary. However, if states choose not to participate, the Census Bureau cannot ensure that the 2030 Census tabulation geography will support the redistricting needs of those states. The Census Bureau is proposing to structure the 2030 RDP into five phases, similar to how the program was structured for the 2020 Census.

Phase 1: Block Boundary Suggestion Project (BBSP)

In late 2025, the Census Bureau plans to formally announce the commencement of Phase 1: Block Boundary Suggestion Project (BBSP) through a **Federal Register** notice. The purpose of the BBSP is to afford states the opportunity to identify non-standard features often used as electoral boundaries (such as power lines, property lines, or streams) that could be used in conjunction with more traditional features (such as street centerlines) as census tabulation block