

affected programs, projects, activities, public communications or commodities.

(1) USAID will provide the USAID Identity and other guidance at no cost or fee to recipients of USAID grants, cooperative agreements or other assistance awards or subawards. USAID will fund additional costs associated with marking requirements if reasonable, allowable, and allocable under 2 CFR part 200, subpart E. Recipients must follow the standard cost reimbursement provisions of the grant, cooperative agreement, other assistance award or subaward when applying for reimbursement of additional marking costs.

Jami J. Rodgers,
Chief Acquisition Officer.

[FR Doc. 2024–16945 Filed 8–1–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6116–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Part 959

[Doc. No. AMS–SC–23–0040]

Onions Grown in South Texas; Redistricting and Reapportionment of Committee Membership

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule implements a recommendation from the South Texas Onion Committee (Committee) to reestablish the districts in the production area and reapportion representation on the Committee. This action reduces the number of districts from two to one and reapportions membership to reflect changes in the industry, provide equitable representation on the Committee, and create the opportunity for more producers and handlers to serve on the Committee.

DATES: Effective September 3, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Delaney Fuhrmeister, Marketing Specialist, or Christian D. Nissen, Chief, Southeast Region Branch, Market Development Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA; Telephone: (863) 324–3375, Fax: (863) 291–8614, or Email: Delaney.Fuhrmeister@usda.gov or Christian.Nissen@usda.gov.

Small businesses may request information on complying with this regulation by contacting Richard Lower, Market Development Division, Specialty Crops Program, AMS, USDA, 1400 Independence Avenue SW, STOP 0237,

Washington, DC 20250–0237; Telephone: (202) 720–8085, Fax: (202) 720–8938, or Email: Richard.Lower@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This action, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553, amends regulations issued to carry out a marketing order as defined in 7 CFR 900.2(j). This rule is issued under Marketing Order No. 959, as amended (7 CFR part 959), regulating the handling of onions in South Texas. Part 959 (referred to as the “Order”) is effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601–674), hereinafter referred to as the “Act.” The Committee locally administers the Order and is comprised of producers and handlers of onions operating within the production area.

The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is issuing this rule in conformance with Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 14094. Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 14094 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, reducing costs, harmonizing rules, and promoting flexibility. Executive Order 14094 reaffirms, supplements, and updates Executive Order 12866 and further directs agencies to solicit and consider input from a wide range of affected and interested parties through a variety of means. This action falls within a category of regulatory actions that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) exempted from Executive Order 12866 review.

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 13175—Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, which requires agencies to consider whether their rulemaking actions would have Tribal implications. AMS has determined that this rule is unlikely to have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian Tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes.

This rule has been reviewed under Executive Order 12988—Civil Justice Reform. This rule is not intended to have retroactive effect.

The Act provides that administrative proceedings must be exhausted before parties may file suit in court. Under sec.

608c(15)(A) of the Act, any handler subject to an order may file with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) a petition stating that the order, any provision of the order, or any obligation imposed in connection with the order is not in accordance with law and request a modification of the order or to be exempted therefrom. Such handler is afforded the opportunity for a hearing on the petition. After the hearing, USDA would rule on the petition. The Act provides that the district court of the United States in any district in which the handler is an inhabitant, or has his or her principal place of business, has jurisdiction to review USDA’s ruling on the petition, provided an action is filed not later than 20 days after the date of the entry of the ruling.

This rule redistricts and reapportions the membership of the Committee as prescribed under the Order. This rule consolidates the current two districts into a single district and reapportions all Committee membership to the single district. These actions reflect changes in the industry, will help provide equitable representation on the Committee and create opportunity for more producers and handlers to serve on the Committee. Further, these changes will better enable Committee staff to conduct nominations and ensure the appointment of a full Committee, allowing for an easier achievement of quorum at assembled meetings. The Committee unanimously recommended these changes when meeting on June 8, 2023.

Section 959.22 of the Order provides for the establishment of membership on the Committee and states that the Committee shall consist of thirteen members, eight of whom shall be producers and five of whom shall be handlers. Each member shall have an alternate.

Section 959.24 currently defines the counties in Texas that make up District No. 1 and District No. 2 for the purpose of selecting Committee members. Section 959.26 specifies that District No. 1 is represented by five producer members and alternates and three handler members and alternates, and District No. 2 is represented by three producer members and alternates and two handler members and alternates.

Section 959.25 authorizes the Committee to recommend, with the approval of the Secretary, reapportionment of members among districts, and the reestablishment of districts within the production area. This section also provides that, in making such recommendations, the Committee shall consider shifts in onion acreage or production within the districts, the importance of new

production in relation to existing districts, the equitable relationship of Committee membership in districts, economies to result for producers in promoting efficient administration due to redistricting or reapportionment, and other relevant factors.

This rule adds two new sections to the rules and regulations under the Order using the authority in § 959.25. Section 959.110 reestablishes the districts currently identified in the Order from two districts to one single district, and § 959.111 reapportions the eight producer seats and five handler seats and their alternates to the new single district.

In 2017, the Committee recommended reducing the Committee size from 34 members to 26 members by removing one producer and one handler from each district. The Committee recommended this change due to the decrease in the number of onion handlers and producers, and believed having a smaller Committee would help fulfill membership and quorum requirements. The final rule reducing the Committee size was published in the **Federal Register** on March 22, 2019 (84 FR 10665).

Despite reducing the Committee size in 2019, the Committee continued to face difficulty filling member and alternate seats and meeting quorum. Consequently, at its meeting on June 8, 2023, the Committee reviewed the need to reapportion the membership and/or redistrict the production area. In its discussion, the Committee considered the distribution of production between the two districts and the ongoing difficulty with finding candidates to fill membership positions, with Committee staff reporting that this was a particularly difficult task in District 2. Given the current state of the industry, discussion focused on combining the current two districts into a single district representing the entire production area.

The 2022–2023 fiscal period saw a 39-percent increase in acreage planted from the previous year. However, from 2018–2019 to 2022–2023, industry production decreased by 28 percent. During this time, the percentage of industry acreage has remained stable between the two districts, with District 1 accounting for around 85 percent of industry acreage and District 2 accounting for around 15 percent. Production totals between the two districts also reflect a similar distribution as the percentages for acreage.

Since the reduction in Committee size in 2019, the industry has also experienced some additional consolidation, with the number of

producers and handlers continuing to decline. As with acreage and production, there is also a disparity in the number of producers and handlers between the districts, with District 1 having considerably more producers and handlers (71) than District 2 (9). Consequently, District 2 has more representation on the Committee than is supported by either the volume of production or by the numbers of producers and handlers represented.

In addition, because of the limited number of producers and handlers in District 2, it has been difficult to find qualified nominees to fill the available member and alternate seats on the Committee. In its discussion, the Committee recognized this would continue to be a problem, and one that could become more difficult should there be any further consolidation in District 2. The Committee found that this, when combined with the disparity in volume and industry numbers, supports the need to adjust the current membership structure to make the Committee more reflective of the industry.

At the June meeting, there was little interest expressed in considering another reduction in the size of the Committee, or for further reapportioning the membership between the two districts to increase the number of seats available in District 1. Neither of these options received a motion. Committee members discussed that, historically, onion production in South Texas was separated by two distinct seasons with District 1 operating from May to July and District 2 from March to May; however, the Committee recognized the industry has been experiencing a shift, with District 1 and District 2 now aligning as a consolidated industry operationally with a single season from March to July.

Considering this shift in the industry, the distribution of production, and current Committee representation, the Committee recommended combining current Districts 1 and 2 into a new single district representing the entire production area. The Committee also recommended that all member and alternate seats be reapportioned to the reestablished district. By combining both District 1 and District 2 into a single district, the Committee believes it should enable the Committee to fulfill membership and quorum requirements and make the Committee more reflective of the industry.

These changes also make the representation on the Committee more equitable and create the opportunity for more industry members to serve. Currently, producers and handlers in

District 1 that may be interested in serving are not eligible to serve in the seats available in District 2. By combining the two districts, the Committee is addressing the issue of the limited number of producers and handlers in District 2, opening the available seats to all producers and handlers within the production area. In considering these changes, Committee members agreed that producers and handlers in District 2 will still have an opportunity to be nominated and elected to serve.

Accordingly, at the June 8, 2023, meeting, the Committee voted unanimously to reduce the number of districts from two to one, and to reapportion the producer and handler membership to the single district. The Committee believes these changes will make the representation on the Committee more reflective of the South Texas onion industry and create opportunities for other producers and handlers to serve on the Committee.

Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

Pursuant to requirements set forth in the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601–612), AMS has considered the economic impact of this rule on small entities. Accordingly, AMS has prepared this final regulatory flexibility analysis.

The purpose of the RFA is to fit regulatory actions to the scale of businesses subject to such actions in order that small businesses will not be unduly or disproportionately burdened. Marketing orders issued pursuant to the Act, and the rules issued thereunder, are unique in that they are brought about through group action of essentially small entities acting on their own behalf.

There are 23 handlers of South Texas onions subject to regulation under the marketing order and approximately 55 producers of South Texas onions in the production area. At the time this analysis was prepared, the Small Business Administration (SBA) defined small agricultural service firms as those having annual receipts of less than \$34,000,000 (North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 115114, Postharvest Crop Activities), and small agricultural producers are defined as those having annual receipts of less than \$3,750,000 (NAICS code 112119, Other Vegetable and Melon Farming) (13 CFR 121.201).

Based on data from Market News and production records from the Committee, the average price for South Texas onions during the 2023 season was approximately \$23.25 per 50-pound equivalent with total shipments of

around 3.02 million 50-pound equivalents shipped. Using the average price and shipment data, handlers have average annual receipts below \$34 million and could be considered small businesses under SBA's definition (\$23.25 multiplied by 3.02 million 50-pound equivalents equals \$70,215,000, divided by 23 equals \$3.05 million).

In addition, based on data from the National Agricultural Statistics Service and the Committee, the average price producers received for South Texas onions during the 2022–2023 season was approximately \$17 per 50-pound equivalent, with total shipments of around 3.02 million 50-pound equivalents. Using the average price producers received and shipment information, the number of producers, and assuming a normal distribution, the majority of producers have estimated average annual receipts significantly less than \$3.75 million (\$17 multiplied by 3.02 million 50-pound equivalents equals \$51,340,000, divided by 55 producers equals \$933,455 per producer). Therefore, the majority of handlers and producers of South Texas onions may be classified as small entities.

This rule reduces the number of districts under the Order from two districts to one and reapportions the producer and handler member and alternate seats to the single district. The Committee believes that these changes will realign the Committee to reflect the composition of the industry, provide for equitable representation, and create the opportunity for more producers and handlers to serve on the Committee. This rulemaking establishes §§ 959.110 and 959.111 in the rules and regulations under the Order to establish the single district and to allot the members and alternates to the single district. The authority for this action is provided in § 959.25. These changes were unanimously recommended by the Committee at a meeting on June 8, 2023.

It is not anticipated that this action will impose any additional costs on the industry. Given the division of production, the distribution of producers and handlers across the industry, and the difficulty in filling member and alternate seats on the Committee, this action will have a beneficial impact that aligns the Committee membership to reflect the industry. Redistricting and reapportionment of the membership also makes it easier for Committee staff to conduct nominations, provide nominees for all seats, and readily achieve a quorum when meetings are assembled. These changes save time and operating resources by making it easier

to find candidates to serve on the Committee, improving the efficiency of operations. This also helps avoid the cost associated with travel and assembly of a meeting where a quorum is not achieved.

These changes also provide for more equitable representation on the Committee and increase diversity by allowing more producers and handlers the opportunity to serve. These changes are intended to make the Committee more representative of the current industry. The effects of this rulemaking will not be disproportionately greater or less for small entities than for larger entities. The Committee discussed alternatives to these changes, including making no changes, reapportioning the Committee membership, and further reducing the size of the Committee. The Committee recognized there is a disparity in the volume of onions produced and the number of producers and handlers between the districts. The Committee determined changes were needed to make the districts and the apportionment of members more reflective of the current industry. Members agreed that further reducing the Committee size could negatively affect industry participation, and that combining the districts rather than reducing the number of seats allows for a wider participation from candidates who want to serve on the Committee. Therefore, for the reasons above, these alternatives were rejected.

The Committee's meetings are widely publicized throughout the South Texas onion industry and all interested persons are invited to attend the meetings and participate in Committee deliberations on all issues. Like all Committee meetings, the June meeting was a public meeting and all entities, both large and small, were able to express views on this issue. Finally, interested persons were invited to submit comments on this rule, including the regulatory impacts of this action on small businesses.

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. chapter 35), the Order's information collection requirements have been previously approved by OMB and assigned OMB No. 0581–0178, Vegetable and Specialty Crops. No changes in those requirements will be necessary as a result of this rule. Should any changes become necessary, they will be submitted to OMB for approval.

This final rule will not impose any additional reporting or recordkeeping requirements on either small or large South Texas onion handlers. As with all Federal marketing order programs, reports and forms are periodically

reviewed to reduce information requirements and duplication by industry and public sector agencies.

AMS is committed to complying with the E-Government Act, to promote the use of the internet and other information technologies to provide increased opportunities for citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes.

AMS has not identified any relevant Federal rules that duplicate, overlap, or conflict with this rule.

A proposed rule concerning this action was published in the **Federal Register** on April 8, 2024 (89 FR 24393). Copies of the proposed rule were provided to all South Florida onion handlers. The proposal was also made available through the internet by USDA and the Office of the Federal Register. A 30-day comment period ending May 8, 2024, was provided for interested persons to respond to the proposal. AMS received one comment from an industry member located in District 1 who expressed opposition to the proposal but provided no substantive data or justification. After reviewing the comment, AMS made no changes to the rule as proposed.

A small business guide on complying with fruit, vegetable, and specialty crop marketing agreements and orders may be viewed at: <https://www.ams.usda.gov/rules-regulations/moa/small-businesses>. Any questions about the compliance guide should be sent to Richard Lower at the previously mentioned address in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section.

After consideration of all relevant material presented, including the information and recommendations submitted by the Committee and other available information, AMS has determined that this final rule is consistent with and will effectuate the purposes of the Act.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Part 959

Marketing agreements, Onions, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Agriculture Marketing Service amends 7 CFR part 959 as follows:

PART 959—ONIONS GROWN IN SOUTH TEXAS

■ 1. The authority citation for part 959 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

■ 2. Add § 959.110 to read as follows:

§ 959.110 Reestablishment of districts.

Pursuant to § 959.25, a single district is reestablished to include all counties in the production area as follows: the counties of Aransas, Atascosa, Bee, Brooks, Calhoun, Cameron, DeWitt, Dimmit, Duval, Frio, Goliad, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Val Verde, Kenedy, Kinney, Kleberg, La Salle, Live Oak, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, Uvalde, Victoria, Webb, Willacy, Wilson, Zavala and Zapata in the State of Texas.

■ 3. Add § 959.111 to read as follows:

§ 959.111 Reapportionment of Committee membership.

Pursuant to § 959.25, the Committee membership of eight producer members and five handler members and the respective alternates is reapportioned to a single district made up of all counties in the production area.

Melissa R. Bailey,

Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 2024–16960 Filed 8–1–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**Federal Aviation Administration****14 CFR Part 71**

[Docket No. FAA–2024–0319; Airspace Docket No. 24–ASO–6]

RIN 2120–AA66

Amendment of Class E Airspace; Reidsville, NC

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Final rule; withdrawal.

SUMMARY: A final rule was published in the *Federal Register* on June 4, 2024, establishing Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface for Rockingham County NC Shiloh Airport, Reidsville, NC, to accommodate new area navigation (RNAV) global positioning system (GPS) standard instrument approach procedures serving the airport. The FAA has determined that withdrawal of the final rule is warranted since this action should be considered an amendment.

DATES: Effective 0901 UTC, August 2, 2024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John Fornito, Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center, Federal Aviation Administration, 1701 Columbia Ave., College Park, GA 30337; Telephone (404) 305–6364.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**History**

The FAA published a final rule in the *Federal Register* (89 FR 47847, June 4, 2024) for Doc. No. FAA–2024–0319, establishing Class E airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 9.1-mile radius of Rockingham County, NC Shiloh Airport, Reidsville, NC. After publication, the FAA found that Class E airspace had already been charted for this airport. As a result, the final rule is being withdrawn, and a new final rule, amending the existing Class E airspace, will be submitted.

Lists of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 71

Airspace, Incorporation by reference, Navigation (air).

The Withdrawal

■ In consideration of the foregoing, the final rule for Docket No. FAA–2024–0319 (89 FR 47847, June 4, 2024), FR Doc. 2024–12112, is hereby withdrawn.

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g); 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

Issued in College Park, Georgia, on July 29, 2024.

Andreese C. Davis,

Manager, Airspace & Procedures Team South, Eastern Service Center, Air Traffic Organization.

[FR Doc. 2024–17008 Filed 8–1–24; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**24 CFR Part 203**

[Docket No. FR–6353–F–02]

RIN 2502–AJ66

Modernization of Engagement With Mortgagees in Default

AGENCY: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: HUD’s regulations require mortgagees of Federal Housing Administration insured single family mortgages to meet in person, or make a reasonable effort to meet in person, with mortgagors who are in default on their mortgage payments. This rule modernizes those requirements by amending HUD’s regulations to better align with advances in electronic communication technology and mortgagor engagement preferences, while preserving consumer protections.

Specifically, this rule revises HUD’s in-person, face-to-face meeting requirements by permitting mortgagees to utilize methods of communication most likely to receive a response from the mortgagor, including remote communication methods, to meet with mortgagors who are in default on their mortgage payments. This rule also expands the meeting requirement to all mortgagors in default, including mortgagors who do not reside in the mortgaged property and those with a mortgaged property not within 200 miles of their mortgagee. This final rule adopts HUD’s July 31, 2023, proposed rule with only minor, non-substantive revisions.

DATES: Effective January 1, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Elissa Saunders, Director, Office of Single Family Asset Management, Office of Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 100 South Charles Street, Bank of America Building, Tower II, 11th Floor, Baltimore, MD 21201; telephone number 410–209–6605 (this is not a toll-free number). HUD welcomes and is prepared to receive calls from individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing, as well as individuals with speech or communication disabilities. To learn more about how to make an accessible telephone call, please visit <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/telecommunications-relay-service-trs>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Background**

First codified in 1976, HUD’s regulations at 24 CFR 203.604 require mortgagees of Federal Housing Administration (FHA) insured single family mortgages (mortgagees) to meet in person, or make a reasonable effort to meet in person, with mortgagors who are in default on their mortgage payment. This requirement for an in-person meeting with the mortgagor, commonly referred to as the “face-to-face meeting” requirement, originated during a time when mortgage lending and servicing activities were conducted in person at locations in the local communities a mortgagee served. At that time, a face-to-face meeting between the mortgagor and mortgagee was the most effective way to discuss and facilitate loss mitigation options because knowledgeable mortgagee staff were available at locations near the mortgaged property. Beginning in the mid-1990s, many mortgagees began consolidating origination and servicing activities at centralized locations. Today, many mortgagees have a national presence and often employ a single