

CACFP Timeline - A Real Picture of the Child Care and Adult Care Food Program History (CACFP)

CACFP was first established by Congress in 1968 under Section 17 of the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1766), participation was limited to center-based child care in areas where poor economic conditions existed. (Note: CACFP started out as CCFP.)

1968 Public Law (P.L.) 90-302: established the Special Food Service Program for Children (SFSPFC) as a 3-year pilot program.

1972 P.L. 92-433: extended the SFSPFC for another 3 years.

1975 P.L. 94-105: separated the Child Care Food Program (CCFP) and the Summer Food Service Program.

Beginning in 1976, family child care homes were also eligible to participate provided that they meet State licensing requirements, where these exist, or otherwise obtain approval from an appropriate State or local agency. In addition, homes must be sponsored by a public or private nonprofit organization that assumes responsibility for ensuring compliance with Federal and State regulations and that acts as a conduit for meal reimbursements. Initially, reimbursement rates for meals and snacks served in homes, like those served in centers, were based on a means test of the family incomes of individual children.

In November 1977, The Child Care Food Program Roundtable (CCFPRT) was founded by Patti Whitney-Wise, with Doris Fredericks on the first advisory committee, as a response to USDA Hearings on child nutrition. Since then the Roundtable has become an influential voice nationally for the Child & Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). The CCFPRT has held an annual CACFP education and networking conference for 25 years.

December 1978, fewer than 12,000 family child care providers participated in the Child Care Food Program.

1978, CCFP Roundtable plays a leading role in persuading national USDA officials to set aside money for states to pay for the audits of individual sponsors.

The 1978 Child Nutrition Amendments (P.L. 95-627) incorporated wide-ranging changes to the program with the purpose of expanding participation, particularly among family child care homes. This amendment eliminated the means test for family child care homes. In addition, the Amendments separated the reimbursement of sponsors' administrative costs from the meal reimbursement for family child care homes. Made the Child Care Food Program permanent expanding it to cover all public or private nonprofit institutions or sponsored facilities, licensed or approved to care for children. Expanded coverage included child care centers, outside-school-hours care centers, family and group day care homes, and institutions providing day care for the handicapped.

January 1980, In response to Senate Education Committee held oversight hearings on OCNS management of the CCFP. The CCFP Roundtable furnishes testimony. OCNS clears backlog and provides more services to

sponsors. OCNS Chief, Gene White, tells staff to work with several Roundtable members to create a policy manual.

In August 1981, Public Law 97-35 added private for-profit facilities receiving Title XX, Social Security Act, compensation of at least 25 percent of the children enrolled at each center in each calendar month were Title XX beneficiaries. The law also permitted eligible non residential child day care institutions to receive children reimbursement for feeding children 12 years of age and younger and set the age for children of migrant workers at 15 years or younger. This law further expanded the program to include mentally or physically handicapped persons, regardless of their age, who were enrolled in an institution or facility caring for a majority of children 18 or younger. Added cuts in income eligibility and reimbursement rates in child nutrition programs, including CCFP. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981.

In 1983, the first National CACFP Forum held its first meeting at the Save the Children Family Child Care Conference in Atlanta, GA. Nancy Travis, Save the Children, Helen Blank of the Children's Defense Fund and Ed Cooney of Food Research Action Center founded the National CACFP Sponsors Forum in 1984. Since the mid-1980's the Forum has been recognized in Washington D.C. as the leading CACFP public policy organization. It's mission is to protect the viability of the CACFP, understand and perfect CACFP policy, and to promote leadership in the Child and Adult Care Food Program.

In 1986, MidWest CCFP Sponsor Association was founded. The Sponsor Association (TSA) was formed. The first conference was held in Lincoln, Nebraska.

1987, CCFP Roundtable and the California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation develop CCFP Recordkeeping Toolkit for Sponsors.

February 1987, The first CCFP Roundtable News is published by the California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation; a bimonthly newsletter on Nutrition Policy and Legislation Concerning the Child Care Food Program.

February 1987, the Child Care Food Program Roundtable presents for the first time at the Save the Children Conference.

1987, the Child Care Food Program Roundtable presents the Roundtable model at NAEYC.

1988, the CCFP Roundtable works with FRAC on CCFp legislation.

1988, CCFP Roundtable works to creates a position on the CNAC for a CCFP Sponsor.

November 1987, following passage of the Older Americans Act, new amendments allowed for participation by selected adult day care centers in the Child Care Food Program. The addition of an entirely new age bracket prompted a new provision in the Program and led in January 1990 to the name change to the Child and Adult Care Food Program.

1988 Hunger Prevention Act of 1988: allowed for a fourth meal for children in care 8 hours or more per day in child care centers and outside school hours centers only.

1988, the CCFP Roundtable worked on clarification of many policy issues (most visible was the rice cake crediting and infant meal pattern implementation dates)

May 1989, Patti Whitney Wise coordinates the national response to the ABT study for the National CACFP Forum and CCFP Roundtable.

1989, Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 1989: changed the name of the program to the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), funded the expansion of family day care homes into low-income or rural areas, permitted snacks for schools participating in CACFP.

1989, Congress authorized the establishment of the National Food Service Management Institute (NFSMI).

1989, Automated menus and claims are introduced to CACFP at the Save the Children Conference.

January 1990, name change to the Child and Adult Care Food Program.

1990, Patti Whitney-Wise leaves the CCFP Roundtable.

In 1991, CCFP Roundtable held their first Educational training in Sacramento – entitled A Day with Ellyn Satter.

1991, CSFSA, Poppy Seeds publication publishes Child Care Food Program-Feeding the Future, Advocates for the Future and Healthy Start in the Fast Food World, by Doris Fredericks, Director of Nutrition Services CDI/CDC and CCFP Roundtable Board member.

1992, California Food Policy Advocates collaborates with CCFP Roundtable and publishes their first edition of the CCFP Roundtable News.

In October, 1992, CCFP Roundtable held its first CACFP Conference in Arcadia, CA. Doris Fredericks and Paula James led the sold out event.

June 1993, Statewide Survey of California Child Care Food Program Sponsors is published by CSUB

1993, automated menus, claim attendance forms and processing is introduced at the CCFP Roundtable Conference and the Sponsor Association.

1994, Healthy Meals for Healthy Americans Act of 1994: extended eligibility for free meals for children participating in Head Start.

In 1995, over 190,000 family child care homes were participating in the program and more than 75 percent of the children served in these homes were from families with incomes above 185 percent of the poverty guideline.

1995, CACFP National Professionals Association is founded. A conversation at the “Save the Children Conference” started the journey. First Board President Deborah Markinson, MO.

In 1996, The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) changed the meal reimbursement structure for family child care homes. The law established two tiers of reimbursement rates, with higher rates applying to homes in low-income areas or operated by low income persons. The intent of this change to the CACFP was to target program benefits more closely to low-income children.

In 1998, Public Law 105-336 authorized CACFP reimbursement for snacks to children through age 18 in "At-Risk" afterschool centers. "At-Risk" centers are defined as afterschool programs located in the attendance area of a school where at least 50 percent of the enrolled children are eligible for free or reduced price meals. The law also consolidated benefits for homeless children, enabling public or private nonprofit emergency shelters which provide residential and food services to homeless families to participate in CACFP. Eligible shelters were authorized to receive reimbursement for serving up to three meals each day to homeless children who reside there.

In fiscal year 1999, the child care component of the program served an average of 2.5 million children daily at a cost of \$1.6 billion. Thirty-six percent of these children were served through child care homes and 64 percent through centers.

July 1999, the CACFP has also provided reimbursements for meals and snacks served to eligible children in homeless shelters.

August 1999, OIG-Operation KiddieKare Report is published.

2000, Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000: changed eligibility criteria, expanded the at-risk afterschool care component of CACFP.

2000, Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2001: extended eligibility to for-profit centers and outside of school hours care centers serving low-income children.

2001, Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2002: authorized supper benefits to some afterschool programs, extended CACFP eligibility to for-profit centers serving low-income children through fiscal year 2002

June 27, 2002, Federal Register / Vol. 67, No. 12, mandated by the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 and the Grain Standards and Warehouse Improvement Act of 2000. 7 CFR Part 226 Child and Adult Care Food Program; Implementing Legislative Reforms to Strengthen Program Integrity; Final Rule.

September 1, 2004, Interim Final Rule Effective FNS published an interim rule entitled, "Child and Adult Care Food Program: Improving Management and Program Integrity" (69 FR 53501). This rule puts into effect regulatory provisions that FNS had proposed on September 12, 2000 (65 FR 55101), as modified in response to 548 public comments received on that proposal.

2004, Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004: increased the minimum state administrative expense funding; changed the frequency of tiering determination from 3 to 5 years; for military personnel living in

privatized housing, excluded counting the household allowance in the determination of eligibility for free and reduced-price meals.

March 2004, National CACFP Week is celebrated with the National CACFP Forum's campaign Take a Picture, Tell a Story.

May 18, 2009, HR 442 passes and recognizes Importance of Child and Adult Care Food Program H. RES. 442. Paula James and Congressman George Miller and staff worked on this resolution.

2009, (PL 111-80) Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010. Continued expansion At-Risk Meals.

2010, Hunger Healthy Kids Free ACT, The Healthy, Hunger Free Kids Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-296) identifies the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) as a nutrition program that contributes to the healthy growth and development of young children. The CACFP provisions in this bill are focused on improving the nutritional value of the foods served through CACFP and promoting the health and wellness of young children, and increasing access to afterschool meals and family child care. The Act devotes three quarters of a billion dollars to the improvements, including \$650 million for expanding the CACFP afterschool meal program to all states and \$100 million to expanding eligibility, reducing paperwork, and streamlining some of the program requirements for family child care homes.

December 13, 2010, The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (Act) was signed into law by President Obama on December 13, 2010. Section 331 of the Act amends Section 17(d)(2) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 United States Code 1766) to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from requiring edit checks to detect block claims or unannounced follow-up reviews related to block claims. (Public Law 111-296)

June 13, 2011, Child and Adult Care Food Program Improving Management and Program Integrity Rule by the Food and Nutrition Service. This final rule incorporates into the Child and Adult Care Food Program regulations modifications, clarifications, and technical changes to the two interim rules published by the Department on June 27, 2002 and September 1, 2004.

2012, Issued Amendments Related to the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010, published in the Federal Register Required renewing institutions to certify that they have no unreported less-than-armslength transactions or other potential conflicts of interest and that any anticipated less-than-arms-length transactions or other potential conflicts of interest in the upcoming year have been disclosed to the State.

In 2013, The Sponsor Association changes its name to a National CACFP Association (NCA).

March 2016, Child Nutrition Program Integrity, A Proposed Rule by the Food and Nutrition Service went out for comment. This rule proposes to codify several provisions of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 affecting the integrity of the Child Nutrition Programs, including the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), the Special Milk Program for Children, the School Breakfast Program, the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) and State Administrative Expense Funds.

April, 2016 (7 CFR Parts 210, 215, 220) As part of the Hunger Healthy Kids Free Act, USDA made the first major changes in the CACFP Meal Patterns since the Program's inception in 1968. Implementation of the CACFP Meal Patterns is to start taking place in October 2017.

April, 2016 the CACFP National Professional Association partners with the National CACFP Sponsor Association for their conferences.

October 2017, the new Meal Pattern Implementation will begin.

Between 1980 and 2016, there have been numerous attempts to block grant child nutrition programs, including CACFP. A block grant would substantially reduce program funding and terminate all federal nutrition standards. All attempts to block grant have failed, the attempts will continue as will advocacy groups to block it. Stop the Block for all Child Nutrition Programs forever.