



# Four-Day Week Considerations

Many districts are switching from a five-day week to a four-day week. This change in regular instructional days impacts Child Nutrition Programs. The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) can only operate on regular school days, which all enrolled children are ***expected to attend***.

NSLP/SBP can not operate on non-school days. However, the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) may be an option if the site is eligible to participate in the At-Risk Afterschool Program.

More information: [\*\*CNP CACFP\*\*](#)

When the NSLP and the School Breakfast Program (SBP) can not operate, the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) may be an option to provide reimbursable meals for students receiving tutoring or additional education on non-school days.

If a district switches from five-day to four-day, food service will need to adjust their meal pattern to meet different menu requirements. More info:

[\*\*USDA Short and Long Week Calculations\*\*](#)

For more information about CACFP visit the [\*\*Idaho Department of Education website\*\*](#).

## CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Meal Program

The At-Risk Afterschool Meal Program is a part of the CACFP and provides Federal funds to afterschool programs to serve a nutritious meal and snack to children age 18 and under at the start of the school year.

Afterschool enrichment programs that operate on non-school days, weekends, and holidays during the school year may serve one meal and one snack on those days. The meal may be either breakfast, lunch, or supper.

Schools that operate the CACFP At-Risk Afterschool Meal Program on non-school days, may offer a snack in the morning in lieu of breakfast so that lunch can be the meal served for the day.

Sites are eligible if they are "area eligible," a school that is 50% free or reduced, or the school is in an attendance area of a school that is 50% free or reduced.

### USDA Regulations

- **7 CFR 210: NSLP**
- **7 CFR 220: SBP**
- **7 CFR 226: CACFP**