Department of Health and Senior Services	HB Section(s): 10.700 and 10.735
Nutrition Initiatives Program	

Program is found in the following core budget(s):

	DCPH Program Operations	Nutrition Services	TOTAL
GR	19,016	0	19,016
FEDERAL	3,262,686	194,775,497	198,038,183
OTHER	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,281,702	194,775,497	198,057,199

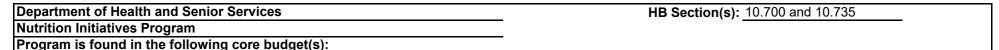
### 1a. What strategic priority does this program address?

Public Health System Building; Infant and Maternal Health; Social Determinants of Health; and Whole Person Health Access.

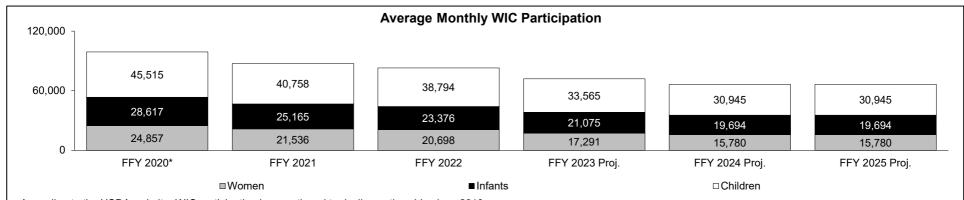
# 1b. What does this program do?

The nutrition initiatives programs implement services and activities that increase access to healthy, nutritious food, which in turn increases positive health outcomes for eligible Missourians and reduces preventable nutrition-related illnesses and deaths.

- · Specific programs include:
  - o WIC, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, which provides supplemental nutritious foods, nutrition education, breastfeeding promotion and support, and referrals to health and other social services for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk;
  - o The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), which improves the nutritional health of children and adults in child care centers, family child care homes, adult day care facilities, emergency/homeless shelters, and afterschool programs;
  - o The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), which assures that low-income children continue to receive nutritious meals when school is not in session and during times of emergency such as the COVID-19 pandemic when all schools were closed or operating virtually; and
  - o The Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP), which improves the nutrient intake needed for adults 60 years of age and older by providing supplemental commodity food which contains needed sources of iron, calcium, protein, and vitamins A and C.
- The programs improve nutritional health through a variety of services. Services provided include:
  - o Health screening and risk assessment;
  - o Nutrition counseling;
  - o Breastfeeding promotion and support;
  - o Referrals to health and social services;
  - o Benefits to purchase specific food items needed for good health;
  - o Reimbursement for meals which meet federally prescribed guidelines; and
  - o Distribution of commodity food packages.



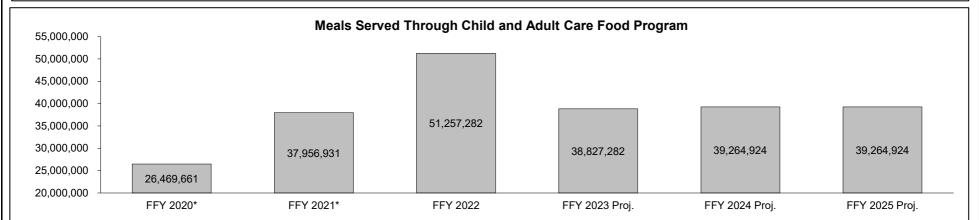
## 2a. Provide an activity measure(s) for the program.



According to the USDA website, WIC participation has continued to decline nationwide since 2010.

\*WIC experienced a decrease in caseload during the COVID-19 pandemic due to exposure concerns and other related onsite service barriers.

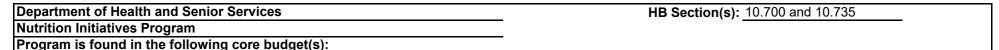
Projections are based on monthly average participation change for the prior three years and current year's actual and projected data.



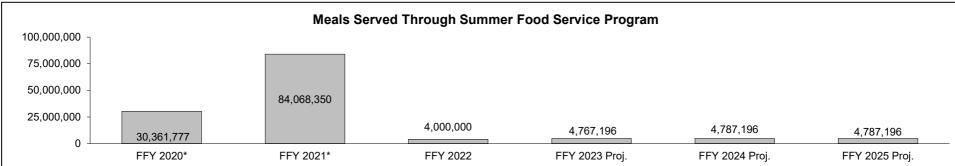
The Child and Adult Care Food Program serves:

Children ages 18 and under enrolled in care programs; children under age 18 enrolled in afterschool programs in at-risk areas or residing in emergency shelters with their families; children and adults with physical or mental disabilities; and children ages 15 and under who are children of migrant workers.

\*Significant decline in FFY 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Significant FFY 2021 and FFY 2022 increases due to USDA waivers initiated to assist with COVID-19 and centers returning to full capacity.



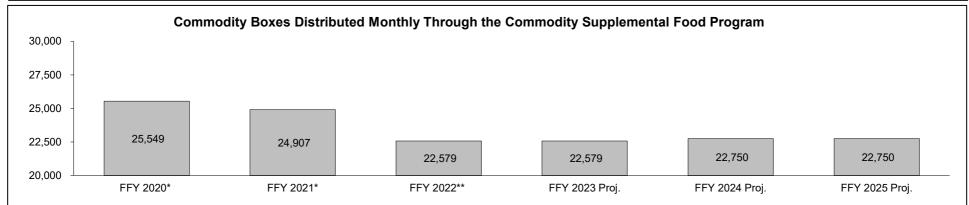
### 2a. Provide an activity measure(s) for the program. (continued)



The Summer Food Service Program serves: Children aged 18 and under, and physically or mentally disabled adults who participate in school-sponsored programs during the school year.

\*Due to COVID-19 emergency meal service and USDA waivers, FFY 2020 and FFY 2021 increased exponentially.

FFY 2022 meal service was significantly less than FFY 2021 due to operating only during the summer.



Commodity boxes are distributed monthly to qualified program participants age 60 and older through local food pantries. Each monthly commodity box contains: fruits and juices; dry cereal, farina, rolled oats, or grits; proteins (canned beef, chicken, beef stew, chili, tuna, or salmon); milk (UHT shelf stable or instant nonfat dry); peanut butter/dry beans; potatoes, pasta, or rice; cheese; and vegetables.

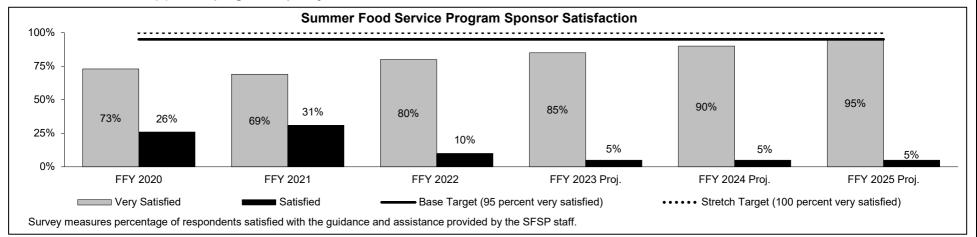
\*Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, senior participation during the pandemic in FFY 2020 decreased, therefore USDA decreased Missouri's caseload for FFY 2021.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Due to the continued lack of senior participation in CSFP, the USDA decreased Missouri's caseload further in FFY 2022.

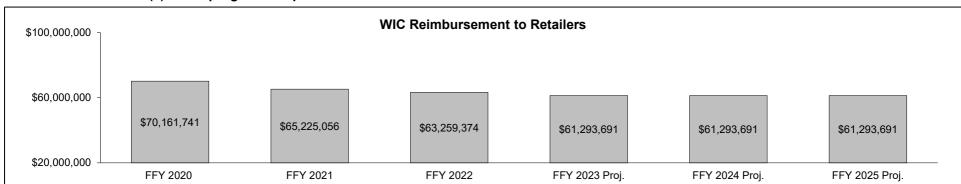
Department of Health and Senior Services	HB Section(s): 10.700 and 10.735	
Nutrition Initiatives Program		

Program is found in the following core budget(s):

### 2b. Provide a measure(s) of the program's quality.



### 2c. Provide a measure(s) of the program's impact.



Missouri became eWIC-enabled statewide on September 14, 2020.

<sup>\*</sup>The source of this data prior to the FFY 2021 report was The Integrity Report (TIP). Beginning with the FFY 2021 report, the source of the data is the FNS-798 report, with amounts for breast pump purchases and direct shipment formula removed, as these are not provided by WIC retailers.

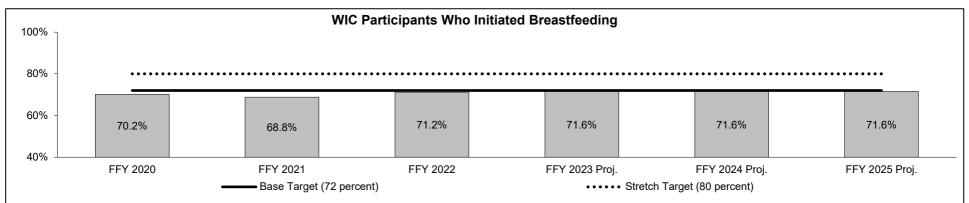
Department of Health and Senior Services

Nutrition Initiatives Program

Program is found in the following core budget(s):

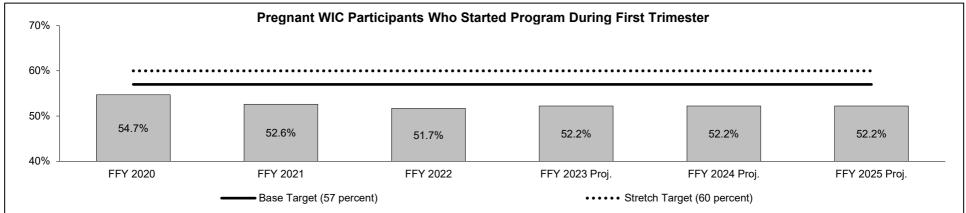
HB Section(s): 10.700 and 10.735

# 2c. Provide a measure(s) of the program's impact. (continued)



Breastfeeding reduces an infant's risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), infections, and obesity. Breastfeeding also reduces the risk of cancer and diabetes for both mother and infant.

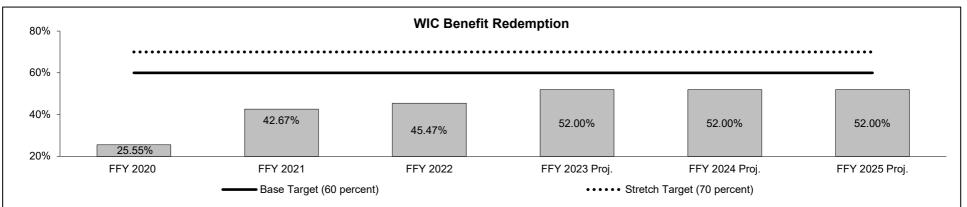
National average is 71.6 percent, according to the 2020 USDA WIC Participant and Program Characteristics Report.



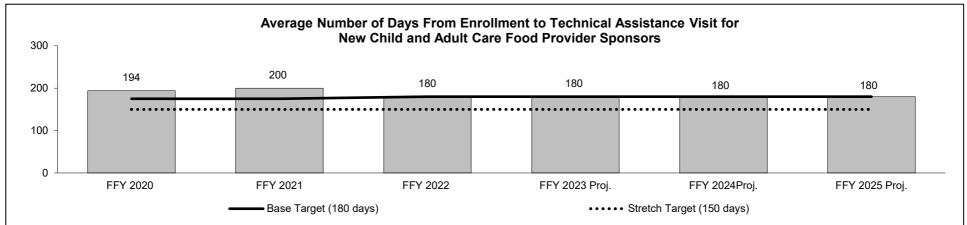
Pregnant mothers receiving WIC benefits during the first trimester reduce the mother's risk of preterm delivery and infant mortality. Numbers reflect the percentage of women who enroll in WIC during the first trimester out of all pregnant women enrolled in WIC. National average is 50.8 percent, according to the 2020 USDA WIC Participant and Program Characteristics Report.

Department of Health and Senior Services	HB Section(s): 10.700 and 10.735
Nutrition Initiatives Program	
Program is found in the following core budget(s):	

## 2d. Provide a measure(s) of the program's efficiency.



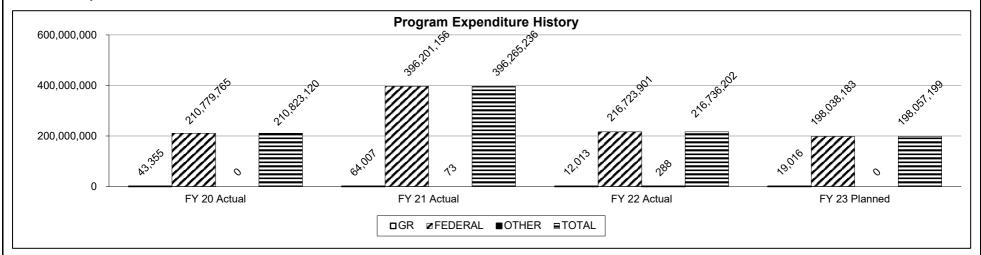
WIC officially became eWIC enabled as of September 14, 2020. The previous method of determining benefits redeemed was based on the number of checks issued versus those redeemed. Beginning in FFY 2021, WIC Benefit Redemption is calculated based on the percentage of the number of food items redeemed, rather than the percentage of checks redeemed. The COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of eWIC impacted WIC Benefit Redemption due to food distribution issues, concerns for COVID exposure, a learning curve in understanding how to use the eWIC card, and stores adjusting to the new process which could negatively impact benefit redemption.



In order to more readily establish program integrity, program staff's goal is to provide new CACFP sponsors a technical assistance visit within the first 180 - 200 days of operation. The technical assistance visits are the most beneficial when sponsors have submitted at least three monthly claims; therefore, a visit should not be completed any earlier than 125 days.

Department of Health and Senior Services	HB Section(s): 10.700 and 10.735
Nutrition Initiatives Program	
Program is found in the following core budget(s):	

3. Provide actual expenditures for the prior three fiscal years and planned expenditures for the current fiscal year. (Note: Amounts do not include fringe benefit costs.)



4. What are the sources of the "Other " funds?

Department of Health and Senior Services - Donated (0658).

5. What is the authorization for this program, i.e., federal or state statute, etc.? (Include the federal program number, if applicable.)

WIC: Child Nutrition Act of 1966, 42 U.S. Code Sections 1771, 1786, Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010; CACFP: Richard B Russell National School Lunch Act, 42 U.S. Code 1766, Section 17; Section 210.251, RSMo; SFSP: Richard B Russell National School Lunch Act, 42 U.S. Code 1761, Section 13; Section 191.810, RSMo; and CSFP: Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, 7 U.S. Code 612c; Section 208.603, RSMo.

6. Are there federal matching requirements? If yes, please explain.

No.

7. Is this a federally mandated program? If yes, please explain.

Yes, these programs are required to be administered in every state and are 100 percent federally funded.