

	MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM		ISSUED	REVISED	CHAPTER	SECTION
	Sponsoring Organizations of Homes POLICY & PROCEDURE MANUAL		12/90	6/12	9	9.10
CHAPTER Chapter 9. Tiering/Eligibility Guidance			SUBJECT Absent Providers			

The individual that provides actual child care services is considered to be the provider. Therefore, the CACFP does not recognize, or enter into agreements with corporate entities as family child care homes or as providers. No portion of the agreement can be taken with a corporation/incorporated provider or business. The following example addresses the impact on meal reimbursement when an individual is providing child care in another person's home.

When a family child care home is licensed by Individual A, who hires Individual B to provide child care in Individual A's home, Individual B is considered the "provider" since he/she is the person actually giving care and serving reimbursable meals. Likewise, Individual B is the appropriate person to sign the agreement with the SO and to also receive the reimbursement. The income of Individual B is the appropriate one to evaluate if tiering must be established based on household income. However, if tiering can be established based on school data, Individual A's home is the appropriate one to consider. For purposes of provider's own, Individual A's children are residential, but are not "provider's own" and therefore, would not be eligible for meal reimbursement. On the other hand, even though Individual B's children live outside the home, they would be considered provider's own and would be eligible for meal reimbursement if other eligible children are also enrolled and participating in the same meal service and Individual B is income eligible. However, the attendance of Individual A's children would not qualify as "other children enrolled and participating in the meal service" to support reimbursement to Individual B for provider's own, because these children are residential and ineligible for meal reimbursement. If a third individual is a partner of Individual A, whose home was neither the location of care nor who was the caregiver or licensee, then, his/her nonresidential children could be enrolled in child care and claimed for reimbursement.

Note: This scenario is in conflict with state licensing rules, which state that the licensee must provide care at least 40 hours per week. This scenario was used to demonstrate the "absent provider's" children's ineligibility for CACFP. State licensing rules supersede federal regulations in this situation.