# Crediting Nuts and Seeds in the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program

This guidance applies to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) meal patterns for grades K-12 and preschoolers (ages 1-4) in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), School Breakfast Program (SBP), Seamless Summer Option (SSO) of the NSLP, and Afterschool Snack Program (ASP) of the NSLP. For information on the meal patterns and crediting foods for grades K-12, visit the CSDE's Meal Patterns for Grades K-12 in School Nutrition Programs and Crediting Foods in School Nutrition Programs webpages. For information on the meal patterns and crediting foods for preschoolers, visit the Connecticut State Department of Education's (CSDE) Meal Patterns for Preschoolers in School Nutrition Programs webpage.

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## **Overview of Crediting Requirements**

Nuts and seeds and their butters credit as meat alternates toward the meat/meat alternates (MMA) component in the school meal patterns. Creditable nuts and seeds include almonds, Brazil nuts, cashews, filberts, macadamia nuts, peanuts, pecans, walnuts, pine nuts, pistachios, pumpkin seeds, soy nuts, and sunflower seeds. Roasted or dried soybeans credit the same as soy nuts, which credit as meat alternates. However, fresh soybeans (edamame) credit as the vegetables component (legumes subgroup). For more information, refer to the CSDE's resource, *Vegetable Subgroups in the National School Lunch Program*.

The NSLP meal pattern for grades K-12 indicate quantities for the MMA component in ounce equivalents (oz eq). The ASP meal pattern for grades K-12 and the NSLP and ASP preschool meal patterns indicate quantities for the MMA component in ounces. The amount that credits as 1 oz eq or 1 ounce of MMA is the same. Two tablespoons of nut/seed butters and 1 ounce of nuts/seeds credit as 1 oz eq or 1 ounce of MMA.

#### **Limit for Nuts and Seeds at Lunch**

Nuts and seeds cannot credit for more than half of the MMA component at lunch. They must be combined with another MMA to meet the full requirement for each grade group. For example, the lunch meal pattern for grades 9-12 requires 2 oz eq of the MMA component. A lunch for this grade group cannot contain more than 1 ounce of nuts or seeds and must also include 1 oz eq of another meat or meat alternate, such as ½ cup of yogurt, 1 ounce of lean meat or cheese, ¼ cup of cottage cheese, or ¼ cup of cooked legumes. For more information, refer to "Crediting in the Meal Patterns for Grades K-12" and "Crediting in the Preschool Meal Patterns" in this document. This requirement does not apply to nut or seed butters.

## **Crediting Nut and Seed Butters**

Examples of creditable nut and seed butters include almond butter, cashew nut butter, peanut butter, sesame seed butter, soy nut butter, and sunflower seed butter. Reduced-fat peanut butter must meet the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) standard of identity for peanut butter (21 CFR 164.150), which requires that products contain at least 90 percent peanuts.

Table 1 shows the MMA contribution of different serving sizes of nut and seed butters. The serving for nut and seed butters is based on volume (tablespoons). Two tablespoons credit as 1 oz eq of the MMA component for grades K-12 in the NSLP, and 1 ounce of the MMA component for grades K-12 in the ASP and preschoolers in the NSLP. This crediting is the same for all types of nut and seed butters, e.g., smooth, crunchy, and natural.

The required volume measure (tablespoons) for nut and seed butters is not the same as weight (ounces). For example, a 1-ounce serving of peanut butter does not provide 1 oz eq of the MMA component. Nut and seed butters that are portioned by weight instead of volume must use the

appropriate weight conversion in the USDA's *Food Buying Guide for Child Nutrition Programs* (FBG). The FBG indicates that 1.1 ounces of a nut or seed butter credits as 1 ounce (2 tablespoons) of the MMA component.

Table 1. Serving size for nut and seed butters				
Meal pattern serving of meat/meat alternates	Tablespoons <sup>1</sup>	Scoop (disher) size <sup>2</sup>	Weight equivalent <sup>3</sup>	
<sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> oz eq (minimum creditable amount)	1/2	Closest is No. 100 (2 teaspoons)	0.275 ounces	
¹⁄₂ oz eq	1	Closest is No. 60 (3½ teaspoons)	0.55 ounces	
<sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> oz eq	1½	Closest is No. 40 (1 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> tablespoons)	0.825 ounces	
1 oz eq	2	No. 30 (2 tablespoons)	1.1 ounces	
1½ oz eq	3	Closest is No. 20 (31/3 tablespoons)	1.65 ounces	
2 oz eq	4	No. 16 (1/4 cup)	1.2 ounces	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> One tablespoon equals 3 teaspoons.

## **Serving Size Considerations for Nut/Seed Butters**

Menu planners should consider the appropriateness of the required serving for each grade group. It may be unreasonable to provide the full serving of a nut or seed butter in one menu item, such as a peanut butter sandwich. For example, the lunch meal pattern for grades 9-12 requires 4 tablespoons (1/4 cup) of peanut butter to credit as 2 oz eq of the MMA component. This is a large amount for two slices of bread.



The CSDE recommends providing a smaller portion of peanut butter and supplementing it with another MMA to provide the full serving. For example, a lunch menu could provide 2 oz eq of the MMA component from a sandwich containing 2 tablespoons of peanut butter (1 oz eq of MMA) served with 1 oz eq of another MMA, such as ½ cup of yogurt. Another option is providing the required 4 tablespoons of peanut butter in three half-sandwiches that each contain 4 teaspoons of peanut butter.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Scoop equivalents are from the Institute of Child Nutrition's Basics at a Glance Portion Control Poster.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Weight equivalents are from the USDA's Food Buying Guide for Child Nutrition Programs.

## Crediting Nuts, Seeds, and Nut/Seed Butters in Commercial Products

Nuts and seeds and their butters that are ingredients in commercial products must be visible and easily recognizable as meat substitutes to credit toward the school meal patterns. Commercial products that are not easily recognizable as meat substitutes cannot credit as the MMA component. Some examples include peanut butter blended into other foods (such as muffins or smoothies), peanut butter granola bars, and chopped nuts in muffins.

The USDA's intent for this requirement is to ensure that SFAs offer foods from the MMA component in a form that is recognizable to children. The USDA emphasizes the importance of the nutrition education aspect of the school nutrition programs, which includes the goal of helping children easily recognize the key food groups that contribute to a healthy meal.

#### **Noncreditable Nuts and Seeds**

Acorns, chestnuts, and coconuts do not credit as the MMA component in the meal patterns for school nutrition programs.

## **Crediting in the Meal Patterns for Grades K-12**

The requirements and considerations for crediting nuts, seeds, and nut/seed butters in meals and snacks for grades K-12 are summarized below.

- Breakfast: The SBP meal pattern for grades K-12 does not require the MMA component.
  School food authorities (SFAs) may offer the MMA component (including nuts, seeds, and nut/seed butters) as a grain substitute, after offering the minimum daily 1 oz eq of grains.
  A 1-ounce serving of nuts, seeds, or nut/seed butters offered as a grain substitute credits as 1 oz eq of the grains component.
- Lunch: The lunch meal pattern for grades K-12 requires that nuts and seeds cannot credit for more than half of the MMA component; they must be combined with another MMA to meet the full requirement for each grade group. For example, the lunch meal pattern for grades 9-12 requires 2 oz eq of the MMA component. A lunch for this grade group cannot contain more than 1 oz eq of nuts or seeds and must also include 1 oz eq of another MMA, such as ½ cup of yogurt, 1 ounce of lean meat or cheese, ¼ cup of cottage cheese, or ¼ cup of cooked legumes. This requirement does not apply to nut/seed butters.
- **ASP snack:** The ASP meal pattern for grades K-12 requires any two of the four snack components (MMA, grains, vegetables/fruits, and milk). SFAs may serve nuts, seeds, and nut/seed butters as one of the two required snack components. One ounce of nuts or seeds credit as the full serving (1 ounce) of the MMA component for grade K-12 at snack.

Menu planners must ensure that nuts, seeds, and nut/seed butters offered in school menus meet these requirements.

## **Crediting in the Preschool Meal Patterns**

The requirements and considerations for crediting nuts, seeds, and nut/seed butters in meals and snacks for preschoolers (ages 1-4) are summarized below.

- **Breakfast:** The SBP meal pattern for preschoolers does not require the MMA component. SFAs may substitute foods from the MMA component (including nuts, seeds, and nut/seed butters) for the entire grains component up to three times per week. A ½-ounce serving of nuts, seeds, and nut/seed butters offered as a grain substitute credits as ½ oz eq of the grains component (the minimum serving for ages 1-4). For more information, visit the USDA's webpage, Serving Meat and Meat Alternates at Breakfast.
- Lunch: Nuts and seeds cannot credit for more than half of the MMA component in the NSLP preschool lunch meal pattern. SFAs must combine nuts and seeds with another food from the MMA component to meet the full requirement for each age group. For example, the lunch meal pattern for ages 3-4 requires 1½ ounces of the MMA component. A lunch for this age group cannot contain more than ¾ ounce of nuts or seeds and must also include ¾ oz eq of another food from the MMA component. This requirement does not apply to nut/seed butters.
- **ASP snack:** The ASP preschool meal pattern requires any two of the five snack components (MMA, grains, vegetables, fruits, and milk). SFAs may serve nuts, seeds, and nut/seed butters as one of the two required snack components. One-half ounce of nuts or seeds credits as the full serving (½ ounce equivalent) of the MMA component for ages 1-4 at snack.

Menu planners must ensure that nuts, seeds, and nut/seed butters offered in preschool menus meet these requirements.

#### Considerations for reducing choking risks for young children

Children younger than 4 are at the highest risk of choking. Nuts, seeds, chunky peanut butter, and chunks or spoonfuls of nut or seed butters are choking hazards.

Consider children's age and developmental readiness when deciding how to offer nuts, seeds, and their butters in school menus, and modify foods and menus as appropriate. Preparation techniques to reduce the risk of choking include grinding or finely chopping peanuts, nuts, and seeds before adding to prepared foods, and using only creamy nut or seed butters and spreading them thinly on other foods such as toast and crackers. For additional guidance, visit the "Choking Prevention" section of the CSDE's Food Safety for Child Nutrition Programs webpage.

## **Required Crediting Documentation for Commercial Products**

Commercial processed products that contain nuts and seeds or their butters (such as pre-made peanut butter sandwiches, or a trail mix with nuts and dried fruit) require documentation stating the amount of the MMA component per serving. Acceptable documentation for commercial processed products includes:

 the original Child Nutrition (CN) label from the product carton or a photocopy or photograph of the CN label shown attached to the original product carton (refer to the CSDE's resource, *Using Child Nutrition (CN) Labels in the* School Nutrition Programs); or



• a product formulation statement (PFS) signed by an official of the manufacturer stating the amount of the MMA component contained in one serving of the product.

For example, to credit a commercial pre-made peanut butter sandwich product as 1 oz eq of the MMA component, the product's CN label or PFS must state that one serving contains 2 tablespoons of peanut butter.

Commercial processed products without a CN label or PFS cannot credit in schools meals and ASP snacks.

SFAs must obtain a PFS for all commercial processed products that are not CN labeled. Crediting documentation must be maintained on file. The CSDE will review this information during the Administrative Review of the school nutrition programs.

For more information on PFS forms, refer to the CSDE's resources, *Using Product Formulation Statements in the School Nutrition Programs* and *Accepting Processed Product Documentation in the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program*. For guidance on how to review a PFS, refer to the USDA's *Tips for Evaluating a Manufacturer's Product Formulation Statement* and *Reviewer's Checklist for Evaluating Manufacturer Product Formulation Statements for Meat/Meat Alternates*. Additional guidance on documentation for commercial products is available in the "Crediting Commercial Processed Products for Grades K-12 in School Nutrition Programs" and "Crediting Commercial Processed Products in Preschool Menus" sections of the CSDE's school nutrition programs webpages.

Training on the requirements for PFS forms and how to evaluate a PFS is available in Module 6: Meal Pattern Documentation of the CSDE's training program, *What's in a Meal: National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program Meal Patterns for Grades K-12*.

#### Resources

Accepting Processed Product Documentation in the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/NSLP/Crediting/Accepting\_Procssed\_Product\_Documentation\_SNP.pdf

Afterschool Snack Program Handbook (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/ASP/ASP\_Handbook.pdf

Choking Prevention (CSDE's Food Safety for Child Nutrition Programs webpage):

https://portal.ct.gov/SDE/Nutrition/Food-Safety-for-Child-Nutrition-Programs/Documents#ChokingPrevention

Crediting Commercial Meat/Meat Alternate Products in the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/NSLP/Crediting/Credit\_Commercial\_MMA\_SNP.pdf

Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Standard of Identity for Peanut Butter (21 CFR 164.150): https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-21/chapter-I/subchapter-B/part-164/subpart-B/section-164.150

Food Buying Guide for Child Nutrition Programs (USDA):

https://www.fns.usda.gov/tn/food-buying-guide-for-child-nutrition-programs

Meal Patterns for Grades K-12 in School Nutrition Programs (CSDE webpage):

https://portal.ct.gov/SDE/Nutrition/Meal-Patterns-School-Nutrition-Programs/Documents

Meal Patterns for Preschoolers in School Nutrition Programs (CSDE webpage):

https://portal.ct.gov/SDE/Nutrition/Meal-Patterns-Preschoolers-in-School-Nutrition-Programs

Meat/Meat Alternates Component for Grades K-12 (CSDE webpage):

https://portal.ct.gov/SDE/Nutrition/Crediting-Foods-in-School-Nutrition-Programs/Documents#MMA

Meat/Meat Alternates Component for Grades K-12 in the Afterschool Snack Program (CSDE webpage):

https://portal.ct.gov/SDE/Nutrition/Afterschool-Snack-Program/Documents#MMAK12

Meat/Meat Alternates Component for Preschoolers (CSDE webpage):

https://portal.ct.gov/SDE/Nutrition/Meal-Patterns-Preschoolers-in-School-Nutrition-Programs/Related-Resources#MMA

Menu Planning Guide for Preschoolers in the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/NSLP/Preschool/Menu\_Planning\_Guide\_Preschool.pdf

Menu Planning Guide for School Meals for Grades K-12 (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/SDE/Nutrition/Menu-Planning-Guide-for-School-Meals

Product Formulation Statement (Product Analysis) for Meat/Meat Alternate (M/MA) Products in Child Nutrition Programs (USDA):

https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/resource-files/PFS\_Meats-Meat\_Alternates\_Fillable\_508.pdf

Resources for the Preschool Meal Patterns (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/NSLP/Preschool/Resources\_Preschool\_Meal\_Patterns.pdf

Reviewer's Checklist for Evaluating Manufacturer Product Formulation Statements for Meat/Meat Alternates (USDA):

https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/reviewer\_checklist.pdf

Serving Meat and Meat Alternates at Breakfast – Handouts, training slides, and webinars in English and Spanish (USDA):

https://www.fns.usda.gov/tn/serving-meats-and-meat-alternates-breakfast

Tips for Evaluating a Manufacturer's Product Formulation Statement (USDA):

https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/resource-files/manufacturerPFStipsheet.pdf

Using Child Nutrition (CN) Labels in the School Nutrition Programs (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/NSLP/Crediting/CN\_Labels\_SNP.pdf

Using Product Formulation Statements in the School Nutrition Programs (CSDE):

https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/NSLP/Crediting/ Product\_Formulation\_Statements.pdf

What's in a Meal Module 8: Meat/Meat Alternates Component (CSDE's Training Program, What's in a Meal: National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program Meal Patterns for Grades K-12):

https://portal.ct.gov/SDE/Nutrition/Meal-Pattern-Training-Materials



For more information, refer to the CSDE's guides, Menu Planning Guide for School Meals for Grades K-12 and Menu Planning Guide for Preschoolers in the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program, or contact the school nutrition programs staff at the Connecticut State Department of Education, Bureau of Child Nutrition Programs, 450 Columbus Boulevard, Suite 504, Hartford, CT 06103-1841.

This document is available at https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Nutrition/NSLP/Crediting/Credit\_Nuts\_Seeds\_SNP.pdf.

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   1400 Independence Avenue, SW
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- 2. fax: (833) 256-1665 or (202) 690-7442; or
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