Food and Nutrition Service, USDA § 247.25

(b) May a State agency request to retain more than the amount determined by the above formula in the event of special needs? Yes, the State agency may request approval from FNS to retain a larger amount than is allowed under the formula prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section. However, in making its request, the State agency must provide justification of the need for the larger amount at the State level, and must ensure that local agencies will not suffer undue hardship as a result of a reduction in administrative funds.

(c) How must the State agency distribute funds among local agencies? The State agency must distribute funds among local agencies on the basis of their respective needs, and in a manner that ensures the funds will be used to achieve program objectives.

§ 247.24 Recovery and redistribution of caseload and administrative funds.

(a) May FNS recover and redistribute caseload and administrative funds assigned to a State agency? Yes. FNS may recover and redistribute caseload and administrative funds assigned to a State agency during the fiscal year. FNS will redistribute these resources to other State agencies in accordance with the provisions of §§247.21(a) and 247.22(b). In reassigning caseload, FNS will use the most up-to-date data on participation and the extent to which caseload is being utilized, as well as other information provided by State agencies. In accordance with §247.21(a)(2), in instances in which FNS recovers caseload slots, the State agency must use 95 percent of its original caseload allocation to be eligible for additional caseload. However, the State agency must not exceed its reduced caseload allocation on an average monthly basis.

(b) Is there a limit on the amount of caseload slots or administrative funds that FNS may recover? Yes. FNS will not unilaterally recover caseload that would result in the recovery of more than 50 percent of the State's administrative funds. However, in instances in which the State agency requests that FNS recover any portion of its assigned caseload, the 50-percent limitation will not apply.

§ 247.25 Allowable uses of administrative funds and other funds.

(a) What are allowable uses of administrative funds provided to State and local agencies? Administrative funds may be used for costs that are necessary to ensure the efficient and effective administration of the program, in accordance with parts 3016 and 3019 of this title. Part 3016 of this title contains the rules for management of Federal grants to State, local, and Indian tribal governments, and part 3019 of this title contains the grants management rules for nonprofit organizations. These departmental regulations incorporate by reference OMB Circulars A–87 (Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments) and A–122 (Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations), which set out the principles for determining whether specific costs are allowable. For availability of OMB Circulars referenced in this section, see 5 CFR 1310.3. Some examples of allowable costs in CSFP include:

(1) Storing, transporting, and distributing foods;
(2) Determining the eligibility of program applicants;
(3) Program outreach;
(4) Nutrition education;
(5) Audits and fair hearings;
(6) Monitoring and review of program operations; and
(7) Transportation of participants to and from the local agency, if necessary.

(b) What are unallowable uses of administrative funds? In addition to those costs determined to be unallowable by the principles contained in the OMB circulars referenced in paragraph (a) of this section, specific examples of unallowable uses of administrative funds in CSFP include:

(1) The cost of alteration of facilities not required specifically for the program; and
(2) Actual losses which could have been covered by permissible insurance (through an approved self-insurance program or by other means).

(c) What costs are allowable only with prior approval of FNS? Capital expenditures, which include the acquisition of