

going to school, maintaining certain grades, keeping school-aged children in school, immunizing children, going to classes, or doing other things that will help the individual become or remain employed in the private sector;

(c) Should be designed to move the individual into whatever private-sector employment he or she is capable of handling as quickly as possible and to increase over time the responsibility and the amount of work the individual handles;

(d) Should describe the services the State will provide the individual to enable the individual to obtain and keep private sector employment, including job counseling services; and

(e) May require the individual to undergo appropriate substance abuse treatment.

**§ 261.13 May an individual be penalized for not following an individual responsibility plan?**

Yes. If an individual fails without good cause to comply with an individual responsibility plan that he or she has signed, the State may reduce the amount of assistance otherwise payable to the family, by whatever amount it considers appropriate. This penalty is in addition to any other penalties under the State's TANF program.

**§ 261.14 What is the penalty if an individual refuses to engage in work?**

(a) If an individual refuses to engage in work required under section 407 of the Act, the State must reduce or terminate the amount of assistance payable to the family, subject to any good cause or other exceptions the State may establish. Such a reduction is governed by the provisions of § 261.16.

(b)(1) The State must, at a minimum, reduce the amount of assistance otherwise payable to the family pro rata with respect to any period during the month in which the individual refuses to work.

(2) The State may impose a greater reduction, including terminating assistance.

(c) A State that fails to impose penalties on individuals in accordance with the provisions of section 407(e) of

the Act may be subject to the State penalty specified at § 261.54.

**§ 261.15 Can a family be penalized if a parent refuses to work because he or she cannot find child care?**

(a) No, the State may not reduce or terminate assistance based on an individual's refusal to engage in required work if the individual is a single custodial parent caring for a child under age six who has a demonstrated inability to obtain needed child care, as specified at § 261.56.

(b) A State that fails to comply with the penalty exception at section 407(e)(2) of the Act and the requirements at § 261.56 may be subject to the State penalty specified at § 261.57.

**§ 261.16 Does the imposition of a penalty affect an individual's work requirement?**

A penalty imposed by a State against the family of an individual by reason of the failure of the individual to comply with a requirement under TANF shall not be construed to be a reduction in any wage paid to the individual.

**Subpart B—What Are the Provisions Addressing State Accountability?**

**§ 261.20 How will we hold a State accountable for achieving the work objectives of TANF?**

(a) Each State must meet two separate work participation rates, one—the two-parent rate—based on how well it succeeds in helping adults in two-parent families find work activities described at § 261.30, the other—the overall rate—based on how well it succeeds in finding those activities for adults in all the families that it serves.

(b) Each State must submit data that allows us to measure its success in requiring adults to participate in work activities, as specified at § 265.3 of this chapter.

(c) If the data show that a State met both participation rates in a fiscal year, then the percentage of historic State expenditures that it must expend under TANF, pursuant to § 263.1 of this chapter, decreases from 80 percent to 75 percent for that fiscal year. This is also