

**Acronym Definitions**

B = Section 321 Supportive Services of the OAA  
 Part C Nutrition Service  
 C1 = Congregate Nutrition Services of the OAA, Section 331  
 C2 = Home-Delivered Nutrition Services of the OAA, Section 336  
 CARES = Coronavirus Aid Relief & Economic Security Act  
 OAA = Dietary Guidelines for Americans  
 DRI = Dietary Reference Intake  
 FCMA = Families First Coronavirus Response Act  
 NSIP = Nutrition Services Incentive Program  
 OAA = Older Americans Act  
 SUA = State Unit on Aging  
 REV. 3.31.2020



**Older Americans Act Comparison**

**Timeline and Basic Understanding of the Older Americans Act Nutrition Program**

	<a href="#">Older Americans Act</a> (OAA) Title III C was created in 1972 authorizing funds for a national nutrition program; OAA was reauthorized in 2020 and will continue through 2024.	Declaration of a <a href="#">Public Health Emergency</a> by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) on January 31, 2020 with end date to be determined.	<a href="#">Disaster Disaster Declaration</a> under the Stafford Act was issued to trigger Section 316(c) of the OAA on March 13, 2020 with end date to be determined.	COVID-19 <a href="#">Families First Coronavirus Response Act - Supplemental Appropriations #2</a> , enacted on March 18, 2020, and effective through 2021.	<a href="#">COVID-19 CARES Act</a> Supplemental Appropriations #3, enacted on March 27, 2020, and effective through 2021.
<b>Basic requirements</b>	Congress passed the <a href="#">OAA</a> in 1965. OAA provides for the organization and delivery of social and nutrition services to older individuals and their caregivers. Through the OAA Nutrition Program Title III, states receive grants to help support nutrition services for older people. These services include the Congregate Nutrition Program and the Home-Delivered Nutrition Program. Through the Aging Network's meal providers, the programs also provide a range of services including nutrition screening, assessment, education, and counseling.	Congress passed the <a href="#">OAA</a> in 1965. OAA provides for the organization and delivery of social and nutrition services to older individuals and their caregivers. Through the OAA Nutrition Program Title III, states receive grants to help support nutrition services for older people. These services include the Congregate Nutrition Program and the Home-Delivered Nutrition Program. Through the Aging Network's meal providers, the programs also provide a range of services including nutrition screening, assessment, education, and counseling.	President declared a Federal Emergency to trigger the Stafford Act. Governors must apply for a declaration of a "major disaster" to trigger disaster relief under Section 316(c) of the OAA.  <a href="#">Click here for steps required to declare a disaster.</a>	<a href="#">COVID-19 Families First Coronavirus Response Act</a> augments the OAA nutrition program by providing \$80 million for Title III C-1 and \$160 million for Title III C-2 to States; and \$10 million to Native American Tribes under Title VI. In addition, service match was waived in Supplemental #2.	<a href="#">COVID-19 CARES Act</a> augments the OAA by providing \$200 million for Title III-B (Supportive Services); \$480 million for Title III-C (Nutrition Services); \$100 million for Title III-E (Caregiver); \$20 million for Title VI (Native American Tribes); \$20 million for Title VII (Oribusman); \$50 million for ADRC.  In addition, service match was waived; 100% transfer authority between C-1 and C-2 was granted; home-bound includes individuals practicing social distancing; DRI and DGAs waived for emergency meals. Further, it made these provisions applicable for funds
<b>Additional Links</b>			<a href="#">Click here for a listing of states and tribes.</a>		
<b>Transfer Authority: B-C</b>	Up to 30% can be transferred between B-C, and with waiver from ACL up to 100% under Section 316. (SUA Fiscal Staff to assist)	Up to 30% can be transferred between B-C, and with waiver from ACL up to 100% under Section 316. (SUA Fiscal Staff to assist)	All monies can be bucketed into any Titles to be used for disaster relief, as needed.	Up to 30% can be transferred between B-C, and with waiver from ACL up to 100% under Section 316. (SUA Fiscal Staff to assist)	Up to 30% can be transferred between B-C, and with waiver from ACL up to 100% under Section 316. (SUA Fiscal Staff to assist)
<b>Transfer Authority: C1-C2</b>	Up to 40 % can be transferred between C1-C2; and with waiver from ACL up to 50%. (SUA Fiscal Staff to assist)	Up to 40 % can be transferred between C1-C2; presumptive waiver of 50% has been granted from ACL.  <a href="#">Click here for SUA Director's Letter #01-2020.</a>	All monies can be bucketed into any Titles to be used for disaster relief, as needed.	100% transfer allowed between C1-C2	100% transfer allowed between C1-C2
<b>DRI/DGA Intake Meal Requirements</b>	If meals are funded under C1 and C2, the DRIs and DGAs are required as ACL does not have authority to waive the DRIs and DGAs.  If meals are purchased under B, meals do not need to meet the requirements of DRIs and DGAs.  <a href="#">DRI and DGA Tip Sheet Coming Soon!</a>	If meals are funded under C1 and C2, the DRIs and DGAs are required as ACL does not have authority to waive the DRIs and DGAs.  If meals are purchased under B, meals do not need to meet the requirements of DRIs and DGAs.  <a href="#">DRI and DGA Tip Sheet Coming Soon!</a>	Disaster relief meals are not required to meet DRIs; however, ACL encourages the use of DRIs and DGAs to maintain health and manage chronic disease.  <a href="#">DRI and DGA Tip Sheet Coming Soon!</a>	Meals purchased with supplemental funding are not required to meet DRIs; however, ACL encourages the use of DRIs and DGAs to maintain health and manage chronic disease.  <a href="#">DRI and DGA Tip Sheet Coming Soon!</a>	Meals purchased with supplemental funding are not required to meet DRIs; however, ACL encourages the use of DRIs and DGAs to maintain health and manage chronic disease.  <a href="#">DRI and DGA Tip Sheet Coming Soon!</a>
<b>NSIP eligible</b>  The COVID-19 crisis is expected to completely skew traditional meal service and meal counts. As a result, ACL is holding harmless meal counts from 2019 and will apply them to 2020 and 2021 NSIP allocations. This will alleviate the need to count COVID-19 meals for purposes of NSIP. COVID-19 meals resulting from the supplemental appropriations (Families First and CARES Act) must be reported and accounted for separately. The determination of the exact manner of those reports is underway and will be forthcoming.	The requirements for NSIP are stated in Section 311 of the OAA. NSIP allocations are available to states that provide nutrition services in adherence to the requirements of the OAA which include: serving meals to an individual who is eligible to receive services under the OAA, serving meals to an individual who has not been means-tested to receive services; serving meals that meet the requirements of the OAA including meals that meet the DGAs and DRIs as indicated in OAA Section 339; serving meals to individuals who have been provided the opportunity to contribute to the cost of service; and are served by an eligible agency, i.e. an agency that has a grant or contract with a SUA or Area Agency on Aging. NSIP allocations may only be used to purchase domestically produced food such as milk, fruit, vegetables, protein products, etc. that are used in a meal. NSIP allocations may not be used to pay for administration or other nutrition services such as education or counseling. NSIP allocation may not be used to buy bags of groceries for program participants.	Not applicable in FY-2020 and FY-2021  <a href="#">Click here for NSIP Tip Sheet</a>	Not applicable in FY-2020 and FY-2021  <a href="#">Click here for NSIP Tip Sheet</a>	Not applicable in FY-2020 and FY-2021  <a href="#">Click here for NSIP Tip Sheet</a>	Not applicable in FY-2020 and FY-2021  <a href="#">Click here for NSIP Tip Sheet</a>
<b>5-Day a Week Requirement</b>	A waiver from the SUA is necessary if a provider is serving a rural area and is unable to provide meals 5 or more days a week.	Due to the public health emergency, ACL is encouraging states to give AAAs authority to serve multiple meals at a time and at a frequency based on local capacity. This should be coupled with regular check-in calls with recipients.	Due to the public health emergency, ACL is encouraging states to give AAAs authority to serve multiple meals at a time and at a frequency based on local capacity. This should be coupled with regular check-in calls with recipients.	Due to the public health emergency, ACL is encouraging states to give AAAs authority to serve multiple meals at a time and at a frequency based on local capacity. This should be coupled with regular check-in calls with recipients.	Due to the public health emergency, ACL is encouraging states to give AAAs authority to serve multiple meals at a time and at a frequency based on local capacity. This should be coupled with regular check-in calls with recipients.