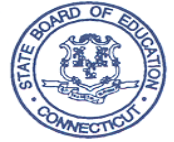




STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



TO: Sponsors of the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs

FROM: Cheryl Resha, Education Manager *Cheryl Resha*
Bureau of Health/Nutrition, Family Services and Adult Education

DATE: April 23, 2012

SUBJECT: Operational Memorandum #20-12
Formulated Grain-Fruit Products

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) published *Nutrition Standards for the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs* on January 26, 2012. This final rule removes “Section I. Formulated Grain-Fruit Products” from Appendix A to Part 220 – Alternate Foods for Meals (attached).

Beginning July 1, 2012 (school year 2012-13), formulated grain-fruit products will no longer be allowed to meet both the grain and fruit components for the School Breakfast Program (SBP). These products were formulated to meet the grain and fruit components of the meal pattern through fortification without the addition of any actual fruit ingredients, at a time when the adequacy of cooking and serving facilities were of concern for students participating in the SBP.

Formulated grain-fruit products are specific products that are manufactured to meet the requirements addressed in Appendix A to Part 220 and should not be confused with products that are currently on the market that contain grain and fruit. This change does not affect the crediting of traditional grain-fruit bars listed in *Serving Sizes for Grains in School Nutrition Programs* (http://www.sde.ct.gov/sde/lib/sde/pdf/deps/nutrition/nslp/servingsgb_snp.pdf). These products may still be served accordingly.

Formulated grain-fruit products are specific products that have been accepted by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) for use in the USDA Child Nutrition Programs to meet one bread/bread alternate and the fruit/vegetable requirement in the breakfast meal pattern. According to Appendix A to Part 220, formulated grain-fruit products must be individually wrapped and bear a label conforming to the following legend:

“This product conforms to U.S.D.A. Child Nutrition Programs specifications. For breakfast, it meets the requirements for fruit/vegetable/juice and one bread/bread alternate.”

If the product does not bear this legend, it is not a formulated grain-fruit product.

Products that were formally authorized to bear the formulated grain-fruit statement and that meet the grains requirements may be used accordingly. However, these formulated grain-fruit products will no longer be allowed to count toward the fruit requirement.

Questions may be directed to:

<i>COUNTIES</i>	<i>CONSULTANT</i>	<i>E-MAIL</i>	<i>PHONE</i>
Hartford and Windham	Teri Dandeneau	teri.dandeneau@ct.gov	860-807-2079
Litchfield, Middlesex and Tolland	Fionnuala Brown	fionnuala.brown@ct.gov	860-807-2129
Fairfield and New London	Jackie Schipke	jackie.schipke@ct.gov	860-807-2123
New Haven (Towns/Cities beginning with A – M)	Jackie Schipke	jackie.schipke@ct.gov	860-807-2123
New Haven (Towns/Cities beginning with N – W)	Teri Dandeneau	teri.dandeneau@ct.gov	860-807-2079

CR:sff

Attachment

7 CFR section where requirements are described	Current OMB control number
220.15	0584-0012

[Amdt. 56, 54 FR 2990, Jan. 23, 1989. Redesignated at 72 FR 61495, Oct. 31, 2007]

APPENDIX A TO PART 220—ALTERNATE FOODS FOR MEALS

I. FORMULATED GRAIN-FRUIT PRODUCTS

1. Schools may utilize the formulated grain-fruit products defined in paragraph 3 as a food component in meeting the meal requirements of this part under the following terms and conditions:

(a) Formulated grain-fruit products may be used to meet one bread/bread alternate and the fruit/vegetable requirement in the breakfast pattern specified in §220.8.

(b) Only individually wrapped formulated grain-fruit products which bear a label conforming to the following legend shall be utilized. "This product conforms to U.S.D.A. Child Nutrition Program specifications. For breakfast, it meets the requirements for fruit/vegetable/juice and one bread/bread alternate."¹

2. Only formulated grain-fruit products that have been accepted by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) for use in the USDA child nutrition programs may be labeled as provided in paragraph 1.(b) of this appendix. Manufacturers seeking acceptance of their product shall furnish FNS a chemical analysis, protein efficiency ratio analysis, and such other pertinent data as may be requested by FNS. This information shall be forwarded to: Director, Nutrition and Technical Services Staff, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Alexandria, Virginia 22302. All laboratory analyses are to be performed by independent or other laboratories acceptable to FNS. (FNS prefers an independent laboratory.) All laboratories shall retain the "raw" laboratory data for a period of one year. Such information shall be made available to FNS upon request.

3. To be accepted by FNS, products must have the following characteristics and meet the following nutritional specifications:

(a) Types. There are two types of products: one is a grain-type product and the other a grain-fruit type product.

(b) Ingredients. A grain-type product shall have grain as its primary ingredient. A grain-fruit type product shall have fruit as its primary ingredient. Both types of products must have at least 25 percent of their weight derived from grain. All ingredients and/or components shall comply with pertinent requirements or standards of the USDA and the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as

amended, and any regulations issued thereunder.

(c) Nutritional specifications. Each serving of the product shall meet the minimum compositional requirements in the following table. The requirements as specified for those nutrients not limited by maximum values will be deemed to have been met if reasonable overages of the vitamins and minerals, within the limits of good manufacturing practice, are present to insure that the required levels are maintained throughout the expected shelf life under customary conditions of distribution and storage. An exception will be made for vitamins or minerals which occur naturally in an ingredient at such concentration that the level specified will be substantially exceeded in the final product. Such excess will be permitted but no label claim of nutritional advantage can be made for overages for any nutrients. Analytical methods employed should be according to the standard procedures defined in the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, 1970, "Official Methods of Analysis," 11th edition, Washington, DC or by appropriate analytical procedures FNS considers reliable.

NUTRITIONAL LEVELS OF GRAIN-FRUIT PRODUCTS¹

Nutrient	Unit	Minimum	Maximum
Weight	Ounce	2	4.0
PER	Casein=2.5	2.0	
Moisture	Percent weight		40.0
Fat ² .....	.....do		22.0
Fiber .....	.....do		0.8
Protein (N×6.25)	Gram	5.0	
Energy	Kilocalorie	250	
Vitamin A ³	International unit	1,115	1,675.0
Vitamin E .....	.....do	5	
Vitamin B ₁₂	Microgram	1.25	
Thiamin	Milligram .....	.26	
Riboflavin .....	.....do .....	.13	
Vitamin B ₆ .....	.....do .....	.26	
Vitamin C .....	.....do	20	
Niacin .....	.....do	2.65	
Folacin .....	.....do .....	.04	
Iron ⁴ .....	.....do	4.4	
Calcium .....	.....do	120	
Phosphorus .....	.....do	120	
Magnesium .....	.....do	30	

¹These specifications are based on a nutrient level for acceptable products plus ½ pint of fluid milk (as defined in §220.2 of the regulations (7 CFR part 220)) to provide at least 25 percent of the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA), 1968, for 10- to 12-year-old boys and girls for specified nutrients except magnesium and kilocalories. Magnesium and kilocalories—at least 13 percent of this RDA.

²Although the maximum fat in these specifications is 22 percent, consideration should be given to the development of formulated items containing less fat. Most medical authorities recommend keeping the dietary intake of fats at about ⅓ of the day's calories. At least 5 percent of the total calories shall be from linoleic acid.

³Vitamin A levels above the maximum of 1,675 I.U. will be allowed in products containing this nutrient as a natural food, and if the vitamin has not been added to the ingredients or foods.