INFANT BREAKFAST MEAL PATTERN

Age birth through 5 months	Age 6 through 11 months
4–6 fluid ounces breastmilk[1] or formula[2]	6–8 fluid ounces breastmilk[1] or formula;[2] and 0–4 tablespoons infant cereal,[2 3] meat, fish, poultry, whole egg, cooked dry beans, or cooked dry peas; or 0–2 ounces of cheese; or 0–4 ounces (volume) of cottage cheese; or 0–4 ounces or ½ cup of yogurt;[4] or a combination of the above;[5] and 0–2 tablespoons vegetable or fruit, or a combination of both[5 6]

Endnotes:
[1] Breastmilk or formula, or portions of both, must be served; however, it is recommended that breastmilk be served in place of formula from birth through 11 months. For some breastfed infants who regularly consume less than the minimum amount of breastmilk per feeding, a serving of less than the minimum amount of breastmilk may be offered, with additional breastmilk offered at a later time if the infant will consume more.
[2] Infant formula and dry infant cereal must be iron-fortified.
[3] Beginning October 1, 2021, ounce equivalents are used to determine the quantity of creditable grains.
[4] Yogurt must contain no more than 23 grams of total sugars per 6 ounces.
[5] A serving of this component is required when the infant is developmentally ready to accept it.
[6] Fruit and vegetable juices must not be served.

PART 226—CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM

■ 5. The authority citation for 7 CFR part 226 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 9, 11, 14, 16, and 17, Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1758, 1759a, 1762a, 1765 and 1766.

■ 6. In § 226.20, revise the meal pattern table in paragraph (b)(5) to read as follows:

§ 226.20 Requirements for meals.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(5) *Infant meal pattern table.* The minimum amounts of food components to serve to infants, as described in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, are:

INFANT MEAL PATTERNS

Infants	Age birth through 5 months	Age 6 through 11 months
Breakfast, Lunch, or Supper	4–6 fluid ounces breastmilk[1] or formula[2].	6–8 fluid ounces breastmilk[1] or formula;[2] and 0–4 tablespoons infant cereal,[2 3] meat, fish, poultry, whole egg, cooked dry beans, or cooked dry peas; or 0–2 ounces of cheese; or 0–4 ounces (volume) of cottage cheese; or 0–4 ounces or ½ cup of yogurt;[4] or a combination of the above;[5] and 0–2 tablespoons vegetable or fruit, or a combination of both.[5 6]
Snack	4–6 fluid ounces breastmilk[1] or formula[2].	2–4 fluid ounces breastmilk[1] or formula;[2] and 0–½ slice bread;[3 7] or 0–2 crackers;[3 7] or 0–4 tablespoons infant cereal[2 3] or ready-to-eat breakfast cereal;[3 5 7 8] and 0–2 tablespoons vegetable or fruit, or a combination of both.[5 6]

Endnotes:
[1] Breastmilk or formula, or portions of both, must be served; however, it is recommended that breastmilk be served in place of formula from birth through 11 months. For some breastfed infants who regularly consume less than the minimum amount of breastmilk per feeding, a serving of less than the minimum amount of breastmilk may be offered, with additional breastmilk offered at a later time if the infant will consume more.
[2] Infant formula and dry infant cereal must be iron-fortified.
[3] Beginning October 1, 2021, ounce equivalents are used to determine the quantity of creditable grains.
[4] Yogurt must contain no more than 23 grams of total sugars per 6 ounces.
[5] A serving of this component is required when the infant is developmentally ready to accept it.
[6] Fruit and vegetable juices must not be served.
[7] A serving of grains must be whole grain-rich, enriched meal, or enriched flour.
[8] Breakfast cereals must contain no more than 6 grams of sugar per dry ounce (no more than 21.2 grams sucrose and other sugars per 100 grams of dry cereal).

* * * * *

Dated: January 14, 2020.

Pamilyn Miller,

Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service.

[FR Doc. 2020–02245 Filed 2–11–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–30–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

12 CFR Part 204

[Docket No. R–1695]

RIN 7100–AF 71

Regulation D: Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions

AGENCY: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (''Board'') is amending Regulation D (Reserve Requirements of Depository Institutions) to revise the rate of interest paid on balances maintained to satisfy reserve balance requirements (''IORR'') and the rate of interest paid on excess balances (''IOER'') maintained at Federal Reserve Banks by or on behalf of eligible institutions. The final amendments specify that IORR is 1.60 percent and IOER is 1.60 percent, a 0.05 percentage

point increase from their prior levels. The amendments are intended to enhance the role of such rates of interest in maintaining the Federal funds rate in the target range established by the Federal Open Market Committee (''FOMC'' or ''Committee'').

DATES:

Effective date: This rule is effective February 12, 2020.

Applicability date: The IORR and IOER rate changes were applicable on January 30, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Sophia H. Allison, Senior Special Counsel (202–452–3565), or Justyna Bolter, Senior Attorney (202–452–2686), Legal Division, or Francis Martinez, Senior Financial Institution & Policy Analyst (202–245–4217), or Laura Lipscomb, Assistant Director (202–912–7964), Division of Monetary Affairs; for users of Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) only, contact 202–263–4869; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 20th and C Streets NW, Washington, DC 20551.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Statutory and Regulatory Background

For monetary policy purposes, section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act (''the Act'') imposes reserve requirements on certain types of deposits and other liabilities of depository institutions.[1] Regulation D, which implements section 19 of the Act, requires that a depository institution meet reserve requirements by holding cash in its vault, or if vault cash is insufficient, by maintaining a balance in an account at a Federal Reserve Bank (''Reserve Bank'').[2] Section 19 also provides that balances maintained by or on behalf of certain institutions in an account at a Reserve Bank may receive earnings to be paid by the Reserve Bank at least once each quarter, at a rate or rates not to exceed the general level of short-term interest rates.[3] Institutions that are eligible to receive earnings on their balances held at Reserve Banks (''eligible institutions'') include depository institutions and certain other institutions.[4] Section 19 also provides that the Board may prescribe regulations concerning the payment of earnings on balances at a Reserve Bank.[5] Prior to these amendments, Regulation D specified a rate of 1.55 percent for both IORR and IOER.[6]

[1] 12 U.S.C. 461(b).

[2] 12 CFR 204.5(a)(1).

[3] 12 U.S.C. 461(b)(1)(A) & (b)(12)(A).

[4] See 12 U.S.C. 461(b)(1)(A) & (b)(12)(C); see also 12 CFR 204.2(y).

[5] See 12 U.S.C. 461(b)(12)(B).

[6] See 12 CFR 204.10(b)(5).

II. Amendments to IORR and IOER

The Board is amending § 204.10(b)(5) of Regulation D to specify that IORR is 1.60 percent and IOER is 1.60 percent, a 0.05 percentage point increase in each rate. This decision was announced on January 29, 2020, with an effective date of January 30, 2020, in the Federal Reserve Implementation Note that accompanied the FOMC's statement on January 29, 2020. The FOMC statement stated that the Committee decided to maintain the target range for the federal funds rate at 1½ to 1¾ percent.

The Federal Reserve Implementation Note stated:

> The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System voted unanimously to set the interest rate paid on required and excess reserve balances at 1.60 percent, effective January 30, 2020. Setting the interest rate paid on required and excess reserve balances 10 basis points above the bottom of the target range for the federal funds rate is intended to foster trading in the federal funds market at rates well within the FOMC's target range.

As a result, the Board is amending § 204.10(b)(5) of Regulation D to change IORR to 1.60 percent and IOER to 1.60 percent.

III. Administrative Procedure Act

In general, the Administrative Procedure Act (''APA'')[7] imposes three principal requirements when an agency promulgates legislative rules (rules made pursuant to Congressionally-delegated authority): (1) Publication with adequate notice of a proposed rule; (2) followed by a meaningful opportunity for the public to comment on the rule's content; and (3) publication of the final rule not less than 30 days before its effective date. The APA provides that notice and comment procedures do not apply if the agency for good cause finds them to be ''unnecessary, impracticable, or contrary to the public interest.''[8] Section 553(d) of the APA also provides that publication at least 30 days prior to a rule's effective date is not required for (1) a substantive rule which grants or recognizes an exemption or relieves a restriction; (2) interpretive rules and statements of policy; or (3) a rule for which the agency finds good cause for shortened notice and publishes its reasoning with the rule.[9]

The Board has determined that good cause exists for finding that the notice, public comment, and delayed effective date provisions of the APA are unnecessary, impracticable, or contrary to the public interest with respect to these final amendments to Regulation D. The rate changes for IORR and IOER that are reflected in the final amendments to Regulation D were made with a view towards accommodating commerce and business and with regard to their bearing upon the general credit situation of the country. Notice and public comment would prevent the Board's action from being effective as promptly as necessary in the public interest and would not otherwise serve any useful purpose. Notice, public comment, and a delayed effective date would create uncertainty about the finality and effectiveness of the Board's action and undermine the effectiveness of that action. Accordingly, the Board has determined that good cause exists to dispense with the notice, public comment, and delayed effective date procedures of the APA with respect to these final amendments to Regulation D.

[7] 5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*

[8] 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(A).

[9] 5 U.S.C. 553(d).

IV. Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (''RFA'') does not apply to a rulemaking where a general notice of proposed rulemaking is not required.[10] As noted previously, the Board has determined that it is unnecessary and contrary to the public interest to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking for this final rule. Accordingly, the RFA's requirements relating to an initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis do not apply.

V. Paperwork Reduction Act

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (''PRA'') of 1995,[11] the Board reviewed the final rule under the authority delegated to the Board by the Office of Management and Budget. The final rule contains no requirements subject to the PRA.

List of Subjects in 12 CFR Part 204

Banks, Banking, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Board amends 12 CFR part 204 as follows:

PART 204—RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS (REGULATION D)

■ 1. The authority citation for part 204 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 12 U.S.C. 248(a), 248(c), 461, 601, 611, and 3105.

■ 2. Section 204.10 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(5) to read as follows:

[10] 5 U.S.C. 603, 604.

[11] 44 U.S.C. 3506; see 5 CFR part 1320 Appendix A.1.

§ 204.10 Payment of interest on balances.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(5) The rates for IORR and IOER are:

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)

	Rate (percent)
IORR	1.60
IOER	1.60

* * * * *

By order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, January 30, 2020.

Ann Misback,

Secretary of the Board.

[FR Doc. 2020–02119 Filed 2–11–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6210–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 39

[Docket No. FAA–2019–0720; Product Identifier 2019–NM–117–AD; Amendment 39–19831; AD 2020–02–19]

RIN 2120–AA64

Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The FAA is superseding Airworthiness Directive (AD) 2003–09–04 R1, which applied to certain Bombardier, Inc., Model CL–600–2B19 (Regional Jet series 100 & 440) airplanes. AD 2003–09–04 R1 required revising the airworthiness limitations for certain structural inspections; repair if necessary; and submission of inspection findings to the airplane manufacturer. This AD revises the applicability to include additional airplanes; revises certain compliance times; and requires revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. This AD was prompted by a report of fatigue cracks occurring on the pressure floor skin at fuselage stations (FS) 460 and 513. The FAA is issuing this AD to address the unsafe condition on these products.

DATES: This AD is effective March 18, 2020.

The Director of the Federal Register approved the incorporation by reference of certain publications listed in this AD as of March 18, 2020.

ADDRESSES: For service information identified in this final rule, contact Bombardier, Inc., 400 Côte-Vertu Road West, Dorval, Québec H4S 1Y9, Canada; Widebody Customer Response Center North America toll-free telephone 1–866–538–1247 or direct-dial telephone 1–514–855–2999; fax 514–855–7401; email *ac.yul@aero.bombardier.com;* internet *https://www.bombardier.com.* You may view this referenced service information at the FAA, Transport Standards Branch, 2200 South 216th St., Des Moines, WA. For information on the availability of this material at the FAA, call 206–231–3195. It is also available on the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2019–0720.

Examining the AD Docket

You may examine the AD docket on the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2019–0720; or in person at Docket Operations between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, except Federal holidays. The AD docket contains this final rule, the regulatory evaluation, any comments received, and other information. The address for Docket Operations is U.S. Department of Transportation, Docket Operations, M–30, West Building Ground Floor, Room W12–140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrea Jimenez, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe and Mechanical Systems Section, FAA, New York ACO Branch, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 516–228–7330; fax 516–794–5531; email *9-avs-nyaco-cos@faa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Discussion

Transport Canada Civil Aviation (TCCA), which is the aviation authority for Canada, has issued Canadian AD CF–2002–39R2, dated August 15, 2019 (also referred to as the Mandatory Continuing Airworthiness Information, or ''the MCAI''), to correct an unsafe condition for certain Bombardier, Inc., Model CL–600–2B19 (Regional Jet series 100 & 440) airplanes. You may examine the MCAI in the AD docket on the internet at *https://www.regulations.gov* by searching for and locating Docket No. FAA–2019–0720.

The FAA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to amend 14 CFR part 39 to supersede AD 2003–09–04 R1, Amendment 39–13305 (68 FR 54985, September 22, 2003) (''AD 2003–09–04 R1''). AD 2003–09–04 R1 applied to certain Bombardier, Inc., Model CL–600–2B19 (Regional Jet series 100 & 440) airplanes. The NPRM published in the **Federal Register** on October 30, 2019 (84 FR 58062). The NPRM was prompted by a report of fatigue cracks occurring on the pressure floor skin at FS 460 and 513. The NPRM proposed to revise the applicability to include additional airplanes; revise certain compliance times; and require revising the existing maintenance or inspection program, as applicable, to incorporate new or more restrictive airworthiness limitations. The FAA is issuing this AD to address fatigue cracks, which could result in failure of the pressure floor skin and consequent rapid decompression of the airplane during flight. See the MCAI for additional background information.

Comments

The FAA gave the public the opportunity to participate in developing this final rule. The following presents the comment received on the NPRM and the FAA's response to each comment.

Request To Revise Certain Language

SkyWest Airlines requested that the FAA revise certain language in the proposed AD. SkyWest Airlines suggested that the wording in paragraph (i)(2) of the proposed AD be revised to more closely match the wording in paragraph (c)(2) of AD 2003–09–04 R1. SkyWest Airlines noted that paragraph (i)(2) of the proposed AD states that new airworthiness limitations and inspection requirements are to be inserted into a Bombardier Temporary Revision, but Temporary Revisions are issued and controlled by Bombardier. SkyWest Airlines stated that it appears that the intent of paragraph (i)(2) of the proposed AD is to track the additional airworthiness limitations and inspection requirements introduced by the repair described in paragraph (i)(1) of the proposed AD.

The FAA agrees to clarify. The FAA has revised paragraph (i) of this AD to clarify that operators must comply with any repair instructions, including any new airworthiness limitations and inspection requirements, approved by the FAA, TCCA, or Bombardier, Inc.'s TCCA Design Approval Organization (DAO). As part of this clarification, the FAA revised the content that was in paragraph (i)(2) of the proposed AD, combined the content of paragraph (i)(1) with the revised content of paragraph (i)(2), and moved that combined content into paragraph (i) of this AD (eliminating paragraphs (i)(1) and (2) of the proposed AD).