Reply to
Attn. of: CACFP-484

Subject: Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Policy Memorandum

To: STATE AGENCY DIRECTORS - Colorado DPHE, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri DH,
(Child Nutrition Programs) Montana DPHHS, Nebraska ED, North Dakota,
South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming

Attached is a summary of questions and answers that have been raised since our
last CACFP question and answer memorandum, CACFP-470, dated June 3, 1996.
We will continue to compile additional information and submit it to the State
Agencies as the need arises.

 ANN C. DEGROAT
Regional Director
Child Nutrition Programs

Attachment
1. **THIS IS A REVISION TO QUESTION #1, CACFP-470:**

   Q. An FDCH provider has a nephew who lives with her on a full time basis. He has been determined part of the provider's economic unit. The child has an AFDC number, the provider does not. Can the child's meals be claimed?

   A. Yes: the child is determined provider's own (based on the fact that they are one economic unit). Then the child's claiming rate is based on his OR the family's categorical eligibility. In this case, only he has categorical eligibility. Other children must be enrolled and in care.

2. Q. Is frozen yogurt creditable?

   A. No. There is no Standard of Identity for these products; therefore, the amount of yogurt in any particular brand is unknown.

3. Q. Are "Jell-O Kid Pack Wild Berry Lowfat Yogurt" and "Yo-Gel" yogurt creditable as a meat/meat alternate?

   A. Yes. Both are labeled as a yogurt as opposed to a yogurt product. Therefore, since yogurt has a Standard of Identity, both are creditable.

4. Q. Recent changes in the law (Welfare Reform) restrict the number of meals served to either two main meal services and one snack, or two snacks and one main meal service. A center wants to serve breakfast, lunch and supper. Can the center serve these, but claim the breakfast as a snack?

   A. Yes. As long as the meal service being claimed as a snack meets the component requirements of a snack.
S. Q. An income eligible FDCH provider was found to be claiming her 14-year old child for reimbursement. Should the overclaim go back to the determination date of the IEP, or should it be taken back to when the child turned 13 years of age?

A. The overclaim should be taken from the point the child no longer was age-eligible for the Program benefits.