

Whole and Reduced-Fat Milk are Back on the Menu

The Whole Milk for Healthy Kids Act of 2025, signed into law in January 2026, allows schools participating in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) to offer a broader range of fluid milk options, including whole and reduced-fat milk, while continuing to meet federal nutrition standards.¹

Additionally, effective June 8, 2026, USDA Food and Nutrition Administration expanded the availability of whole and reduced-fat milk for participants two years and older across federal child nutrition programs, including the NSLP, School Breakfast Program (SBP), Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) and Special Milk Program (SMP).²

Together, these changes provide schools with greater flexibility to support nutrient intake, student choice and diverse preferences, while maintaining compliance with USDA meal pattern guidelines.

The 2025–2030 Dietary Guidelines for Americans (the Guidelines) recommend 3 daily servings of dairy as a core component of a healthy dietary pattern. Dairy foods like milk, cheese and yogurt provide a health-promoting bundle of nutrients including high-quality protein, essential vitamins and minerals, and healthy fats. The Guidelines include nutrient-dense dairy foods across a range of fat levels as options to choose from within balanced eating patterns.³



WHAT CHANGED AND WHY IT MATTERS

Schools participating in the NSLP, SBP, CACFP and SMP may offer students a wider range of milk options, including:

- Whole (3.25%) milk
- Reduced-fat (2%) milk
- Low-fat (1%) milk
- Fat-free milk
- Lactose-free dairy milk

Schools are required to offer **at least two different milk options daily**, with flexibility to include flavored, unflavored, and organic milk options. In addition, nondairy beverages that are nutritionally equivalent to dairy milk may also be offered in the NSLP.

Saturated fat from fluid milk is excluded from the weekly saturated fat limit for school meals in the NSLP and SBP.¹⁻²

This provides schools flexibility to offer whole and reduced-fat milk while remaining within federal nutrition standards. Of note, the other nutrition and calorie limits remain unchanged, and there's a difference of roughly 45 calories per 8-oz serving between whole and 1% milk.

Why this matters:

- Students may be more likely to choose and drink milk they prefer
- Greater choice may help increase overall nutrient intake
- Schools can better accommodate diverse student preferences and nutritional needs

MILK MATTERS FOR GROWING KIDS

5 Facts About Dairy Milk and How It Helps Children Meet Their Nutrition Needs

1

Milk Delivers a Powerful Package of 13 Essential Nutrients

All dairy milk, whether whole, 2%, low-fat or fat-free, provides 13 essential nutrients, including high-quality protein, calcium, potassium, phosphorus, iodine, zinc, selenium and vitamins A, D, B12, riboflavin, niacin and pantothenic acid. Together, these nutrients help support children's growth, development and learning.⁴⁻⁵

2

Milk Provides High-Quality Protein to Fuel Strong Bodies and Active Days

Each cup of dairy milk provides 8 grams of high-quality protein, which can help support muscle development, bone health, satiety and sustained energy. Milk also contributes fluids and electrolytes, helping support hydration for active children throughout the school day.

3

The Dairy Matrix Helps Explain the Uniqueness of Dairy Foods Across Fat Levels

Whole milk is often characterized by its saturated fat content (i.e., 5 g per serving). However, saturated fat in dairy foods is complex and includes a diverse array of over 400 unique fatty acids — including short-, medium-, branched- and odd-chain fatty acids — that have been linked with health benefits for satiety, gut health and body composition.⁶⁻⁹ Dietary fat plays an important role in childhood growth by helping support energy needs, brain development and absorption of fat-soluble vitamins.¹⁰

4

Whole and Reduced-Fat Milk and Healthy Weight in Children

A growing body of research indicates that whole and reduced-fat milk are not associated with increased risk of overweight or obesity in children. Several studies have found neutral or even beneficial associations with body composition and cardiometabolic health.¹¹⁻¹⁵

5

Offering Milk Kids Enjoy May Improve Nutrient Intake

Taste and familiarity play an important role in children's food choices. Consumer research shows that whole and reduced-fat milk are the most commonly purchased milk types in U.S. households, indicating that many children already consume them at home.¹⁶ Data also show that whole milk represents a larger share of milk purchases among Black, Asian and acculturated Hispanic households, with this preference especially pronounced in households with children.¹⁷

When schools offer milk options students recognize and enjoy, they are more likely to drink their milk, helping them to meet their daily nutrition needs to support their growth and overall health.

Please contact the **American Dairy Association Mideast** for additional information.
<https://www.drink-milk.com/contact-us/>

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