

evidence, and to avoid detection or apprehension, which would undermine the entire investigative process. When an investigation has been completed, information on disclosures made may continue to be exempted if the fact that an investigation occurred remains sensitive after completion.

(b) From subsection (d) (Access and Amendment to Records) because access to the records contained in this system of records could inform the subject of an investigation of an actual or potential criminal, civil, or regulatory violation to the existence of that investigation and reveal investigative interest on the part of DHS or another agency. Access to the records could permit the individual who is the subject of a record to impede the investigation, to tamper with witnesses or evidence, and to avoid detection or apprehension. Amendment of the records could interfere with ongoing investigations and law enforcement activities and would impose an unreasonable administrative burden by requiring investigations to be continually reinvestigated. In addition, permitting access and amendment to such information could disclose security-sensitive information that could be detrimental to homeland security.

(c) From subsection (e)(1) (Relevancy and Necessity of Information) because in the course of investigations into potential violations of Federal law, the accuracy of information obtained or introduced occasionally may be unclear, or the information may not be strictly relevant or necessary to a specific investigation. In the interests of effective law enforcement, it is appropriate to retain all information that may aid in establishing patterns of unlawful activity.

(d) From subsection (e)(2) (Collection of Information from Individuals) because requiring that information be collected from the subject of an investigation would alert the subject to the nature or existence of the investigation, thereby interfering with that investigation and related law enforcement activities.

(e) From subsection (e)(3) (Notice to Subjects) because providing such detailed information could impede law enforcement by compromising the existence of a confidential investigation or reveal the identity of witnesses or confidential informants.

(f) From subsections (e)(4)(G), (H), and (I) (Agency Requirements) and (f) (Agency Rules), because portions of this system are exempt from the individual access provisions of subsection (d) for the reasons noted above, and therefore DHS is not required to establish requirements, rules, or procedures with respect to such access. Providing notice to individuals with respect to existence of records pertaining to them in the system of records or otherwise setting up procedures pursuant to which individuals may access and view records pertaining to themselves in the system would undermine investigative efforts and reveal the identities of witnesses, and potential witnesses, and confidential informants.

(g) From subsection (e)(5) (Collection of Information) because with the collection of

information for law enforcement purposes, it is impossible to determine in advance what information is accurate, relevant, timely, and complete. Compliance with subsection (e)(5) would preclude DHS agents from using their investigative training and exercise of good judgment to both conduct and report on investigations.

(h) From subsection (e)(8) (Notice on Individuals) because compliance would interfere with DHS's ability to obtain, serve, and issue subpoenas, warrants, and other law enforcement mechanisms that may be filed under seal and could result in disclosure of investigative techniques, procedures, and evidence.

(j) From subsection (g)(1) (Civil Remedies) to the extent that the system is exempt from other specific subsections of the Privacy Act.

* * * * *

Lynn P. Dupree,

Chief Privacy Officer, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

[FR Doc. 2022-01559 Filed 1-26-22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Food and Nutrition Service

7 CFR Parts 210 and 226

[FNS-2011-0029]

RIN 0584-AE18

CACFP Meal Pattern Revisions Related to the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010; Correcting Amendments

AGENCY: Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), Department of Agriculture (USDA).

ACTION: Correcting amendments.

SUMMARY: On October 18, 2021, the Food and Nutrition Service revised rules concerning meal pattern tables for the National School Lunch Program and the Child and Adult Care Food Program. The document contained incorrect table entries. This document corrects the final regulations.

DATES: Effective January 27, 2022 and applicable beginning October 1, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Alice McKenney, Branch Chief, Child Nutrition Division, 703-305-2590.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a correcting amendment to the Food and Nutrition Service's (FNS's) technical amendments published October 18, 2021 (86 FR 57544). The technical amendments inadvertently omitted a distinct value for ready-to-eat cereal requirements in two of the tables and misprinted the amount of yogurt required in one of the tables. This amendment also corrects a typographical error related to the

amount of milk required in one of the tables. Prior to the technical amendment published on October 18, 2021, both infant cereal and ready-to-eat breakfast cereal requirements were presented in tablespoons; 0–4 tablespoons of either type of cereal were required for infants when cereal was served as a snack. In Table 6 to 7 CFR 210.10(o)(4)(ii) for Infant Snack Meal Pattern and Table 1 to 7 CFR 226.20(b)(5) for Infant Meal Patterns, the correct conversion of 0–4 tablespoons of ready-to-eat breakfast cereal to ounces is 0 to ¼ ounce equivalents, not 0 to ½ ounce equivalents as was erroneously printed in the October 18, 2021, amendment. In Table 4 to 7 CFR 226.20(c)(3) for Child and Adult Care Food Program Snack, four of the columns (Ages 1–2, 3–5, 6–12, and 13–18) included misprints for yogurt amounts; “2 ounces or ½ cup” is being corrected to “2 ounces or ¼ cup” and “4 ounces or ¾ cup” is being corrected to “4 ounces or ½ cup”. In the same table, the amount of milk for ages 3–5 is being corrected from 6 fluid ounces to 4 fluid ounces. The reference to 6 fluid ounces was an error when converting ½ cup to fluid ounces in the *Child Nutrition Programs: Flexibilities for Milk, Whole Grains, and Sodium Requirements* (83 FR 63775 (Dec. 12, 2018)) which inadvertently carried forward into the October 18, 2021, technical correction.

List of Subjects

7 CFR Part 210

Grant programs—education, Grant programs—health, Infants and children, Nutrition, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, School breakfast and lunch programs, Surplus agricultural commodities.

7 CFR Part 226

Accounting, Aged, American Indians, Day care, Food assistance programs, Grant programs, Grant programs—health, Individuals with disabilities, Infants and children, Intergovernmental relations, Loan programs, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Surplus agricultural commodities.

Accordingly, FNS amends 7 CFR parts 210 and 226 by making the following correcting amendments:

PART 210—NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

■ 1. The authority citation for part 210 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 1751–1760, 1779.

■ 2. Amend § 210.10 by revising table 6 to paragraph (o)(4)(ii) to read as follows:

§ 210.10 Meal requirements for lunches and requirements for afterschool snacks. (o) * * * (4) * * * (ii) * * *

TABLE 6 TO PARAGRAPH (o)(4)(ii)—INFANT SNACK MEAL PATTERN

Birth through 5 months	6 through 11 months
4–6 fluid ounces breastmilk ¹ or formula ²	2–4 fluid ounces breastmilk ¹ or formula; ² and 0–½ ounce equivalent bread; ^{3,4} or 0–¼ ounce equivalent crackers; ^{3,4} or 0–½ ounce equivalent infant cereal; ^{2,4} or 0–¼ ounce equivalent ready-to-eat breakfast cereal; ^{3,4,5,6} and 0–2 tablespoons vegetable or fruit, or a combination of both. ^{6,7}

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 A serving of grains must be whole grain-rich, enriched meal, or enriched flour.

⁴ Refer to FNS guidance for additional information on crediting different types of grains.

⁵ 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).

⁶ A serving of this component is required when the infant is developmentally ready to accept it.

⁷ Fruit and vegetable juices must not be served.

* * * * *

PART 226—CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM

■ 3. The authority citation for 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).

■ 4. Amend § 226.20 by revising table 1 to paragraph (b)(5) and table 4 to paragraph (c)(3) to read as follows:

§ 226.20 Requirements for meals.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(5) * * *

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)—INFANT MEAL PATTERNS

Infants	Birth through 5 months	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 0–½ ounce equivalent infant cereal; ^{2,3} or 0–4 tablespoons 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 ounce equivalent bread; ^{3,7} or 0–¼ ounce equivalent crackers; ^{3,7} or 0–½ ounce equivalent infant cereal; ^{2,3} or 0–¼ ounce equivalent ready-to-eat breakfast cereal; ^{3,5,7,8} and 0–2 tablespoons vegetable or fruit, or a combination of both. ^{5,6}

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 Refer to FNS guidance for additional information on crediting different types of 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).

(c) * * *

(3) * * *

TABLE 4 TO PARAGRAPH (c)(3)—CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM SNACK
[Select the two of the five components for a reimbursable meal]

Food components and food items ¹	Minimum quantities				
	Ages 1–2	Ages 3–5	Ages 6–12	Ages 13–18 ² (at-risk afterschool programs and emergency shelters)	Adult participants
Fluid Milk ³	4 fluid ounces	4 fluid ounces	8 fluid ounces	8 fluid ounces	8 fluid ounces.
Meat/meat alternates (edible portion as served):					
Lean meat, poultry, or fish	1/2 ounce	1/2 ounce	1 ounce	1 ounce	1 ounce.
Tofu, soy products, or alternate protein products ⁴	1/2 ounce	1/2 ounce	1 ounce	1 ounce	1 ounce.
Cheese	1/2 ounce	1/2 ounce	1 ounce	1 ounce	1 ounce.
Large egg	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2.
Cooked dry beans or peas	1/8 cup	1/8 cup	1/4 cup	1/4 cup	1/4 cup.
Peanut butter or soy nut butter or other nut or seed butters	1 Tbsp	1 Tbsp	2 Tbsp	2 Tbsp	2 Tbsp.
Yogurt, plain or flavored unsweetened or sweetened ⁵	2 ounces or 1/4 cup ...	2 ounces or 1/4 cup ...	4 ounces or 1/2 cup ...	4 ounces or 1/2 cup ...	4 ounces or 1/2 cup.
Peanuts, soy nuts, tree nuts, or seeds ..	1/2 ounce	1/2 ounce	1 ounce	1 ounce	1 ounce.
Vegetables ⁶	1/2 cup	1/2 cup	3/4 cup	3/4 cup	1/2 cup.
Fruits ⁶	1/2 cup	1/2 cup	3/4 cup	3/4 cup	1/2 cup.
Grains (oz. eq.) ^{7 8 9}	1/2 ounce equivalent	1/2 ounce equivalent	1 ounce equivalent ...	1 ounce equivalent ...	1 ounce equivalent.

Endnotes:

- ¹ Select two of the five components for a reimbursable snack. Only one of the two components may be a beverage.
- ² Larger portion sizes than specified may need to be served to children 13 through 18 years old to meet their nutritional needs.
- ³ Must be unflavored whole milk for children age one. Must be unflavored low-fat (1 percent fat or less) or unflavored fat-free (skim) milk for children two through five years old. Must be unflavored low-fat (1 percent fat or less) or unflavored or flavored fat-free (skim) milk for children 6 years old and older and adults. For adult participants, 6 ounces (weight) or 3/4 cup (volume) of yogurt may be used to meet the equivalent of 8 ounces of fluid milk once per day when yogurt is not served as a meat alternate in the same meal.
- ⁴ Alternate protein products must meet the requirements in appendix A to this part.
- ⁵ Yogurt must contain no more than 23 grams of total sugars per 6 ounces.
- ⁶ Pasteurized full-strength juice may only be used to meet the vegetable or fruit requirement at one meal, including snack, per day.
- ⁷ At least one serving per day, across all eating occasions, must be whole grain-rich. Grain-based desserts do not count towards the grains requirement.
- ⁸ Refer to FNS guidance for additional information on crediting different types of grains.
- ⁹ 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).

* * * * *

Cynthia Long,
Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service.
[FR Doc. 2022–01582 Filed 1–26–22; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 3410–30–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Part 21

[Docket No. FAA–2020–1086]

Airworthiness Criteria: Special Class Airworthiness Criteria for the Amazon Logistics, Inc. MK27–2 Unmanned Aircraft

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

ACTION: Issuance of final airworthiness criteria.

SUMMARY: The FAA announces the special class airworthiness criteria for the Amazon Logistics, Inc. Model MK27–2 unmanned aircraft. This document sets forth the airworthiness criteria the FAA finds to be appropriate and applicable for the unmanned aircraft design.

DATES: These airworthiness criteria are effective February 28, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christopher J. Richards, Emerging Aircraft Strategic Policy Section, AIR–618, Strategic Policy Management Branch, Policy and Innovation Division, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, 6020 28th Avenue South, Room 103, Minneapolis, MN 55450, telephone (612) 253–4559.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

Amazon Logistics, Inc., (Amazon) applied to the FAA on October 13, 2017, for a special class type certificate under Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) 21.17(b) for the Amazon Model MK27–2¹ unmanned aircraft system (UAS).

The Model MK27–2 consists of a powered lift unmanned aircraft (UA) and its associated elements (AE) including communication links and components that control the UA. The Model MK27–2 UA has a maximum gross takeoff weight of 89 pounds. It is approximately 78 inches in width, 65

¹ Amazon’s original application identified its model as the MK27. On December 20, 2021, Amazon amended its application to change the aircraft model designation from MK27 to MK27–2.

inches in length, and 46 inches in height. The Model MK27–2 UA uses battery-powered electric motors for vertical takeoff, landing, and forward flight. The UAS operations would rely on high levels of automation and may include multiple UA operated by a single pilot, up to a ratio of 20 UA to 1 pilot. Amazon anticipates operators will use the Model MK27–2 for delivering packages. The proposed concept of operations (CONOPS) for the Model MK27–2 identifies a maximum operating altitude of 400 feet above ground level (AGL), a maximum cruise speed of 60 knots, operations beyond visual line of sight (BVLOS) of the pilot, and operations over human beings. Amazon has not requested type certification for flight into known icing conditions for the Model MK27–2.

The FAA issued a notice of proposed airworthiness criteria for the Amazon MK27 UAS, which published in the **Federal Register** on November 20, 2020 (85 FR 74271).

Summary of Changes From the Proposed Airworthiness Criteria

Based on the comments received, these final airworthiness criteria reflect the following changes, as explained in more detail under Discussion of Comments: A new section containing