§ 284.35 What action will we take in response to the State's assessment and other information?

(a) We will review the State's assessment along with other available information. If we determine that the increase in the child poverty rate of five percent or more is not the result of the TANF program(s) in the State, we will notify the State that no further information from, or action by, the State is required for the applicable two-calendar-year period.

(b) Based on our review of the State's assessment and other information, if we determine that the increase in the State's child poverty rate of five percent or more is the result of the TANF program(s) in the State, we will notify the State that it must submit a corrective action plan as specified in §§ 284.40 and 284.45.

§ 284.40 When is a corrective action plan due?

Each State must submit a corrective action plan to ACF within 90 days of the date the State receives notice of our determination that, as a result of the TANF program(s) in the State, its child poverty rate increased by five percent or more for the applicable two-calendar-year period.

§ 284.45 What are the contents and duration of the corrective action plan?

(a) The State must include in the corrective action plan:

1. An outline of the manner in which the State or Territory will reduce its child poverty rate;

2. A description of the actions it will take under the plan; and

3. Any actions to be taken under the plan by the Indian tribe(s) (or Tribal consortia) operating a TANF program in the State.

(b) The State must implement the corrective action plan until it determines and notifies us that its child poverty rate, as determined in § 284.20, is less than the lowest child poverty rate on the basis of which the State was required to submit the corrective action plan. The “lowest child poverty rate” means the five percent threshold above the first year in the two-year comparison period.

Food Stamp Program or other State supportive and assistance programs;

4. The proportion of students certified for free or reduced-price school lunches;

5. TANF income eligibility rules that show that client participation was not limited or cash benefits did not decrease;

6. Examples of efforts that the State and the Indian tribe(s), as appropriate, have taken using TANF and other funds to support families entering the work force;

7. The percentage of eligible individuals in the State receiving TANF assistance;

8. Information on TANF program participation such as the number of applications disapproved or denied, or cases sanctioned;

9. The number of TANF cases closed as a result of time-limit restrictions or non-compliance with work requirements;

10. The amount of total cash assistance expenditures that can be claimed for SSP-MOE purposes;

11. Information based on Unemployment Insurance wage record data showing, for example, increases in the number of TANF participants entering jobs, retaining jobs, and increasing their earnings;

12. The number of families receiving work subsidies, i.e., payments to employers or third parties to help cover the costs of employee wages, benefits, supervision, and training;

13. Information that a State met the definition of “needy State” under section 403(b)(6) of the Act for an extended period of time within the applicable two-calendar-year period;

14. Examples of past efforts that the State and the Indian tribe(s), as appropriate, have taken to mitigate or address child poverty;

15. Any other data on the TANF program(s) in the State that would support the State’s conclusions; and

16. Information on other circumstances in the State that may have contributed to the increase in child poverty such as changes in economic or social conditions, e.g., an increase in the State’s unemployment rate.