

Child and Adult Care Food Program

Federal Law: Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) Confidentiality Provisions

Theme: Social Service Programs

Citation: [42 U.S.C. § 1758\(b\)\(6\)](#); [7 C.F.R. § 226.2](#); [7 C.F.R. § 226.23](#)

CACFP confidentiality provisions protect eligibility information contained in applications for children's free or reduced price meals.

THE LAW

What does the law do?

The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) confidentiality provisions protect eligibility information contained in applications for children's free or reduced price meals. Generally, state agencies responsible for administering CACFP can [only disclose CACFP eligibility information to persons and organizations authorized by the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act \(NSLA\)](#). Disclosures of CACFP eligibility information are permitted for establishing eligibility or administration for certain federal, state or local programs without parental consent.

To whom does the law apply?

The CACFP confidentiality provisions apply to state agencies and child care institutions administering the CACFP program.

How is "identifiable" information defined?

The law restricts disclosures, defined as using or revealing "[individual](#)" children's information. The CACFP confidentiality provisions allow disclosures of aggregate information if the aggregate information does not identify individual children or when children cannot be identified "[by means of deduction](#)."

SHARING OF IDENTIFIABLE DATA

Does this law allow identifiable data to be shared?

[State CACFP agencies and child care institutions can use or disclose](#) CACFP eligibility information without parental consent to persons directly connected to the administration, enforcement, or audit of certain programs or activities. CACFP eligibility information can also be disclosed to the Medicaid program and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) for targeting and identifying children who might be eligible for Medicaid or CHIP. State agencies and child care institutions can use or disclose protected CACFP information with prior written consent from children's parents or guardians.

Among who?

Generally, [CACFP eligibility information can only be disclosed to individuals or organizations that have a “need to know” the information](#) due to a direct connection with the administration or enforcement of a federal education program, State education program, State health program, a means-tested nutrition program, or any program authorized under the NSLA or the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (e.g, the National School Lunch Program, Special Milk Program, School Breakfast Program, Summer Food Service Program, and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children). CACFP eligibility information can be disclosed to Medicaid and CHIP to facilitate enrollment in those programs. The Comptroller General Office and law enforcement officials can also receive protected CACFP eligibility information for audit or enforcement activities.

What are the prerequisites and conditions?

The [law only permits the disclosure of a child’s name and eligibility status \(without parental consent\)](#) when the disclosure is to a federal education program, State education program, State health program, a means-tested nutrition, or a third party contractor assisting with eligibility. In contrast, all CACFP eligibility information can be disclosed to any program authorized under the NSLA or the Child Nutrition Act, Medicaid, CHIP, the Comptroller General Office, and law enforcement officials. A [written agreement is required for disclosures to Medicaid or CHIP programs](#) and [recommended for disclosures to other programs](#). Parents and guardians must be notified of disclosures to other programs, including Medicaid and CHIP. Parents and guardians must be provided an [opportunity to decline](#) disclosures to Medicaid or CHIP ([10 calendar days is recommended](#)). Written consent for the disclosure of eligibility information must meet [certain regulatory requirements](#).

SHARING OF DE-IDENTIFIED DATA

Does this law allow de-identified information to be shared?

The CACFP confidentiality provisions [permit the disclosure of aggregate information](#) that does not identify an individual student and does not permit identification by deduction. For example, disclosing the aggregate data for [one classroom could permit the identification of individuals](#), but aggregate data for a [school district would be less likely to permit the identification of an individual](#). Parental consent is not needed for disclosures of aggregate data.

Does this law define de-identification or standards to render the data de-identified?

The CACFP confidentiality provisions identify [aggregation](#) as a method to render data non-identifiable (i.e., free to use or disclose).

DATA SHARING IMPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

Does this law support data sharing to improve the health of communities?

The CACFP confidentiality provisions permit data sharing to facilitate enrollment in other social service programs that promote community health, including Medicaid, CHIP, and other child nutrition programs.

How does this law hinder data sharing to improve the health of communities?

The CACFP confidentiality provisions place strict restrictions on uses of CACFP eligibility information. The law does not contain general disclosure provisions that permit disclosures or uses for public health or research uses.

Does this law establish prerequisites, conditions, or limitations for data sharing, not previously identified?

Not applicable to this law.

What other terms apply to sharing this data?

The CACFP confidentiality provisions [restrict additional disclosures](#) beyond the purpose of the initial disclosure. The CACFP confidentiality provisions contain [criminal penalties](#) for unauthorized disclosures of CACFP eligibility information.

What remedies or solutions might be employed to support data sharing while complying with this law?

Federal Food and Nutrition Service guidance provides prototype forms and agreements, including [data sharing agreements](#) and [household notice, consent and program application forms](#).

What ethical considerations apply to the exercise of discretion to share data under this law?

CACFP serves many vulnerable populations (e.g., low income individuals, children). Some CACFP participants or parents might feel coerced to provide information to gain access to needed CACFP services.

Additional information relating to the confidentiality provisions for CACFP and other nutritional programs can be found [here](#).

SUPPORTERS



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This document was developed by Cason Schmit, Research Assistant Professor, Texas A&M University and reviewed by Jennifer Bernstein, Deputy Director, Mid-States Region of The Network for Public Health Law. The Network for Public Health Law provides information and technical assistance on issues related to public health. The legal information and assistance provided in this document does not constitute legal advice or legal representation. For legal advice, please consult specific legal counsel.

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