

§264.71

§264.71 What determines the amount of the provisional payment of contingency funds that will be made to a State?

We will make a provisional payment to a State that meets the requirements of §264.70, within the following limits:

(a) The amount that we will pay to a State in a fiscal year will not exceed an amount equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ times 20 percent of that State's SFAG for that fiscal year, multiplied by the number of eligible months for which the State has requested contingency funds;

(b) The total amount that we will pay to all States during a fiscal year will not exceed the amount appropriated for this purpose; and

(c) We will pay contingency funds to States in the order in which we receive requests for such payments.

§264.72 What requirements are imposed on a State if it receives contingency funds?

(a)(1) A State must meet a Contingency Fund MOE level of 100 percent of historic State expenditures for FY 1994.

(2) A State must exceed the Contingency Fund MOE level to keep any of the contingency funds that it received. It may be able to retain a portion of the amount of contingency funds that match countable State expenditures, as defined in §264.0, that are in excess of the State's Contingency Fund MOE level, after the overall adjustment required by section 403(b)(6)(C) of the Act.

(b) A State must complete an annual reconciliation, in accordance with §264.73, in order to determine how much, if any, of the contingency funds that it received in a fiscal year it may retain.

(c) If required to remit funds under the annual reconciliation, a State must remit all (or a portion) of the funds paid to it for a fiscal year within one year after it has failed to meet either the Food Stamp trigger or the Unemployment trigger, as defined in §264.0, for three consecutive months.

(d) A State must expend contingency funds in the fiscal year in which they are awarded.

(e) A State may not transfer contingency funds to the Discretionary Fund of the CCDF or the SSBG.

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(f) A State must follow the restrictions and prohibitions in effect for Federal TANF funds, including the provisions of §263.11 of this chapter, in its use of contingency funds.

§264.73 What is an annual reconciliation?

(a) The annual reconciliation involves the calculation, for a fiscal year, of:

(1) The amount of a State's qualifying expenditures;

(2) The amount by which a State's countable State expenditures, as defined in §264.0, exceed the State's required Contingency Fund MOE level; and

(3) The amount of contingency funds that the State may retain or must remit.

(b) If a State exceeded its required Contingency Fund MOE level, it may be able to retain some or all of the contingency funds that it received.

(c) A State determines the amount of contingency funds that it may retain by performing the following calculations:

(1) From the lesser of the following two amounts:

(i) The amount of contingency funds paid to it during the fiscal year; or

(ii) Its countable State expenditures, as defined in §264.0, minus its required Contingency Fund MOE level, multiplied by:

(A) The State's Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) applicable for the fiscal year for which funds were awarded; and

(B) $\frac{1}{2}$ times the number of months during the fiscal year for which the State received contingency funds.

(2) Subtract the State's proportionate remittance (as reported to the State by ACF) for the overall adjustment of the Contingency Fund for that fiscal year required by section 403(b)(6)(C) of the Act.

§264.74 How will we determine the Contingency Fund MOE level for the annual reconciliation?

(a)(1) The Contingency Fund MOE level includes the State's share of expenditures for AFDC benefit payments, administration, and FAMIS; EA; and the JOBS program for FY 1994.

(2) We will use the same data sources and date, i.e., April 28, 1995, that we used to determine the basic MOE levels for FY 1994. We will exclude the State's share of expenditures from the former IV-A child care programs (AFDC/JOBS, Transitional and At-Risk child care) in the calculation.

(b) We will reduce a State's Contingency Fund MOE level by the same percentage that we reduce the basic MOE level for any fiscal year in which we reduce the State's annual SFAG allocation to provide funding to Tribal grantees operating a Tribal TANF program.

§ 264.75 For the annual reconciliation, what are qualifying State expenditures?

(a) Qualifying State expenditures are expenditures of State funds made in the State TANF program, with respect to eligible families, for the following:

(1) Cash assistance, including assigned child support collected by the State, distributed to the family, and disregarded in determining eligibility for, and amount of the TANF assistance payment;

(2) Educational activities designed to increase self-sufficiency, job training, and work, excluding any expenditure for public education in the State except expenditures involving the provision of services or assistance to an eligible family that are not generally available to persons who are not members of an eligible family;

(3) Any other services allowable under section 404(a)(1) of the Act and consistent with the goals at § 260.20 of this chapter; and

(4) Administrative costs in connection with the provision of the benefits and services listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section, but only to the extent that such costs are consistent with the 15-percent limitation at § 263.2(a)(5) of this chapter.

(b) Qualifying State expenditures do not include:

(1) Child care expenditures; and

(2) Expenditures made under separate State programs.

§ 264.76 What action will we take if a State fails to remit funds after failing to meet its required Contingency Fund MOE level?

(a) If, for a fiscal year in which it receives contingency funds, a State fails to meet its required Contingency Fund MOE level, we will penalize the State by reducing the SFAG payable for the next fiscal year by the amount of contingency funds not remitted.

(b) A State may appeal this decision, as provided in § 262.7 of this chapter.

(c) The reasonable cause exceptions and corrective compliance regulations at §§ 262.5 and 262.6 of this chapter do not apply to this penalty.

§ 264.77 How will we determine if a State met its Contingency Fund expenditure requirements?

(a) States receiving contingency funds for a fiscal year must complete the quarterly TANF Financial Report. As part of the fourth quarter's report, a State must complete its annual reconciliation.

(b) The TANF Financial Report and State reporting on expenditures are subject to our review.

Subpart C—What Rules Pertain Specifically to the Spending Levels of the Territories?

§ 264.80 If a Territory receives Matching Grant funds, what funds must it expend?

(a) If a Territory receives Matching Grant funds under section 1108(b) of the Act, it must:

(1) Contribute 25 percent of the expenditures funded under the Matching Grant for title IV-A or title IV-E expenditures;

(2) Expend 100 percent of the amount of historic expenditures for FY 1995 for the AFDC program (including administrative costs and FAMIS), the EA program, and the JOBS program; and

(3) Expend 100 percent of the amount of the Family Assistance Grant annual allocation using Federal TANF, title IV-E funds and/or Territory-only funds, without regard to any penalties applied in accordance with section 409 of the Act.

(b) Territories may not use the same Territorial expenditures to satisfy the