Updated Meal Patterns for CACFP

TRAINING MODULE



Training outline and objectives

Course provides 1 Hour Continuing Education Credit (Health Safety & Nutrition).

At the completion of training, participants will:

- 1. Be familiar with CACFP Meal Pattern requirements.
- 2. Learn useful tips and tricks to help implement the new Meal Patterns.
- 3. Use the Meal Patterns as a guide when creating menus.

History and Purpose of CACFP

The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) was established in 1968. Since its inception there have been no major changes to the original meal pattern requirements until the Healthy, Hunger Free Kids Act of 2010. The purpose of CACFP is to ensure that children and adults in day care settings have access to healthy, balanced meals and snacks throughout the day. To continue with this purpose and to align with updated scientific research and suggestions for best practices, the Meal Pattern requirements were updated and became effective October 1, 2017.

SUMMARY OF UPDATES: INFANTS

- 1 Two age groups instead of three: 0-5 months and 6-11 months.
- Only breastmilk or formula is served through 5 months, solid foods are gradually introduced as developmentally appropriate, starting at 6 months.
- A vegetable or fruit or both is required to be served at meals and snacks starting at 6 months as developmentally appropriate.
- 4 Cheese and cottage cheese are allowable. Cheese food and spreads are not.
- Ready to eat cereals are allowable for snacks starting at 6 months of age as developmentally appropriate, but must meet low-sugar requirements (no more than 6 grams sugar per dry ounce).

Note that bread/bread-like items and crackers also are allowable for snacks. However, none of these grain items are allowable at breakfast, lunch, or supper.

SUMMARY OF UPDATES:

CHILDREN/ADULTS

- Vegetables and fruits are now separate components at lunch/supper and snack; vegetables and fruits are combined at breakfast.
- **2** Juice (100%, pasteurized) is limited to once per day.
- Include at least one whole grain-rich serving per day across all eating occasions.
- 4 Ounce equivalents are used to determine the amount of creditable grains per serving.
- **5** Grain based desserts are no longer allowed.
- Meat/meat alternates may be served in place of the grain requirement at breakfast no more than three times/week.
- **7** Tofu (firm) counts as a meat alternate.
- Serve breakfast cereals and yogurts within required sugar limits (cereals are no more than 6 grams per dry ounce and yogurts no more than 23 grams per 6 ounce).

Updated Meal Patterns for CACFP

CHILD/ADULT MEAL PATTERNS

BREAKFAST MEAL PATTERNS Serve Milk, Grains*, Vegetables or Fruit

COMPONENT	AGES 1-2	AGES 3-5	AGES 6-18	ADULTS
Milk	1/2 cup	3/4 cup	1 cup	1 cup
Vegetables, Fruit or Both	1/4 cup	1/2 cup	1/2 cup	1/2 cup
Grains*	1/2 oz eq	1/2 oz eq	1 oz eq	2 oz eq

^{*} Meat and meat alternates may be served in place of the entire grains component at breakfast a maximum of three times per week.

oz eq = ounce equivalents

LUNCH & SUPPER MEAL PATTERNS Serve all 5 components

COMPONENT	AGES 1-2	AGES 3-5	AGES 6-18	ADULTS
Milk	1/2 cup	3/4 cup	1 cup	1 cup*
Vegetables	1/8 cup	1/4 cup	1/2 cup	1/2 cup
Fruit	1/8 cup	1/4 cup	1/4 cup	1/2 cup
Meat/Meat Alternates	1 oz	1 1/2 oz	2 oz	2 oz
Grains	1/2 oz eq	1/2 oz eq	1 oz eq	2 oz eq

^{*} A serving of milk is not required at supper meals for adults.

oz eq = ounce equivalents

SNACK MEAL PATTERNS Serve 2 of the 5 components

COMPONENT	AGES 1-2	AGES 3-5	AGES 6-18	ADULTS
Milk	1/2 cup	1/2 cup	1 cup	1 cup
Vegetables	1/2 cup	1/2 cup	3/4 cup	1/2 cup
Fruit	1/2 cup	1/2 cup	3/4 cup	1/2 cup
Meat/Meat Alternates	1/2 oz	1/2 oz	1 oz	1 oz
Grains *	1/2 oz eq	1/2 oz eq	1 oz eq	1 oz eq

^{*} Refer to USDA FNS Exhibit A for further guidance on grain serving sizes.

oz eq = ounce equivalents

INFANT MEAL PATTERNS

AGES BIRTH THROUGH 5 MONTHS

BREAKFAST, SNACK, LUNCH & SUPPER MEAL PATTERNS				
Milk	4-6 oz	breastmilk¹ or formula²		

AGES 6 MONTHS THROUGH 11

BREAKFAST, LUNCH & SUPPER MEAL PATTERNS				
Milk	6-8 oz	breastmilk¹ or formula²		
	0-1/2 oz eq	infant cereal ² or		
Grains/	0-4 tbs	meat, fish, poultry, whole egg, cooked dry beans, or cooked dry peas <i>or</i>		
Meat/ Meat Alternates 6	0-2 oz	cheese or		
Weat Alternates	0-4 oz	cottage cheese or yogurt ³ or		
	0-4 oz	a combination of the above ⁴		
Fruit/Vegetable	0-2 tbs	vegetable or fruit or a combination of both ^{4,5}		

SNACK MEAL PATTERNS			
Milk	2-4 oz	breastmilk¹ or formula²	
	0-1/2 oz eq	slice bread or	
Grains ⁶	0-1/4 oz eq	crackers or	
	0-1/2 oz eq	infant cereal ² or	
	0-1/4 oz eq	ready-to-eat breakfast cereal ^{4,7}	
Fruit/Vegetable	0-2 tbs	vegetable or fruit or a combination of both ^{4,5}	

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.

³ Yogurt must contain no more than 23 grams of total sugars per 6 ounces.
⁴ A serving of this component is required when the infant is developmentally ready to accept it.
⁵ Fruit and vegetable juices must not be served.

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



WHOLE GRAIN, when eaten as part of a healthy diet, has been shown to reduce constipation and different types of chronic diseases such as coronary heart disease. In addition, whole grains provide important nutrients like fiber, B vitamins and minerals. The CACFP Meal Pattern requirements state that a whole grain-rich item must be served at least once throughout all eating occasions each day.

Knowing what to look for on the label is the first step in meeting the whole grain rich requirement. Whole grain should be listed as the primary

(first) ingredient. Examples of whole grain ingredients include: whole wheat, brown rice, wild rice, oats/oatmeal, bulgur, whole grain corn, and quinoa. Products that are listed as 100% whole grain definitely ‡8k = ome product labels deceiving. Even if a label says multigrain or made with whole grains, a product may not contain enough whole grain to be considered whole grain-rich for CACFP standards.

Providers have the option to serve the whole grain-rich item at any meal or snack throughout the day. @ one week, a provider could serve whole grain-rich crackers at snack, the next day serve whole grain-rich cereal at breakfast, and the following day offer whole grain-rich pasta at lunch. This allows providers to serve whole grain-rich with flexibility and variety as they choose.

WHOLE GRAIN TIPS

- 2) Experiment and have taste tests with the children. Try different brands and serving suggestions for whole grain-rich products and recipes. What does everyone like the best?
- Include learning about whole grains in your lesson plans at meal times and during games and activities.

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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, sometimes referred to as superfoods, are packed with essential vitamins and minerals. Eating a diet rich in fruits and vegetables may help reduce the risk of many diseases such as heart disease, type II diabetes, high blood pressure and certain types of cancer.

The updated Meal Pattern separates the categories of fruits and vegetables. While these can be combined at breakfast, they must remain separate components at both lunch and snack.

IS IT A FRUIT OR A VEGETABLE?

This is an age-old question, but with the new guidelines, quite important. The Meal Patterns will be based on the culinary definition which is defined by whether the food is typically used in a savory or sweet dish. Savory will be counted as a vegetable, while sweet will be considered a fruit. Tomatoes and avocados, based on this, would be a vegetable.

VEGGIE AND FRUIT TIPS

- Serve a variety of fruits and veggies.
 When seasonal fresh fruits and vegetables are not an option, choose canned, frozen, or dried.
- 2) When purchasing canned fruits, look for canned in water or 100% juice.
- 3) Be aware of added sugars in canned, frozen, and dried fruits and vegetables.
- 4) Involve children. Whether growing fruits and vegetables in the garden or asking kids to help prepare food in the kitchen, when children are involved they are more willing to try new foods.
- 5) Make fruits and vegetables available and easy for children to eat.

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Vegetables are divided into five sub-groups based on color and nutrient content. The sub-groups include: dark green vegetables, red and orange vegetables, beans and peas (legumes), starchy vegetables, and other vegetables. As a best practice, providers are encouraged to provide at least one serving from each of the vegetable sub-groups weekly. The meal pattern also adds that two vegetables may be served at lunch or supper rather than a serving of fruit and a serving of vegetables.



Eating a variety of meats will provide children with protein, B vitamins, and minerals, helping their bodies grow and protect the brain, heart, and nervous systems. There are so many varieties of meats to choose from and even more ways to prepare them. If a child does not like one food or preparation method, there are many other options to try!

If we ask children to be involved in the cooking process and try to make food fun, we will have more success getting them to eat the food we are serving. Where developmentally appropriate, ask the children to help in the kitchen. Together, you can create silly, fun names for different dishes. Don't forget to ask children what their favorites are.

Serve one of these options either grilled, roasted, baked, poached, boiled or broiled:

Meat	Beef, ham, pork, lean luncheon meats
Poultry	Chicken, duck, goose, turkey
Seafood	Catfish, tilapia, salmon, flounder, tuna, halibut, shellfish
Meat Alternates	Eggs, yogurt, cheese, dry beans and peas, certified soy products, nuts, seeds

NOTES

LESS SUGAR

While sugar is a natural substance found in healthy foods like fruit, milk, yogurt, and cheese, we should limit the amount of added sugar we serve and consume. Added sugars are often consumed in beverages, desserts, and many condiments.

When considering the food you are serving, always look at the ingredients first. If you see items such as corn syrup,



nectars, brown sugar, high fructose corn syrup, and dextrose, try to find an alternative, healthier item to serve. Remember, yogurt cannot have more than 23 grams of sugar per 6 ounce

serving and cereal cannot have more than 6 grams of sugar per dry ounce.

*Birthdays and special occasions are often celebrated with foods that have added sugar. Consider serving a child's favorite fruit in place of sugary cookies, cakes, or candy. Sweet treats may be served outside of creditable mealtimes.

INSTEAD OF	TRY
Sodas, Sweetened Beverages	Water or low-fat, fat-free milk, 100% fruit juice
Dessert	Yogurt smoothie
Sweetened Snacks, Packaged Foods	Plain yogurt, unsweetened applesauce, frozen fruit, 100% fruit (or frozen juice-cicle)
Sweetened Cereals	Cereals with little or no added sugar, whole grain-rich cereals, oatmeal with fruit
Jam or Jelly	Fruit
Fruit Snacks	Raisins or other low sugar dried fruit*
	*note that banana chips are not creditable



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MEAL PREP

One of the keys to healthy eating and a way to avoid quick, but sugar-heavy snacks is to plan your menu and prep ahead of time. Buy healthy foods in bulk, and make single serving snack containers that are easy to grab and go. This can become the "go to" instead of the easy, but unhealthy, sugary snacks.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES



HEALTHY RECIPE SWAP

Providers can share with parents their favorite creditable, healthy recipe that follows the Meal Patterns or have a recipe swap.



BRAINSTORM

Brainstorm a variety of whole grain-rich breakfast, lunch, supper, and snack ideas. Plan a menu for a whole week or month that meets the whole grain-rich requirement of one serving per day.

Do the same for fruits, vegetables, and meat/meat alternates.

OPEN A CONVERSATION

Think about your biggest concerns regarding the Meal Patterns. Ask your sponsor about any questions you may have.



HOME GARDEN

Fruits and vegetables are always a priority in a healthy diet, and they are now separate components in the Meal Patterns. Many providers grow home gardens. Growing a vegetable garden can provide a fun, seasonal classroom for the children along with food to be used in meals.

Don't have a lot of room for a garden?

Try growing snap peas along your fence line or tomatoes in 5 gallon buckets. Here are some small garden ideas:

Raised Garden Bed Wall Planters Strawberry Pots Hanging Baskets Window Box Planter Boxes Garden Ladder Teepee Trellis

Take Wildwood's online test or return your paper test to receive a training certificate.

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How to identify if a cereal is within the Sugar Limit:

Here are three ways to determine if a breakfast cereal is within the CACFP sugar limit. As long as a breakfast cereal meets the sugar limit using **AT LEAST ONE OF THESE METHODS** described below, it is considered within the sugar limit.



Use your State agency's Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) approved breakfast cereal list.

*confirm with your state's WIC approved cereal list.

Use USDA's Team Nutrition training worksheet "Choose Breakfast Cereals That Are Low in Added Sugar" (link provided at end of below chart). The worksheet includes a chart with common breakfast cereal serving sizes and the maximum amount of sugar the breakfast cereal may contain per serving.

ALLOWABLE SUGAR LIMITS

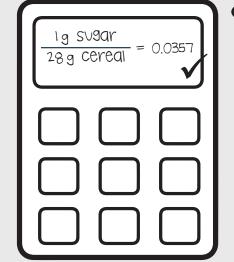
SERVING SIZE	SUGARS
If the serving size is:	cannot be more than:
8-11 grams	2 grams
12-16 grams	3 grams
17-21 grams	4 grams
22-25 grams	5 grams
26-30 grams	6 grams
31-35 grams	7 grams
36-40 grams	8 grams
41-44 grams	9 grams
45-49 grams	10 grams
50-54 grams	11 grams
55-58 grams	12 grams
59-63 grams	13 grams
64-68 grams	14 grams
69-73 grams	15 grams
74-77 grams	16 grams
78-82 grams	17 grams

(https://www.fns.usda.gov/tn/choose-breakfast-cereals-are-lower-sugar.gov)

Use the Nutrition Facts label on the breakfast cereal packaging to calculate the sugar content per dry

- Find the serving size in grams at the top of the label and the sugars listed towards the middle.
- 2) Divide the total sugars by the serving size in grams.

If the answer is equal to or less than 0.212, then the cereal is within the required sugar limit and may be creditable in CACFP.



GRAMS OF SUGAR PER SERVING if ≤ 0.212
GRAMS OF CEREAL PER SERVING it is creditable

Disclosure: The amount of sugar in a cereal might change. Even if you always buy the same brands and types of cereal, be sure to check the serving size and amount of sugars on the Nutrition Facts label to make sure they match what you have written in the list above. All cereals served must be whole grain-rich, enriched or fortified.

Example Cereal

Nutrition Facts Serving Size 1 cup (28g)

erving Size 1 cup (28g)
Children Under 4 - ¾ cup (21g)
Ving Per Container about 20

Amount Per Serving Calories Calories from Fat	Dry 100 15	with ½ cup skim milk 150	Cereal for Children Under 4 80
			% Daily Values **
Total Fat 2g*	3%	3%	1.5g
Saturated Fat 0.5g	3%	3%	0g
Trans Fat 0g			0g
Polyunsaturated Fat 0.	5g		0.5g
Monounsaturated Fat ().5g		0.5g
Cholesterol 0mg	0%	1%	0mg
Sodium 140 mg	6%	8%	105mg
Potassium 180 mg	5%	11%	135g
Total			
Carbohydrate 20g	7%	9%	15g
Dietary Fiber 3g	11%	11%	2g
Colubio Fiber 1g			0g
Sugars 1g			1g
Other Carpohydrate 16	ig .		12g
Protein 3g			2g
			% Daily Values **

Protein 3g			2g
		0/	Daily Values **
Protein		76	9%
Vitamin A	10%	15%	10%
Vitamin C	10%	10%	10%
Calcium	10%	25%	8%
Iron	45%	45%	50%
Vitamin D	10%	25%	6%
Thiamin	25%	30%	35%
Riboflavin	2%	10%	2%
Niacin	25%	25%	35%
Vitamin B ₆	25%	25%	45%
Folic Acid	50%	50%	60%
Vitamin B ₁₂	25%	30%	30%
Phosphorus	10%	20%	8%
Magnesium	8%	10%	10%
Zinc	25%	30%	30%

* Amount in cereal. A Serving of cereal plus skim milk provides 2g total fat, less than 5mg cholesterol, 200mg sodium, 380mg potassium, 26g total carbohydrate (7g sugars), and 8g protein.

carbonydrate (7g sugars), and sg protein.
• Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.

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	Calories		2,000	2,500	
Total Fat	Less than		65g	80g	
Sat Fat	Less than		20g	25g	
Cholesterol	Less than		300mg	300mg	
Sodium	Less than		2,400mg	2,400mg	
Potassium			3,500mg	3,500mg	
Total Carbo	hydrate		300g	375g	
Dietary F	iber		25g	30g	
Protein			50g	65g	



When you have completed this course, click HERE to take the test. or you can type this address into your browser: https://forms.gle/fLHZG8A7HLobpDBc8

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