

November 30, 2017

Questions and Answers – includes questions and answers from USDA Feeding Infants and Meal Pattern Requirements in CACFP memo 02-2017, and ODE CNP in-person meal pattern trainings offered in April 2017

USDA and ODE CNP Questions and Answers

New or updated questions from USDA are preceded by three asterisks (***)

ODE CNP questions and answers are incorporated as a sub-section under topic area and are noted as ODE CNP.

I. GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. *What does it mean to feed an infant in a way that is “consistent with the infant’s eating habits”?**

CACFP centers and day care homes must offer all infants in their care meals that comply with the infant meal pattern requirements (7 CFR 226.20(b)). Infants do not typically eat on a strict schedule and do not necessarily eat at traditional breakfast, lunch, or supper times. Rather, it is best to feed infants when they show signs of being hungry. This helps ensure that the infant gets the right amount of food for growth. This “on demand” feeding is considered better for the baby and is supported by FNS. Additionally, the quantity of food an infant consumes changes from feeding to feeding or day to day. Because of an infant’s varied eating pattern, centers and day care homes should be mindful of what the infant eats over the course of the entire day versus each individual feeding. As long as all the required food components (i.e., breastmilk and/or infant formula and the solid foods the infant is developmentally ready to accept) are offered over the course of the entire day, they may be counted towards reimbursable meals. Infant meals must not be disallowed due solely to the fact that foods are served outside of established meal time periods.

For example, if an infant was breastfed at home right before arriving at the center or day care home, the infant may not be hungry for the breakfast meal when he or she first arrives. The center or day care home may offer the meal to the infant later in the morning when the infant is hungry and still claim the breakfast meal. As another example, if an infant who is developmentally ready to eat pureed vegetables is not hungry for the pureed vegetables at lunch, then the pureed vegetables may be offered at another time during the day and the lunch meal may still be claimed for reimbursement. As a reminder, Program participants, including infants, do not need to consume the entire meal offered in order for the meal to be reimbursed.

2. May a parent donate extra formula or food received through the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) to his or her infant’s center or day care home?

A parent may provide one meal component for their own infant or infants, such as infant formula received through WIC. However, parents or guardians cannot donate formula or food they receive

through WIC to the center or day care home for general use. Parents or guardians with formula or food received through WIC that their infant has not consumed should be referred back to their WIC program for guidance.

3. Why are parents or guardians no longer allowed to provide the majority of the meal components for infants in the updated infant meal patterns?

FNS made this change to help maintain the integrity of the CACFP.

The previous infant meal patterns allow parents or guardians to supply all but one of the required components of a reimbursable meal. Under the updated infant meal patterns, parents or guardians may only supply one component of a reimbursable meal.

FNS recognizes that infants have unique dietary needs and parents or guardians are often most in touch with their infant's dietary preferences. However, this change will help ensure that centers and day care homes are not encouraging or requiring parents or guardians to supply the food in order to reduce costs.

4. What food components can a parent or guardian provide for their infants?

Parents or guardians may choose to provide any one of the required food components in the updated CACFP infant meal patterns, as long as this is in compliance with local health codes. A parent or guardian may choose to supply expressed breastmilk or a creditable infant formula, even when the infant is only consuming breastmilk or infant formula. And, a mother may directly breastfeed her infant on-site and the meal will be reimbursable.

If an infant is developmentally ready to consume solid foods and the parent or guardian chooses to supply expressed breastmilk or a creditable infant formula or directly breastfeed on-site, then the center or day care home must provide all the other required food components in order for the meal to be reimbursable. Alternatively, a parent or guardian may choose to provide a solid food component if the infant is developmentally ready to consume solid foods. In this situation, the center or day care home must supply all the other required food components, including iron-fortified infant formula.

State agencies and sponsoring organizations must ensure that the parent or guardian is truly choosing to provide the preferred component and that the center or day care home has not requested or required the parent or guardian to provide the components in order to complete the meal and reduce costs.

5. An infant is breastfeeding and the parent wants the infant to be fed organic vegetables, but the food the day care home serves is not organic. Therefore, the parent decides to provide food for their infant while the infant is in care. Can the day care home claim those meals for reimbursement?

No. This is because the parent is providing more than one food component: breastmilk and solid foods. Under the updated infant meal pattern requirements, parents and guardians may only provide one component of a reimbursable meal.

6. *How should centers and day care homes document infant menus when the items each infant eats vary so much?**

Centers and day care homes must keep records of menus and State agencies have the discretion to determine how best to document the varying meals infants are offered. As a reminder, centers and day care homes will need to vary the foods served to each infant based on the infant's developmental readiness.

All infants must be served breastmilk or infant formula, but not all infants should be served solid foods unless they are developmentally ready.

One option for demonstrating the various foods infants are served is to have a standard menu for all the infants in care and adapt the menu for each infant based on what each infant is offered.

For example, a center could use a template that outlines the meal pattern requirements in one column and space in another column for the provider to fill-in what components are served to each infant.

FNS encourages State agencies to avoid additional paperwork requirements to the extent practicable to demonstrate compliance with the updated infant meal pattern requirements. State agencies should maintain current recordkeeping requirements or update existing forms to avoid any additional burden. As part of this effort, CACFP State agencies may want to consider collaborating with their State child care licensing agency to develop a menu template that satisfies both the CACFP and child care licensing requirements. This will help reduce burden on centers and day care homes while maintaining the integrity of the CACFP. For example, some licensing agencies may require centers and day care homes to provide parents daily records of what their infant consumed during care. CACFP State agencies could work with their State child care licensing agency to explore ways to use the daily parent records to also meet the CACFP requirements.

The following are ODE CNP General Questions and Answers from the April 2017 in-person training

7. Does the amount served need to be recorded on the daily infant menu records?

If sponsors and providers are using the ODE CNP developed Daily Infant Menu Records, the amount served does not need to be recorded since the required serving size is already listed on the table. Sponsors and providers should record the actual food served for solid foods and check whether breast milk or formula was provided. If formula was provided, specify the name of the formula.

8. If an infant is not developmentally ready for solid foods and solid foods are not being offered, do you have to document the solid foods that are available on the daily infant menu records?

No, only document the actual foods that are offered to the infant.

9. How do you document bonus foods or non-creditable infant foods, such as pasta or rice on the daily infant menu records?

Bonus foods and other non-creditable foods served to infants do not need to be recorded on the daily infant menu records. For sponsors or providers who use the ODE CNP developed Daily Infant Menu Record forms for non-CACFP purposes, such as parent or Oregon Child Care records, bonus or non-creditable foods may be listed on the menu with a mark to indicate that it is a bonus item. Sponsors or providers can write NC for 'non-creditable' next to the item or 'bonus.'

10. Will ODE CNP have multi-age infant menus for infants both 0-5 months and 6-11 months of age?

ODE CNP will not have multi-age infant menus available at this time. If you would like to modify the ODE CNP provided Daily Infant Menu Record forms, contact your specialist for approval on a case-by-case basis.

11. Do we have to use the ODE CNP developed daily infant menu record or can we design and use our own infant menu records?

Sponsors may design and use their own daily infant menu records as long as it includes all the meal pattern requirements as included on the ODE CNP developed Daily Infant Menu Record forms. Send the form to your assigned specialist for approval.

II. BREASTMILK AND INFANT FORMULA

1. Do CACFP infant formulas have to be approved by the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)?

No. CACFP infant formulas do not have to be approved by WIC. WIC's infant formula requirements vary slightly from CACFP's, including a higher iron requirement (1.5 mg of iron per 100 calories). Therefore, some infant formulas that may be creditable in the CACFP, such as infant formulas with 1 mg of iron per 100 calories, may not be eligible in WIC.

2. What is an "iron-fortified" infant formula?

The Food and Drug Administration considers an infant formula to be "iron-fortified" if it has 1 milligram of iron or more per 100 kilocalories. A "low-iron" infant formula has less than 1 milligram of iron per 100 kilocalories. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends formula-fed infants receive iron-fortified infant formula to prevent iron-deficiency anemia

3. When an infant receives both breastmilk and formula, is the meal eligible for reimbursement?

Yes. Meals served to infants (birth through 11 months of age) may contain iron-fortified infant formula, breastmilk (including expressed breastmilk and a mother directly breastfeeding on-site), or a combination of both.

4. *How should meals be documented when a mother directly breastfeeds her infant on-site?**

There are various ways to document a meal when a mother directly breastfeeds her infant on-site. Centers and day care homes must document if the infant is served breastmilk or infant formula to demonstrate compliance with the meal pattern requirements. But, centers and day care homes do not need to document the delivery method of breastmilk (e.g., breastfed on-site or expressed breastmilk in a bottle). Therefore, a center or day care home may simply indicate that an infant was offered breastmilk. Another option for indicating an infant was breastfed on-site is to write “breastfed” or “mom” on the menu or meal count form.

When an infant is breastfed on site, the quantity of breastmilk the infant is served does not need to be documented. Ultimately, State agencies have the discretion to determine what is acceptable.

FNS strongly emphasizes that State agencies should not undertake any new paperwork requirements to ensure compliance with the updated infant meal patterns to avoid adding unnecessary administrative burdens to the CACFP operators. Additionally, CACFP State agencies may want to consider collaborating with their State child care licensing agency to develop a menu template that satisfies both the CACFP and child care licensing requirements. This will help reduce burden on centers and day care homes while maintaining the integrity of the CACFP.

5. If a center or day care home is unable to provide a private place for mothers to breastfeed and a mother chooses to breastfeed in her car, is that meal still reimbursable?

Yes. Centers and day care homes are strongly encouraged, but not required, to offer a quiet, private area that is comfortable and sanitary for mothers who come to the center or day care home to breastfeed. However, if a mother chooses to breastfeed her infant in her car, on the grounds of the center or home, the meal could still be claimed for reimbursement. If the mother chooses to leave the premises to breastfeed her infant, the meal would not be reimbursable.

6. Can a provider, or any other staff member of a child care center or day care home, breastfeed her own infant on-site and claim the meal for reimbursement? If yes, does the staff member have to be “on the clock”?

A center or day care home provider, or any other staff member of a child care center or day care home, may breastfeed her infant on-site and the center or day care home may claim the meal for reimbursement if the infant is enrolled at the center or day care home. The provider or other staff member can breastfeed her infant while she is working, during a break, or during off-work hours. Whether a provider or other staff member is “on the clock” when she breastfeeds her infant is a business decision to be made by the center or day care home. As long as the provider or staff member breastfeeds her infant on-site and the infant is enrolled for care, the meal can be claimed for reimbursement, including when she is working, on a break, or during off-work hours.

7. If an infant does not finish the required minimum serving size of expressed breastmilk or formula offered to him or her, is the meal still reimbursable?

Yes. As long as the infant is offered the minimum required serving size of expressed breastmilk or iron-fortified infant formula the meal is reimbursable. Infants do not eat on a strict schedule and the quantity of food an infant consumes changes from feeding to feeding or day to day.

Infants should not be force fed. Infants need to be fed during a span of time that is consistent with the infant's eating habits. Therefore, there may be times when an infant does not consume the entire serving size that is offered.

In particular, some infants who are regularly breastfed may consume less than the minimum serving size of breastmilk per feeding. In these situations, infants may be offered less than the minimum serving size of breastmilk and additional breastmilk must be offered at a later time if the infant will consume more (7 CFR 226.20(b)(2)(ii)). This flexibility encourages breastfeeding and helps prevent wasting expressed breastmilk.

8. *If a physician or State recognized medical authority prescribes whole cow's milk as a substitute for breastmilk or infant formula for an infant (birth through 11 months of age), is the meal reimbursable?**

For children younger than 12 months of age, cow's milk may be served as a substitute for breastmilk and/or infant formula, and be part of a reimbursable meal, if the substitution is supported by a medical statement signed by a licensed physician or a State recognized medical authority. A State recognized medical authority for this purpose is a State licensed health care professional who is authorized to write medical prescriptions under State law. The statement should include a description of the infant's physical or mental impairment and an explanation of how to modify the meal or meal service to accommodate the infant's disability. The statement must be submitted and kept on file by the center or day care home. For more information on providing meal accommodations for participants with disabilities, please see CACFP 14-2017, SFSP 10-2017, [Modifications to Accommodate Disabilities in the Child and Adult Care Food Program and Summer Food Service Program](#)

FNS recognizes that infants have unique dietary needs and that decisions concerning diet during the first year of life are for the infant's health care provider and parents or guardians to make together. In addition, FNS understands that a transition period is needed when infants are weaned from breastmilk or infant formula to cow's milk. Therefore, a one month transition period is allowed for children 12 to 13 months of age. Please see question number 13 for more information.

9. If a mother breastfeeds her 13 month old, or older, child at the center or day care home, is the meal reimbursable?

Yes. Breastmilk is an allowable substitute for fluid milk for children of any age. Therefore, if a mother chooses to breastfeed her infant past 1 year of age she may breastfeed the child on-site or provide expressed breastmilk and the center or day care home may claim reimbursement for those meals.

10. Must a parent submit a written request to substitute breastmilk for fluid milk for children 1 year of age or older? Does it matter if the substituted breastmilk is expressed or breastfed?

No. If a parent wants their child (one-year-old or older) to be served breastmilk in place of fluid milk a written request is not required. This is true no matter the delivery method. Therefore, a parent may provide expressed breastmilk for his or her child or a mother may breastfeed her child on-site and the parent does not need to provide a note.

11. If a mother breastfeeds her 13 month old, or older, child at the center or day care home prior to or after a meal service, which meal is it counted towards?

When a mother breastfeeds her 13 month old, or older, child on-site, the center or day care home should count it towards the meal that was closest to when the mother breastfed the child.

12. *If a 1-year-old child is still being breastfed and the mother is only able to provide 2 fluid ounces of expressed breastmilk, can 2 fluid ounces of whole unflavored milk be served as a supplement to meet the minimum milk requirement?**

Yes. If a mother chooses to breastfeed her 1 year-old child the required minimum fluid milk serving size still must be met. If a mother is unable to provide enough expressed breastmilk to meet the fluid milk requirement, then whole unflavored milk may be served alongside the breastmilk to the child to make up the difference and meet the minimum milk requirement. The two milks do not need to be mixed into the same cup. Please note, in this situation the center or day care home must provide all other required food components in order for the meal to be reimbursable. FNS encourages centers and day care homes talk to parents or guardians about supplementing breastmilk with whole milk prior to doing so.

13. *Are meals served to children 12 months and older reimbursable if they contain infant formula?**

Yes. For a period of one month, when children are 12 to 13 months of age, meals that contain infant formula may be reimbursed to facilitate the weaning from infant formula to cow's milk. While weaning, infants should be presented with both types of foods at the same meal service to gradually encourage acceptance of the new food. Breastmilk continues to be considered an acceptable fluid milk substitute for children over 12 months of age, and a medical statement is not required.

Meals containing infant formula that are served to children 13 months old and older are reimbursable when it is supported by a medical statement signed by a licensed physician or a State recognized medical authority. A State recognized medical authority for this purpose is a State licensed health care professional who is authorized to write medical prescriptions under State law. The statement should include a description of the infant's physical or mental impairment and an explanation of how to modify the meal or meal service to accommodate the infant's disability. The statement must be submitted and kept on file by the center or day care home. For more information on providing meal accommodations for participants with disabilities, please see CACFP 14-2017, SFSP 10-2017 [Modifications to Accommodate Disabilities in the Child and Adult Care Food Program and Summer Food Service Program](#)

14. *If a parent supplies an infant formula that is not iron-fortified ("low-iron"), would serving this product require a medical statement to be creditable towards a reimbursable infant meal?**

Yes. Infant formulas that are not iron-fortified are generally not creditable in the CACFP. However, infant formulas that are not iron-fortified may be creditable towards a reimbursable meal if the substitution is supported by a medical statement. The medical statement should include a description of the infant's physical or mental impairment and an explanation of how to modify

the meal or meal service to accommodate the infant's disability. The statement must be signed by a licensed physician or a State recognized medical authority. A State recognized medical authority for this purpose is a State licensed health care professional who is authorized to write medical prescriptions under State law.

The statement must be submitted and kept on file by the center or day care home. For more information on providing meal accommodations for participants with disabilities, please see CACFP 14-2017, SFSP 10-2017 [Modifications to Accommodate Disabilities in the Child and Adult Care Food Program and Summer Food Service Program](#)

15. If a parent chooses to provide infant formula and pre-mixes it at home, how is the center or day care home supposed to know if it is iron-fortified?

If a parent or guardian declines the iron-fortified infant formula that the center or day care home offers and he or she chooses to provide his or her own infant formula, it is the responsibility of the center or day care home to inform the parent or guardian that they must provide formula that is creditable (i.e., it is iron-fortified and is regulated by FDA). As a best practice, a center or day care home may choose to have a form that indicates the parent or guardian declined the offered infant formula and that they will provide either breastmilk or an infant formula that is iron-fortified and is regulated by FDA. Or, a center or day care home may request the infant formula label to determine if it is iron-fortified. However, this documentation is not a Federal requirement

16. Can iron-fortified infant formula and iron-fortified infant cereal credit towards a reimbursable meal when they are used in a pancake or muffin recipe?

When using iron-fortified infant formula and iron-fortified infant cereal for making pancakes, muffins, or other grain foods, the iron-fortified infant cereal in these types of recipes can credit toward a reimbursable meal. However, the iron-fortified infant formula cannot credit towards a reimbursable meal when used in these types of recipes. Iron-fortified infant formula and breastmilk are only creditable when served as a beverage.

The following are ODE CNP Breastmilk and Infant Formula Questions and Answers from the April 2017 in-person training

17. An infant is offered the full serving of expressed breast milk and formula but does not finish it. When the infant is fed again, will this new feeding count as a new meal or snack, or as a continuation of the same meal?

If there is breast milk or formula leftover from the previous feeding, the next feeding can be considered part of the same meal if it is within a close time frame. If the next feeding occurs later in the day, this would be considered a new meal.

For example, a three-month old infant may be offered a 4-ounce bottle and drinks 2 ounces for lunch at 11 AM. At 12:30 PM, the infant is offered another 2 ounces. This would be considered the same meal. If the same infant was offered a 4-ounce bottle at 11 AM and drinks 2 ounces and then was offered another 4-ounce bottle at 3 PM, this would be considered a separate meal or snack.

18. If an infant consumes breast milk or formula four times in one day, can you claim a reimbursable meal for breakfast, lunch, AM snack, and PM snack?

No, CACFP regulations only allow for a maximum of either two meals and one snack or two snacks and one meal per participant per day regardless of the number of meals served at a site.

19. Could you provide guidance on proper storage of breast milk or formula? What are the health and safety requirements that needs to be followed?

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) provides guidelines for storage and handling of expressed breast milk and formula. Based on current scientific recommendations, breast milk may be stored in a refrigerator for up to 72 hours from the date the breast milk was expressed. Bottles of expressed breastmilk must be stored at 40° Fahrenheit or below. For additional guidelines, refer to [AAP's Guide for Freezing & Refrigerating Breast Milk](#) and [Fight Bac's Crib Sheet for Handling and Storage of Breast Milk and Prepared Formula](#).

III. SOLID FOODS

1. * If an infant is just starting to be introduced to solid foods, such as infant cereal, does the center or day care home have to serve that solid food at every meal where that component is required?**

It depends. Solid foods are introduced gradually, which means that it may be appropriate to serve the solid food only once per day and then gradually increase the number of feedings per day. The infant does not need to be offered a solid food component that is part of every meal pattern, such as vegetables and fruit, until the infant has established a tolerance for that solid food component at multiple feedings per day. It is important to remember that the quantity of food an infant consumes changes from feeding to feeding or day to day. Infants may want to eat less food when teething or not feeling well and more food on days when they have a very good appetite.

2. *If an infant rejects food they once ate, does the center or day care home need to offer something else in order to claim the meal for reimbursement?**

It depends on the infant's current eating pattern. Solid foods are introduced to infants gradually. New foods may be introduced one at a time over the course of a few days and an infant's eating pattern may change.

For example, an infant may eat mashed banana one week and not the next week. Centers and day care homes must follow the eating pattern of individual infants. Meals should not be disallowed simply because one food was offered one day and not the next if it is consistent with the infant's eating pattern. However, in this example, if an infant no longer eats mashed banana, but is eating another fruit or vegetable, the center or day care home must offer the other fruit or vegetable to the infant at meals when vegetables and/or fruit are required.

It is important to remember that it is normal for infants to refuse new foods. Child care providers are encouraged to continue providing opportunities for infants to try new foods and get used to

different flavors and textures. The American Academy of Pediatrics states that it can take over ten tastes of a food before the child accepts it. If the infant refuses the food, that is okay. The meal is still reimbursable. Offering infants a variety of food over the course of the week helps them get the nutrition they need. It can take time for infants to be introduced to and accept a variety of foods

3. Can solid foods be served to infants younger than 6 months of age?

Yes. Meals containing solid foods are reimbursable when the infant is developmentally ready to accept them, even if the infant is younger than 6 months of age. A written note from a parent or guardian stating his or her infant should be served solid foods is recommended as a best practice, but is not required. Infants develop at different rates meaning some infants may be ready to consume solid foods before 6 months of age and others may be ready after 6 months of age. Centers and day care homes are required to serve solid foods once an infant is ready to accept them. In general, infants should be consuming solid foods from all food groups (vegetables, fruits, grains, protein foods, and dairy) by 7 to 8 months of age.

4. If parents and the child care provider are in agreement that a five-month old infant is developmentally ready to start eating some solid foods, such as applesauce, may the child care provider still claim reimbursement for those meals with solid foods?

Yes. If an infant is developmentally ready to accept solid foods prior to 6 months of age, the center or day care home may serve the solid foods and claim reimbursement for those meals. Most infants are not developmentally ready to accept solid foods until around 6 months of age; however, infants develop at different rates. Centers and day care homes should talk about the introduction of solid foods with infants' parents or guardians and can share the signs for developmental readiness discussed in the body of this memorandum.

5. *What documentation is required when solid foods are served prior to 6 months of age?**

Centers and day care homes must keep records of menus and indicate on the menu what solid foods are served to infants that are developmentally ready for solid foods. Please see Question 6 under "I. GENERAL QUESTIONS" for more guidance on infant menus. Otherwise, there are no additional Federal documentation requirements for serving solid foods prior to 6 months of age. As a best practice, FNS encourages centers and day care homes to work closely with each infant's parents and guardians and to obtain a written note from the parents or guardians indicating that solid foods should be served to the infant while in care.

In addition, it is good practice for center and day care home providers to check with parents or guardians of all infants to learn about any concerns of possible allergies and their preference on how and what solid foods are introduced while the infant is in care.

6. At what age should monitors expect to see infants being served all the solid food components for each meal and snack?

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends introducing solid foods to infants around six months of age. In addition, the AAP recommends that by 7 or 8 months of age, infants should be consuming solid foods from all food groups (vegetables, fruits, grains, protein foods, and dairy). However, it is important to keep in mind that infants develop at different rates.

Not all infants will be eating solid foods at 6 months of age, nor will all infants be eating solid foods from each food group by 7 or 8 months of age. Monitors should engage in a conversation with the center or day care home provider to learn more about the infants' eating habits and ensure that the meal being served is appropriate for that infant's developmental readiness.

7. What should a monitor do when conducting an on-site review and he/she finds an 8 month old infant is not being served solid foods?

The monitor should speak with the center or day care home provider to understand why the infant is not being served solid foods. Infants are typically developmentally ready to consume solid foods by 8 months of age; however, each infant develops at his or her own rate. If an 8 month old infant is not developmentally ready for solid foods and the center or day care home is serving the required minimum serving size for breastmilk or infant formula for the 6 through 11 month old age group, the meal is reimbursable. Monitors can remind center and day care home providers to work with each infant's parents or guardians to determine when and what solid foods should be served to the infant while he or she is in care.

8. What should a center or day care home do if they feel an infant is developmentally ready to start eating solid foods but the infant's parents or guardians do not want the infant to be introduced to solid foods?

If a center or day care home believes that an infant is developmentally ready to start eating solid foods, they should engage in a conversation with the infant's parents or guardians. The provider can tell the parents or guardians about the signs they have seen indicating the infant is ready to start solid foods and ask if they would like solid foods to be served while the infant is in care. Child care providers should be in constant communication with the infant's parents or guardians about the infant's eating habits as well as when and what solid foods should be served while the infant is in their care.

If the parent or guardian does not want their infant to be served solid foods while the infant is in care, the center or day care home should respect that decision and should not serve the infant solid foods. In this situation, as long as the center or day care home continues to serve the infant the required amount of breastmilk or iron-fortified infant formula, the meals are still reimbursable.

9. *Are foods that are considered to be a major food allergen or foods that contain these major food allergens allowed for infant meals?**

Foods that contain one or more of the eight major food allergens identified by the FDA (milk, egg, fish, shellfish, tree nuts, peanuts, wheat, and soybeans), and are appropriate for infants, are allowed and can be part of a reimbursable meal. The American Academy of Pediatrics recently concluded that there is no current convincing evidence that delaying the introduction of foods that are considered to be major food allergens has a significant positive effect on the development of food allergies.

To align with scientific recommendations, FNS is allowing whole eggs to credit towards the meat alternate component of the updated infant meal patterns. Under the updated infant meal pattern requirements, the whole egg (yolk and white) must be served to the infant in order to be

credible. Previously, only egg yolks were allowed due to concerns with developing food allergies when infants are exposed to the protein in egg whites.

Even though most food allergies cause relatively mild and minor symptoms, some food allergies can cause severe reactions, possibly life-threatening. With this in mind, it is good practice to check with parents or guardians of all infants to learn about any concerns of possible allergies and their preference on how solid foods are introduced.

10. Are tofu and soy yogurt allowed in the infant meal pattern?

No. Tofu and soy yogurt are only allowed as a meat alternate in the child and adult meal patterns. Allowable meat/meat alternates in the infant meal pattern are meat, poultry, fish, dry beans and peas, whole eggs, cheese, cottage cheese, and yogurt. This is consistent with the National Academy of Medicine's report, which only recommended tofu as a meat alternate for children and adult participants.

11. *Is yogurt credible in the infant meal pattern?**

Yes. Under the updated meal patterns, yogurt is an allowable meat alternate for infants consuming solid foods. All yogurts served in the CACFP, including those served to infants, must contain no more than 23 grams of sugar per 6 ounces. FNS' training worksheet "Choose Yogurts That Are Lower in Added Sugar" is a good resource for identifying yogurts within the sugar limit. The worksheet includes a chart with common yogurt serving sizes and the maximum amount of sugar the yogurt may contain per serving (<https://www.fns.usda.gov/tn/cacfp-meal-pattern-training-tools>). Yogurt is a good source of protein and the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends infants consume foods from all food groups to meet infants' nutritional needs. Please note, though, that soy yogurt is not allowed in the infant meal pattern; see Question 10 above.

FNS is updating the *Feeding Infants: A Guide for Child Nutrition Programs* (<http://www.fns.usda.gov/tn/feeding-infants-guide-use-child-nutrition-programs>) to reflect the updated infant meal pattern requirements.

12. *Are chicken nuggets credible in the infant meal pattern?**

Processed meats and poultry such as chicken nuggets, hot dogs (frankfurters), infant meat and poultry sticks (not dried or semi-dried, not jerky), fish sticks, and sausage may be part of a reimbursable meal. However, they are not recommended. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends limiting these foods because they are higher in sodium than other meat products. A Child Nutrition Label or product formulation statement is required for these foods to determine the number of pieces per serving and document that portions meet the meal pattern requirements.

These foods were not previously credible towards the infant meal patterns due to the risk of choking. For example, sausage cut into rounds can cause choking. If served, these foods can, and must, be prepared in a way to reduce choking. Always cut foods to no more than ½ inch in size to avoid choking. All foods served to infants must be prepared in the appropriate texture and consistency for the age and development of the infant being fed. Allowing these foods to credit

towards a reimbursable infant meal offers greater flexibility to the menu planner. Consistent with the child and adult meal patterns, hot dogs, infant meat and poultry sticks, and sausage must be free of byproducts, cereals, and extenders in order to be creditable in the infant meal pattern. Additionally, only the chicken and fish portion, not the breaded portion, of chicken nuggets and fish sticks are creditable as a meat.

13. *Can reimbursable infant meals and snacks contain foods that are deep-fat fried on-site?**

Under the updated CACFP meal patterns for all age groups, including infants, foods that are deep-fat fried on-site cannot contribute towards a reimbursable meal (7 CFR 226.20(d)). Centers and day care homes may still purchase foods pre-fried, flash-fried, or par-fried by the manufacturer, such as fish sticks. But those foods must be reheated using a method other than deep-fat frying.

FNS strongly discourages centers and day care homes from serving any type of deep-fat fried foods to infants. Once developmentally ready, infants benefit from being introduced to a variety of food textures, aromas, and flavors. However, along with considering the infant's developmental readiness, centers and day care homes should take into consideration the overall nutritional value of a food and how it contributes to the development of healthy eating habits prior to serving the food. Deep-fat fried foods are often high in calories and solid fats.

14. *Is there a whole grain-rich requirement for infants?**

No. The requirement to serve at least one whole-grain rich food per day is only required under the CACFP children and adult meal patterns. Centers and day care homes are encouraged to serve whole grain-rich foods to infants to promote acceptance of those foods later in life.

15. *What are "ready-to-eat" cereals?**

Ready-to-eat cereals, or boxed cereals, are a type of breakfast cereal that can be eaten as sold and is typically fortified with vitamins and minerals. Some examples of ready-to-eat cereals are puffed rice cereals and whole grain O-shaped cereal. Oatmeal, steel cut oats, grits (enriched), and instant cereals are not ready-to-eat cereals. Only ready-to-eat cereals, as developmentally appropriate, are allowed at snack under the infant meal pattern.

16. Is there a sugar limit for ready-to-eat cereals served to infants?

Yes. Starting October 1, 2017 all breakfast cereals, including ready-to-eat cereals, served in the CACFP must contain no more than 6 grams of sugar per dry ounce (21 grams of sugar per 100 grams of dry cereal).

17. *What is the minimum amount of iron an infant cereal must contain in order to be considered "iron-fortified"?**

Infant cereal must contain some iron in order to be creditable in the CACFP. However, there is no minimum standard. Centers and day care homes should look at an infant cereal's ingredient list to see if it contains iron. As long as one of the ingredients listed is "iron", "ferric fumarate", "electrolytic iron", or "iron (electrolytic)", then the cereal is iron-fortified. As an additional guide, centers and day care homes may refer to any State agency's WIC approved infant cereal list to

find a dry infant cereal that contains iron. Please note, WIC approved infant cereals are not an exhaustive list of infant cereals that contain iron.

18. *Can infant cereal be served in a bottle to infants?**

No. Serving infant cereal in a bottle to infants is not allowed. Neither the infant cereal nor the infant breastmilk or formula in the bottle may be claimed for reimbursement when they are served in the same bottle, unless it is supported by a medical statement. Please see CACFP 14-2017, SFSP 10-2017 [Modifications to Accommodate Disabilities in the Child and Adult Care Food Program and Summer Food Service Program](#) for more information about providing meal accommodations for participants with disabilities.

19. *Are cereals with honey creditable in the infant meal pattern?**

Honey, and foods that contain honey, should never be fed to babies less than 1 year of age. Honey may contain substances that can cause “infant botulism,” a serious type of food-related illness that can make a baby very sick. Honey should not be added to food, water, or formula that is fed to babies, or used as an ingredient in cooking or baking (e.g., yogurt with honey, peanut butter with honey, baked goods that contain honey). This also applies to commercially prepared foods such as cereals sweetened with honey or honey graham crackers.

20. *Are mixed or combination infant foods reimbursable in the infant meal pattern?**

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends introducing single ingredient foods to infants first, one at a time. This will help to monitor if an infant has an allergic reaction.

Once developmentally ready, infants benefit from being introduced to a variety of food textures, aromas, and flavors, including mixed dishes. When considering food combinations, be sure that the infant has been introduced to all ingredients, that the food is the appropriate texture to prevent choking, and that the food is not high in added sugars, fats, or sodium. Be aware that some mixed dishes may contain foods that do not credit towards the infant meal pattern, such as rice or pasta.

With that in mind, FNS encourages centers and day care homes to only serve foods with more than one food component to older infants with well-established solid food eating habits.

21. Are baby pouch food products allowed in CACFP?

Commercially prepared infant foods packaged in a jar, plastic container, pouch or any other packaging are creditable in CACFP. The way a food is packaged does not impact whether a food is creditable.

Providers should serve food from a pouch in the same way that it is served from a jar or plastic container, which is by using a spoon. Spoon-feeding is the most appropriate method for feeding pureed or mashed foods to infants. Infants benefit developmentally from the experience of eating from a spoon. Different tongue and lip motions are used for sucking than for eating from a spoon. Additionally, the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry warns that sucking on baby food

pouches may have the same negative effect as the practice of prolonged sucking of juice from bottles or sippy cups.

The following are ODE CNP Solid Food Questions and Answers from the April 2017 in-person training

22. Are infant snacks, such as puffs, cereal bars, and crackers allowed? How about noodles?

In the infant meal pattern, enriched or whole grain-rich bread slices and crackers are allowed at snacks, but not at breakfast, lunch or supper, where only iron-fortified infant cereals are allowed. Puffs were not previously allowed under the old CACFP meal pattern, but is now allowed as long as it meets the ready-to-eat cereal requirements of being fortified and within the sugar limit of 6 grams per dry ounce. Cereal bars and noodles are not creditable in the infant meal pattern. While older infants may be ready for the textures available in noodles, cereal bars are often hard to chew and may pose a choking hazard. Cereal bars are not recommended for infants, although noodles may be served as additional foods that do not take the place of required meal pattern food items.

23. Do infants need to be served fruits and vegetables at snack?

Once an infant is developmentally ready for solid foods and consistently eating fruits and vegetables, a fruit or vegetable will need to be served at snack since it is a required component. The guidance states that centers and day care homes must follow the eating habits of the infants. Sponsors and providers should be in communication with infant parents or guardians about the timing and items that will be served to an infant in care. As best practice, infants should be exposed to a wide variety of fruits and vegetables as soon as they are developmentally ready. This will encourage increased acceptance of fruits and vegetables later in life.

24. Since juice is not allowed for infants, would blended fruit and vegetable purees be allowed, or would they also be considered juice?

Blended fruit and vegetable purees would not be considered juice. Fruits and vegetables are often pureed in order to produce a texture and consistency that is appropriate for infant development such as applesauce or mashed carrots. As a reminder, juice is not allowed in the infant meal pattern.

25. Can sponsors and providers serve more than the minimum required portions for infants?

Yes, sponsors may serve more food than the listed minimum portion sizes.

26. If a parent requests to eliminate a solid food component for their infant due to health or disability-related reasons, will a medical statement be required?

No, a medical statement will not be required for infant meals missing a solid food component. Since infants vary in their developmental readiness for solid foods, some infants may not be ready for specific food components due to various reasons at 6-months old. For best practice, sponsor

and provider staff should work with the infant's parents or guardians to have a written plan. The parent or guardian should be notified by sponsor or provider staff that their child will need to have a signed medical statement in place after the child turns 1 year of age if the sponsor or provider would like the meal to be reimbursed.