§ 226.20 Requirements for meals.

* * * * *

(b) * * * Either breast milk or iron-fortified infant formula shall be served for the entire first year. For some breastfed infants who regularly consume less than the minimum amount of breast milk per feeding, a serving of less than the minimum amount of breast milk may be offered. In these situations, additional breast milk must be offered if the infant is still hungry.* * *

* * * * *

(4) * * *

CHILD CARE INFANT MEAL PATTERN

	Birth through 3 months	4 through 7 months	8 through 11 months
Breakfast	4–6 fl. oz. formula [1] or breast milk [2 3]	4–8 fl. oz. formula [1] or breast milk [2 3];	6–8 fl. oz. formula [1] or breast milk [2 3]; and
		0–3 Tbsp. Infant cereal [1 4]	2–4 Tbsp. Infant cereal [1,4]; and 1–4 Tbsp. Fruit and/or vegetable
Lunch or supper	4–6 fl. oz. formula [1] or breast milk [2,3]	4–8 fl. oz. formula [1] or breast milk [2,3];	6–8 fl. oz. formula [1] or breast milk [2,3]; and
		0–3 Tbsp. Infant cereal [1,4];	2–4 Tbsp. Infant cereal [1]; and/or
		0–3 Tbsp. Fruit and/or vegetable [4]	1–4 Tbsp. Meat, fish, poultry, egg yolk, cooked dry beans, or peas; or ½–2 oz. Cheese; or 1–4 Tbsp. Cottage cheese, cheese food, or cheese spread; and 1–4 Tbsp. Fruit and/or vegetable
Supplement (snack)	4–6 fl. oz. formula [1] or breast milk [2 3]	4–6 fl. oz. formula [1] or breast milk [2 3]	2–4 fl. oz. formula [1], breast milk [2 3], or fruit juice [5]; 0–½ bread [4 6] or 0–2 crackers [4 6]

[1] Infant formula and dry infant cereal shall be iron-fortified.
[2] It is recommended that breast milk be served in place of formula from birth through 11 months.
[3] For some breastfed infants who regularly consume less than the minimum amount of breast milk per feeding, a serving of less than the minimum amount of breast milk may be offered, with additional breast milk offered if the infant is still hungry.
[4] A serving of this component shall be optional.
[5] Fruit juice shall be full-strength.
[6] Bread and bread alternates shall be made from whole-grain or enriched meal or flour.

* * * * *

Dated: October 29, 1999.

Shirley R. Watkins,

Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services.

[FR Doc. 99–29546 Filed 11–12–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–30–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

7 CFR Parts 1001, 1002, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1012, 1013, 1030, 1032, 1033, 1036, 1040, 1044, 1046, 1049, 1050, 1064, 1065, 1068, 1076, 1079, 1106, 1124, 1126, 1131, 1134, 1135, 1137, 1138, and 1139

[Docket No. DA–00–01]

Milk in the New England and Other Marketing Areas; Exemption of Handlers Operating Plants in Clark County, Nevada, From Order Requirements

AGENCY: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of statutory amendment.

SUMMARY: This document informs interested parties of an amendment to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (AMAA). A provision of the Agriculture Appropriations Bill, which was signed into law on October 22, 1999, amended the AMAA to exempt any handler operating a plant in Clark County, Nevada, from the pricing provisions of any Federal milk marketing order. The exemption is effective October 1, 1999.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 1999.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John F. Borovies, Chief, Order Formulation Branch, USDA/AMS/Dairy Programs, Room 2971, South Building, P.O. Box 96456, Washington, DC 20090–6456, (202) 720–7183, e-mail address john.borovies@usda.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document informs interested parties of an amendment to the AMAA which exempts any handler operating a plant in Clark County, Nevada, from the pricing provisions of any Federal milk marketing order. The effect of this amendment is to remove any handler operating a plant in Clark County, Nevada, from the Federal milk marketing order framework. The amendment appears in the Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–78), (i.e., Agriculture Appropriations Bill). In passing this amendment, the congressional intent was that ''the price of milk paid by a handler at a plant operating in Clark County, Nevada, shall not be subject to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.''

Beginning October 1, 1999, in addition to being exempted from complying with the pricing provisions of any federal milk marketing order, any handler operating a plant in Clark County, Nevada, will not be subject to other order provisions such as pooling, reporting, and assessments. This is because the major objective of every Federal milk marketing order is the pricing of milk in order to achieve orderly marketing. Once the enforcement of minimum pricing is no longer applicable, other order provisions, such as pooling, classification, and reporting, which are used to determine who should be regulated and the degree to which such persons should be regulated would serve no useful purpose.

Accordingly, this action is effective October 1, 1999, as indicated by the law.

List of Subjects in 7 CFR Parts 1001, 1002, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1012, 1013, 1030, 1032, 1033, 1036, 1040, 1044, 1046, 1049, 1050, 1064, 1065, 1068, 1076, 1079, 1106, 1124, 1126, 1131, 1134, 1135, 1137, 1138, and 1139

Milk marketing orders.

The authority citation for 7 CFR Parts 1001 through 1139 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 601–674.

Dated: November 9, 1999.

Richard M. McKee,

Deputy Administrator, Dairy Programs.

[FR Doc. 99–29725 Filed 11–12–99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–02–P

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

11 CFR Parts 9007, 9034, 9035 and 9038

[Notice 1999–26]

Public Financing of Presidential Primary and General Election Candidates

AGENCY: Federal Election Commission.

ACTION: Final rule and transmittal of regulations to Congress.

SUMMARY: The Commission is revising several portions of its regulations governing the public financing of Presidential primary and general election campaigns. These regulations implement the provisions of the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act (''Fund Act'') and the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act (''Matching Payment Act''), which indicate how funds received under the public financing system may be spent. In addition, these statutes require the Commission to audit publicly financed campaigns and seek repayment where appropriate. The revised rules modify the Commission's audit procedures. They also address the ''bright line'' between primary and general election expenses, and the formation of Vice Presidential committees prior to nomination. Further information is provided in the supplementary information that follows.

DATES: Further action, including the publication of a document in the **Federal Register** announcing an effective date, will be taken after these regulations have been before Congress for 30 legislative days pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 9009(c) and 9039(c).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Rosemary C. Smith, Assistant General Counsel, 999 E Street, NW., Washington, DC. 20463, (202) 694–1650 or toll free (800) 424–9530.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission is publishing today the final text of revisions to its regulations governing audits of public financing of Presidential campaigns, 11 CFR 9007.1 and 9038.1. In addition, the final rules at 11 CFR 9034.4(e)(1) and (3) govern the division of expenditures between primary and general election campaign committees. New rules set out in 11 CFR 9035.3 address situations where a Vice Presidential campaign committee is formed prior to the date on which that candidate's political party selects its Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees. The new and revised regulations implement 26 U.S.C. 9007, 9034, 9035, and 9038.

On December 16, 1998, the Commission issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) in which it sought comments on proposed revisions to these regulations and on a number of other aspects of the Commission's public funding regulations. 63 FR 69524 (Dec. 16, 1998). In response to the NPRM, written comments addressing these topics were received from Perot for President '96; Common Cause and Democracy 21 (joint comment); Lyn Utrecht, Eric Kleinfeld, and Patricia Fiori (joint comment); the Democratic National Committee; and the Republican National Committee. The Internal Revenue Service stated that it has reviewed the NPRM and finds no conflict with the Internal Revenue Code or regulations thereunder. Subsequently, the Commission reopened the comment period and held a public hearing on March 24, 1999, at which the following witnesses presented testimony on these issues: Lyn Utrecht (Ryan, Phillips, Utrecht & MacKinnon), Joseph E. Sandler (Democratic National Committee), and Thomas J. Josefiak (Republican National Committee).

Please note that the Commission has already published separately final rules regarding other aspects of the public funding system. For example, revised candidate agreement regulations require federally financed Presidential committees to file their reports electronically. *See* Explanation and Justification of 11 CFR 9003.1 and 9033.1, 63 FR 45679 (August 27, 1998). Those regulations took effect on November 13, 1998. *See* Announcement of Effective Date, 63 FR 63388 (November 13, 1998). In addition, the Commission has issued two sets of final rules governing the matchability of contributions made by credit and debit cards, including those transmitted over the Internet. *See* Explanation and Justification of 11 CFR 9034.2 and 9034.3, 64 FR 32394 (June 17, 1999); Explanation and Justification of 11 CFR 9036.1 and 9036.2, 64 FR 42584 (Aug. 5, 1999). The effective date for the new matching fund rules was January 1, 1999. *See* Announcements of Effective Date, 64 FR 51422 (Sept. 23, 1999) and 64 FR 59607, (Nov. 3, 1999). Final rules concerning coordinated party committee expenditures in the pre-nomination period and reimbursement by the news media for travel expenses have also been issued. *See* Explanation and Justification of 11 CFR 110.7, 9004.6 and 9034.6, 64 FR 42579 (Aug. 5, 1999) and Announcement of Effective Date, 64 FR 59606 (Nov. 3, 1999). In addition, final rules concerning GELAC funds, capital assets, primary compliance and winding down costs, documentation of disbursements, digital images of matching fund documentation, convention committees and host committees have also been issued. *See* Explanation and Justification, 64 FR 49355 (Sept. 13, 1999).

Sections 9009(c) and 9039(c) of Title 26, United States Code, require that any rules or regulations prescribed by the Commission to carry out the provisions of Title 26 of the United States Code be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate 30 legislative days before they are finally promulgated. The final rules that follow were transmitted to Congress on Nov. 9, 1999.

Explanation and Justification

Section 9007.1 Audits

In 1995, the Commission amended 11 CFR 9007.1, 9007.2, 9038.1, and 9038.2 to reduce the amount of time it takes to audit publicly funded Presidential committees, to make repayment determinations, and to complete the enforcement process for these committees. One change was the elimination of a Commission-approved Interim Audit Report, which was replaced by a staff-produced Exit Conference Memorandum that is provided to the audited committee at the exit conference. These steps were taken to ensure adherence to the three year time period specified in 26 U.S.C. 9007(c) and 9038(c) for notifying publicly funded committees of the Commission's repayment determinations. After operating under the streamlined procedures during the 1996 election cycle, the Commission began to consider further changes to ensure the audit and repayment processes are completed as fairly and expeditiously as possible.

The narrative portion of the 1998 NPRM presented two alternatives to the current audit procedures. The first approach is to return to the audit procedures used for the 1992 Presidential candidates who received primary or general election funding. Under the previous system, the Commission's Audit Division conducted an exit conference at the close of audit fieldwork to discuss its preliminary findings and recommendations. However, no written Exit Conference