

Qu'est-ce que le département des Services humains?

Le Département des Services humains (DHS) est un organisme publique du Michigan, pour la protection l'enfant et de la famille. DHS dirige les opérations des programmes d'assistance publique et de services à travers un réseau de plus de 100 bureaux des départements des service humains dans comté a traves l'état.

Les demandes d'aide peuvent être faites en personne, par courrier, par télécopieur ou par Internet, selon le programme. Voir notre Processus de demande de clientèle pour plus de détails.

Les bureaux locaux administrent la subvention de l'aide fédérale temporaire pour les familles nécessiteuses de (Programme pour l'autonomie de la famille) et le programme d'aide alimentaire et cautionnent les demandes de Medicaid, administrées par le Département de la santé Communautaire de Michigan. Autres programmes DHS d'assistance médicale sont financés conjointement par le gouvernement fédéral et l'État, l'aide publique pour ce handicap et le programme des services médical qui sont financés par l'Etat et le programme des secours d'urgence, de l'Etat et les bons d'alimentation, un programme financé par le fédéral. L'Agence administre la perception des pensions alimentaires et le programmes d'aide sociale de lutte antifraude des client. En outre, l'organisme fournit d'autres services pour les enfants, les adultes et les familles dans l'État.

Services aux adultes comprennent les services de protection, les services de placement des adultes, des services d'aide à domicile, et l'aide à la santé, le logement, les transports et les besoins éducatifs.

Services pour les familles comprennent de référence pour l'emploi et la formation, les services de vie indépendante fournissant une aide au logement, la planification familiale, le conseils, des services liés à la santé, les services de bénévoles, l'aide aux réfugiés, aux soins de la famille d'accueil, services de transition pour les jeunes sortant des familles d'accueil / stages hors-domicile , les garderies, les services de migrants, services pour les autochtones américains, et la prévention de la violence familiale et les programmes de traitement. Ces services sont fournis pour aider à maintenir et à renforcer la vie familiale et pour aider les familles à devenir autonomes.

Un large éventail de programmes de service est disponible pour les familles et les enfants du Michigan. Ils comprennent les services de protection et de prévention pour les enfants qui sont négligés, maltraités, ou exploités , y compris le placement des familles d'accueil. L'organisme offre également un large éventail de services sociaux institutionnels et non institutionnels pour les soins, la formation, et le traitement des enfants négligés et délinquants commis à l'agence que les pupilles d'État et les quartiers temporaire du tribunal. Ces services comprennent des interventions et l'adoption, famille d'accueil, et l'exploitation de centres de soins pour bénéficiaires institutionnels et les foyers de groupe. En outre, il offre des consultations sur des problèmes généraux de protection de l'enfance aux organismes privés et publics dans l'état et offre des services par le biais du Pacte inter-Etats.

Le département des services des Ressources humaines gère également un certain nombre d'entités autonomes et spéciaux, y compris la prévention de la violence familiale , Michigan-pension, et le Fond de soutien pour l'enfance.

Produits de base pour les écoles et les institutions

Vue d'ensemble

Le département américain de l'Agriculture (USDA), l'alimentation et la nutrition des services (FNS) est chargée d'administrer le programme de distribution alimentaire qui est l'un des programmes d'aide nutritionnelle de l'USDA offrant des produits de base donnés viandes, légumes, fruits, céréales et produits laitiers.

Grâce au programme de distribution alimentaire, USDA achète de denrées alimentaires au moyen de crédits directes du Congrès, et en vertu d'écoulement des excédents et des activités de soutien des prix. Les aliments sont distribués aux organismes d'État à l'usage des points de droit local, y compris les écoles.

Programmes

Plusieurs programmes sont disponibles par l'intermédiaire du programme de distribution alimentaire:

Écoles

- Programme national de déjeuner (NSLP)
- Programme de l'école Petit-déjeuner (SBP)

Recettes

L'Exchange des recettes des produits de base est une ressource d'interaction pour le personnel de l'école des services alimentaires de trouver des façons nouvelles et différentes pour préparer des matières premières et d'autres aliments. Il est aussi un lieu pour les écoles de partager des recettes créatives et innovantes qui ont été bien reçues par leurs étudiants

Certaines recettes sont idéales pour de nouveaux produits ou difficiles à utiliser, tandis que d'autres introduisent des goûts régionaux et de nouvelles créations pour les aliments familiers aux écoles à travers le pays. Chaque recette contient au moins un produit de l'USDA offert aux États pour les écoles et institutions participant à aux programmes de l'USDA aide alimentaire

THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM

1. What is the School Breakfast Program?

The School Breakfast Program is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions. It began as a pilot project in 1966, and was made permanent in 1975. The School Breakfast Program is administered at the Federal level by the Food and Nutrition Service. At the State level, the program is usually administered by State education agencies, which operate the program through agreements with local school food authorities in more than 87,000 schools and institutions.

2. How does the School Breakfast Program work?

The School Breakfast Program operates in the same manner as the National School Lunch Program. Generally, public or nonprofit private schools of high school grade or under and public or nonprofit private residential child care institutions may participate in the School Breakfast Program. School districts and independent schools that choose to take part in the breakfast program receive cash subsidies from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for each meal they serve. In return, they must serve breakfasts that meet Federal requirements, and they must offer free or reduced price breakfasts to eligible children.

3. What are the nutritional requirements for school breakfasts?

School breakfasts must meet the applicable recommendations of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans which recommend that no more than 30 percent of an individual's calories come from fat, and less than 10 percent from saturated fat. In addition, breakfasts must provide one-fourth of the Recommended Dietary Allowance for protein, calcium, iron, Vitamin A, Vitamin C and calories. The decisions about what specific food to serve and how they are prepared are made by local school food authorities.

4. How do children qualify for free and reduced price breakfasts?

Any child at a participating school may purchase a meal through the School Breakfast Program. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals. (For the period July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2010, 130 percent of the poverty level is \$28,665 for a family of four; 185 percent is \$40,793.) Children from families over 185 percent of poverty pay full price, though their meals are still subsidized to some extent.

5. How much reimbursement do schools get?

Most of the support USDA provides to schools in the School Breakfast Program comes in the form of a cash reimbursement for each breakfast served. The current (July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010) basic cash reimbursement rates for non-severe need are:

Free breakfasts	\$1.46
Reduced-price breakfasts	\$1.16
Paid breakfasts	\$0.26

Schools may qualify for higher "severe need" reimbursements if 40% of their lunches are served free or at a reduced price in the second preceding year. Severe need payments are up to 28 cents higher than the normal reimbursements for free and reduced-price breakfasts. About 74 percent of the breakfasts served in the School Breakfast Program receive severe need payments. Higher reimbursement rates are in effect for Alaska and Hawaii.

Schools may charge no more than 30 cents for a reduced-price breakfast. Schools set their own prices for breakfasts served to students who pay the full meal price (paid), though they must operate their meal services as non-profit programs.

For the latest reimbursement rates visit FNS website at

www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Governance/notices/naps/NAPs.htm

6. What other support do schools get from USDA?

Through Team Nutrition, USDA provides schools with technical training and assistance to help school food service staffs prepare healthy meals, and with nutrition education to help children understand the link between diet and health.

7. How many children have been served over the years?

In Fiscal Year 2007, over 10.1 million children participated every day. That number grew to 10.6 million in Fiscal Year 2007. Of those, 8.5 million received their meals free or at a reduced-price.

Participation has slowly but steadily grown over the years: 1970: 0.5 million children; 1975: 1.8 million children; 1980: 3.6 million children; 1985: 3.4 million children; 1990: 4.0 million children; 1995: 6.3 million children; 2000: 7.5 million children.

8. How much does the program cost?

For Fiscal Year 2008, the School Breakfast Program cost \$2.4 billion, up from \$1.9 billion in Fiscal Year 2005. The cost in previous years was in 1970, \$ 10.8 million; in 1980, \$287.8 million; in 1990, \$ 599.1 million; and in 2000, \$1.39 billion.

For more information:

For information on the operation of the School Breakfast Program and all the Child Nutrition Programs, contact the State agency in your state that is responsible for the administration of the programs. A listing of all our State agencies may be found on our web site at www.fns.usda.gov/cnd, select "Contact Us" then select "Child Nutrition Programs."

You may also contact us through the office of USDA, Food and Nutrition Service, Public Information Staff at 703-305-2286, or by mail at 3101 Park Center Drive, Room 914, Alexandria, Virginia 22302.

December 2009

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

1. What is the National School Lunch Program?

The National School Lunch Program is a federally assisted meal program operating in over 101,000 public and non-profit private schools and residential child care institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to more than 30.5 million children each school day in 2008. In 1998, Congress expanded the National School Lunch Program to include reimbursement for snacks served to children in afterschool educational and enrichment programs to include children through 18 years of age.

The Food and Nutrition Service administers the program at the Federal level. At the State level, the National School Lunch Program is usually administered by State education agencies, which operate the program through agreements with school food authorities.

2. How does the National School Lunch Program work?

Generally, public or nonprofit private schools of high school grade or under and public or nonprofit private residential child care institutions may participate in the school lunch program. School districts and independent schools that choose to take part in the lunch program get cash subsidies and donated commodities from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for each meal they serve. In return, they must serve lunches that meet Federal requirements, and they must offer free or reduced price lunches to eligible children. School food authorities can also be reimbursed for snacks served to children through age 18 in afterschool educational or enrichment programs.

3. What are the nutritional requirements for school lunches?

School lunches must meet the applicable recommendations of the 1995 Dietary Guidelines for Americans, which recommend that no more than 30 percent of an individual's calories come from fat, and less than 10 percent from saturated fat. Regulations also establish a standard for school lunches to provide one-third of the Recommended Dietary Allowances of protein, Vitamin A, Vitamin C, iron, calcium, and calories.

School lunches must meet Federal nutrition requirements, but decisions about what specific foods to serve and how they are prepared are made by local school food authorities.

4. How do children qualify for free and reduced-price meals?

Any child at a participating school may purchase a meal through the National School Lunch Program. Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals, for which students can be charged no more than 40 cents. (For the period July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2010, 130 percent of the poverty level is \$28,665 for a family of four; 185 percent is \$40,793.)

Children from families with incomes over 185 percent of poverty pay a full price, though their meals are still subsidized to some extent. Local school food authorities set their own prices for full-price (paid) meals, but must operate their meal services as non-profit programs.

Afterschool snacks are provided to children on the same income eligibility basis as school meals. However, programs that operate in areas where at least 50 percent of students are eligible for free or reduced-price meals may serve all their snacks for free.

5. How much reimbursement do schools get?

Most of the support USDA provides to schools in the National School Lunch Program comes in the form of a cash reimbursement for each meal served. The current (July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010) basic cash reimbursement rates if school food authorities served less than 60% free and reduced price lunches during the second preceding school year are:

Free lunches:	Reduced-price lunches:	Paid lunches:
\$2.68	\$2.28	\$0.25
Free snacks:	Reduced-price snacks:	Paid snacks:
\$0.74	\$0.37	\$0.06

Higher reimbursement rates are in effect for Alaska and Hawaii, and for schools with high percentages of low-income students. For the latest reimbursement rates visit FNS website at www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Governance/notices/naps/NAPs.htm.

6. What other support do schools get from USDA?

In addition to cash reimbursements, schools are entitled by law to receive USDA foods, called "entitlement" foods, at a value of 19.50 cents for each meal served in Fiscal Year 2009-2010. Schools can also get "bonus" USDA foods as they are available from surplus agricultural stocks.

Through Team Nutrition USDA provides schools with technical training and assistance to help school food service staffs prepare healthful meals, and with nutrition education to help children understand the link between diet and health.

7. What types of foods do schools get from USDA?

States select entitlement foods for their schools from a list of various foods purchased by USDA and offered through the school lunch program. Bonus foods are offered only as they become available through agricultural surplus. The variety of both entitlement and bonus USDA foods schools can get from USDA depends on quantities available and market prices.

A very successful project between USDA and the Department of Defense (DoD) has helped provide schools with fresh produce purchased through DoD. USDA has also worked with schools to help promote connections with local small farmers who may be able to provide fresh produce.

8. How many children have been served over the years?

The National School Lunch Act in 1946 created the modern school lunch program, though USDA had provided funds and food to schools for many years prior to that. About 7.1 million children were participating in the National School Lunch Program by the end of its first year, 1946-47. By 1970, 22 million children were participating, and by 1980 the figure was nearly 27 million. In 1990, over 24 million children ate school lunch every day. In Fiscal Year 2007, more than 30.5 million children each day got their lunch through the National School Lunch Program. Since the modern program began, more than 219 billion lunches have been served.

9. How much does the program cost?

The National School Lunch Program cost \$9.3 billion in FY 2008. By comparison, the lunch program's total cost in 1947 was \$70 million; in 1950, \$119.7 million; in 1960, \$225.8 million; in 1970, \$565.5 million; in 1980, \$3.2 billion; in 1990, \$3.7 billion; and in 2000, 6.1 billion.

For more information:

For information on the operation of the National School Lunch Program and all the Child Nutrition Programs, contact the State agency in your state that is responsible for the administration of the programs. A listing of all our State agencies may be found on our web site at www.fns.usda.gov/cnd, select "Contact Us", then select "Child Nutrition Programs."

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August 2009

Projet FRESH : Vente de Produits de ferme

Le programme de Nutrition des Produits de ferme (Farmers 'Market Nutrition - FMNP) est associée à du Programme spécial de supplement de nutrition pour les femmes, nourrissons et enfants (WIC), administré en collaboration avec le Service de l'alimentation et de la Nutrition (FNS) de l'USDA. WIC fournit des aliments complémentaires, les renvois de soins de santé et l'éducation nutritionnelle, sans frais pour femmes enceintes, allaitanteset , des femmes post-partum non-allaitantes qui ont un faible revenu, et pour les nourrissons et les enfants jusqu'à 5 ans, qui sont jugées à risque nutritionnel

Le **Projet FRESH** a été créé par le Congrès en Juillet 1992. Il a été créé pour atteindre deux objectifs:

- Fournir les aliments frais, nutritifs, non - préparés (tels que les fruits et légumes) en provenance des marchés agricoles pour les femmes, les nourrissons et les enfants qui sont à risque sur le plan nutritionnel.
- Pour augmenter la connaissance et l'utilisation des marchés de producteurs par les consommateurs.

Qui peut participer?

Les femmes et les enfants (âgés de 1-5) qui sont actuellement inscrits au programme WIC peut obtenir des coupons de fruits et légumes frais. Les femmes qui sont enceintes ou qui allaitent sont ciblées pour leurs aider à satisfaire leurs besoins nutritionnels particuliers.

Plus d'informations

Voir le Site Web Michigan Departement de la sante de produits de base de Michigan (MDCH) Projet FRESH pour savoir :

- Comment faire pour recevoir et utiliser les coupons du projet FRESH
- les agriculteurs participants
- le type de fruits et légumes qui peuvent être achetés avec des coupons projet FRESH

Programme d'aide alimentaire (FAP) : Vue d'ensemble

L'aide alimentaire du Programme alimentaire complète le pouvoir d'achat des personnes et les familles à faible revenu. Le département américain de l'Agriculture finance entièrement ce programme. Les gouvernements des Etat et fédéral partagent les coûts administratifs. Le Département des Services Humains (EDS) détermine l'admissibilité à une aide alimentaire.

Généralement, l'admissibilité à l'aide alimentaire dépend de la situation financière de tous les membres du groupe de ménages. Toutes les personnes qui vivent ensemble, achètent ainsi que préparent la nourriture ensemble sont considérés comme des membres du même groupe d'assistance alimentaire.

Les avantages du FAP peuvent être utilisés pour acheter de la nourriture admissibles à tout service alimentaire et nutritionnelle (FNS) a autorisé un magasin d'alimentation détaillants autorisés ou aux fournisseur de repas.approuvé

aliments admissibles comprennent:

- Tout aliment ou produit destiné à la consommation humaine à l'exception des boissons alcoolisées, le tabac et les aliments préparés pour consommation immédiate.
- Les graines et les plantes pour cultiver des aliments pour la consommation personnelle.
- Les repas préparés par des organisations agréées par les FNS comme indiqué ci-dessous.
- Les repas préparés et servis aux résidents admissibles par un refuge pour femmes battues et les enfants, certaines d'accueil pour les soins aux adultes (AFC) les maisons et les centres de traitement de la toxicomanie.

Les magasins d'alimentation détaillants comprennent:

- Les magasins d'épicerie reconnu.
- les vendeurs d'épicerie de porte à porte, comme le lait et les livreurs de produits laitiers, mais pas les vendeurs de crème glacée.
- les entreprises d'achat de nourriture à but non lucratif - des associations privées à but non lucratif de consommateurs dont les membres mettent en commun leurs ressources pour acheter de la nourriture.

fournisseurs de repas agréés peuvent être:

- Centre de restauration communs. (Exemple: certaines maisons d'hébergement, foyers de groupe)
- Certains restaurants qui offrent des repas à faible coût si vous ou votre conjoint avez 60 ans ou plus, aveugles, handicapés, recevoir des SSI ou êtes sans abri.
- les services de livraison de repas - organismes publics ou privés à but non lucratif qui préparent et livrent des repas aux personnes âgées (60 ans ou plus), les personnes malades physiquement ou mentalement, et leurs conjoints, qui sont incapables de préparer adéquatement l'ensemble de leurs repas.