

STATE OF VERMONT  
Vermont TANF State Plan Renewal

For The Period October 1, 2006 through December 31, 2009

In fulfillment of the state plan requirements of Section 402 (a) of the Social Security Act, Vermont submits this state plan to renew its status as an eligible state. The plan renewal is a continuation of the state plan initially submitted September 20, 1996, and renewed October 1, 1998, October 1, 2001, and October 1, 2003, followed by an amended version in June 2004.

This renewal is being submitted to the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, through the Director, Administration for Children and Families, Washington, DC, in December, 2006.

Vermont operates a program to serve the broad purposes of title IV-A of the Social Security Act—Block Grants to States for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families. Vermont's family assistance grant is used to provide temporary assistance to needy families and to otherwise fulfill federal and state requirements to strengthen families by helping them to become self-sufficient through employment.

On July 1, 2001, Vermont implemented Reach Up, its TANF program. The Reach Up Program is administered by the Department for Children and Families' (DCF) Economic Services Division (ESD), formerly the Department of Prevention, Assistance, Transition, and Health Access (PATH) and provides transitional assistance and support services to needy families with (or expecting) children. The program operates on a statewide basis and recognizes that there are reciprocal responsibilities and obligations on the part of both program participants and the government. Financial eligibility for the program is determined by income and resource limits (see chart – Attachment C).

The Reach Up Program has two components: the financial assistance component and the services component. Adults in participating families who are receiving financial assistance must participate in the services component. Adult participants who can work are required to engage in work or work activities. Using a case management model, the department provides eligible families with support services and opportunities designed to address the families' needs that are related to gaining and maintaining unsubsidized employment and moving the family toward self-sufficiency.

Additionally, the department's TANF program authorizes emergency assistance (EA) for essential needs the family is unable to meet due to a catastrophic situation or circumstances in which a family not receiving Reach Up has income below the applicable income level and has exhausted its income and resources.

Vermont continues to exercise its option under section 408, paragraphs (a)(10)(A) and (B), of the Act to continue payment of TANF financial assistance benefits for a minor child absent from the home for at least 30 but not more than 180 consecutive days. The department may authorize

good cause exceptions to this restriction on the use of TANF funds for a minor child absent from the home.

This document is structured according to the organization of the language in the Social Security Act that describes the requirements of TANF state plans. The headings in bold are headings from section 402 of the Social Security Act (the Act).

**(a)(1) OUTLINE OF FAMILY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM-**

**(A) GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**This plan provides an outline of how the State intends to do the following:**

**(i) Conduct a program, designed to serve all political subdivisions in the State (not necessarily in a uniform manner), that provides assistance to needy families with (or expecting) children and provides parents with job preparation, work, and support services to enable them to leave the program and become self-sufficient.**

Public Involvement

Submission of this state plan renewal commits Vermont to continued operation of its TANF program, Reach Up, as well as child care assistance for children younger than 13, in accordance with written rules. These rules are established in compliance with Vermont's Administrative Procedure Act (3 V.S.A. Chapter 25) which defines the rule-making process, and requires public notice and comment on proposed regulations and rules changes. As a result of the rulemaking process used to formalize TANF policies, Vermont satisfies public notice requirements of section 402 of the Act. In developing the Reach Up Program, Vermont engaged the broadest possible spectrum of interested parties in formulating the program and provided the 45 days' notice for comments on the plan, as required by the Act. Changes in state policy subsequent to adoption of this state plan are made through the rule-making process defined in state law.

Outline of Reach Up Program's General Provisions

Application

Applicants in families with two parents who are able to work are referred to the Vermont Department of Labor (VDOL) for immediate job search. Other applicants who are able to work and have a recent work history in positions paying over 150 percent of the federal poverty level are also referred for immediate job search. Applicants who fail to follow through on a referral to VDOL are denied financial assistance for their families. All other applicants, including those participants who were referred to VDOL and failed to obtain a job, are assessed to determine their abilities and limitations in regard to securing unsubsidized employment.

### Assessment

All participants must cooperate in an initial assessment and, if appropriate or necessary, reassessments. The assessment may include tests, other standardized evaluations, and referrals to professionals for evaluation or diagnosis. Using the assessment results, each adult participant sets an employment goal to obtain unsubsidized employment. With the help of the case manager, the participant develops a plan for achieving the goal within 12 months of when the participant is able to meet the work requirement by participating in TANF-approved work activities (work-ready).

While the program presumes that all new participants are work-ready, those who are assessed to have barriers are allowed up to 12 cumulative months of participation in the program to overcome their barriers and become work-ready. All participants must meet their employment goal and obtain unsubsidized employment before they have received more than 24 cumulative months of Reach Up financial assistance.

### Case Management

The Reach Up Program uses a case management model to provide services to participating families. A case manager is assigned to each participating family as soon as the family begins to receive financial assistance. Using case management, the department provides participating families with services, including assessment, information, referrals, and assistance in the preparation and implementation of a family development plan (FDP), with the goal of helping the family achieve self-sufficiency. ESD contracts with entities with special expertise to provide case management services to teenage parents and participants with significant barriers to obtaining employment.

### Family Development Plans

Every participating family must have a family development plan (FDP). The FDP charts and documents each family's participation in the Reach Up services component. The FDP sets forth each adult participant's employment goal, the plan and schedule of activities the participant must engage in to attain the goal, and the specific FDP requirements the participant must fulfill to avoid sanctions. Development of the FDP begins when a family applies for Reach Up financial assistance.

### Support Services to Participating Families

Support services are services needed by the family to overcome limitations and barriers to obtaining and maintaining unsubsidized employment and to improve the participant's prospects for job placement and retention. The department determines the full range of support services needed by each family and includes the service plan in the FDP. Some support services are provided directly by the department, and others are provided by other entities.

The department exercises its authority under this plan to enter into contractual agreements with community-based organizations to provide job preparation, work, and support services consistent with the goals of the program. Examples of support services include child care, transportation, career counseling, job search assistance, vocational rehabilitation, homelessness prevention and housing assistance. Services must be identified in the FDP and determined by the commissioner to be necessary and appropriate to achieve the purposes of the Reach Up Program. Specific services provided are explained in more detail in the latter part of this section.

#### Special Requirements for Minor Parents and Out-of-School Youths

All minor parents must participate in their FDP activities at all times. The minor parent shall take part in case-managed support, education, and training activities. The minor parent shall attend school or an appropriate alternative education or training program. If the minor parent is not emancipated in accordance with Vermont law (12 V.S.A. §7151), the minor parent and the dependent children in the minor parent's care must reside with a parent or in an approved living arrangement.

Youths (i.e., dependent children) 16 or 17 years old who are not attending school fulltime are also required to participate in the services component.

#### Work Requirements

All participating adults, unless granted a deferral of their work requirement, shall be required to fulfill their work requirement when they are work-ready. The number of hours the participant must work or engage in work activities depends on the configuration of the family.

#### Work Activities

Reach Up program rules define the work activities that a participant may engage in to meet the participant's work requirement. Following the publication of the Department of Health and Humans Services' (HHS) interim final TANF rules implementing the statutory changes enacted in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA), the department amended the Reach Up work activity rules to define individual work activities consistent with new federal definitions. These changes were effective December 1, 2006. [Attachment D].

#### Alternate Work Requirement for Participants Under 20 Years Old

Adult participants who are under 20 years old are deemed to be meeting their work requirement if they meet at least one of the following criteria. Either they must maintain satisfactory attendance at a secondary school or the equivalent; or they must participate in education directly related to employment for at least 20 hours per week.

Deferments and Modifications

Under specified circumstances, the department may defer or modify the work requirement of a Reach Up participant who would otherwise be required to fulfill a work requirement. A deferment delays the onset of the full work requirement. A modification changes the number of hours of the participant's work requirement.

Work Requirement Hours

Work-ready participants and participants who have completed the FDP activities leading to their employment goal have a specified number of hours that they must work or engage in work activities to satisfy the work requirement. The number of hours of a participant's work requirement varies depending upon family configuration and specified family characteristics as illustrated in the following chart.

<b>Type of Family</b>	<b>Ability to Work</b>	<b>Parent</b>	<b><u>Work Requirement</u></b>
<b>Two parents</b>	Both able-to-work	Principal earner parent (PEP)	40 hours per week, or 35 hours per week in a job the employer defines as full-time
		Primary caretaker of child	None unless the PEP is sanctioned, then the primary caretaker must fulfill the PEP's work requirement
		Both parents	40 hours per week divided between parents sharing work requirement
	One able-to-work and one able-to-work-part-time or unable-to-work	Parent able-to-work	30 hours per week
		Parent able-to-work-part-time	None
		Parent unable-to-work	None
	One able-to-work-part-time at least 30 hours per week and one able-to-work-part-time or unable-to-work	Parent able-to-work-part-time at least 30 hours per week	30 hours per week
		Parent #2 able-to-work-part-time	None
		Parent unable-to-work	None
	Both parents able-to-work-part-time	Both parents	30 hours per week combined or the combined number of hours they are able-to-work-part-time, whichever is less
	One able-to-work-part-time and one unable-to-work	Parent able-to-work-part-time	30 hours per week or the number of hours the parent is able-to-work-part-time, whichever is less
Parent unable-to-work		None	
Both parents unable-to-work	Both parents	None	
<b>Single parent or caretaker with child under 6</b>	Parent or caretaker able-to-work		20 hours per week
	Parent or caretaker able-to-work-part-time		20 hours per week or the number of hours the parent is able-to-work-part-time, whichever is less
	Parent unable-to-work		None
<b>Single parent or caretaker with child 6 or older</b>	Parent or caretaker able-to-work		30 hours per week
	Parent or caretaker able-to-work-part-time		30 hours per week or the number of hours the parent is able-to-work-part-time, whichever is less
	Parent unable-to-work		None

### Noncompliance and Good Cause

Reach Up participants must comply with all services component requirements, including the work requirement. Noncompliance may result in sanctions. The department will excuse noncompliance supported by good cause.

### Sanctions for Noncompliance with Services Component Requirements

If a participating adult, including a minor parent, fails to comply with services component requirements, the department shall impose a fiscal sanction by reducing the financial assistance grant of the sanctioned adult's family. Sanctions and consequences for out-of-school youths or adult applicants who fail to report to VDOL differ from sanctions for noncompliance with services component requirements. Out-of-school youths who fail to comply with program requirements shall have the monetary amount designated to cover their needs removed from the family's grant. Families of adult applicants who fail to report to VDOL as directed are denied financial assistance.

### Incentives and Disregards

The department may offer incentive payments and income disregards to encourage participants to achieve goals required by their FDPs. Income disregards are provided to families who are receiving income from employment. ESD also offers incentive payments for participants to complete specified tasks leading to achievement of an FDP requirement, such as improvement of parenting skills and participation in secondary education by teen parents.

### Transportation

- **Good News Garage**  
In a contract with a charitable organization, the department agrees to pay a negotiated flat fee for repairs on donated vehicles. After the vehicles are repaired, they are provided to Reach Up participants who need a vehicle to begin or maintain employment.
- **Community Action Motors (CAM)**  
This project expands the service provided through the Good News Garage. CAM obtains donated vehicles from members of the community and repairs them. In a contract with CAM, the department agrees to pay the same flat fee per vehicle as it pays to Good News Garage. After the vehicles are repaired, they are provided to Reach Up participants who need a vehicle to begin or maintain employment.
- **Ready to Go**  
ESD contracts with a charitable organization to provide on demand transportation for Reach Up participants to go to work or to other approved activities in their Family Development Plan.

### Housing

ESD contracts with organizations to provide short-term housing for homeless families, case management services that provide intervention for families at risk of losing their home, and assistance locating a place to live for those who have lost their home.

### Group Work Sites

ESD partially funds group work sites in government or public nonprofit organizations for placement of Reach Up participants.

### Making it Work Program (MIW)

The Making It Work (MIW) program is a competency-based program offered to Reach Up participants. MIW has open, ongoing enrollment and is offered statewide. Participants can access the program within two weeks of being referred. In the first module, MIW provides participants with orientation, assessment, problem-solving, resource identification, and employment goal setting. Participants are assigned to appropriate modules based on the results of the assessment completed in the first module. The program is designed so that participants can complete all the modules, if needed, within eight weeks of completing the orientation/assessment module. The other modules support successful transition from welfare to work with topics that include budgeting and building good credit; workplace relationships, conflict resolution, and time management; job readiness skills; and financial planning for motor vehicle ownership. When appropriate, participants are placed in a worksite to practice skills and meet their work requirement within two weeks of completing the first module.

### Child Care

The Child Development Division of the Department for Children and Families establishes the standards for child care eligibility. Eligible families include families receiving financial assistance in the Reach Up Program, transitioning off the program, or at risk of becoming dependent on financial assistance. State expenditures for child care are designated as qualified state expenditures and applied toward Vermont's maintenance-of-effort requirements for TANF.

### Separate State and Segregated Funds Programs

Separate State and Segregated Funds Programs are programs funded with state general funds that are counted towards Vermont's TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE) requirement. Except for the Postsecondary Education Program, all separate state and segregated funds programs operate under the same rules for participation and eligibility as the standard Reach Up Program. The Postsecondary Education Program operates under its own set of regulations.

### Postsecondary Education Program

The Postsecondary Education Program is a separate state program designed to provide living expense stipends and support services to enable parents in eligible families to pursue undergraduate postsecondary degrees in fields directly related to employment. In two-parent families, the parent who is not in school has a work requirement.

### Reach Up Parental Nurturing Component

This separate state program is open to a single parent, a caretaker, or a parent in a two-parent family with one able-to-work-part-time or unable-to-work parent. This program provides a deferment from the Reach Up work requirement for these participants who are either caring for a child between the ages of 12 and 24 months or who do not qualify for or have already been exempted from the work participation rate for 12 months to care for a child under 12 months. The program is designed to foster parental nurturing of children under 24 months of age in their own homes and is limited to no more than 24 months over the primary caretaker's lifetime, reduced by any months used for the federal exemption. Other than the qualifying criteria for this program, this component operates under the same rules for participation and eligibility as the standard Reach Up Program.

### Reach Up Special Needs Component

This separate state program is designed to provide additional time on assistance for families who are cooperating and complying with program requirements, but whose progress toward self-sufficiency is not at the standard rate due to the families' special needs. For some, this program may provide additional time to stabilize and progress toward self-sufficiency. It is designed also to preserve financial assistance options beyond the federal TANF 60-month lifetime limit for families addressing multiple issues relating to self-sufficiency. Other than the qualifying criteria for this program, this component operates under the same rules for participation and eligibility as the standard Reach Up Program.

### Reach Up Minor Parents' Safety Net Component

This is a separate state program designed to preserve eligibility for financial assistance for minor parents who are not in compliance with federal supervised living and school attendance requirements. These minor parents who are not complying with the federal supervised living and school attendance requirements receive financial sanctions in the form of a reduced grant instead of being terminated from assistance. Minor parents must meet regularly with their case managers who continue to work with the parents to bring them into compliance with the program requirements. Other than the qualifying criteria for this program, this component operates under the same rules for participation and eligibility as the standard Reach Up Program.

### Other Related Programs

#### The Reach Up Segregated Funds Component

This program is structured to pay appropriated state maintenance-of-effort funds to families in which the parent or caretaker is engaged in unsubsidized employment for the number of hours that meets the applicable TANF participation rate requirement. The component is operational only when there are sufficient general funds remaining after full funding of the following separate state programs: Postsecondary Education Program, Reach Up Parental Nurturing Component, the Reach Up Minor Parents Component, and the Reach Up Special Needs Component. If there are insufficient general funds to support this component, families shall be in the standard TANF-funded Reach Up Program. Other than the qualifying criteria for this program, this component operates under the same rules for participation and eligibility as the standard Reach Up Program.

#### Emergency Assistance

The department's TANF program authorizes emergency assistance (previously referred to as ANFC-EA) for essential needs the family is unable to meet due to a catastrophic situation or circumstances in which the family's income and resources are exhausted. This is an activity pursuant to the State's authority (Title IV-A, section 404(a)(2) of the Social Security Act) to continue activities under the former ANFC-EA plan in effect as of September 30, 1995.

#### Job Retention and Enhancement Services

Reach Up participants who obtain unsubsidized employment are eligible to receive job retention and enhancement services. Participants who are no longer eligible for Reach Up financial assistance continue to be eligible for these services for up to six months following grant closure. The services provided may include coaching and encouragement, referrals to community resources, education and training, and the range of support services provided to Reach Up participants who are meeting their work requirement through unsubsidized employment during their employment phase.

#### Earned Income Tax Credit

The Earned Income Tax Credit program is designed to provide working families with tax credits that are refunded to the families in excess of any refunded overpayment of tax liability. The income eligibility is the same as for the federal EITC. This is a maintenance-of-effort (MOE) program, with claimed MOE funding limited to the amount of spending that meets with the "new spending" provision under section 409(a)(7)(B)(II)(aa) of the Act.

**(a)(1)(A)(ii) Require a parent or caretaker receiving assistance under the program to engage in work (as defined by the State) once the State determines the parent or caretaker is ready to engage in work, or once the parent or caretaker has received assistance under the program for 24 months (whether or not consecutive), whichever is earlier.**

Vermont requires a parent or caretaker receiving assistance to engage in work according to the provisions of Vermont's welfare law, 33 V.S.A. § 1101 - 1134, and applicable Reach Up Program rules. Parents and caretakers receiving assistance are assessed for their ability to engage in employment or TANF work activities (work readiness) when they become program participants. Work-ready participants must engage in approved work activities at a level sufficient to meet their work requirement. Within no more than 12 months from the participant's work-ready date, the participant must have unsubsidized employment, provided such employment is available.

When a Reach Up Program participant refuses to engage in work, without good cause, the participant's family grant is reduced. The first three months the grant is reduced by \$75 for each month of non-compliance. If the participant continues to refuse to engage in work for more than three months, the family's grant is reduced by \$150 per month. When a participant has had 12 or more cumulative months of sanctions and has received 60 or more cumulative months of Reach Up financial assistance, the family's grant is reduced by \$225 per month for each month of non-compliance.

All reductions in the family grant for a participant's failure to engage in work are per participant. If at any time there are two parents in the family who have work requirements and refuse to engage in work, the family's grant is reduced for each parent's act of noncompliance. Participants who are subject to financial sanctions must meet with their case manager at least once a month. A parent's failure, without good cause, to keep an appointment with the case manager when the family grant is being reduced due to a refusal to engage in work may result in termination of financial assistance to the family.

**(a)(1)(A)(iii) Ensure that parents and caretakers receiving assistance under the program engage in work activities in accordance with section 407.**

Reach Up provides eligible parents with an opportunity to plan for and achieve a future fully or partially independent of welfare. Caseworkers help participants define employment goals based on individualized assessments of their needs and strengths. The Family Development Plan (FDP) specifies the participant's employment goal, steps and services needed to achieve the goal, and target dates for completion. The FDP also defines what support services the department will pay for, including child care and transportation. With the FDP in place, the caseworker helps the Reach Up participant to carry out the plan and monitors his or her progress throughout the service delivery phase, modifying the plan as necessary. Able-bodied adult family members must begin participating in work activities as soon as their assessment is complete.

Participation in the Reach Up Program's services component is mandatory for all participants in the program. Every family with able-bodied adults has program requirements that eventually lead to at least one adult fulfilling a work requirement through unsubsidized employment and meeting an employment goal. Minor parents who have not completed their education may meet their work requirement by participating in a school program. When Reach Up eligibility ends

due to earnings from unsubsidized employment, Reach Up services to support job maintenance and enhancement may be extended for up to six months from the date of grant closure.

**(a)(1)(A)(iv) Take such reasonable steps as the State deems necessary to restrict the use and disclosure of information about individuals and families receiving assistance under the program attributable to funds provided by the Federal Government.**

It is the department's policy and practice that all client information be kept strictly confidential. Vermont law (33 V.S.A. §2551) prohibits the disclosure of names or information pertaining to applicants for or recipients of assistance, benefits, or social services, and further prohibits use of department records for political or commercial purposes. Department staff may disclose information about clients only for purposes directly related to program administration or under the following conditions:

- when the client specifically asks a third party to intervene on his or her behalf,
- when the client specifically consents to releasing information to a third party,
- when a law enforcement officer requests the current address of a recipient who is a fugitive felon, or
- when a report of abuse is required by law.

**(a)(1)(A)(v) Establish goals and take action to prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies, with special emphasis on teenage pregnancies, and establish numerical goals for reducing the illegitimacy ratio of the State (as defined in section 403(a)(2)(C)(iii)) for calendar years 1996 through 2005.**

In Vermont, the illegitimacy ratio for teenagers is considerably higher than the illegitimacy ratio for the general population. In 1996, the illegitimacy ratio for teens was 85 percent while the illegitimacy ratio for the general population was 26 percent. Within the teen population, teens under 18 have a significantly higher illegitimacy ratio than do teenagers aged 18 – 19. In addition, there are many more risks associated with teen pregnancies. For these reasons, Vermont chooses to focus its efforts on reducing teen pregnancies.

By targeting the teenage population, Vermont is in the best position to reach the widest captive audience and have the greatest effect. This is particularly true with the younger teens who are more accessible as a group because they are still of school age. Focusing on teens eventually affects the greater population as the teens move toward adulthood.

Reducing teen pregnancies reduces the overall illegitimacy ratio because the vast majority of these births are to single mothers. From 1991 to 2000, Vermont's young teen (age 15 –17) pregnancy rate dropped 50.2 percent ranking Vermont as the state with the greatest percent decrease in the nation. Between 1996 and 1999, the illegitimacy rate for teens under 18 dropped three percentage points. The national goal for teenage pregnancy in 1998 was 46 pregnancies per 1000 females age 15 – 17. Vermont's rate at that time was 22 pregnancies per 1000 females age 15 - 17.

Vermont's goal continues to be to maintain its rate of 22 pregnancies per 1000 or to achieve a rate lower than 22 pregnancies per 1000. The teen birth rate in Vermont declined 47 percent between 1991 and 2004. In 2004, Vermont met its goal of continuing to lower its teen pregnancy rate. The Vermont teen birth rate in 2004 was 20.9 per 1000 girls aged 15-19 (the national rate was 41.1 per 1000 girls aged 15-19). Among all states, the 2004 teen birth rate in Vermont ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> (50 = highest). In 2000, Vermont had the second lowest rate in the nation of 10.6 pregnancies per 1000 for females age 15 – 17 and the lowest rate in the nation of 44.5 pregnancies per 1000 for females age 18 - 19. In its effort to achieve a lower teen pregnancy rate, Vermont has set the goal of increasing the percentage of adolescents who abstain from sexual intercourse or use condoms if sexually active from 85% to 95%. An expected result of achieving this goal is a further decline in the teenage pregnancy and illegitimacy rates for the state.

No single program or initiative accounts for the decreasing incidence of teen pregnancies in Vermont. The strategy includes a combination of integrated services, education and commitments that have contributed to improved adolescent health and behavior. Some of the contributing factors employed by the state include access to appropriate health care, comprehensive health and sexuality education where students learn responsible decision-making, and improved prospects for the future. In addition, some research suggests that nearly half of adolescent girls who become pregnant have earlier been victims of sexual abuse, which is associated with later risky sexual behavior. Vermont has made remarkable progress in reducing child sexual abuse and its commitment to maintain this trend may result in further declines in teenage pregnancies.

**(a)(1)(A)(vi) Conduct a program, designed to reach State and local law enforcement officials, the education system, and relevant counseling services, that provides education and training on the problem of statutory rape so that teenage pregnancy prevention programs may be expanded in scope to include men.**

Beginning in 1985, the Children and Family Council for Prevention Programs has shared responsibility in the Vermont Prevention Institute to produce a biennial Vermont Primary Prevention Plan. As stated in Chapter 33 of the Vermont Statutes, the plan “coordinates and consolidates the primary prevention planning efforts of state agencies and departments.” This process enhances the ability of state government to work in partnership with communities to improve the well-being of all Vermonters.

The Vermont Primary Prevention Plan 2000 (Prevention Plan) was created from ideas and inspirations gathered in meetings held by state agencies and departments in the fall of 1999. From those meetings, four focus areas were identified and each agency and department then created goals and action steps to achieve them. The Prevention Plan acknowledges the prevention efforts by state agencies and departments as reflected in the vision “Prevention is the strategy of first choice.”

The Prevention Plan sets several goals and action plans that are relevant to the problem of statutory rape. State agencies are to join with police and community members from the service

and private sector to make a universal declaration of human rights that supports the premise that violence against women and girls is a violation of their human rights. The Prevention Plan also sets a goal to reduce domestic violence by adolescent boys by providing prevention and education groups for adolescent boys, and to collaborate with high schools as part of a curriculum for all rather than identified at-risk students. Health educators provide technical assistance to schools and family planning clinic providers are available to work with schools to provide training for teachers, review curricula and present classes on topics such as sexual violence.

Boys, girls, young men and women receive and benefit from comprehensive health education in Vermont's elementary and secondary schools. Comprehensive health education includes the study of several topics directly related to statutory rape, such as sexuality, reproduction, sexually transmitted diseases and their prevention, development of responsible personal behavior and decision making about sexual activity including abstinence; possible outcomes of premature sexual activity, contraceptives, adolescent pregnancy, childbirth, adoption, and abortion. As an available supplement to Vermont's comprehensive health education, the Lund Family Center, a grantee of Vermont's Department for Children and Families, provides a powerful teen pregnancy prevention program designed to help teens change risky behaviors. The Lund Center's Pregnancy Prevention Panel visits schools and endeavors to educate other teenagers – young men and women– about the realities of pregnancy and parenting at a young age. The panel members are themselves pregnant or parenting teenagers. A staff member accompanies them to facilitate the discussion and explain the societal and economic impact of teen pregnancy.

To address the problem of statutory rape in a way that reaches older men, Vermont's Department of Corrections works with offenders to teach them how to accept, understand, modify and maintain permanent changes in behavior relating to illegal sexual behavior, such as statutory rape. This formal program is cognitive-behavioral and delivered primarily in group format, although extensive homework is required. The major goals of the program are to help offenders (1) accept responsibility for sexual offending, (2) modify distorted thinking patterns, (3) enhance victim empathy, (4) control deviant sexual urges, (5) improve social competence, (6) develop relapse prevention skills, and (7) develop community support systems.

The institutional program is provided to inmates assigned to a specialized unit where they live and participate in the program. The program lasts between two and five years. The community sex offender program serves those who are on furlough and parole. This group meets weekly and may continue over several years, focusing on relapse prevention. The institutional and community programs are a continuum and adhere to common philosophy and practices. Both programs are mandatory for participants.

**(a)(1)(B) SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

**(i) The document shall indicate whether the State intends to treat families moving into the State from another State differently than other families under the program, and if so, how the State intends to treat such families under the program.**

Families moving into Vermont from other states receive the same benefits from the TANF program as current residents.

**(a)(1)(B)(ii) The document shall indicate whether the State intends to provide assistance under the program to individuals who are not citizens of the United States, and if so, shall include an overview of such assistance.**

Vermont provides assistance to U.S. citizens, nationals and qualified aliens pursuant to federal law. Provided they meet other Reach Up program eligibility criteria, Vermont provides TANF-funded Reach Up assistance to qualified aliens who entered the United States prior to August 22, 1996; qualified aliens who entered the United States on or after August 22, 1996 who have been in a qualified alien status for five years; and to those qualified aliens who entered the United States on or after August 22, 1996 who are exempted from the five-year bar. Those exempted from the 5-year bar include asylees; refugees (including victims of severe forms of trafficking); aliens whose deportation is being withheld, Amerasians, Cuban and Haitian entrants, veterans, members of the military on active duty, and their spouses and unmarried dependent children.

Provided they met the standard eligibility criteria of Reach Up, Vermont law (33 V.S.A. §1121(d)(5)) established a separate state program to provide state-funded assistance to qualified aliens who were receiving assistance before Vermont's waiver expired on July 1, 2001, and who were not eligible for TANF-funded assistance. Legal permanent residents who have worked 40 qualifying quarters of coverage are eligible for TANF-funded assistance if they meet federal criteria.

**(a)(1)(B)(iii) The document shall set forth objective criteria for the delivery of benefits and the determination of eligibility and for fair and equitable treatment, including an explanation of how the State will provide opportunities for recipients who have been adversely affected to be heard in a State administrative or appeal process.**

Vermont will continue to operate the Reach Program based on objective criteria for determination of eligibility and delivery of benefits according to program regulations in the Reach Up Manual and, for child care assistance, according to regulatory standards established by Vermont's lead agency for administration of the Child Care and Development Block Grant, the Child Development Division of the Department for Children and Families. Specific changes in these rules are accomplished only after a process of administrative rule making that provides opportunity for public comment.

Vermont will continue its current fair hearing process, which provides an opportunity for a hearing before the Human Services Board or by a hearing officer appointed by the board. In

accordance with Vermont law (3 V.S.A. § 3091), an opportunity for a fair hearing is granted to any individual requesting a hearing because his or her claim for assistance, benefits, or services was denied, reduced or is not acted upon with reasonable promptness. An applicant for or recipient of assistance from the Department for Children and Families is also entitled to a fair hearing if that individual is aggrieved by agency policy as it affects his or her situation. Vermont law assures recipients who have been adversely affected an opportunity to be heard in a state administrative appeal process.

**(a)(1)(B)(iv) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, unless the chief executive officer of the State opts out of this provision by notifying the Secretary, a State shall, consistent with the exception provided in section 407(e)(2), require a parent or caretaker receiving assistance under the program who, after receiving such assistance for 2 months is not exempt from work requirements and is not engaged in work, as determined under section 407(c), to participate in community service employment, with minimum hours per week and tasks to be determined by the State.**

Vermont will continue to operate the program under current policy and rules, as indicated in this state plan renewal.

Vermont exercises its option not to impose the work requirement specified in this provision and notified HHS of this in a letter dated December 18, 2003, from Governor James Douglas to ACF Regional Administrator Stan Gardner.

**(a)(2) CERTIFICATIONS**

Certifications by Governor James Douglas, Vermont's chief executive officer, are provided in Attachment A.

Attachment A: Certifications

Attachment B: State Plan Funding

Attachment C: Program Income Eligibility Chart

Attachment D: Reach Up Work Activities Rules

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