

	MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM		ISSUED	REVISED	CHAPTER	SECTION
	AT-RISK AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS POLICY & PROCEDURE MANUAL		7/1/03	2/12	1	1.2
CHAPTER Chapter 1. Introduction			SUBJECT History – National Level			

The Child Care Food Program (CCFP) was established by Congress in 1968 to provide meals to children in day care centers, settlement houses, and recreation centers. The program was created in response to the need to provide good nutrition to children in low-income areas where there were large numbers of working mothers.

Congress passed another law in 1978 to make the program permanent and ensure that the program continued to provide quality nutrition. Under this law, any public or private nonprofit institution that is licensed or approved to care for children may participate in the program. This included child care centers, recreation centers, outside-school-hours care centers, group day care homes, and institutions providing day care for the handicapped. The CCFP was expanded in 1981 to allow certain adult day care centers to participate and in 1990; the program name was changed to the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). The CACFP allows public or private, non-profit or for-profit organizations to participate in the program.

The first reimbursement for at-risk after school snacks were provided through demonstration projects beginning in 1994. Below is a brief overview of the laws that Congress has passed that have expanded the program over the years.

**1994:** *The Healthy Meals for Healthy Americans Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-448)*

Authorized several demonstration projects, including a project providing snacks to children, between the ages of 13 and 18, in areas with high rates of violence or drug and alcohol abuse.

**1998:** *The William F. Goodling Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-336)*

Authorized CACFP reimbursement for snacks to children through age 18 in afterschool programs in all States. The new program was intended to provide nutrition assistance to after school child care programs that offer the types of activities known to help reduce or prevent involvement in juvenile crime.

**2000:** *The Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-224)*

Expanded the "at-risk" afterschool component of CACFP to allow reimbursement for supper meals for children through age 18 in afterschool programs in the following States: Delaware, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Missouri. Two additional States, New York and Oregon, were selected by USDA on a competitive basis out of a pool of 10 applicant States.

**2001:** *The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-76)*

Authorized meal reimbursement for afterschool programs in Illinois.

**2008:** *2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161)*

Authorized meal reimbursement for afterschool programs in West Virginia.

**2009:** *The Fiscal Year 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-8)*

Authorized meal reimbursement for afterschool programs in Maryland and Vermont.

**2009:** *The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-80)*

Authorized meal reimbursement for afterschool programs in Connecticut, Washington D.C., Nevada, and Wisconsin.

**2010:** *The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-296)*

Expanded meal reimbursement for at-risk afterschool programs in all States.

This policy and procedure manual is designed for at-risk after school programs.

Reference: At-Risk Afterschool Meals, A CACFP Handbook  
USDA/FNS, June 2011