



Serving Meat and Meat Alternates at Breakfast

Breakfasts in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) include milk, vegetables and/or fruits, and grains. You can also serve meat and/or meat alternates instead of grains at breakfast up to 3 times per week. This option gives you more choices for menu planning.



Here's how to include meat or meat alternates as part of a reimbursable breakfast meal:

- Substitute 1 **ounce equivalent** of meat/meat alternate for 1 serving of grains; or
- Substitute 1 **ounce equivalent** of meat/meat alternate for 1 ounce equivalent of grains.

Ounce equivalents are a way to measure amounts of food. In the CACFP, 1 ounce equivalent of a meat or meat alternate is equal to 2 tablespoons of peanut butter, ½ of a large egg, or 1 ounce of lean meat, poultry, or fish. If you want to serve meat/meat alternates more than 3 days a week, you must offer them as additional foods, which do not count toward the reimbursable meal.

A Closer Look at Menu Planning

If you plan to offer a meat or meat alternate at breakfast in place of grains, it must replace the entire required amount of grains. The table below shows the minimum amount of a meat or meat alternate you would need to serve in place of grains at breakfast.

	Ages 1 - 2 years and 3 - 5 years	Ages 6 - 12 years and 13 - 18 years	Adults
Minimum amount of meat/ meat alternates required when served instead of grains at breakfast	½ ounce equivalent	1 ounce equivalent	2 ounce equivalents
	is equal to:	is equal to:	is equal to:
Beans or peas (cooked)	⅛ cup	¼ cup	½ cup
Natural or processed cheese	½ ounce	1 ounce	2 ounces
Cottage or ricotta cheese	⅛ cup (1 ounce)	¼ cup (2 ounces)	½ cup (4 ounces)
Eggs	¼ large egg	½ large egg	1 large egg
Lean meat, poultry, or fish	½ ounce	1 ounce	2 ounces
Peanut butter, soy nut butter, or other nut or seed butters	1 tablespoon	2 tablespoons	4 tablespoons
Tofu (store-bought or commercially prepared)	⅛ cup (1.1 ounces) with at least 2.5 grams of protein	¼ cup (2.2 ounces) with at least 5 grams of protein	½ cup (4.4 ounces) with at least 10 grams of protein
Yogurt (including soy yogurt)	¼ cup of yogurt (2 ounces)	½ cup of yogurt (4 ounces)	1 cup of yogurt (8 ounces)

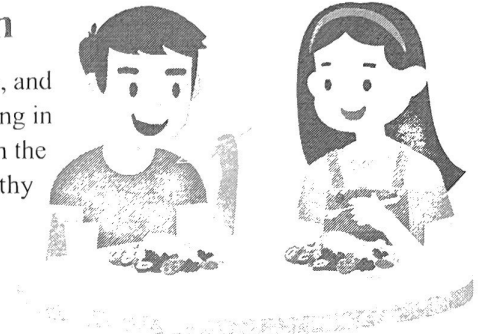
Note: When you serve beans and peas as a vegetable, they cannot also count as a meat alternate in the same meal.

More training, menu planning, and nutrition education materials for the CACFP can be found at <https://teammnutrition.usda.gov>.



Serving Meats and Meat Alternates at Lunch and Supper in the USDA Child and Adult Care Food Program

Meats and meat alternates provide protein, B vitamins, and minerals such as iron, zinc, and magnesium. Protein supports growing muscles in children and helps muscles stay strong in adults. The iron in many meats and meat alternates helps the body carry oxygen within the blood. Some meats and meat alternates, such as nuts, fish, and seafood, also have healthy fats that help support heart and brain health.



Meats and Meat Alternates at Lunch and Supper

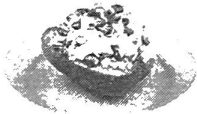
In the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), meats and/or meat alternates are a required meal component at lunch and supper for child and adult participants. The following examples show how meats and/or meat alternates may be part of lunch and supper menus*.

Example 1



Baked Tilapia Fish Fillets, whole grain-rich roll, whipped sweet potatoes, sliced plums, and fat-free (skim) milk

Example 2



Taco-Seasoned Stuffed Peppers (with meat and beans), salsa, corn muffin, sliced strawberries, and low-fat (1%) milk

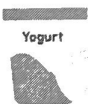
Example 3



Baked Tofu Bites, brown rice, gingered carrots, melon, and low-fat (1%) milk



Find USDA standardized recipes featuring meats and meat alternates at theicn.org/cnrb.



Make Every Bite Count!

Serve meats and meat alternates that are lower in saturated fat and sodium (salt) such as:

- Lean meats, poultry, fish, seafood, and eggs;
- Nuts, seeds, and soy products (such as tofu or tempeh);
- Beans, peas, and lentils; and
- Low-fat or fat-free yogurt or cheese.

Offering a variety of meats and meat alternates over the course of the week helps child and adult participants meet their nutritional needs, while limiting saturated fat and sodium. As a CACFP best practice, offer processed meats (such as hot dogs and sausage) no more than once per week.

**During the COVID-19 public health emergency, some State agencies may have opted into School Year 2021-2022 meal pattern waivers. Additional information on these waivers is available at: fns.usda.gov/disaster/pandemic/cn-2021-22-waivers-and-flexibilities.*



Serving Meats and Meat Alternates

The CACFP meal pattern lists the required amounts for meats and/or meat alternates as ounce equivalents (oz eq). Ounce equivalents tell you the amount of meat and/or meat alternate in a portion of food. For example, 1 oz eq is equal to half a large egg, 1 ounce (oz) of cooked lean meat, 4 oz of yogurt, or 1 oz of natural cheese.

The table below lists some meats and meat alternates that you can serve in the CACFP. For information on meats or meat alternates that are not listed in the table, please see the *Food Buying Guide for Child Nutrition Programs* (FBG) at foodbuyingguide.fns.usda.gov. The *Food Buying Guide* also shows yields of meats, meat alternates, and other items after cooking. This can help you determine how much of an ingredient to buy to meet minimum serving amounts.

Minimum Required Amounts at Lunch/Supper

Meats and/or Meat Alternates	Ages 1 through 2	Ages 3 through 5	Ages 6 through 18	Adults
	1 oz eq is equal to:	1½ oz eq is equal to:	2 oz eq is equal to:	2 oz eq is equal to:
Beans, peas, or lentils	¼ cup (4 tablespoons)	⅜ cup (6 tablespoons)	½ cup (8 tablespoons)	½ cup (8 tablespoons)
Cheese, natural or processed	1 oz	1½ oz	2 oz	2 oz
Cottage or ricotta cheese	¼ cup (2 oz)	⅜ cup (3 oz)	½ cup (4 oz)	½ cup (4 oz)
Eggs (whole)	½ large egg	¾ large egg	1 large egg	1 large egg
Fish (cooked, with skin or skinless)	1 oz	1½ oz	2 oz	2 oz
Lean beef, chicken, pork, or turkey (cooked, with skin or skinless)	1 oz	1½ oz	2 oz	2 oz
Nut and seed butters (e.g., peanut butter, sunflower butter, etc.)	2 tablespoons	3 tablespoons	4 tablespoons	4 tablespoons
Nuts and seeds	½ oz = ½ oz eq*	¾ oz = ¾ oz eq*	1 oz = 1 oz eq*	1 oz = 1 oz eq*
Surimi	3 oz	4.4 oz	6 oz	6 oz
Tempeh**	1 oz	1½ oz	2 oz	2 oz
Tofu (store-bought/ commercially prepared)	¼ cup (2.2 oz) with at least 5 grams of protein	⅜ cup (3.3 oz) with at least 7.5 grams of protein	½ cup (4.4 oz) with at least 10 grams of protein	½ cup (4.4 oz) with at least 10 grams of protein
Yogurt*** (including Greek and soy yogurt)	½ cup of yogurt (4 oz)	¾ cup of yogurt (6 oz)	1 cup of yogurt (8 oz)	1 cup of yogurt (8 oz)

For information on serving meats and meat alternates at breakfast, see Team Nutrition's "Serving Meats and Meat Alternates at Breakfast" at fns.usda.gov/tn/meal-pattern-training-worksheets-cacfp.

**Nuts and seeds may count toward half (½) of the meats and/or meat alternates requirement at lunch and supper. For a reimbursable meal, they must be served with another meat or meat alternate. For example, chopped nuts and yogurt in a parfait may credit toward the meats and/or meat alternates component. Nut and seed butters may credit toward the entire meats and/or meat alternates component at all CACFP meals and snacks.*

***Applies to tempeh made with soybeans (or other legumes), tempeh culture, vinegar, seasonings, and herbs only. Tempeh containing other ingredients such as brown rice, seeds, or vegetables will require documentation.*

****Yogurts served in the CACFP must contain no more than 23 grams of sugar per 6 ounces. For more information, see Team Nutrition's "Choose Yogurts That Are Lower in Sugar" at fns.usda.gov/tn/meal-pattern-training-worksheets-cacfp.*

Which Meats and Meat Alternates are Creditable?

As shown in the lists below, some foods may not count toward the meats and/or meat alternates component in the CACFP. Other foods may need more documentation, such as a Child Nutrition (CN) label or Product Formulation Statement (PFS) signed by a manufacturer, so you can see how they count toward the meal pattern. Check the *Food Buying Guide*, or contact your State agency or sponsoring organization for more information.

Might Be Creditable

- Beef, chicken, or pork patties
- Canadian bacon
- Chicken nuggets
- Deli/luncheon meats (cold cuts)
- Fish sticks
- Hot dogs
- Jerky (meat, poultry, and seafood)
- Tempeh made with legumes and other foods like rice, seeds, vegetables, etc.
- Turkey bacon
- Vegetable patties/burgers
- Wild game meat (with inspection and approval by State or Federal agency)



Not Creditable

- Bacon
- Cheese products
- Commercial frozen yogurt
- Egg yolks (when not served as part of the whole egg)
- Egg whites (when not served as part of the whole egg)
- Deep-fried foods prepared onsite
- Imitation cheese
- Salt pork
- Scrapple

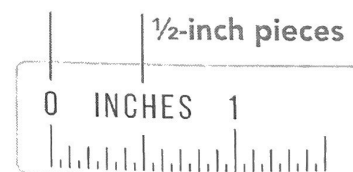
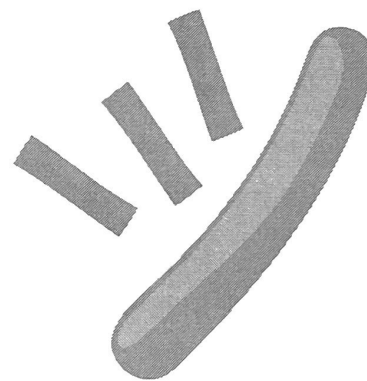


Serving It Safe!

Choking Prevention

Children under the age of 4 are at a high risk of choking while eating. When serving meats and meat alternates to young children, reduce the risk of choking by:

- Grating, mashing, pureeing, or finely chopping items into thin slices, strips, or small pieces that are no larger than a 1/2 inch. If serving round or tube-shaped foods (e.g., sausages, hot dogs, string cheese, etc.), cut them into short strips instead of round pieces.
- Removing all bones from fish, chicken, and meat before cooking or serving.
- Nuts and seeds are generally not recommended for young children because they present a choking hazard. If serving, nuts and seeds should be finely chopped.
- If serving nut butters, spread them thinly on other foods (e.g., toast, crackers, etc.). Serve only creamy, not chunky, nut butters.

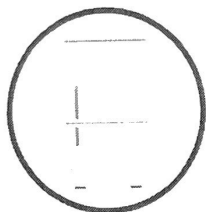


For more information, see USDA's "Reducing the Risk of Choking in Young Children at Mealtimes" at fns.usda.gov/tn/meal-pattern-training-worksheets-cacfp.

Serving It Safe! (continued)

Allergies

Some participants may be allergic to meats or meat alternates, such as fish, shellfish, eggs, nuts, and soybeans. Be sure to discuss any allergies with parents and caregivers and follow proper guidelines to prevent allergic reactions.



Food Safety

It is important to follow safe food handling practices when storing, thawing, preparing, and serving meats and meat alternates. Learn more at FoodSafety.gov. Refer to State and local requirements for cooking and storage temperatures.

Best Choices for Fish

Choose fish that are lower in mercury, such as canned light tuna, salmon, tilapia, cod, flounder, and haddock. For more information, see the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's "Advice about Eating Fish" at fda.gov/food/consumers/advice-about-eating-fish. You can also contact your State or local health department or call 1-888-SAFEFOOD (1-888-723-3366) for more information.

Menu Planning Tips

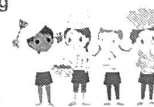
- ✓ Beans, peas, and lentils can be served as either the meat alternate or vegetable component of the meal in the CACFP. You may not credit beans, peas, and lentils as both a meat alternate and a vegetable for the same meal or snack. If you serve two different beans, peas, or lentils at a meal, you may credit one as a meat alternate, and the other as a vegetable, if you serve the minimum creditable amount of each.
- ✓ Pasta made of bean flour(s) must be served with another visible meat or meat alternate, such as cheese or meat, to credit as a meat alternate.
- ✓ In smoothies, yogurt may credit as a meat alternate. Other meats or meat alternates used in smoothies (e.g., nut butter, tofu, etc.) may not credit toward the meats and meat alternates component.
- ✓ **For adult participants only:** When yogurt is served in place of milk, it may not count as a meat alternate at the same meal.

Preparation Methods

Foods that are deep-fat fried onsite are not creditable in the CACFP. Try cooking methods such as roasting, sautéing, and grilling. For more ideas, see Team Nutrition's "Methods for Healthy Cooking" worksheet, webinar, and training slides at fns.usda.gov/tn/training-tools-cacfp.

Methods for Healthy Cooking

A Training Resource for Child and Adult Care Food Program Operators



Worksheet for Meat and Meat Alternates for Meals

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Your child care home is open 7 days per week. How many times per week may you serve meat and meat alternatives in your place of grains at breakfast?
2. You want to serve yogurt at breakfast to your 3-5 year olds once per week. If you are serving the yogurt in place of a grain, what's the minimum amount you must serve to this age group to meet the meal pattern requirement?
3. Meat and meat alternatives provide what vitamins and minerals to growing bodies?
4. Give one example of a meat and meat alternative for lunch/supper.
5. How much should be given to a child, age 3-5 in cheese, natural or processed, for lunch/supper?
6. How much should be given to a child, age 1-2 in yogurt, for lunch/supper?
7. How much should be given to a child, age 6-18 in Eggs, for lunch/supper?

8. Circle below what might be creditable:

Hot dogs

Vegetable patties/burgers

salt pork

Chicken Nuggets

Cheese products

Fish sticks

bacon

9. Children under the age of _____ are at a high risk of choking while eating. Two ways to prevent choking are:

10. What can be served as either a meat or vegetable?