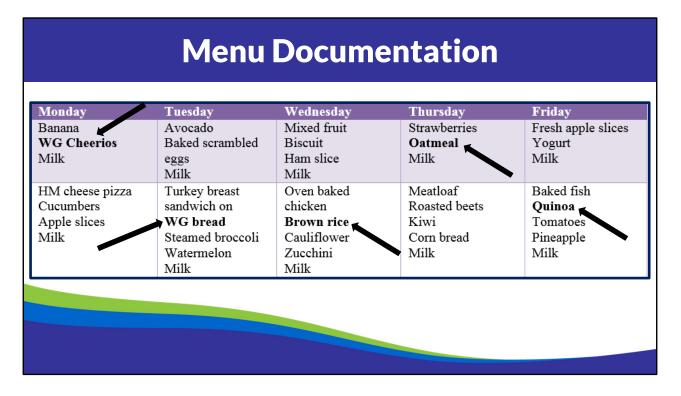


First, let's start with a definition from USDA. "Whole grain-rich" is a term used by USDA, and it means grain items that are at least 50% whole grains, and any remaining grains are enriched, bran, or germ, are considered whole grain-rich.

As you know, one grain item served each day must be WGR in the CACFP. However, this requirement does not apply to infants, who are defined as ages 0 through 11 months.



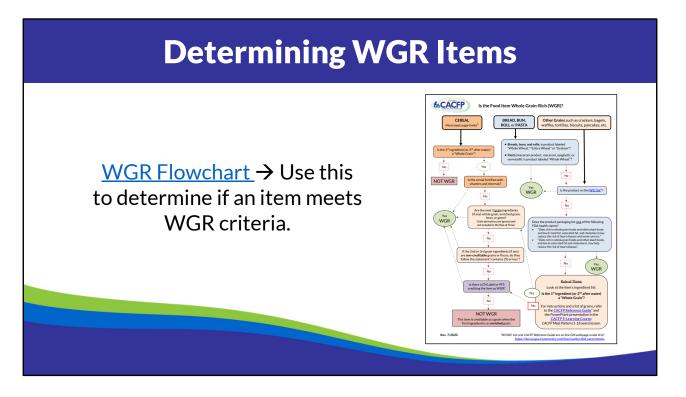
It is required to document WGR items on menus. You may write WG or WGR to notate WGR items. Items that are natural whole grains, such as brown rice, quinoa and oatmeal, do not require the WG or WGR. However, it is recommended to bold all WGR items, including those that are natural whole grains, so it is easy to see that you have at least one WGR item on the menu every day. If a cereal is WGR, you must document this on the menu next to the cereal's name because not all cereals are WGR.

And as a reminder, on days that do not list a WGR item, the lowest reimbursable meal that served a grain must be disallowed.



In addition to serving one WGR item each day, you must keep documentation on file to show that WGR items served meet WGR criteria. The type of documentation required depends on the item and the method used to determine the item as WGR.

We recommend filing documentation in a folder, binder or section designated for grains or the specific type of grain item being served. For example, have a binder for all WGR items, and organize bread labels in one section and cereals in another.



There are a few different ways to determine if a grain is WGR, however, all ways cannot be used for every grain. There is a process to follow with each type of item, which is illustrated in the *Is the Food Item WGR Flowchart*. This flowchart will not be used during this presentation, but it does serve as a guideline to reference in the future.



The first method to identify a WGR item is when specific products have the FDA Standard of Identity.

Bread, buns and rolls labeled with the exact phrases shown on this slide – "Whole Wheat," "Entire Wheat," or "Graham" – meet the FDA Standard of Identity for whole wheat bread products and are considered WGR. You will often see "100% Whole Wheat" on a product's package as shown in the examples on the slide, which includes the "whole wheat" statement, so these products are WGR.



Similarly, pasta labeled with the exact phrases shown on the slide – "Wheat macaroni product," "Whole wheat macaroni," "Whole wheat spaghetti," and "Whole wheat vermicelli" – meet the FDA Standard of Identity for pasta and are considered WGR.

There are two different pasta products on this slide that meet this FDA Standard of Identity for pasta. The product on the left is Great Value Whole Wheat Elbows. Underneath the name, it has the "whole wheat macaroni product" statement.

The product on the right is 100% Whole Wheat Penne Rigate. Again, under the product name, it has the "macaroni product" statement so, therefore, this is a whole wheat macaroni product.

Other Statements on Product Packages



However, be aware that manufacturers often label their products with terms that are similar to the terms on the previous two slides. Some frequently used terms include those shown here: Whole Grain, Contains Whole Grains, Made with Whole Grains, Made with Whole Wheat and Wheat.

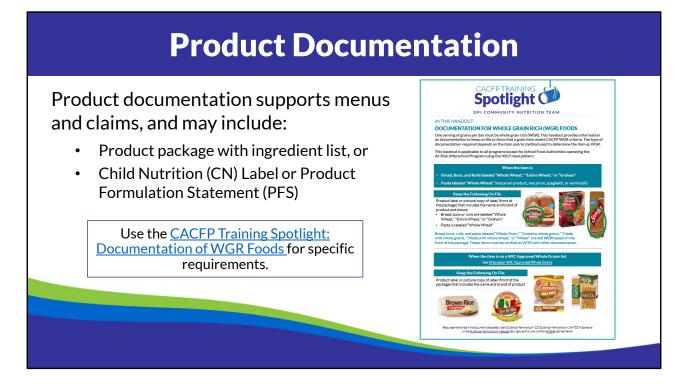
When **any** grain item includes one of these statements on the front of the package, the item is not necessarily WGR. Another method must be used to determine if that item meets WGR criteria.

On the slide are some examples of these statements on products:

- -Arnold Oat Nut Bread is labeled with 'Whole Grains,'
- -Food Club Bread is just labeled 'Wheat,' and
- -100% Whole Grain Wheat Thins.



Additionally, other grain products, such as crackers, tortillas, bagels, waffles, muffins and biscuits, that contain one of the FDA Standard of Identity statements are not automatically WGR. These products do not have an FDA Standard of Identity (like bread, buns, rolls and pasta does) and must be evaluated for WGR creditability using another method.



As mentioned, you must keep documentation on file for all items listed as WGR on your menus. The CACFP Training Spotlight: Documentation of WGR Foods identifies the type of documentation required, depending on the determination method used. As each method to determine WGR items is discussed, the documentation that must be kept on file for each method will be identified.



When you have determined bread, buns, rolls and/or pasta as WGR using the FDA Standard of Identify method, you must keep the product label or a picture of the label on file, and it must include the name and brand of the product, along with the FDA Standard of Identify statement.

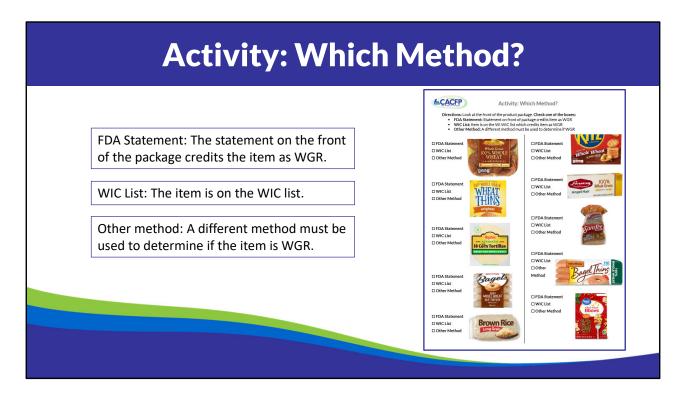


The second method to determine if a grain is WGR is using the WIC-approved Whole Grains List. If a grain product is found on any state's WIC-approved Whole Grains List, it automatically meets WGR criteria.

We have a handout that lists Wisconsin's WIC-approved whole grain products, which is shown and linked on this slide. You will see similar products discussed with the first method – bread, buns, rolls and pasta – however, this list identifies some specific brand names. It also includes additional products – tortillas, oats and brown rice. Any item on this list only needs to be verified by the name and information on the product package.



When you have determined a grain item is WGR because it is on a WIC-approved whole grains list, you must keep on file the product label or a picture of the label that includes the name and brand of the product.



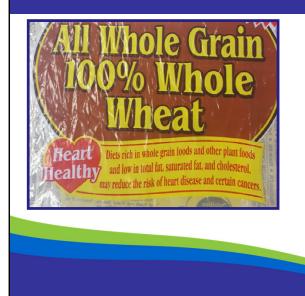
Time for the first activity, called 'Which Method?'

Look at the picture on the front of the product package and check the box in front of the method you would use to determine if this item meets WGR criteria.



Answers to the activity.

Method 3: FDA Health Claim on Product Package



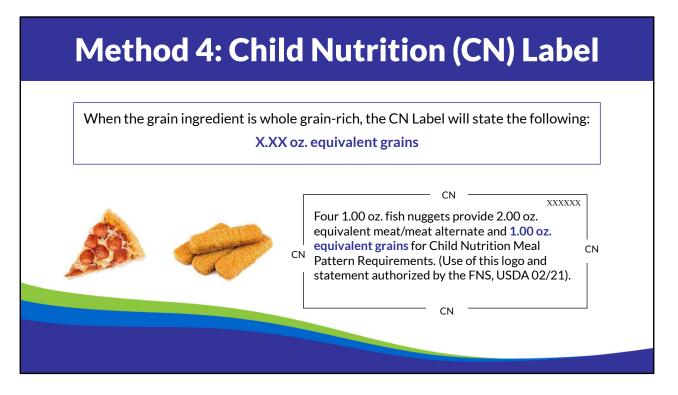
"Diets rich in whole grain foods and other plant foods and low in total fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol may reduce the risk of heart disease and some cancers."

"Diets rich in whole grain foods and other plant foods, and low in saturated fat and cholesterol, may help reduce the risk of heart disease."

Now, moving on to the third method to determine if a grain is WGR. If a grain's package includes one of these FDA Health Claims, it is WGR. Keep in mind, there are different versions of health claims, so you must ensure the health claim on the package is written exactly as those shown on this slide.



When you have determined a grain as WGR due to the FDA Health Claim on the product's package, you must keep the product label or a picture of the label that includes the name and brand of the product, as well as the FDA Health Claim.



The fourth method to determine if a product is WGR is by the information on a Child Nutrition (CN) label or Product Formulation Statement (PFS). When the item is a commercially prepared, store-bought combination food that credits to the grain component, such as breaded chicken tenders, pizza, corn dogs and fish sticks, the CN label or PFS will indicate if it is WGR.

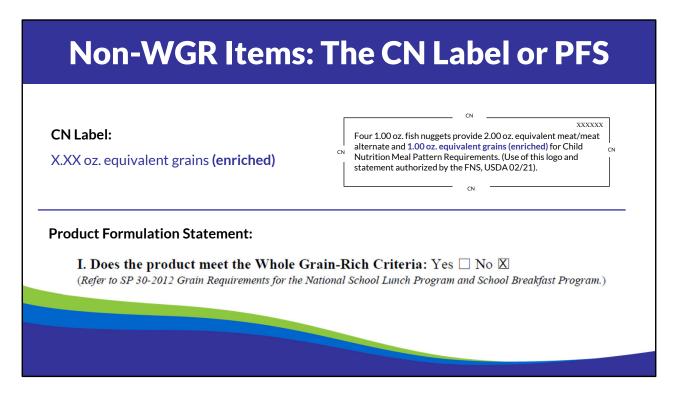
An example of a CN label for a product that meets WGR criteria is on this slide. The CN label will state an amount and the words "oz. equivalent grains."

The PFS will indicate it	the item is whole grain-rich by the selection of 'Yes' or 'No.'
	The brochundred Quality & Sonie? Product Formulation Statement for Grains Products (Contracting entities must retain a copy of the label from the product package in addition to the following information on the manufacturer's letterhead that is signed by an official company representative.) Product Name: Fully Cooked "Buffalo Style" Chicken Breast Bites Code No. 40030 WG Manufacturer: John Soules Foods Acquisitions dba ProView Foods Serving Size: Coz. (4 PC) I. Does the product meet the Whole Grain-Rich Criteria: Yes X In prosent product comman non-recuratory parties: 100 In prosent product comman parties for product pa
	III. Use Policy Memorandum SP 30-2012 Grain Requirements for the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program:

A PFS for commercially prepared, store-bought combination foods will indicate if the item is WGR by the selection of 'Yes' to the question, "Does this product meet the Whole Grain-Rich Criteria?"

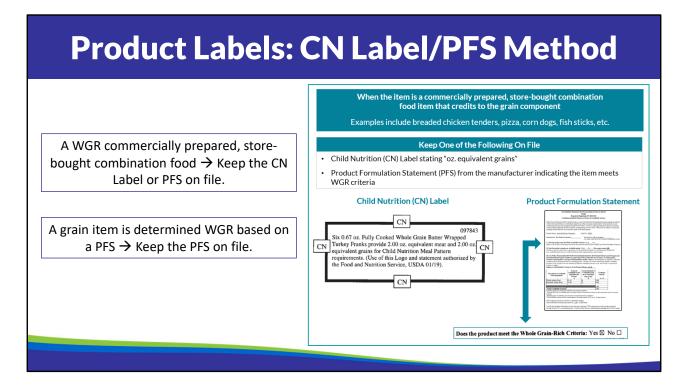
er	PFS will indicate if the item is whole grain-rich by the selection of 'Yes' or 'No.
	CONAGRA
	Formulation Statement for Documenting Grains in School Meals Required Beginning SY 2014-2015 (Crediting Standards Based on Grams of Creditable Grains)
	School Food Authorities (SFAs) should include a copy of the label from the purchased product package in addition to the following information on letterhead signed by an official company representative. Grain products may be predited based on previous standards through SY 2012-2013. The new crediting standards for grains (as outlined in Policy Memor adum SP 30-2012) must be used beginning SY 2014-1015. SFAs have the option to choose the crediting method that best of s the specific needs of the menu planner.
	Product Name:AJ Whole Grain PancakesCode Nor1960043582
	Manufacturer: Conagra Brands Serving Siz <u>3 Pancakes (97g)</u> (raw dough weight may be used to calculate creditable grain amount)
	I. Does the product meet the Whole Grain-Rich Criteria: Yes ⊠ No □ (Refer to SP 30-2012 Grain Requirements for the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program.)

A PFS may also be available for grain-only items such as bread, bagels, waffles, and English Muffins. Again, the PFS will indicate if the item is WGR by the selection of 'Yes' to the question, "Does this product meet the Whole Grain-Rich Criteria?" The example on the slide is part of a PFS for whole grain pancakes and specifies, yes, the product meets WGR criteria.



So what does a CN label or PFS say when an item is not WGR?

If a CN label states oz. equivalent grains **with enriched in parenthesis after it**, or a PFS specifies '**No**' after the WGR question, the product does not meet WGR criteria.



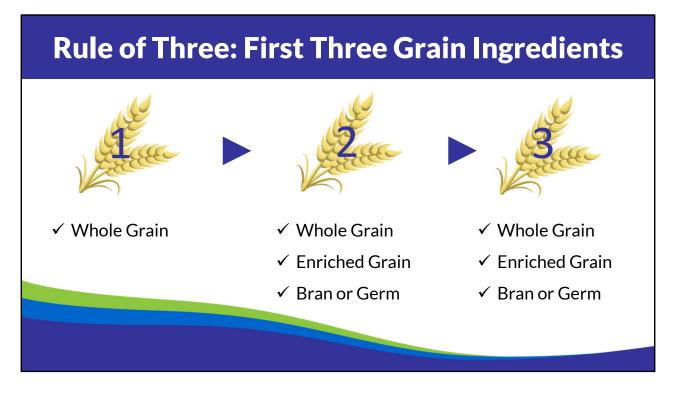
When you have determined commercially prepared, store-bought combination foods WGR, you must keep the CN label or PFS on file. You must also keep the PFS on file if that is what you used to determine a grain item as WGR.



Finally, we are going to talk about the fifth method, the Rule of 3. This is the most common method for determining grain items as WGR. If a PFS cannot be obtained for items such as bagels, crackers, waffles, pancakes, muffins, breadsticks, etc., then the Rule of 3 is how these items must be evaluated for meeting WGR criteria.

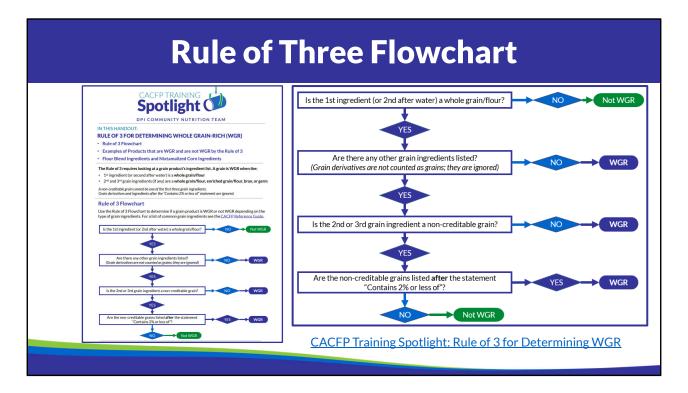


The Rule of 3 requires you to look at the ingredient list of a grain product. The ingredient list is always on the package of a product. It is often on the back side or may be on a side panel, and it is usually found under or next to the Nutrition Facts Label. Here are pictures of different ingredient lists.



The Rule of 3 requires you to look at the first three **grain** ingredients that appear in the ingredient list on the product package. Keep in mind, a grain item may not have three grain ingredients – it may only have one or two. If that is the case, you only look at the grain ingredients present.

In the Rule of 3, the **first ingredient must be a whole grain**. If the item has a second grain ingredient, it must be whole grain, enriched grain, bran or germ. If the item has a third grain ingredient, it must also be whole grain, enriched grain, bran or germ.

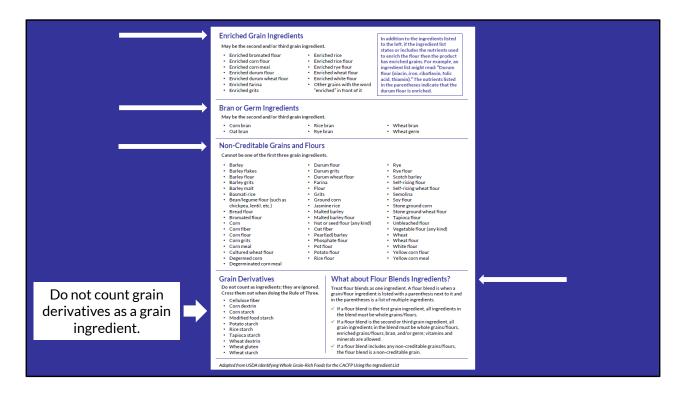


To go through the Rule of 3 examples throughout this presentation, the flowchart that is in the CACFP Training Spotlight: Rule of 3 for Determining Whole Grain-Rich will be used.

→	Control of the second and or third grain terms that was the the second and or third grain interedient. Control of the second and or the second and or third grain interedient. Control of the second and the second and or third grain interedient. Control of the second and the second and or third grain interedient. Control of the second and the second and or third grain interedient. Control of the second and the second and or third grain interedient. Control of the second and or third grain interedient. Control of the second and or third grain interedient. Control of the second and or third grain interedient.
<u>Grain Ingredients List</u>	 Anarsanth Oats Whole darum flour Oats Whole darum flour Oats Whole grain bark Whole grain bark Oats Whole grain bark Whole grain bark Oats Whole grain conn Whole grain conn Oats Whole grain conn Whole grain conn Oats Whole grain conn Whole grain conn Oats Oats Whole grain conn Whole grain conn Oats Oats Oats Oats Whole grain conn Oats Oats
	Nixtamalized corn fourymeal Whole corn Nixtamalized corn fourgredients Schriftigedients that are considered whole grain. These ingredients may be identified in the ingredient lists: Coded with line Those ingredients that are ingredient lists: Coded with line These ingredients that are ingredient lists: Coded with line These ingredients that are ingredient lists: Coded with line These ingredients that are ingredient lists: Coded with line These ingredients that are ingredient lists: Coded with line These ingredients that are ingredient lists: Code with line These ingredients that are ingredient. Code with line

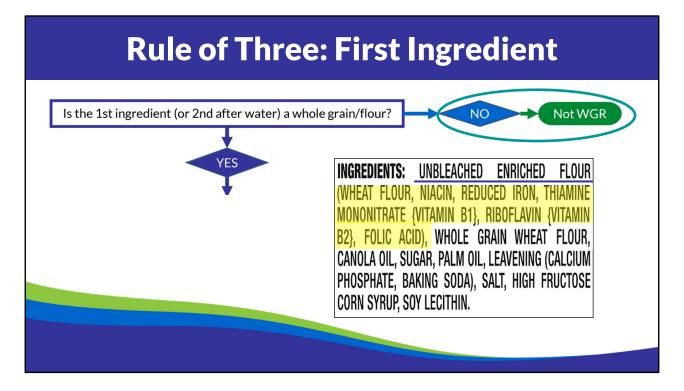
To use the Rule of 3, you must know what type of grain a grain ingredient is, so the *Grain Ingredients List* will also be used.

The front page provides a list of whole grain ingredients. While this whole grain list is lengthy, it is not all-inclusive. If an ingredient has the word "whole" in front of it, it is a whole grain ingredient.



The back page lists enriched grain ingredients, bran or germ ingredients, noncreditable grains and flours, information about flour blends (which will be discussed later) and grain derivatives.

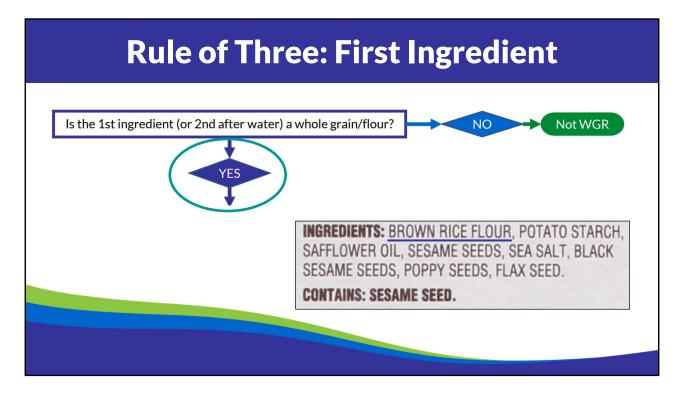
When you come across an ingredient that is a grain derivative, you ignore it and do not count it as a grain. You will also ignore any ingredients that appear after the statement 'contains 2% or less of' in the ingredient list. This is noted at the top of the front page.



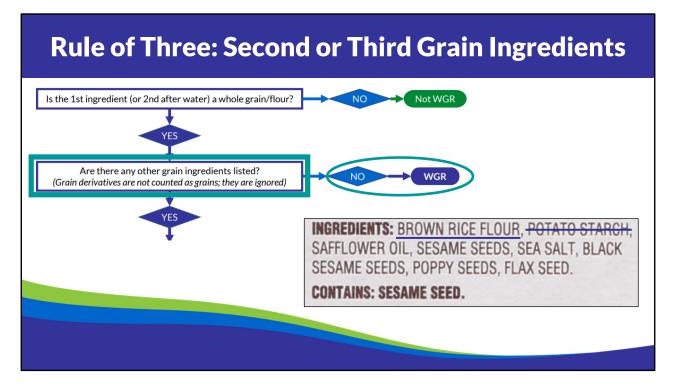
Now let's go through some examples using the flowchart. Start at the top and ask the first question: Is the **first ingredient** (or 2nd after water) a **whole grain or flour**? Use the item's ingredient list and the list of whole grains on the *Grain Ingredients List*.

If the answer is no, the first ingredient is not a whole grain or flour, then the item is not WGR. See the example on this slide. The first ingredient is unbleached enriched flour. The term 'enriched' clearly identifies the ingredient as an enriched flour, not a whole flour. Therefore, this item is not WGR.

Note: The unbleached enriched flour is followed by some items in parentheses. The items in the parentheses are the ingredients that make up the unbleached enriched flour. In this case, wheat flour has been enriched with vitamins to produce the unbleached enriched flour. When you see a **whole or enriched** grain ingredient with parentheses after it, only look at the name of the grain ingredient before the set of parentheses. If the name of the grain ingredient does not specify whole or enriched, you must look inside the parenthesis to determine if it is whole and/or creditable. This will be discussed in more detail later in the presentation.

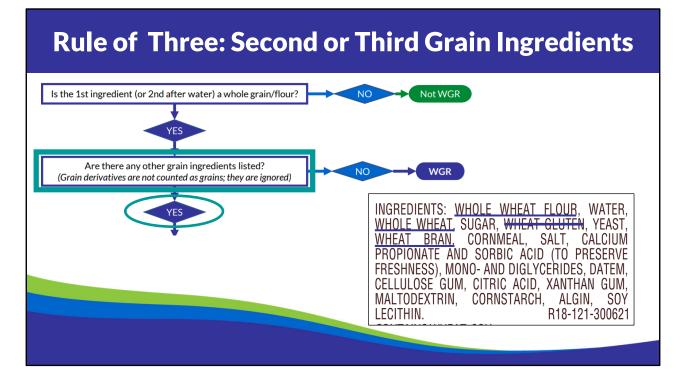


Another example of the first question in the flowchart is shown on this slide. The first ingredient is a whole flour, so we answer yes, and move to the next question in the flowchart.

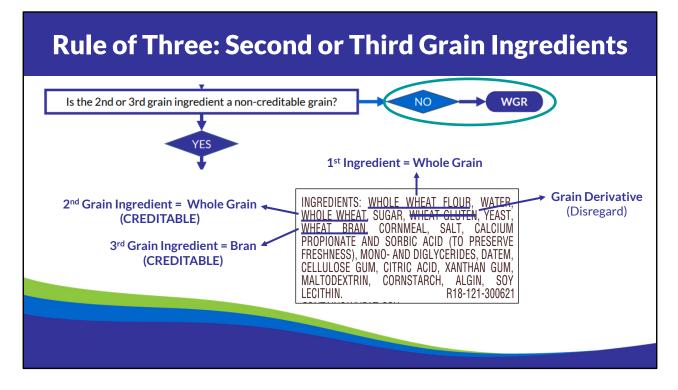


We must continue through the item's ingredient list to answer the next question: Are there any other grain ingredients listed?

So, looking at the same example as the previous slide, we see another grain ingredient – potato starch. However, potato starch is a grain derivative, so it is ignored. There are no other grains in the ingredient list, so the answer is no, there are no other grain ingredients listed and, therefore, this item is WGR.



Let's look at another example for the second question in the flowchart. The first ingredient is whole wheat flour, which is a whole flour. We move through the ingredient list to determine if there are other grain ingredients listed. We see whole wheat, wheat gluten (grain derivative; ignored) and wheat bran. So, the answer is yes, there are other grain ingredients listed, and we move to the next question in the flowchart.

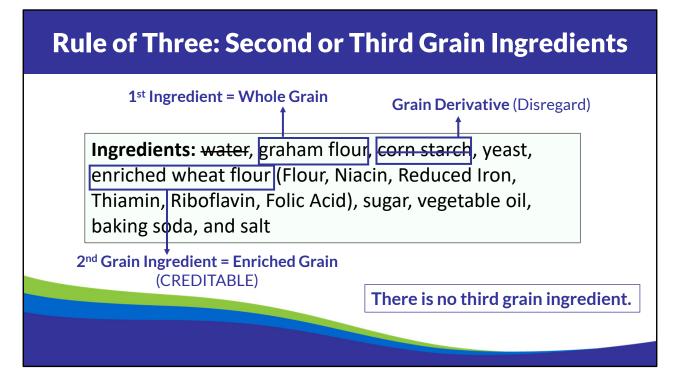


The next question asks: Is the second or third grain ingredient a non-creditable grain?

Looking at the same example as the previous slide, we already established the first ingredient is a whole grain. Moving through the ingredient list, the second grain ingredient is whole wheat. This is a whole grain, so it **is** creditable.

The next grain ingredient is wheat gluten, which is a grain derivative, so we ignore it. Therefore, the third grain ingredient is wheat bran. This is a type of bran, so it **is** creditable.

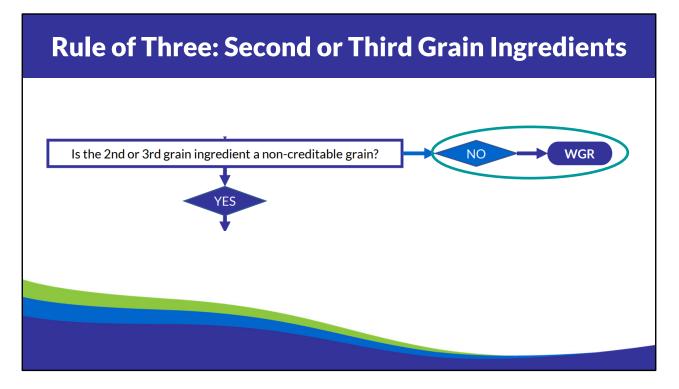
So, the answer is no, the second and third grain ingredients are **not** non-creditable, so this item is WGR.



Here is another example. Water is the first ingredient, so we skip to the first grain ingredient – graham flour, which is a whole grain. The second grain ingredient is corn starch, which is a grain derivative, so we disregard. Therefore, the second grain ingredient is enriched wheat flour, which is an enriched grain and creditable.

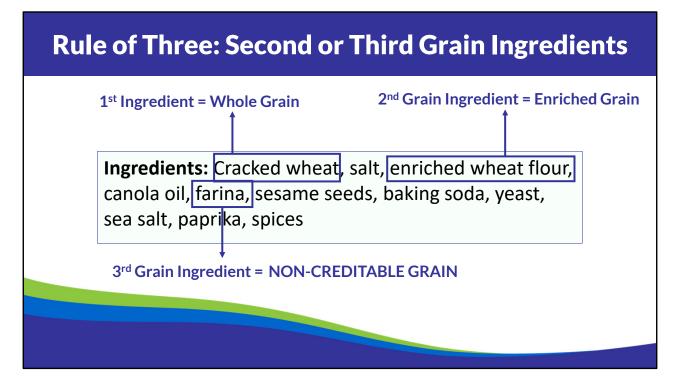
Remember, everything in the parenthesis after the enriched wheat flour is ignored because the name indicates this ingredient is enriched.

Looking through the rest of the ingredient list, there is no third grain ingredient.



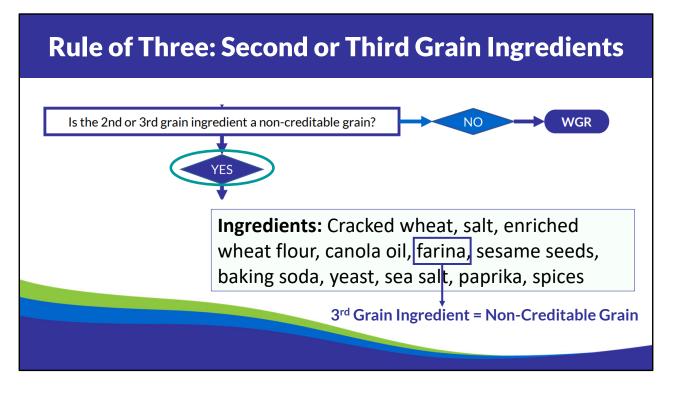
So, going back to the flowchart for that example, we ask this question: Is the second grain ingredient a non-creditable grain?

The answer is no, the second grain ingredient was an enriched grain, which is creditable. Therefore, this grain item is WGR.



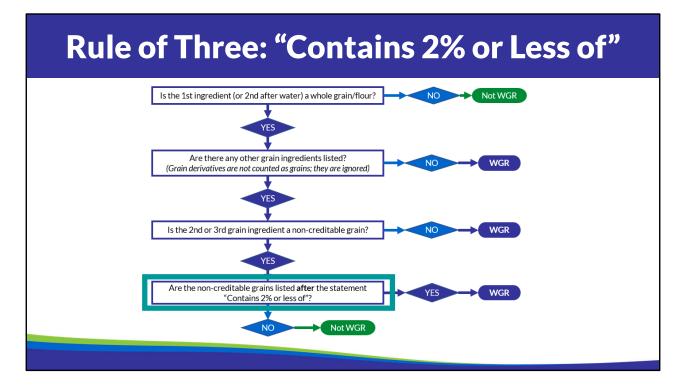
Let's go through another example that presents a different situation.

The first ingredient is cracked wheat, which is a whole grain. The second **grain** ingredient is enriched wheat flour, which is an enriched grain and creditable. The third **grain** ingredient is farina, which is a non-creditable grain.

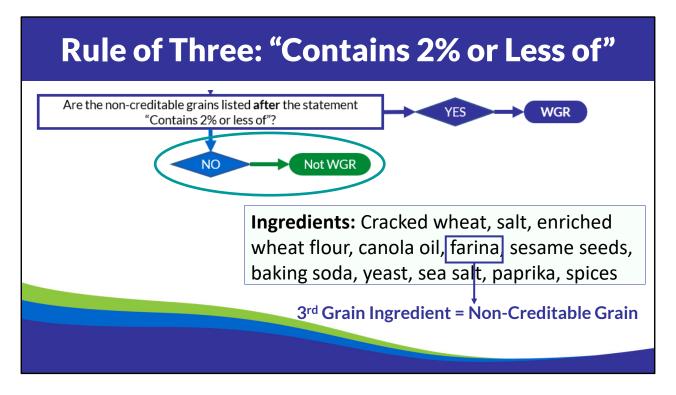


So, going back to the flowchart, we ask this question: Is the second or third grain ingredient a non-creditable grain?

The answer is yes, the third grain ingredient is a non-creditable grain (farina). We then move to the next question in the flowchart.



The next question in the flowchart is: Are the non-creditable grains listed after the statement 'contains 2% or less of?'



There isn't a '2% or less of' statement in this ingredient list, so the answer is no, the non-creditable grain does **not** come after the 'contains 2% or less of' statement and, therefore, this item is not WGR.

If the non-creditable grain did come after the 'contains 2% of less of' statement, the answer would be yes and the item would be WGR.

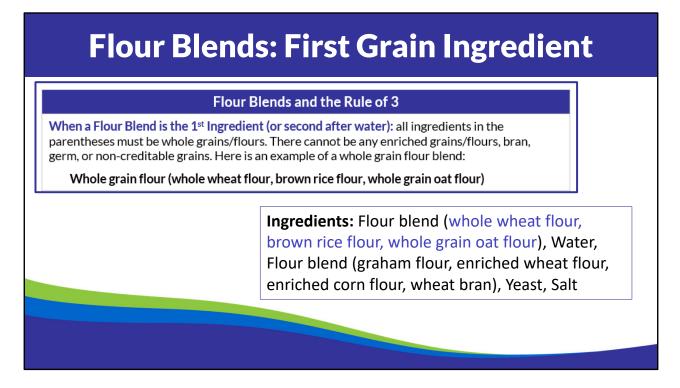


As mentioned earlier, the presentation will now discuss flour blends. A flour blend is when a grain or flour ingredient is listed with parentheses after it, and in the parentheses is a list of ingredients. Two examples are on the slide.

In the first example, the enriched wheat flour is the grain ingredient and in the parenthesis are the ingredients that make up the enriched wheat flour. As mentioned earlier, when applying the Rule of 3, treat flour blends that are identified as enriched or whole in the name as one ingredient. In this example, the enriched wheat flour is the grain ingredient, and since it is identified as enriched in the name, you do not count the flour and malted barley in the parentheses as separate grain ingredients.

In the second example, the whole grain flour is the grain ingredient and is made up of the flours listed in the parentheses. Like the enriched example above, you do not count the ingredients in the parenthesis as separate grain ingredients since this flour is identified as a whole flour in the name.

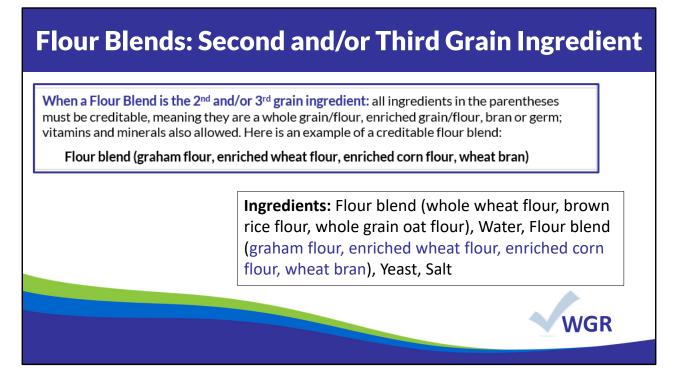
However, if an ingredient list states flour blend only, you must look in the parenthesis to determine if the flour blend is a whole grain and/or creditable. Examples of this situation are on the following three slides.



This information is on the last page of the CACFP Training Spotlight: Rule of 3 for Determining Whole Grain-Rich.

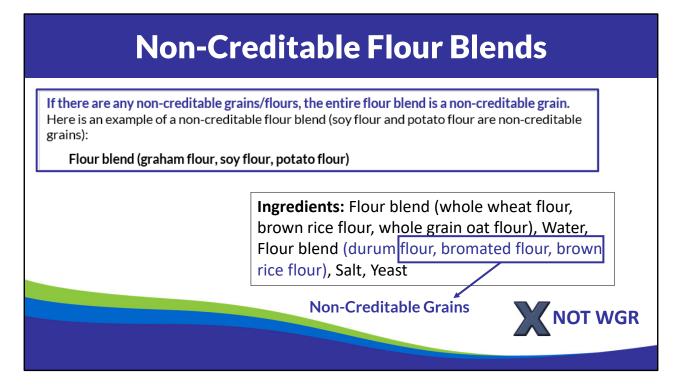
For a grain item to be WGR when a flour blend is the first ingredient, all ingredients in the parentheses must be whole grains or flours.

In this example, the first ingredient is a flour blend made up of the flours listed in blue in the parentheses: whole wheat flour, brown rice flour and whole grain oat flour. This flour blend contains only whole flours, so it is a whole flour blend.



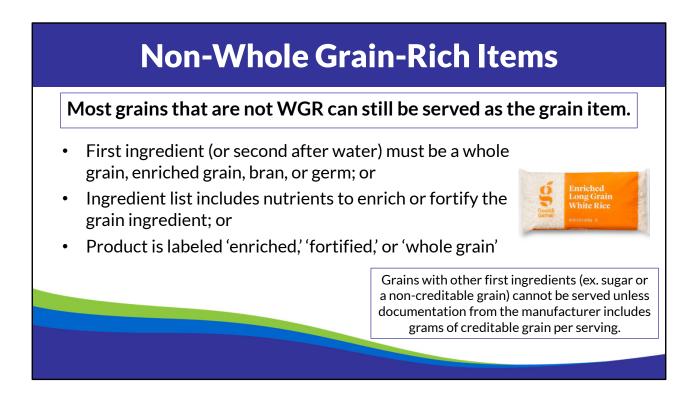
If a flour blend is the second or third grain ingredient, all ingredients in the parentheses must be creditable, meaning they are whole grains, enriched grains, bran or germ. Vitamins and minerals are also allowed.

Looking at the same example, we already determined the first ingredient to be a whole flour blend. The second **grain** ingredient is a flour blend and is made up of the flours listed in blue in the parentheses: graham flour, which is a whole grain, enriched wheat flour, enriched corn flour and wheat bran. All of these grain ingredients are whole or enriched, so this flour blend is creditable, and because there is no third grain ingredient to determine, this product is WGR.



However, if a flour blend includes any **non-creditable** grains or flours, then the entire flour blend is **not a creditable grain**.

In this example, the first flour blend is the same as the previous example, which we already determined to be a whole flour blend. The second grain ingredient is another flour blend that includes two non-creditable flours – durum flour and bromated flour. Therefore, this flour blend is not a creditable grain ingredient. Because it is the second grain ingredient of this product, and it is not a creditable grain ingredient, the item is not WGR.



However, if a grain product does not meet WGR criteria, it may still be served as a grain in a meal or snack.

For a grain that does not meet WGR criteria to be creditable, the first ingredient (or second after water) must be a whole grain, enriched grain, bran or germ. If the first ingredient (or second after water) is something else, such as sugar or a non-creditable grain, the item is not creditable and cannot be served as a grain in a meal or snack.

Viscouries Viscouries 1 Paraline data 2 Paraline data
Whete Breaddicks Impedient: Impedie

Time for the second activity, called "Is it WGR using the Rule of Three?"

Look at each product's ingredient list and list each grain ingredient, identify what type of grain it is using the *Grain Ingredient List*, and then select if the product is WGR or not.

100% Whole Wheat Pizza Crust							
Ingredients: Whole Wheat Flour, Water, Palm Oil, Yeast, <u>Wheat Gluten</u> , Milk Casein, Salt, Mozzarella Cheese (Milk, Cheese Cultures, Salt And Enzymes), Sugar							
		WG	Enriched	Bran/ Germ	Grain Derivative	Non- creditable	
1 st Ingredient:	Whole Wheat Flour	×					
2 nd grain ingredient:	Wheat Gluten				×		
3 rd grain ingredient:							
4 th grain ingredient:							
Is this product: 🔀 Whole grain-rich 🗌 Not WGR, but still creditable as a grain							

Answers to the 100% Whole Wheat Pizza Crust.

Ultragrain Tortilla							
Ingredients: Whole Wheat Flour, Water, Enriched Flour (Wheat Flour, Niacin, Reduced Iron, Thiamine Mononitrate, Riboflavin, Folic Acid), Palm Oil, Glycerine, <u>Cornstarch</u> , Dextrose, <u>Cultured Wheat</u> <u>Flour</u> , Wheat Gluten, Salt, Honey, Sodium Bicarbonate							
		WG	Enriched	Bran/ Germ	Grain Derivative	Non- creditable	
1 st Ingredient: Whole W	/heat Flour	×					
2 nd grain ingredient: Enriche	ed Flour		×				
3 rd grain ingredient: Corns	tarch				×		
4 th grain ingredient: <u>Cultured</u>	Wheat Flour					×	
Is this product: Whole grain-rich KNot WGR, but still creditable as a grain							

Answers to the Ultragrain Tortilla.

Wheat Breadsticks							
Ingredients: Whole Wheat Flour, Water, Enriched Wheat Flour (Wheat Flour, Malted Barley Flour, Niacin, Thiamine, Riboflavin, Folic Acid), <u>Wheat</u> Starch, Yeast, Sugar. Contains Less Than 2% Of: Soybean Oil, Salt, <u>Oat Fiber</u> , Honey							
		WG	Enriched	Bran/ Germ	Grain Derivative	Non- creditable	
1 st Ingredient:	Whole Wheat Flour	×					
2 nd grain ingredient:	Enriched Wheat Flour		×				
3 rd grain ingredient:	Wheat Starch				×		
4 th grain ingredient:	Oat Fiber					×	
Is this product: 🔀 Whole grain-rich 🗌 Not WGR, but still creditable as a grain							

Answers to the Wheat Breadsticks.

Crackers Made with Whole Grain							
Ingredients: Enriched flour (wheat flour, niacin, reduced iron, thiamin mononitrate, riboflavin, folic acid), <u>whole wheat flour</u> , vegetable oil, cheese made with skim milk (skim milk, whey protein, salt, cheese cultures, enzymes, annatto extract color). Contains 2% or less of salt, paprika, yeast, paprika extract color, soy lecithin							
	WG	Enriched	Bran/ Germ	Grain Derivative	Non- creditable		
1 st Ingredient: Enriched Flour		×					
2 nd grain ingredient: Whole Wheat Flour	×						
3 rd grain ingredient:							
4 th grain ingredient:							
Is this product: Whole grain-rich XNot WGR, but still creditable as a grain							

Answers to the Crackers made with Whole Grain.

Multigrain Waffles 8 Whole Grains							
Ingredients: Water, <u>8 whole grains mix</u> (whole wheat, oat, barley, brown rice, dark rye, quinoa, amaranth and millet flours), canola oil, <u>wheat bran</u> , <u>oat fiber</u> , cane sugar, baking powder, malt extract, sea salt, organic honey, cinnamon, soy lecithin							
WGEnrichedBran/GrainNon-GermDerivativecreditable							
1 st Ingredient: 8 Whole Grains Mix	×						
2 nd grain ingredient: Wheat Bran			×				
3 rd grain ingredient: Oat Fiber					×		
4 th grain ingredient:							
Is this product: Whole grain-rich KNot WGR, but still creditable as a grain							

Answers to the Multigrain Waffles.



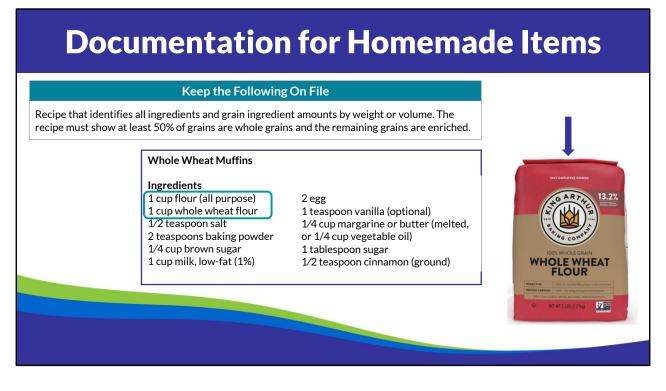
When using the Rule of 3 to determine a product as WGR, you must keep the product label or a picture of the label on file, and it must include the name and brand of the product, and the ingredient list.

Homemade Items

WGR = At least half of the grain ingredients are whole grains, and the remaining grain ingredients are enriched grain, bran, or germ.



Next, we will switch topics to homemade items. Homemade items can be WGR when at least half of the grain ingredients are whole grains, such as whole wheat flour, and the remaining grain ingredients are enriched grain, bran, or germ.

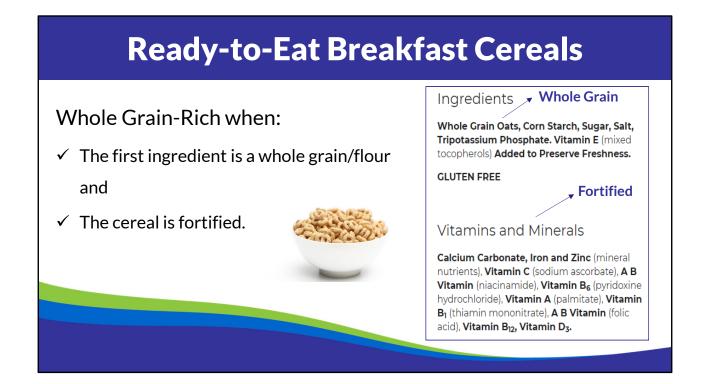


Documentation requirements for WGR homemade items include a recipe to show that at least 50% of grains are whole grains and the remaining grains are enriched, bran or germ, and the label for the whole grain ingredients.

The recipe on the slide shows 50% of the flour is whole wheat flour, and the product package for the whole wheat flour is maintained on file to support the recipe.

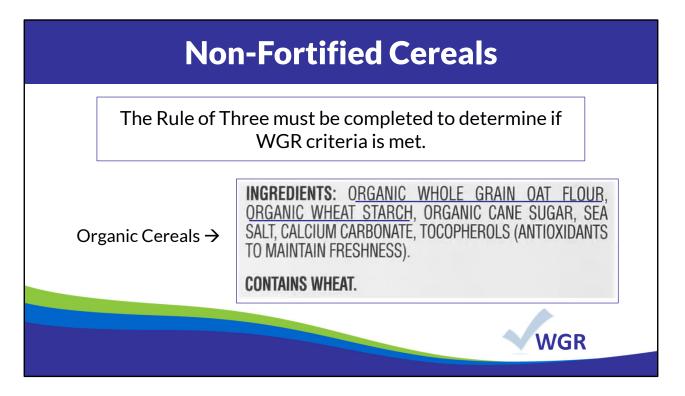
<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header>

Additionally, if making a WGR store-bought item, such as a box mix, keep the product package (including the name and ingredients) on file to support the Rule of 3.



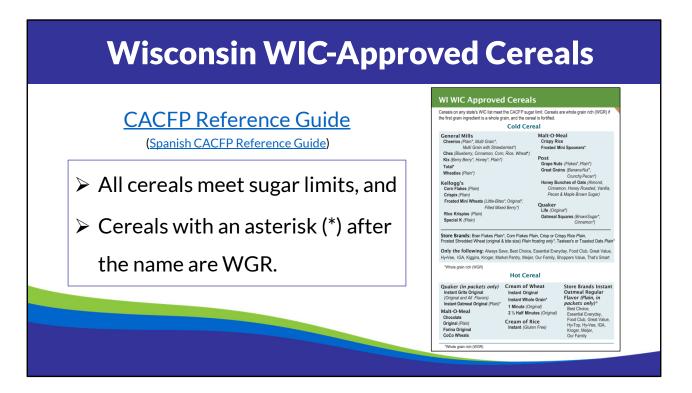
Lastly, let's talk about ready-to-eat breakfast cereals since the method to determine if they are WGR is different. If the first ingredient is a whole grain or flour and the cereal is fortified, then the cereal is WGR. You do not need to use the Rule of 3.

To determine if the cereal is fortified, the product will be labeled as 'fortified' or the ingredient list will include the vitamins and minerals that have been added to the product, as shown on the slide.



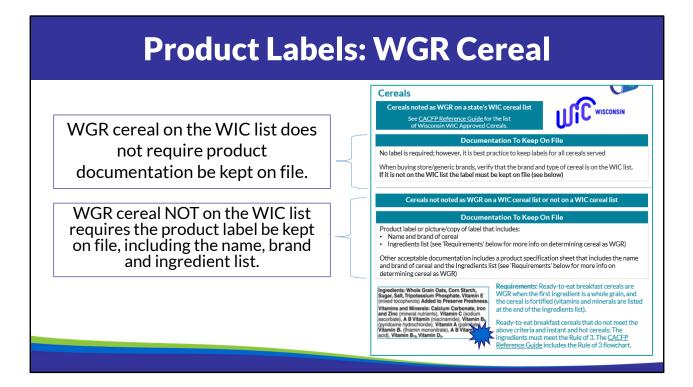
Cereals that are not fortified do not have any added vitamins and minerals. This is often true for organic cereals.

If the cereal has a whole grain as the first ingredient, but is **not** fortified, then you must complete the Rule of 3 to look at the second and third grain ingredients to determine if it meets WGR criteria.



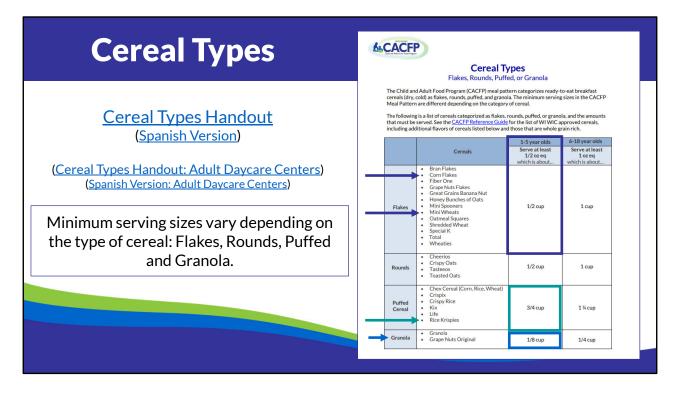
The CACFP Reference Guide includes a list of WI WIC-Approved Cereals that are creditable to the CACFP. All cereals on this list meet the CACFP sugar limit, and cereals that are notated with an asterisk (*) are WGR.

Note: WIC updated its list of cereals in November last year, so the reference guide has been updated. This has not been printed and we do not plan to print new copies at this time, but you can print the reference guide from the DPI website or access WIC's cereal list through the WIC website.



The last page of the CACFP Training Spotlight: Documentation of WGR Foods identifies the required documentation for WGR cereals.

If the cereal is identified as WGR on the WIC list, and it is the exact brand and type, no label is required. However, if a cereal is not on the WIC list, you must keep the product label (or a picture of the label) that includes the name, brand and ingredient list on file.



A final note is regarding the serving size for cereals. When grains were changed from being measured as 'servings' to 'ounce equivalents' in 2021, ready-to-eat breakfast cereals were categorized by type. There are four categories: Flakes, Rounds, Puffed, and Granola.

The minimum serving sizes in the CACFP Meal Pattern are different depending on the category of cereal. This is because serving sizes are now based on weight, and certain cereals are denser than others.

For example, when serving a flake cereal like Mini Wheats or Corn Flakes, the minimum serving size for a 1-5-year-old is ½ oz eq which is ½ cup, versus, when serving a puffed cereal like Rice Krispies, the minimum serving size for a 1-5-year-old is ¾ cup. Rice Krispies are less dense than Mini Wheats so more must be served to provide ½ oz eq. Conversely, when serving granola, a lesser amount must be served because granola is denser.

