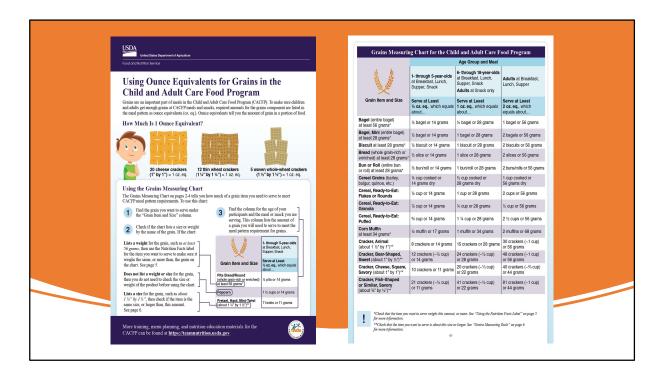
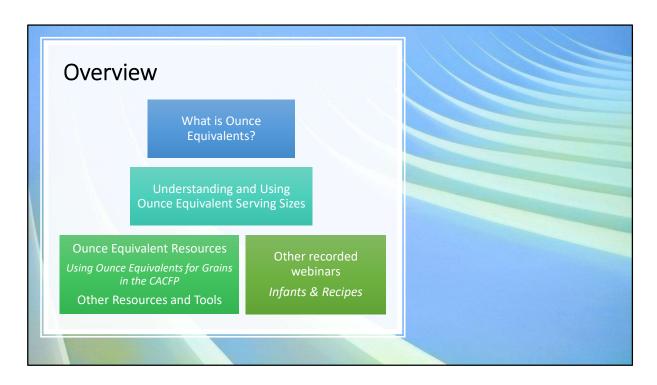


Welcome to the webinar on Using Ounce Equivalents for Grains in the CACFP.

This training was adapted from Team Nutrition, which is an initiative of the USDA Food and Nutrition Services, and from a presentation created by the Oregon Dept of Education.



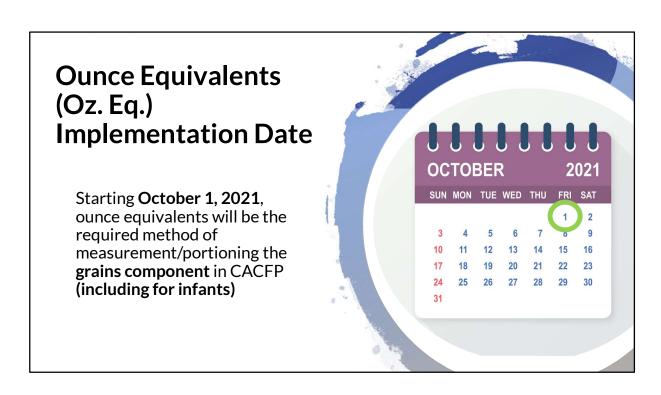
Today we are going to be using the Using Oz. Eq. for Grains in the Child and Adult Care Food Program worksheet. A copy was mailed to all participating sites and family day care home providers at the beginning of April. If you do not have a copy, you can download the worksheet from the link in the Q&A Featured tab. We recommend having a copy available so you can follow along during the presentation today. If you do not have a copy, you can follow along with the pictures shown on the slides.



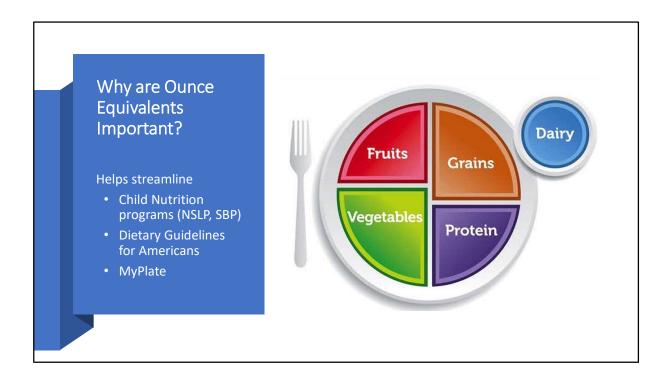
Let's get started.

For those of you who have already started using ounce equivalents, hopefully this webinar will help reassure you that you are on the right path. For those of you who have not yet started using ounce equivalents, hopefully this webinar will provide you with the confidence to start planning for the change to using ounce equivalents.

Today, we will go over the definition of ounce equivalents and help you understand and use ounce equivalent serving sizes. We will go through Team Nutrition's *Using Ounce Equivalents for Grains in the CACFP* Handout and discuss other resources and tools available to help you with using ounce equivalents, including the following updated DPI resources: Meal Requirements Calculators, Meal Pattern Charts, and Grains Charts. We will also refer to other recorded webinars on infants and recipes that you can watch to learn more about different aspects of using ounce equivalents.

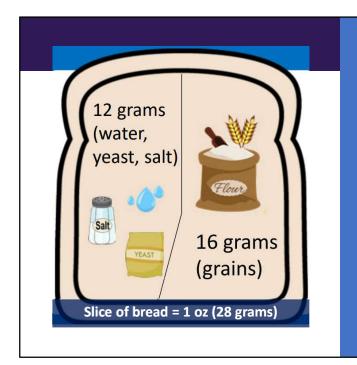


This is a reminder that starting on October 1, 2021, you will be required to use ounce equivalents as the method of measuring and portioning items in the grains component in CACFP. This includes in the infant meal pattern as well.



Many of you may be wondering why the change to ounce equivalents. Using oz eq helps streamline the CACFP with other child nutrition programs, such as the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and the School Breakfast Program (SBP), that already use oz. equivalents. It is also how grains are referred to in the National Dietary Guidelines for Americans and in consumer messaging such as MyPlate. So, we are getting CACFP up to speed with what is going on in the realm of other nutrition programs.

Oz eq also helps us to know we are serving the right portions of grains to meet the nutritional needs of our participants.



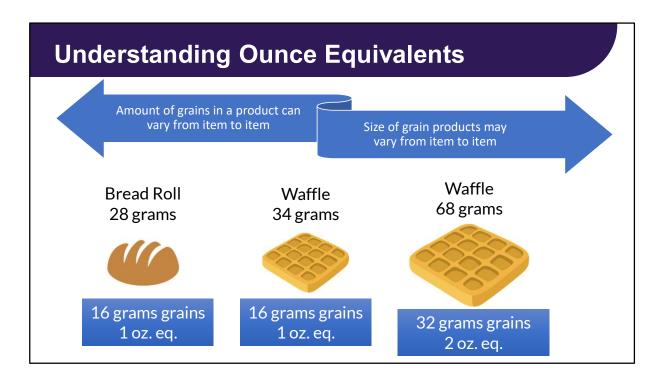
What is Ounce Equivalents (oz. eq.)?

One ounce equivalent = 16 grams of grain

So, what are ounce equivalents? 1 oz eq of grains is the amount of food needed to provide 16 grams of grain.

For example, you see in this graphic a slice of bread. The slice of bread weighs 1 oz., or 28 grams, and of that weight, 16 grams is made up of grains. The remaining 12 grams of weight comes from the other ingredients, such as water, yeast and salt. So, the total weight of the item is 28 grams, but the 16 grams of grains makes it 1-ounce equivalent of grains.

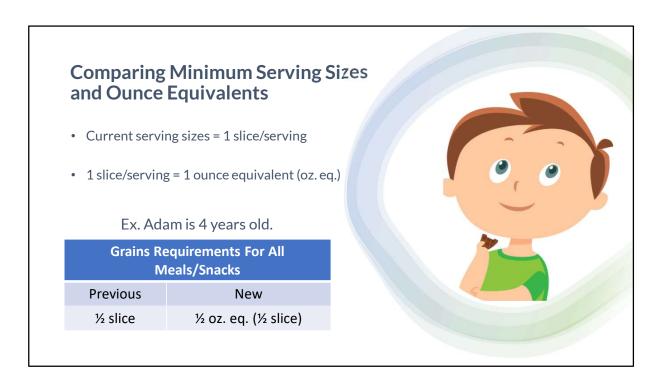
We do not expect you to walk around knowing the different gram weights of ingredients in grain items. We will go through tools today that will help you determine how much of different types of grains you need to serve. However, hopefully this graphic gives you an understanding of where ounce equivalents for grains comes from.



So, we just went over an example of the amount of grains in a slice of bread. It is important to know that different types of grain products have different amounts of grains which affects how much is needed to be served to meet a specific amount of ounce equivalents.

Take a bread roll and compare that to a waffle. On the slide we have a bread roll that weighs 28 grams and a waffle that weighs 34 grams. The bread roll is smaller than the waffle, however, the amount of grain in both products is the same because the bread roll ingredients are mostly grains, while the waffle includes grains and other ingredients such as eggs, oil and sugar. Both items have 16 grams of grains and credit as 1 oz. equivalent grains.

In addition, grain products may vary in size. For example, waffles come in many different sizes with some crediting for far larger portions. For example, this larger waffle contains enough grains to credit the item as 2 oz. equivalent grains.



Now let's compare ounce equivalents to the previous minimum serving sizes.

With ounce equivalents, we will be simply shifting the language from slice or serving to ounce equivalent. So, 1 slice or serving is equal to 1 ounce equivalent.

So, if you had a child, Adam, who is 4 years old – under the previous minimum serving size, Adam's minimum serving size was $\frac{1}{2}$ a slice or $\frac{1}{2}$ a serving of bread for any meal or snack. Under new requirements for ounce equivalents, the minimum serving size is $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce equivalent which is still a $\frac{1}{2}$ slice of bread.

So, as you can see, there really is not much change with the switch to ounce equivalents.

Serving Size Comparisons SLICE/SERVING Ages 1-2 Ages 3-5 Ages 6-12 All Meals and Snacks Ages 13-18 Bread ½ slice ½ slice 1 slice 1 slice Bread products such as biscuits, rolls, or muffins ½ serving ½ serving 1 serving 1 serving Refer to the <u>CACFP Grains Chart</u> for options and serving sizes **OUNCE EQUIVALENTS** All Meals and Snacks Ages 1-2 Ages 3-5 Ages 6-12 Ages 13-18 ½ oz eq ½ oz eq 1 oz eq 1 oz eq Bread products such as biscuits, rolls, or muffins ½ oz eq $\frac{1}{2}$ oz eq 1 oz eq 1 oz eq Refer to the <u>CACFP Grains Chart</u> for options and serving sizes

Let's look at all the age groups.

The top chart shows serving sizes using the previous method, slice or serving. The bottom chart shows serving sizes using the new method, ounce equivalents.

Looking at the bottom chart you see:

Children ages 1-2 and 3-5 are required to receive at least ½ ounce equivalent for all meals and snacks.

Children ages 6-12 and 13-18 are required to receive at least 1 ounce equivalent for all meals and snacks.

Serving Size Comparisons

Adult Participants in Adult Day Care Centers

SLICE/SERVING

	All Meals	Snacks
Bread	2 slices	1 slice
Bread products such as biscuits, rolls, and muffins Refer to the <u>CACFP Grains Chart-ADC</u> for options and serving sizes	2 servings	1 serving

OUNCE EQUIVALENTS

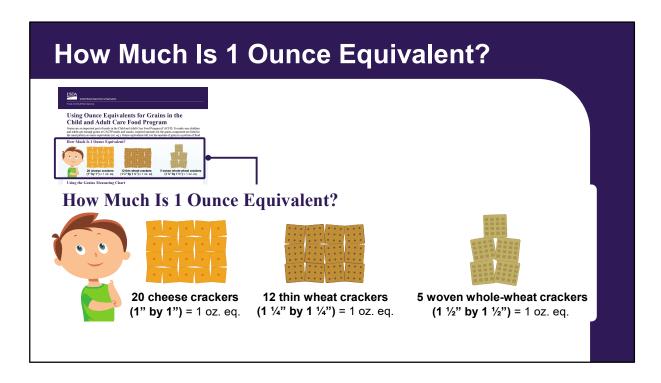
	All Meals	Snacks
Bread	2 oz eq	1 oz eq
Bread products such as biscuits, rolls, and muffins Refer to the <u>CACFP Grains Chart-ADC</u> for options and serving sizes	2 oz eq	1 oz eq

For adult participants in Adult Day Care Centers, the top chart shows serving sizes using the previous method, slice or serving. The bottom chart shows serving sizes using the new method, ounce equivalents. Adults are required to receive 2-ounce equivalents for all meals and 1 ounce equivalent for all snacks.



Now that we have provided an overview of ounce equivalents, we will discuss how to use ounce equivalents for grains in the CACFP.

The USDA's Team Nutrition has created a worksheet on "Using Ounce Equivalents for Grains in the CACFP." This 6-page handout provides practical serving sizes for common grain items based on age groups. There are no calculations required.



On page one of the handout, there is an example showing how different sizes of the same type of grain item provide different amounts of oz. equivalents.

As you see on the screen, not all crackers contain the same amount of grain per cracker. In today's marketplace, we have big and small crackers, thick and thin crackers, fish-shaped and animal-shaped crackers. Basically, a lot of different types of crackers, and it takes different amounts of different types of crackers to provide 16 grams of grains or 1 ounce equivalent.

For example, 20 small cheese crackers contains 16 grams of grain. So, 20 small cheese crackers equals 1 ounce equivalent.

Twelve (12) thin wheat crackers contain 16 grams of grains and equals 1 ounce equivalent.

Finally, five (5) woven whole wheat crackers are needed to provide 16 grams, or 1 ounce equivalent of grains.

Notice you need more of the smaller crackers and fewer of the larger crackers to get 16 grams of grains.



Pages 2 through 4 of the worksheet include the Grains Measuring Chart. This chart includes household measures of over 40 common grain items, listed in alphabetical order.



You can find the names of the grain items in the first column of the chart.

Grains Measurin	g Chart for the Ch	ild and Adult Care	Food Program	
	Age Group and Meal			
	1- through 5-year-olds at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper, Snack 6- through 18-year-old at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper, Snack Adults at Snack only		Adults at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper	
Grain Item and Size	Serve at Least ½ oz. eq., which equals about	Serve at Least 1 oz. eq., which equals about	Serve at Least 2 oz. eq., which equals about	
Pasta (whole grain-rich or enriched, all shapes)	¼ cup cooked or 14 grams dry	½ cup cooked or 28 grams dry	1 cup cooked or 56 grams dry	
Pita Bread/Round (whole grain-rich or enriched) at least 56 grams*	½ pita or 14 grams	½ pita or 28 grams	1 pita or 56 grams	
Popcorn	1 ½ cups or 14 grams	3 cups or 28 grams	6 cups or 56 grams	
Pretzel, Hard, Mini-Twist (about 1 1/4" by 1 1/2")**	7 twists (∼⅓ cup) or 11 grams	14 twists (~⅔ cup) or 22 grams	27 twists (~1 cup) or 44 grams	

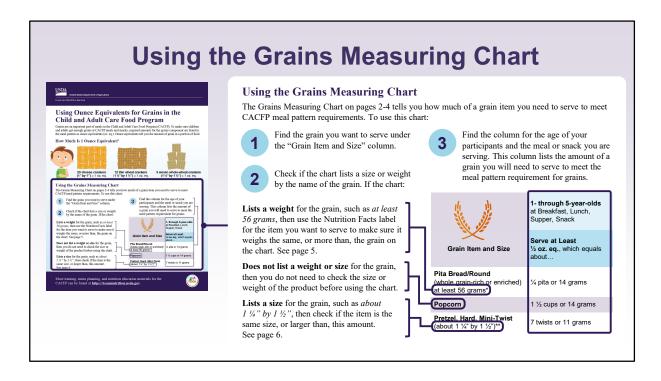
Each item is listed with the amount of the item you need to make up a ½ ounce equivalent of grains, which is the minimum amount of grains required for 1- through 5-year-olds at all CACFP meals and snacks. This is shown in the second column of each chart.

Grains Measurin	g Chart for the Ch	ild and Adult Care	Food Program
	Age Group and Meal		
	1- through 5-year-olds at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper, Snack	6- through 18-year-olds at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper, Snack Adults at Snack only	Adults at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper
Grain Item and Size	Serve at Least ½ oz. eq., which equals about	Serve at Least 1 oz. eq., which equals about	Serve at Least 2 oz. eq., which equals about
Pasta (whole grain-rich or enriched, all shapes)	½ cup cooked or 14 grams dry	½ cup cooked or 28 grams dry	1 cup cooked or 56 grams dry
Pita Bread/Round (whole grain-rich or enriched) at least 56 grams*	1/4 pita or 14 grams	½ pita or 28 grams	1 pita or 56 grams
Popcorn	1 ½ cups or 14 grams	3 cups or 28 grams	6 cups or 56 grams
Pretzel, Hard, Mini-Twist (about 1 1/4" by 1 1/2")**	7 twists (~⅓ cup) or 11 grams	14 twists (~⅔ cup) or 22 grams	27 twists (~1 cup) or 44 grams

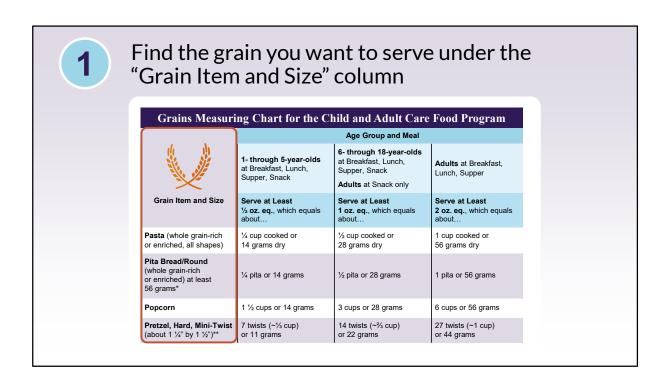
Each item is also listed with the amount you need to make up 1-ounce equivalent of grains, which is the minimum amount of grains that 6-through 18-year-olds need at meals and snacks and to adult participants in adult day care centers at snack.

Grains Measurin	g Chart for the Ch	ild and Adult Care	Food Program		
		Age Group and Meal			
	1- through 5-year-olds at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper, Snack	6- through 18-year-olds at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper, Snack Adults at Snack only	Adults at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper		
Grain Item and Size	Serve at Least ½ oz. eq., which equals about	Serve at Least 1 oz. eq., which equals about	Serve at Least 2 oz. eq., which equals about		
Pasta (whole grain-rich or enriched, all shapes)	½ cup cooked or 14 grams dry	½ cup cooked or 28 grams dry	1 cup cooked or 56 grams dry		
Pita Bread/Round (whole grain-rich or enriched) at least 56 grams*	1/4 pita or 14 grams	½ pita or 28 grams	1 pita or 56 grams		
Popcorn	1 ½ cups or 14 grams	3 cups or 28 grams	6 cups or 56 grams		
Pretzel, Hard, Mini-Twist (about 1 1/4" by 1 1/2")**	7 twists (~⅓ cup) or 11 grams	14 twists (~²/₃ cup) or 22 grams	27 twists (~1 cup) or 44 grams		

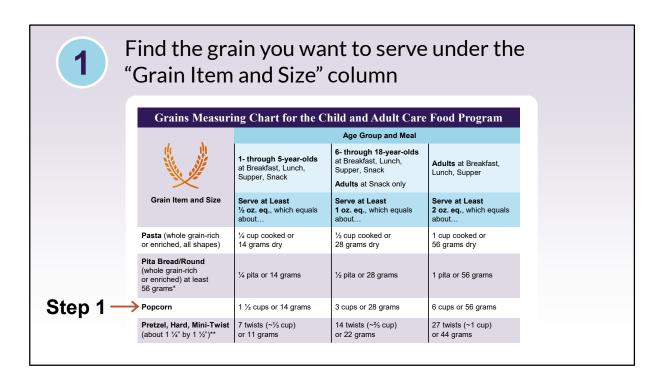
And finally, each grain item in this chart is listed with the amount of an item you need to make up 2-ounce equivalents of grains. Two oz eq of grains is the minimum amount of grains required for adult participants in Adult Day Care Centers at breakfast, lunch, and supper.



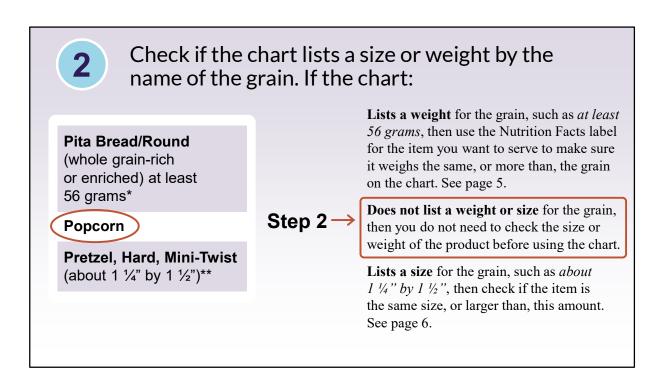
There are directions on how to use the chart on the bottom of the first page. We are going to walk through these steps and go through some examples.



To use the chart, the first step is to find the grain you want to serve under the "Grain Item and Size" column.

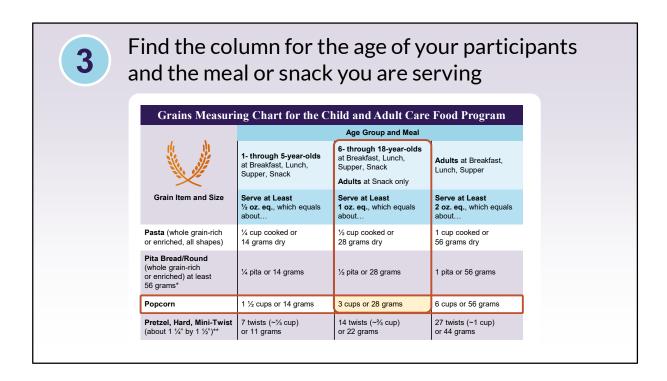


Let's say you want to serve popcorn at snack to 10-year-olds. The first step is to find "popcorn" in the Grains Measuring Chart.



After you find the item you want to serve, check and see if there is a size or weight by the name of the grain item.

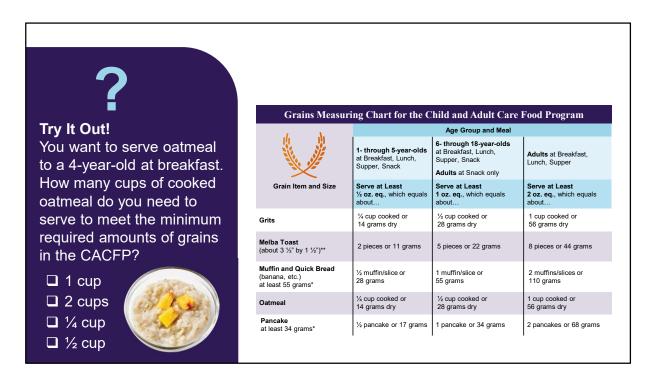
Popcorn does not have a size or weight listed by the name, so you can move on to the next step.



The third step is to find the column for the age of your participants and the meal or snack you are serving.

If you want to serve popcorn to 10-year-olds at snack, you will look for the 6-through 18-year-olds column and follow that column all the way down to the popcorn row.

This tells us that we need to serve 3 cups of popcorn to meet the minimum amount of grains required for 6-through 18-year-olds at snack in the CACFP.

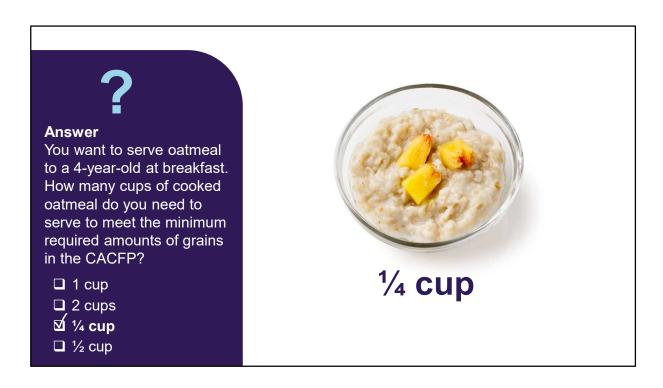


Let's practice using the Grains Measuring chart. You do not need to submit your answers but try to answer to see if you are right.

Take a look at the Grains Measuring Chart in the worksheet on page 3 or on the screen. Let's say you want to serve oatmeal to a 4-year-old at breakfast. How many cups of cooked oatmeal do you need to serve to meet the minimum required amounts of grains at breakfast in the CACEP?

Do you think you need to serve at least:

- ☐ One (1) cup
- ☐ Two (2) cups
- ☐ One-fourth (¼) cup or
- ☐ One-half (½) cup of cooked oatmeal.



If you answered ¼ cup of cooked oatmeal, you were right! You need to serve at least a ¼ cup of cooked oatmeal to each 4-year-old in order to meet the minimum required amount of grains at breakfast.

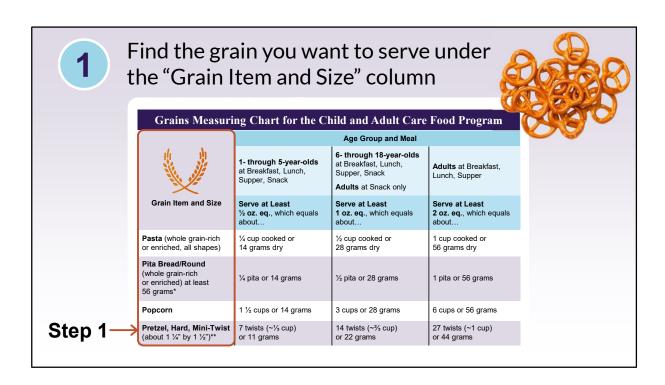
	Grains Measuring Chart for the Child and Adult Care Food Program			
		Age Group and Meal		
		1- through 5-year-olds at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper, Snack	6- through 18-year-olds at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper, Snack Adults at Snack only	Adults at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper
	Grain Item and Size	Serve at Least ½ oz. eq., which equals about	Serve at Least 1 oz. eq., which equals about	Serve at Least 2 oz. eq., which equals about
	Grits	¼ cup cooked or 14 grams dry	½ cup cooked or 28 grams dry	1 cup cooked or 56 grams dry
	Melba Toast (about 3 ½" by 1 ½")**	2 pieces or 11 grams	5 pieces or 22 grams	8 pieces or 44 grams
	Muffin and Quick Bread (banana, etc.) at least 55 grams*	½ muffin/slice or 28 grams	1 muffin/slice or 55 grams	2 muffins/slices or 110 grams
>	Oatmeal	¼ cup cooked or 14 grams dry	½ cup cooked or 28 grams dry	1 cup cooked or 56 grams dry
•	Pancake at least 34 grams*	½ pancake or 17 grams	1 pancake or 34 grams	2 pancakes or 68 grams

Let's look at how we got that answer. First, we find the food we want to serve, which is oatmeal on page 3.

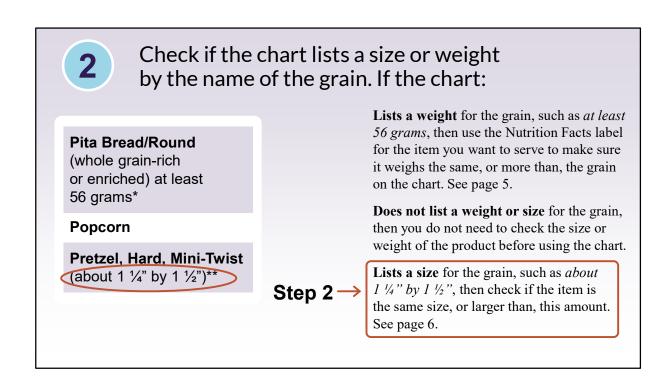
Our next step is to find the age of our participants and the meal. We are serving 4-year-olds at breakfast, so we follow the 1-through 5-year-olds column down to the oatmeal row.

If you look at where the 1-though 5-year-olds column meets the oatmeal row, it tells us that we need to serve a ¼ cup of cooked oatmeal to meet the ½ ounce equivalent of grains at breakfast for this age group.

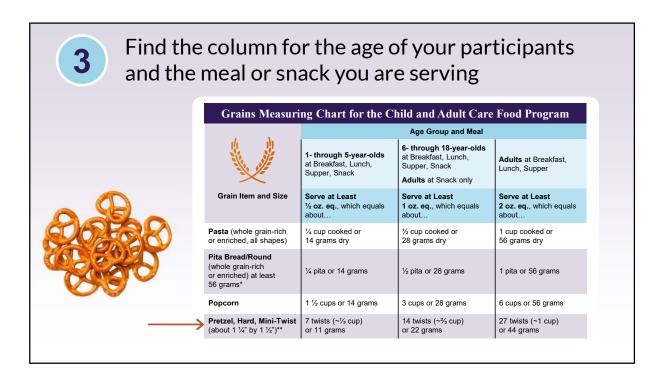
Now, as we mentioned, the popcorn and the oatmeal do not have any weights or sizes listed next to them. However, some items on this chart have weights or sizes listed next to them. So, let's look at how you would use this chart for those types of foods.



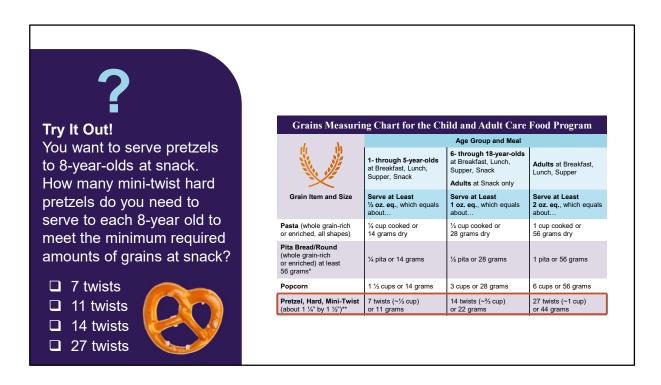
The first step is the same; we find our food in the chart. Let's look at mini-twist hard pretzels which are found on page 4. An example of these pretzels is shown on the screen.



Step 2 tells us that if the chart lists a size by the grain item's name, then we need to make sure the grain item we want to serve is the same size, or larger than, the size listed on the Grains Measuring Chart. In this case, our pretzel must be at least 1 1/4" long by 1 1/2" wide. There is a measuring tool on page 6 that you can use.



For pretzels that are the correct size, our last step is to find the column for the age of your participants and the meal or snack you are serving. Let's try another practice question with that now.

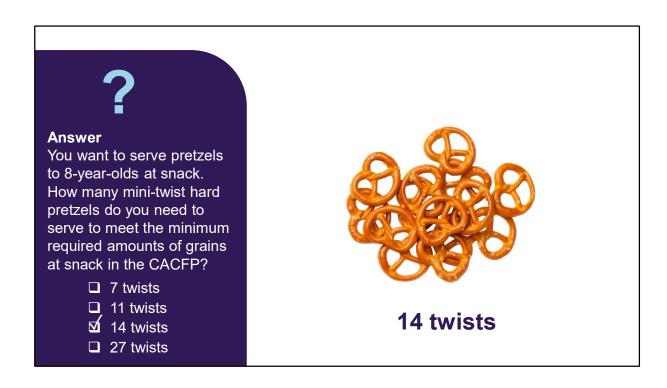


Look at the Grains Measuring Chart in the worksheet on page 4 or on the screen.

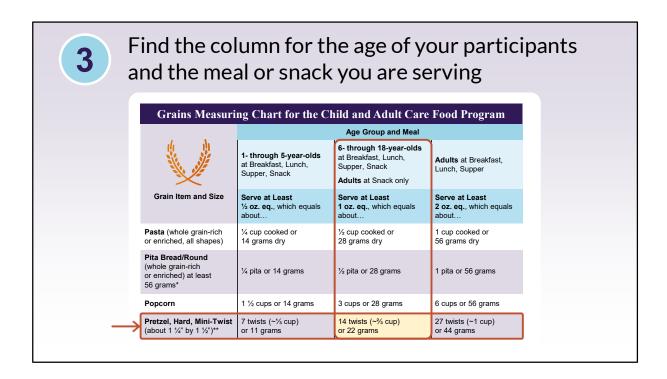
Let's say you want to serve pretzels to 8-year-olds at snack. How many mini-twist hard pretzels do you need to serve to meet the minimum required amount of grains at snack in the CACFP?

Do you think you need to serve at least:

- ☐ 7 twists
- ☐ 11 twists
- ☐ 14 twists or
- ☐ 27 twists



If you answered 14 twists, you are correct! We need to serve 14 mini-twist hard pretzels to meet the minimum amount required for grains for 8-year-olds at snacks in the CACFP.

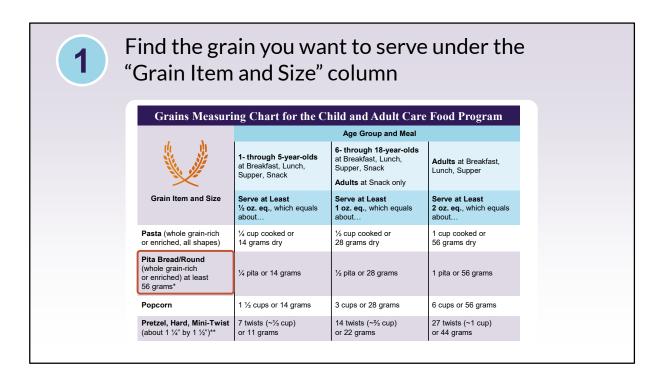


Let's look at how we got that answer. First, we found the food we want to serve, which was listed as "pretzel, hard, mini-twist."

Next, the pretzel has a measurement next to it, so we made sure our pretzel was the same size or larger than the measurement on the chart.

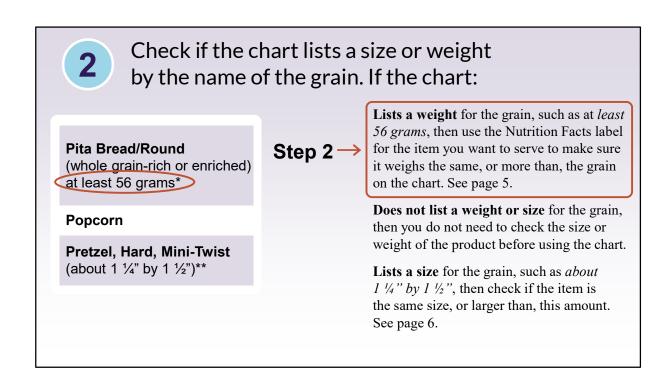
Our last step was to find the age of our participants and the meal. We are serving 8-year-olds at snack, and 8-year-olds fall into the age group of 6-through 18-year-olds.

If you look at where the 6-though 18-year-olds column meets the pretzel row, it tells us that we need to serve 14 hard mini-twist pretzels to meet the minimum amount of grains required at snacks for this age group.



So far, we've talked about what you do if you have a grain that doesn't have a weight or measurement next to it, like popcorn and oatmeal, as well as what you do if it has a measurement next to it, like the pretzels.

Now, let's talk about what to do if you find your item in Step 1, and the item has a weight next to it, like pita bread.

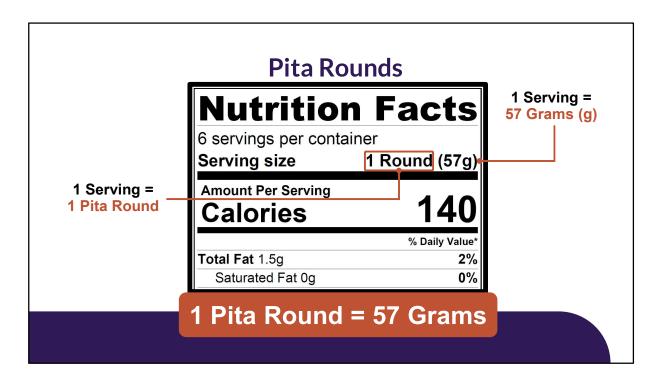


Going back to the front page of your worksheet, Step 2 tells us that if the chart lists a minimum weight by the grain, such as "at least 56 grams," then we need to use the Nutrition Facts label for the item to make sure that item weighs the same, or more than, the grain in the chart.



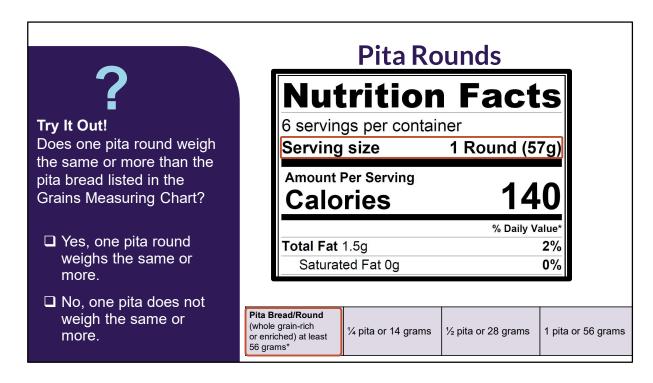
When we look at the Nutrition Facts Label, we will be looking at the information in the "Serving size" line.

This label for pita bread rounds shows us that one serving of pita rounds weighs 57 grams.



This label also shows us that there is one pita round in one serving.

Therefore, we know that one pita round weighs 57 grams.

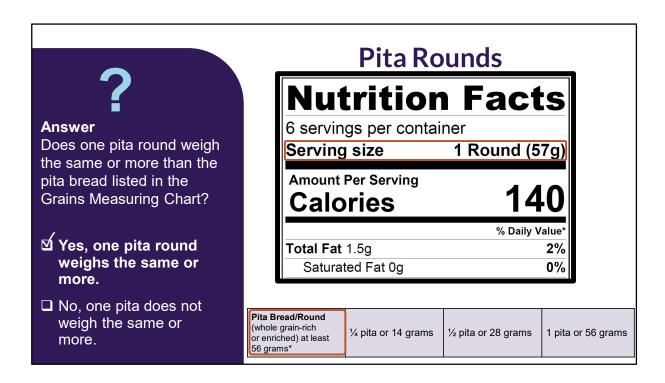


Now that we know that one pita round weighs 57 grams, we can compare the weight of one pita round to the weight listed next to the pita bread in the chart.

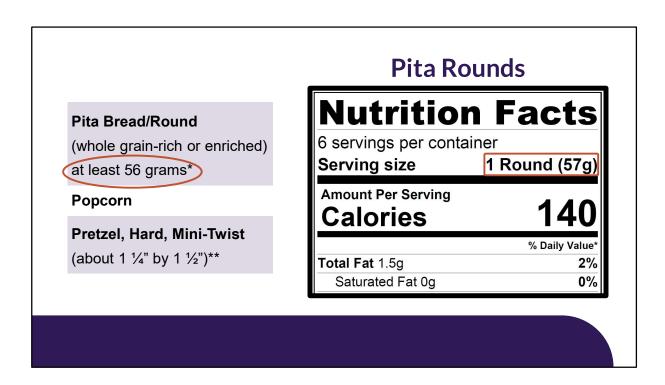
Look at the Grains Measuring Chart and find Pita Bread on page 4.

Now, look at the Nutrition Facts label for pita rounds on the screen. Does one pita round weigh the same or more than the pita bread listed in the Grains Measuring Chart?

Yes, or no?

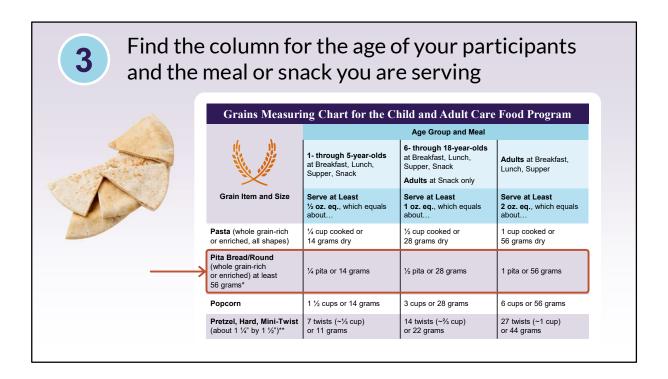


If you answered yes, you are correct! One pita round weighs the same or more than the pita bread listed in the chart.

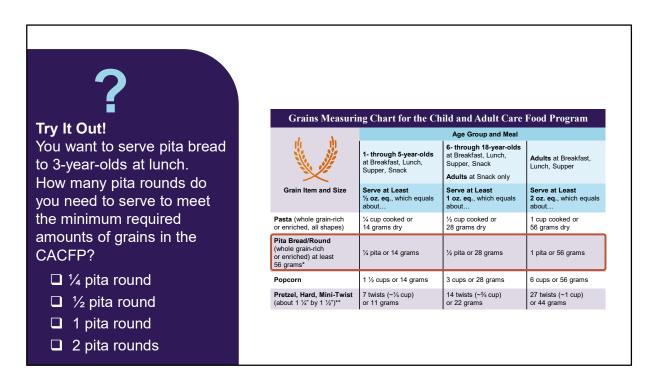


We know the answer is yes because the weight by the pita bread in the chart is "at least 56 grams." The Nutrition Facts label for pita rounds tells us that 1 pita round weighs 57 grams.

Because one pita round weighs more than the pita listed in the Grains Measuring Chart, we know we can use the chart to tell us how many pita rounds to serve in order to meet CACFP meal pattern requirements.



Now that we've checked that pita rounds weigh the same or more than the pita bread listed in the Grains Measuring Chart, the last step is to find the column for the age of your participants and the meal or snack you are serving.



Look at the Grains Measuring Chart in your worksheet on page 4 or on the screen. Let's say you want to serve pita bread to 3-year-olds at lunch. How many pita rounds do you need to serve to meet the minimum required amount of grains at lunch in the CACFP?

Do you think you need to serve at least:

- ☐ One-fourth (¼) of a pita round
- ☐ One-half (½) of a pita round
- ☐ One (1) pita round or
- ☐ Two (2) pita rounds



If you answered one-fourth of a pita round, you are correct! One-fourth of a pita round must be served to meet the minimum amount required for grains for 3-year-olds at lunch in the CACFP.

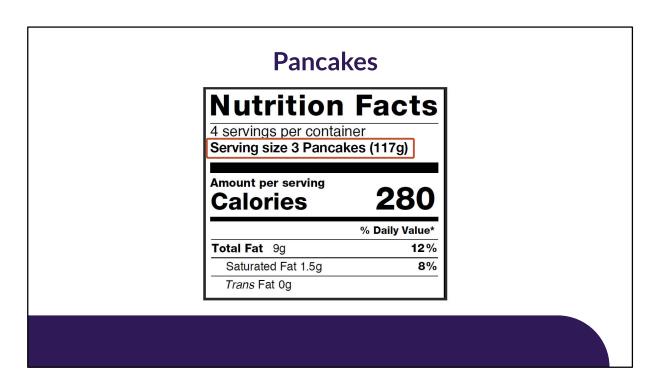
Grains Measuring Chart for the Child and Adult Care Food Program								
	Age Group and Meal							
Grain Item and Size	1- through 5-year-olds at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper, Snack	6- through 18-year-olds at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper, Snack Adults at Snack only	Adults at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper					
	Serve at Least ½ oz. eq., which equals about	Serve at Least 1 oz. eq., which equals about	Serve at Least 2 oz. eq., which equals about					
Pasta (whole grain-rich or enriched, all shapes)	¼ cup cooked or 14 grams dry	½ cup cooked or 28 grams dry	1 cup cooked or 56 grams dry					
Pita Bread/Round (whole grain-rich or enriched) at least 56 grams*	¼ pita or 14 grams	½ pita or 28 grams	1 pita or 56 grams					
Popcorn	1 ½ cups or 14 grams	3 cups or 28 grams	6 cups or 56 grams					
Pretzel, Hard, Mini-Twist (about 1 1/4" by 1 1/2")**	7 twists (~½ cup) or 11 grams	14 twists (~²/₃ cup) or 22 grams	27 twists (~1 cup) or 44 grams					

To get our answer, we found the food we want to serve, which was listed as "pita bread/round."

Next, we see that the pita bread had a weight of "at least 56 grams" next to it, so we made sure the pita bread we wanted to serve was the same weight, or heavier than, the weight listed in the chart.

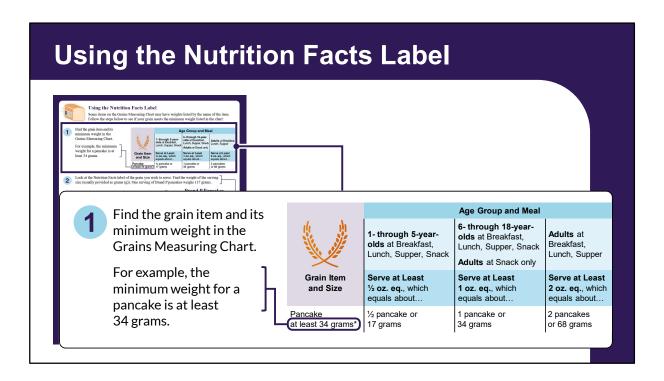
Our last step was to find the age of our participants and the meal. We are serving 3-year-olds at lunch, so we would choose the 1-through 5-year-olds column and follow it down to the pita bread/round row.

It tells us that we need to serve a quarter of the pita bread round to meet the minimum amount of grains required at snacks for this age group.



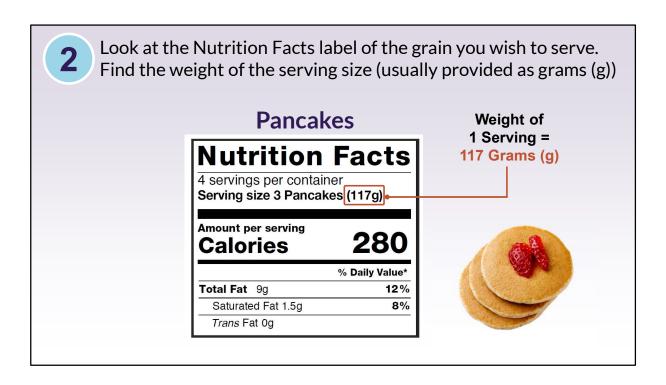
Sometimes, the Nutrition Facts label will list more than one item as a serving, such as "2 taco shells" or "3 pancakes."

Page 5 of the worksheet looks at what to do when that happens, so let's look at page 5 now.

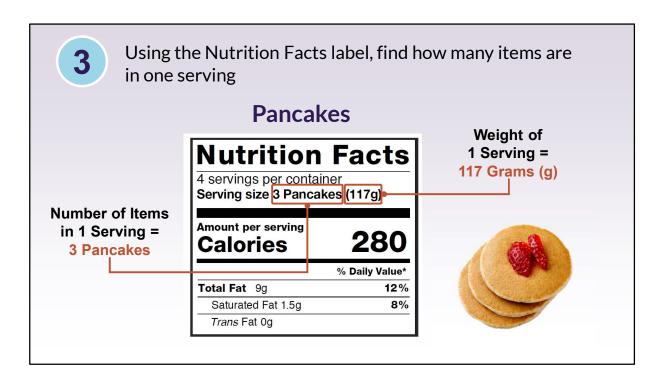


The first step on page 5 is the same as the first step on page 1: Find the grain item and its minimum weight in the Grains Measuring Chart.

Note that on page 5, the example we are using here is pancakes, so we look at the row that says "pancakes" and find the minimum weight of "at least 34 grams."



The second step is the look at the weight of the serving size for the pancakes we want to serve. On Nutrition Facts labels, the weight listed is usually for one serving of the food. Looking at the label for our pancakes, we see that 1 serving of pancakes weighs 117 grams.



Our next step is to look at how many items are in one serving. Looking at this Nutrition Facts label, we see that there are 3 pancakes in 1 serving of these pancakes.



If there is more than one of an item in a serving, divide to find the weight of each item.

Divide serving weight by number of items in one serving to find the weight of each item.

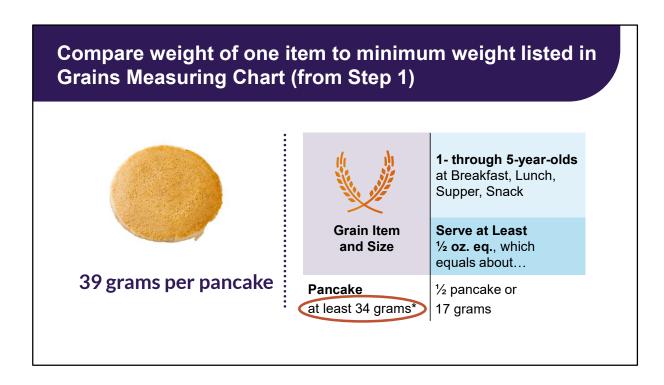
117 grams ÷ 3 pancakes = 39 grams per pancake
Serving Weight Serving Size Weight of Each Item



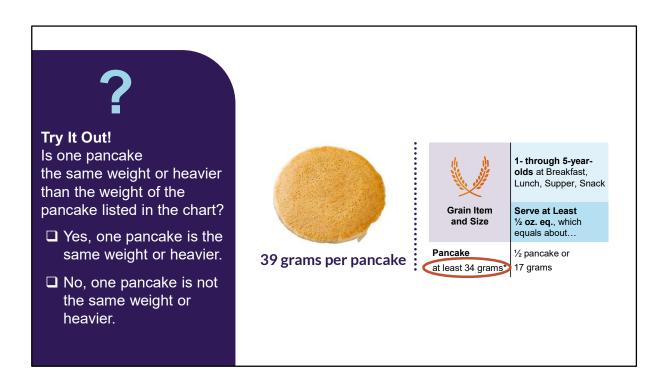
On page 4, Step 4 tells us that if we have more than one of an item in a serving, you will need to divide to find how much one item weighs.

Because 1 serving of pancakes has 3 pancakes, we know we will need to divide to find out the weight of one pancake.

We know from Step 3 that one serving weighs 117 grams. We also know that there are 3 pancakes in one serving, so we divide 117g/serving by 3 pancakes/serving to find the weight of one pancake. When we do, we find that one pancake weighs 39 grams.



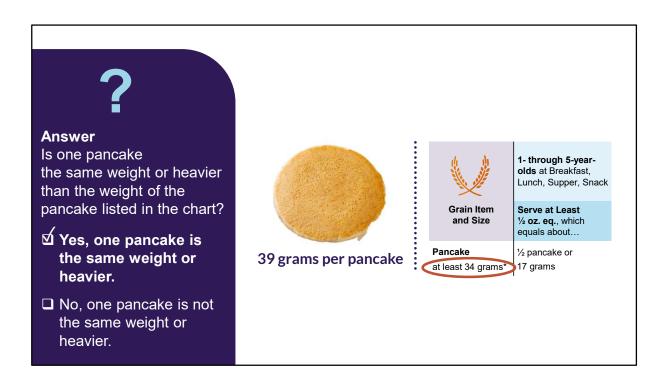
Now that we know the weight of one pancake, we can compare that weight to the weight of the pancake in the Grains Measuring Chart.



Look at the Grains Measuring Chart in your worksheet on page 3, or on the screen in front of you.

Is one pancake the same weight or heavier than the weight of the pancake listed in the Grains Measuring Chart?

Yes or No



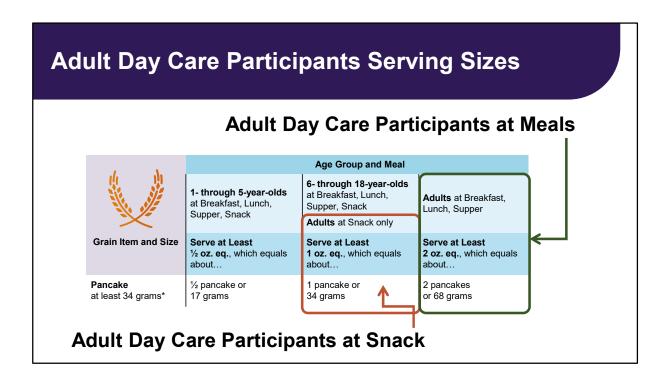
If you answered yes, you are correct. We know this because one pancake weighs 39 grams. The Grains Measuring Chart lists pancakes with a minimum weight of 34 grams.

Since 39 is bigger than 34, we know that one pancake is heavier than the minimum weight for pancakes listed in the chart.

Find column for age of participants and the meal or snack serving Age Group and Meal 6- through 18-year-olds 1- through 5-year-olds at Breakfast, Lunch, Adults at Breakfast, at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper, Snack Lunch, Supper Supper, Snack Adults at Snack only **Grain Item and Size** Serve at Least Serve at Least Serve at Least 1/2 oz. eq., which equals 1 oz. eq., which equals 2 oz. eq., which equals about... about... about... Pancake ½ pancake or 1 pancake or 2 pancakes at least 34 grams* 17 grams 34 grams or 68 grams

So now we proceed the same way we did with all other examples. Let's say you want to serve pancakes to adult participants in adult care centers at breakfast. You would find the Adults at Breakfast column, and then follow that column down to the pancake row.

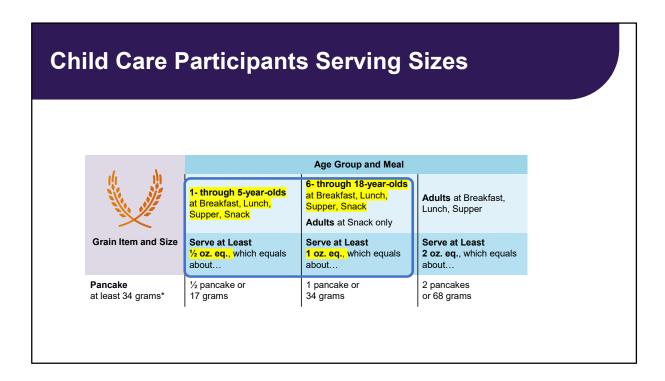
It tells us that we need to serve 2 pancakes in order to meet the minimum amount of grains required at breakfast for adult participants.



Very quickly, I just wanted to point out that Adults have different requirements for grain amounts at snack versus meals.

If you want to serve grains at snack to Adult Day Care Participants, you need to serve at least 1 oz eq of grains. So, you would look at the middle column of the chart.

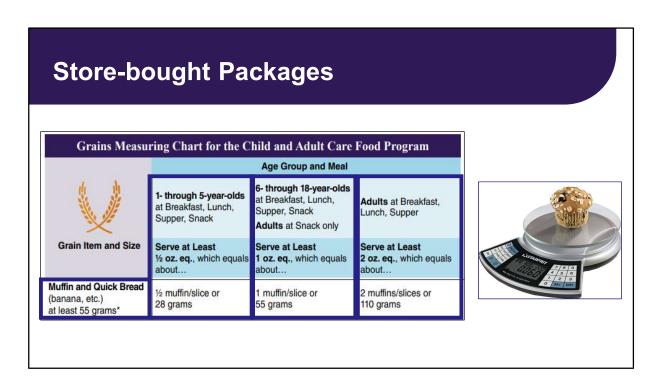
If you want to serve grains at breakfast, lunch, or supper to Adult Day Care Participants, you need to serve at least 2-ounce equivalents of grains. So, you'd look at the column on the right side of the chart.



As a reminder, the minimum amount of grains required for the child care component is the same for breakfast, lunch, supper and snacks which is $\frac{1}{2}$ oz eq grains for 1-5-year-olds and 1 oz eq for 6-18-year-olds.



We also want to briefly talk about how to determine ounce equivalents for grains from a store-bought package such as boxed pancakes or muffins. The information on the Nutrition Facts label often does not tell you the weight of the prepared product, only the weight of the mix, such as in the example on the slide where it says ½ cup of the mix weighs 69 grams.



To determine oz. equivalent grains, after preparing the item you will need to weigh one serving of the item and compare its weight to what is listed in the chart.

For example, this muffin weighs 60 grams. Because it weighs more than the muffin listed in the Grains Measuring Chart (it must be at least 55 grams), we know we can use the chart to tell us how much of a muffin to serve in order to meet CACFP oz. eq. requirements.

So, for 1-5 year olds, you must serve ½ muffin at all meals and snacks

For 6-18 year olds (at all meals and snacks) and for adult participants at snack, you must serve 1 muffin

For adult participants at breakfast, lunch and supper, you must serve 2 muffins

C-1-M	' G 46 4 G	11 - 14 14 C - F	I D			
Grains Measur	Grains Measuring Chart for the Child and Adult Care Food Program Age Group and Meal					
	1- through 5-year-olds at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper, Snack	6- through 18-year-olds at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper, Snack Adults at Snack only	Adults at Breakfast, Lunch, Supper			
Grain Item and Size	Serve at Least ½ oz. eq., which equals about	Serve at Least 1 oz. eq., which equals about	Serve at Least 2 oz. eq., which equals about			
Cereal, Ready-to-Eat: Flakes or Rounds	½ cup or 14 grams	1 cup or 28 grams	2 cups or 56 grams			
Cereal, Ready-to-Eat: Granola	1/2 cup or 14 grams	1/4 cup or 28 grams	½ cup or 56 grams			
Cereal, Ready-to-Eat: Puffed	¾ cup or 14 grams	1 ¼ cup or 28 grams	2 ½ cups or 56 grams			

Another change you may notice in the handout is different serving sizes for ready to eat cereal. Cereals are now broken into three groups: one for flakes and rounds, one for granola, and one for puffed cereal. The reason why they are broken up into three different groups is because ready to eat cereal has many different shapes and densities. Different amounts must be served for each type of cereal to meet the ounce equivalents requirement.

In general, flakes and rounds include cereals like cornflakes and cheerios – the cheerios would fall under the rounds category. Puffed cereals would include cereals like Kix and Chex. Sometimes people think that Kix is a round instead of a puff. However, Kix has a lot of air in between, so it would be considered a puff instead. Remember that rounds are more for donut-shaped cereals like Cheerios. Lastly, granola is self-explanatory and includes all granola-like cereals.



Finally, there may be times that this worksheet may not be appropriate for determining grains ounce equivalents. In those cases, you will need to use another tool, which I will discuss on the next slide.

Times you might need to use another tool instead of this chart are:

- when an item you want to serve is smaller or lighter than the item listed in the chart, or
- when an item you want to serve is not listed in the chart



One tool you could use is Team Nutrition's Exhibit A Grains Tool, which is part of the Food Buying Guide. This tool is available as a web-based tool that you can access from your laptop or desktop computer as shown in the middle of the screen. It is also available as part of the Food Buying Guide app that you can download from the Google Play or the Apple App store for your mobile devices.

The Food Buying Guide has training videos on how to use the Exhibit A Grains Tool. You can find it under the "Help" section of the Food Buying Guide.

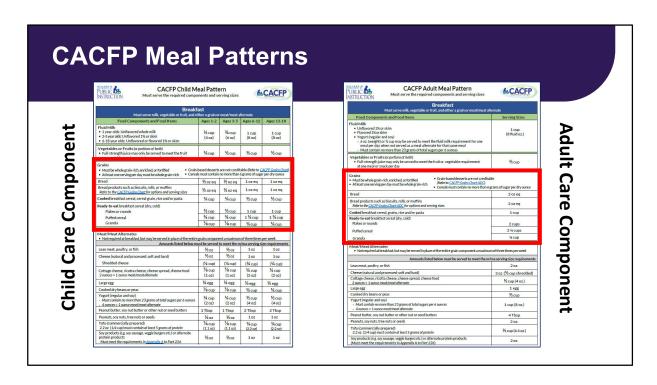


We just reviewed how to measure ounce equivalent grains using the Grains Measuring Chart. USDA also has a handout and webinar on crediting single-serving packages of grains in the CACFP. The handout is available in English and Spanish. The links to the handouts and webinar are posted on oz eq training webpage and linked on the GM website under GM 12 in the oz eq section.

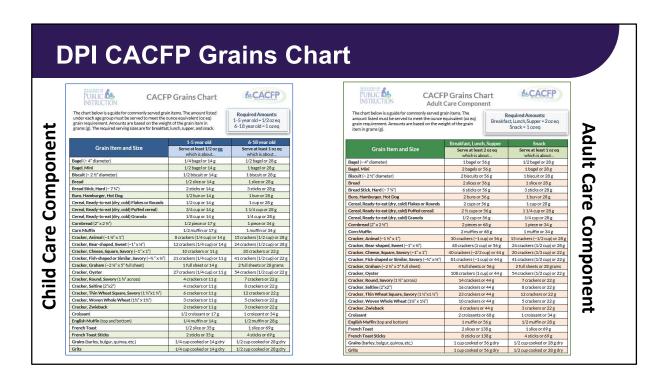


Next, we are going to go over some of the DPI CACFP resources that have been updated to reflect the change to ounce equivalents. These changes have been made for the adult care and child care components (which include at-risk afterschool and outside of school hours sites, as well as emergency shelters).

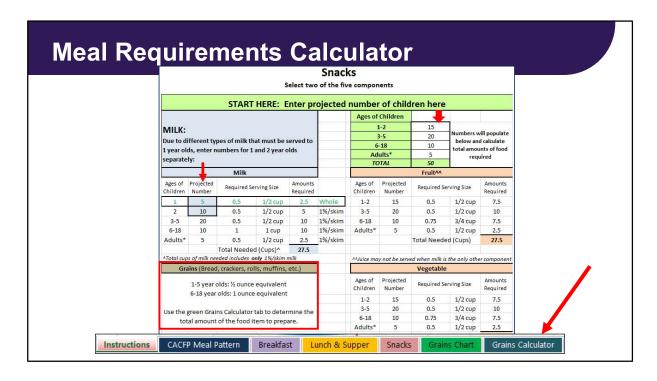
You will want to go to DPI's Guidance Memorandum webpage and look under Guidance Memorandum 12 for these updated resources to print or save. (link on the slide)



First, the meal pattern charts now include ounce equivalent serving sizes for grains and have the 3 different types of cereals listed.



The DPI CACFP grains charts, one for child care and one for adult care, have been updated to reflect the change to ounce equivalents. This chart is very similar to the USDA handout we just went through. It lists commonly served grain items in alphabetical order on the left, and the amount that must be served under each age group. This chart may be easier to use than the USDA handout since it is only 2 pages long and separates the child care and adult care components.



The Meal Requirements Calculator is updated with ounce equivalent serving sizes.

If you want more training on how to use the Meal Requirements Calculator, you can view the Tuesday Talks webinar on Meal Production.

As you can see on the slide, amounts for bread, crackers, rolls and other grain items are not calculated in each meal/snack tab. You are instructed to use the Grains Calculator to help you determine the total quantity of grains to serve based on the total number of participants.

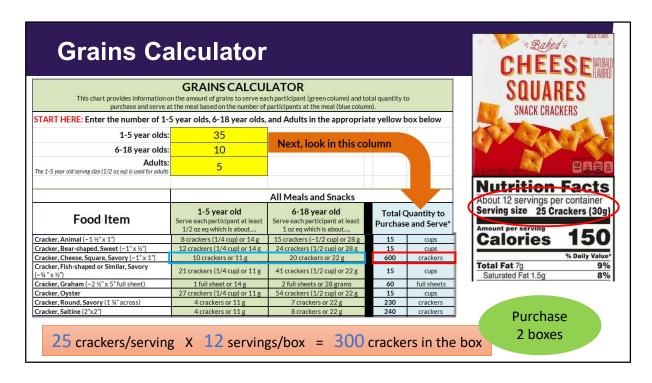
At the bottom of the Meal Requirement Calculator, we've added a new tab that includes the Grains Calculator. We'll go through that next.

ains Calculat	or					
	on the amou	int of grains	to serve ea	LATOR ch participant (green column) and to participants at the meal (blue colu		0
START HERE: Enter the number of 1-	5 year ol	ds, 6-18 y	ear olds,	and Adults in the appropri	ate yellow	box below
1-5 year olds:		35				
6-18 year olds:				Next, look in this column		
Adult The 1-5 year old serving size (1/2 oz eq) is used for adult		5				
	All Meals and Snacks					
Food Item	1-5 year old Serve each participant at least 1/2 oz eg which is about		nt at least	6-18 year old Serve each participant at least 1 oz eq which is about	Total Quantity to Purchase and Serve*	
Bagel (~ 4" diameter)	1/4 bagel or 14 g		4 g	1/2 bagel or 28 g	15	bagels
Bagel, Mini	1/2 bagel or 14 g		4 g	1 bagel or 28 g	30	bagels
Biscuit (~ 2 ½" diameter)	1/2 biscuit or 14 g		14 g	1 biscuit or 28 g	30	biscuits
Bread	1/2 slice or 14 g			1 slice or 28 g	30	slices
Bread Stick, Hard (~ 7 ¾")	2 sticks or 14 g		l g	3 sticks or 28 g	110	sticks
Buns, Hamburger, Hot Dog	1/2 bun or 14 g		l g	1 bun or 28 g	30	buns
Cereal, Ready-to-eat (dry, cold) Flakes or Rounds	1/2 cup or 14 g		l g	1 cup or 28 g	30	cups
Cereal, Ready-to-eat (dry, cold) Puffed cereal	3/4 cup or 14 g		l or	1 1/4 cup or 28 g	42.5	cups

This is what the grains calculator looks like for the child care component. The adult care component also has a grains calculator.

So, just like in the other tabs of the Meal Requirements Calculator, you include the projected number of participants per age group (as shown in the green box). It also includes a location to include adults, for example staff who eat meals with participants. The serving size used for adults is $\frac{1}{2}$ oz eq, which is the size for the 1–5-year-olds.

The calculator totals the quantity of each grain item to serve. For example, for $(35)\ 1-5$ -year-olds, $(10)\ 6-18$ -year-olds, and 5 adults, you would need to purchase a total of 15 bagels (as shown in the red box). To know how much to serve to each participant, look in each of the green columns. In the same example for bagels, you would serve $\frac{1}{4}$ of a bagel to each 1-5-year-old and adult, and $\frac{1}{2}$ bagel to each 6-18-year-old.



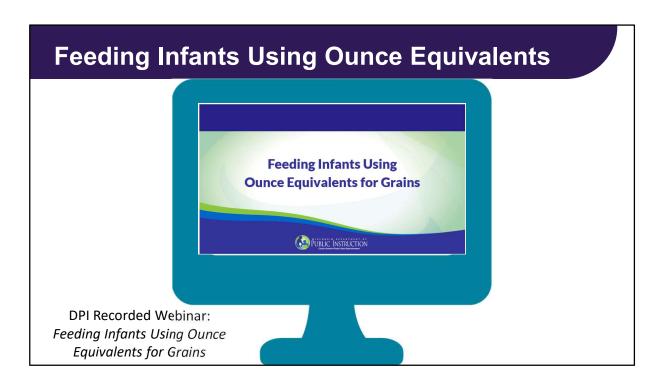
As you can see with some of the items, such as crackers, the total amount to serve is very large. In the example on the slide, it says you must serve 600 square cheese crackers for the projected number of participants. However, we don't expect you to count out that many crackers.

You can use this calculator and the Nutrition Facts Label on the product to determine how many boxes to buy. Then you would use the information in the green columns to know how much to serve to each participant.

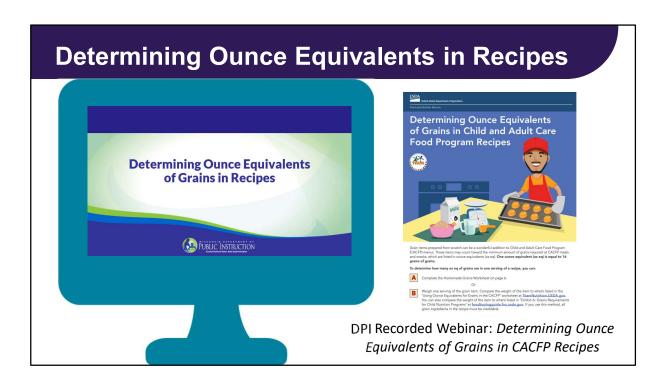
In this example, if you need to serve a total of 600 crackers, you look at the Nutrition Facts Label to see how many crackers are in a box. In this box, each serving is 25 crackers and there are 12 servings per box. So, you multiply 25 crackers per serving x 12 servings per box to get 300 crackers in a box. Therefore, since you need 600 crackers, you would have to purchase 2 boxes for a total of 600 crackers and give 10 crackers to each 1–5-year-old and adult, and 20 crackers to each 6–18-year-old.



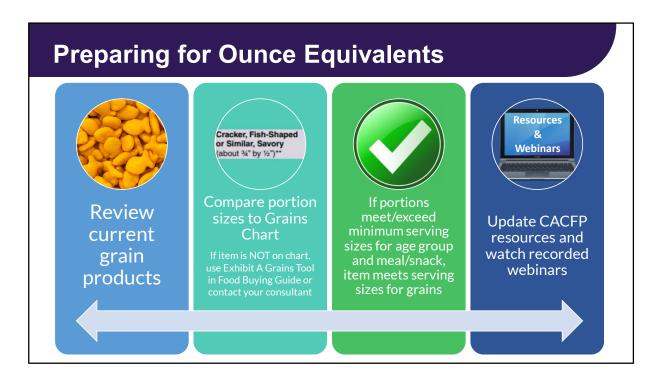
Last, we want to make you aware of two DPI recorded webinars on other oz. eq. topics. These are posted on oz eq training webpage and linked under GM 12 in the oz eq section (links on the slide).



The first recorded webinar is on feeding infants using ounce equivalents for grains. This webinar goes through serving infants and how the oz. eq. requirements apply to the infant meal pattern. It will go through examples of DPI's revised infant meal pattern which now includes a new infant grains chart on page 2.



The second recorded webinar is on Determining Ounce Equivalents of Grains in Recipes. It is based on a USDA Team Nutrition Handout and goes through examples on how to determine how many oz eq of grains are in a recipe.



So, let's put what we just learned all together. As you are preparing for the move to ounce equivalents, here are the steps you should take.

First, review grain products you are currently serving. It is always a good idea to review your menus at least once a year and see what's working and what's not. For example, check to make sure each item is still creditable.

Next, compare the portion sizes served to each age group to serving sizes in the USDA Grains Measuring Chart or the DPI Grains Chart. If your item is not in one of the charts, you can use the Exhibit A Grains Tool in the Food Buying Guide or reach out to your consultant if the item is not in either tool.

If portions served meet or exceed the minimum serving sizes for the age groups and meal or snack type, then your item meets oz eq. for grains.

Last, update your CACFP resources, such as the meal pattern charts and grains chart, and watch the recorded webinars on single serving grains, infants, and determining oz. eq. in recipes applicable to your program.

Thank You

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(3) Email: program.intake@usda.gov

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Thank you for attending today's webinar on serving oz. eq. in the CACFP. The webinar was recorded, and the link is posted on the Oz. Eq. Training webpage.