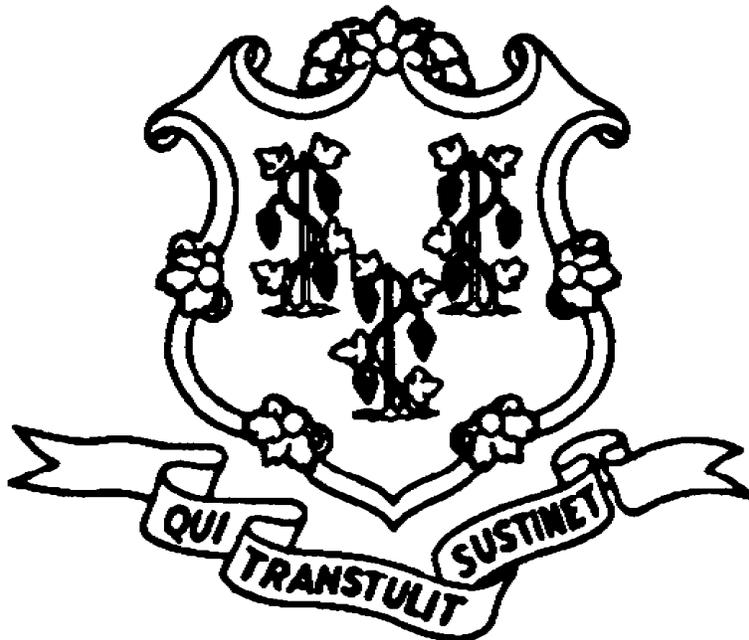


**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**  
**TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF)**  
**STATE PLAN**

**FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS**  
**OCTOBER 1, 1999 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2002**



**PATRICIA A. WILSON-COKER**  
Commissioner  
Department of Social Services

**JOHN G. ROWLAND**  
Governor  
State of Connecticut

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**INTRODUCTION**

As a condition to the receipt of federal funds under Title IV of the Social Security Act, the State of Connecticut submits this State Plan. This plan describes Connecticut's program that furnishes financial assistance and services to needy families in a manner to fulfill the purposes of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program (TANF). The plan is for the Federal fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002.

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SECTION A  
PART I  
OVERVIEW OF CONNECTICUT'S TANF PROGRAMS

**Sec. 402 (a)(1)(A)**

**(i) – This part outlines how the state intends to 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.**

Connecticut's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program (TANF) provides assistance to needy families and pregnant women meeting eligibility criteria in all political subdivisions of the state. Assistance for basic needs is provided to needy families through the Temporary Family Assistance (TFA) component of the Jobs First program. Jobs First also provides assistance through Safety Net and Employment Services.

Assistance also is provided to needy families for Energy Assistance, Transitional Rental Assistance and foster care maintenance. Safety Net, Energy Assistance, Transitional Rental Assistance and TFA for two parent households are separate state programs.

Although the eligibility criteria (including income and asset limits) vary from program to program, a family must meet the definition of a needy family to qualify for any of these programs. Connecticut defines a needy family as a family with gross income less than 75% of Connecticut's median income level. The family must include a dependent child and a caretaker relative.

The ultimate goal of Connecticut's TANF programs is to provide assistance to needy families to enable them to move out of poverty and into self-sufficiency.

A dependent child must be less than 18 years of age or 18 years of age and attending secondary school or its equivalent.

A caretaker relative is a relative who cares for and supervises the dependent child. The caretaker may be a parent or other person related by blood, through adoption or marriage to a relative.

A needy parent is a parent of a child who is a member of a needy family. The parent may be the custodial or non-custodial parent.

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1(A)

**The Temporary Family Assistance (TFA) component of Jobs First** is an employment focused, time limited assistance program based on the assumption that welfare should be a temporary program of assistance and it is better to work than to be on welfare. Recipients are encouraged to assume personal responsibility for their economic self-sufficiency. Unless they meet exemption criteria, adults are required to seek and retain employment if it is available. Recipients unable to secure employment without intervention from the department will receive services, including education and training, that will assist them in becoming employed.

The TFA program attempts to direct participants to employment sufficient to move them off assistance within twenty-one months. The program contains many features that support this objective. The asset limit is \$3,000 so families may set aside money for emergencies. Families are allowed to own a reliable car to seek employment, to travel to and from work, or to transport a handicapped family member. To be excluded, the family's equity in the vehicle must not exceed \$9,500 or the vehicle must be used to transport a handicapped family member. Earned income of recipients is totally excluded up to the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Once earnings reach the FPL, the family becomes ineligible for assistance. Child care and transportation benefits are provided as needed in order to enable individuals to prepare for, obtain and retain employment.

If a family member refuses to participate in Employment Services activities the family is penalized through grant reduction. Employment Services and benefits to support required activities are provided through Connecticut's Department of Labor.

If the family has made a good faith effort to comply with the employment activities but still has income below the payment standard at the end of twenty-one months of assistance, a six-month extension of benefits may be given. Extensions may also be given to families who have encountered circumstances beyond their control such as domestic violence. To qualify for an extension the family's income cannot exceed the payment standard corresponding to the size of the family.

There is no limit on the number of extensions a family may receive. However, families cannot receive more than three extensions to the twenty-one month time limit except when all adults meet one or more of the following criteria:

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2(A)**

- The adult is prevented from obtaining or maintaining employment due to domestic violence or another circumstance beyond his or her control, or
- The adult has two or more substantiated barriers to employment such as the lack of available child care, substance abuse or addiction, severe mental or physical health problems, one or more severe learning disabilities, domestic violence, or a child who has a serious physical or behavioral health problem, or
- Despite working thirty-five or more hours per week, earning at least the minimum wage, the adult earns less than the family's TFA payment standard, or
- The adult is employed and working less than thirty-five hours per week due to (1) a documented medical impairment that limits his/her hours of work, or (2) the need to care for a disabled member of the household.

If each adult in the family meets at least one of the following exemption criteria, the family is not subject to the twenty-one month time limit. A person is exempt if he or she is incapacitated; age 60 or older; responsible for the care of an incapacitated family member; a non-parent caretaker relative who does not receive assistance; caring for a child under the age of one who is not subject to the family cap; pregnant or postpartum if a physician has certified that she is unable to work; or unemployable. Minor parents attending and satisfactorily completing high school or high school equivalency programs and their children are exempt from the time limit. However, unmarried minor parents who are not attending and who have not completed high school or its equivalent are not eligible for benefits.

In addition to a family that includes a member who has been battered or subject to extreme cruelty, a family that is exempt from the twenty-one month time limit is exempt, by reason of hardship, from the sixty month limit of TANF funded benefits.

Other features of the TFA program include the following: Additional assistance for a child born to a family receiving assistance is one half of what it would normally be. Minor parents are required to live with their parents or other adults. Any relative may receive assistance for a child. Pregnant women are eligible for assistance throughout the entire pregnancy. Children are eligible for assistance until they reach age 19 as long as they are still attending high school or its equivalent.

All adult members and minor parents who are caretaker relatives are required to participate in the digital imaging process. At the time of application, an electronic

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3(A)**

image of the person's index fingers is taken and matched with a computer database of all other recipients to determine if the person is receiving assistance under another name.

The TFA benefit levels vary throughout the state based on the average cost of rent in each area. There are three regions in the state each with a different benefit level. The benefit levels and the towns covered by each level are described in Addendum A.

Housing assistance is available to TFA recipients through the Rental Assistance Program (RAP). This certificate program provides rental subsidies to low-income families. RAP certificates are portable and may be used in any city or town within Connecticut. The income limit for RAP is 50% of the state's median income level.

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4(A)**

**Childcare Assistance for Unemployed Persons** – Connecticut provides childcare benefits when needed to allow an unemployed member of a TFA family to take part in an Employment Services training activity. Benefits are based on need and the local market rate. Benefits are limited to \$325 per month for children up to age 13 or \$425 per month for special needs children.

Childcare benefits are also provided to teen parents who need childcare to complete high school and to pregnant mothers who attend approved outpatient substance abuse programs. Initial eligibility at intake is based on fifty percent of the state's median income level. Once determined eligible, a family may receive benefits as long as their gross family income does not exceed seventy-five percent of the state's median income. Benefits are based on the local market rate for childcare.

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5(A)

**Foster Care Maintenance** - Connecticut provides foster care maintenance to children who are in the custody of the Department of Children and Families (DCF). TANF covers the portion of the maintenance services that were authorized under the prior Emergency Assistance (EAF) program for clients who would have qualified for Emergency Assistance under that prior program. Benefits are funded by the TANF for up to twelve months of care.

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1(B)

**This part outlines programs that provide assistance to needy families that utilize state maintenance of effort funds.**

**Aliens** - Connecticut provides TFA and medical assistance to legal aliens who have resided in the state for at least six months prior to the date of application. Eligibility criteria and benefit levels for aliens are the same as they are for citizens.

Segregated state MOE funds are used to provide cash assistance and medical benefits to qualified aliens and aliens paroled into the United States for less than one year under section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality who do not qualify for federal TANF benefits or medical benefits solely due to their alien status. Medical assistance is provided to families with income under 185% of the federal poverty level.

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2(B)**

**Energy Assistance** – Connecticut provides energy assistance to help to pay for heating costs for families with income below 150 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. This is a separate state program that utilizes state maintenance of effort funds to provide energy assistance to families who qualify for both TFA and the Energy Assistance program.

Households that are required to pay for heating costs separately from rent may receive basic benefits, crisis benefits and safety net benefits. Households with heat included in their rental payment receive a renter's benefit. Families with a member who is elderly, disabled or under the age of six are considered vulnerable households and qualify for higher basic benefits than other households. There is a limit on liquid assets of \$10,000 for homeowners and \$7,000 for non-homeowners. The chart below indicates the basic benefit levels available to families.

<u>POVERTY LEVEL GUIDELINES</u>	<u>VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS</u>	<u>NON-VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS</u>
Up to 100%	\$475	\$430
101% - 125%	\$280	\$240
125% - 150%	\$205	\$175

The benefit levels for renters are as follows:

<u>POVERTY LEVEL GUIDELINES</u>	<u>RENTER BENEFIT</u>
Up to 100%	\$70
101% - 125%	\$55
125% - 150%	\$40

Crisis benefits are provided to households that are unable to secure primary heat, causing a life-threatening situation. Up to \$150 is provided to purchase a deliverable fuel through crisis benefits.

Safety net assistance is provided to households that have exhausted crisis assistance benefits and are in a life-threatening situation. Up to \$150 per occurrence is provided to assist the household in obtaining shelter with adequate heat or, as a last resort, to purchase an emergency fuel delivery. No more than \$450 is available to any household for safety net.

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3(B)**

**Transitional Rental Assistance (T-RAP)** – Families who exhaust 21 months of time-limited assistance and are not eligible for an extension because they have income over the payment standard, may qualify for rental assistance payments. There is an income limit of fifty percent of the state median income level. Rental assistance is available for up to twelve months. Due to limited funding, a lottery system is used to select eligible recipients. This is a separate state program that utilizes state maintenance of effort funds.

T-RAP is administered by selected community action agencies whose services are contracted by DSS. The program's goal is to provide a monthly rental assistance payment to make safe, affordable housing available for needy families.

Eligible families must be former participants in the TFA program and an adult member of the household must be employed at the time of application. T-RAP offers a housing subsidy to participants living in privately owned rental property. The subsidy is equal to the difference between forty percent of the tenant's monthly income (minus certain allowances), and the state-set maximum rent or twenty percent of the family's gross monthly income, whichever is greater.

The rent may exceed the maximum state-set rent only if the family remains in the current rental unit. The family is responsible for payment of the difference between the state-set maximum and the actual rent in addition to the income-based contribution. If a family moves to a new rental unit, the rent must not exceed the state-set maximum. All subsidized units must meet certain housing standards.

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**Safety Net Basic Benefits** – Safety Net offers services and benefits to families who have exhausted the 21-month time limit of TFA benefits, are not eligible for an extension due to non-compliance with employment services requirements and have income below the payment standard for the appropriate family size. Safety Net benefits are provided through vouchers for food or shelter and other payments to third parties on behalf of the family. Not all families are entitled to all benefits. The benefits portion of this program utilizes state maintenance of effort funds.

Families must have income less than the TFA payment standard and assets less than TFA asset limit to qualify.

Assistance units referred for Safety Net Services receive an assessment to examine factors such as current employment status, assistance unit income, employment history and family risk factors. A target budget is established which reflects the income that the family needs to become self-sufficient. Assessment results are used to determine what benefits or services will be offered and the duration, frequency, and intensity of case management.

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5(B)

**Two-Parent Households** – Connecticut provides assistance to two-parent households through a separate state program. This program has the same eligibility criteria and pays benefits at the same level as TFA. Two-parent families also receive Employment Service benefits.

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1(C)**

**This part describes how Connecticut provides services and non-assistance benefits to needy families through TANF programs.**

**Diversion** - Connecticut's diversion program became effective October 1, 1998. This program provides qualifying applicants with up to three times the amount the family would receive each month under the Jobs First program. Applicants are screened to determine if a lump sum payment can address the issue that compelled them to apply for assistance. Applicants must be determined to be otherwise eligible for Jobs First assistance, meet the program profile characteristics and have short-term needs that, if provided, will prevent the need for ongoing cash assistance.

To meet the program profile characteristics a person must be employed or have a job offer that will begin within three months, have a solid work history, or have marketable job skills that will lead to employment.

After eligibility is determined, applicants have three working days to refuse diversion and accept full assistance. Applicants subject to the time limit who accept diversion payments are treated as if they have received three months of Jobs First cash assistance. For families subject to the time limit, three months is deducted from their twenty-one month time limit. Medicaid eligibility under section 1931 is also explored at the time of application. If a family member is employed when 1931 eligibility ends, transitional Medicaid is given for twenty-four additional months. The family also may qualify for childcare benefits.

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2(C)**

**Protective Services for Children** – These services are provided when conditions exist requiring the intervention of the Department of Children and Families (DCF). Services or payment for services for the child or family is provided to deal with the conditions that caused the need for the services. The services provided are those identified by DCF needed to meet the needs of the child. These include foster care maintenance payments for temporary placement outside of the home such as the Safe Homes program as well as foster care payments for longer-term placements. Also included are case management services for preventive services, court-related activities, and foster care.

These services were authorized through the Emergency Assistance program described in Connecticut's IV-A State Plan in effect on September 30, 1995.

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3(C)**

**Family Resource Centers** – Operated through the State Department of Education, these centers are designed to promote comprehensive, integrated, community-based systems of family support and child development. There are no income or asset limits for this program.

These services encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families and prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock births.

Family Resource Centers provide or collaborate with existing agencies to operate full-time preschool childcare, school-age childcare, families-in-training (including home visiting and monitoring of child development for new and expectant parents), adult education, support and training for family daycare providers, positive youth development services, and resource and referral services.

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**State Head Start** – Although Head Start is a federally funded comprehensive early childhood program for low-income children and their families, the state provides funds to extend the program day and year, serve additional children, and enhance the quality of programs. As required by federal regulations, at least ninety percent of the children served by Head Start come from families with income below the federal poverty guidelines.

These services encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families and prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock births.

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**School Readiness** – The initiative is designed to ensure that children from low-income families have access to high-quality early learning experiences by combining the strengths and resources of the public and private child care and school systems. Funds are made available to School Readiness Councils in communities with large numbers of low-income children. The Councils assess community needs, identify gaps, and allocate funds. Each Council is allocated funds to increase the number of 3- and 4-year old children served in early care and education programs and to improve the quality of those services. The Councils are required to ensure that full-day early childhood care and education services are available year-round. Additionally, funds are made available on a statewide basis to train new early childhood teachers.

The policy goal of the program is that 60% of the families must have earnings less than 75% of the state median income. Also, 60% of the families must be working full-time.

These services prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock births.

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6C)**

**Childcare programs** – In addition to benefits that are paid to allow an unemployed person to take part in an employment services activity, Connecticut provides childcare benefits to needy families with adult members who are employed.

Childcare benefits are available to families who receive TFA benefits when childcare is needed to allow an adult in the family to work or to allow a working family member to take part in training. Benefits are based on need and on the local market rate. Benefits are limited to \$325 per month for children up to age 13 or \$425 per month for special needs children.

Childcare benefits are also available to working parents who do not receive TFA. Initial eligibility at intake is based on fifty percent of the state's median income level. Once determined eligible, a family may receive benefits as long as their income does not exceed seventy-five percent of the state's median income. Benefits are based on the local market rate for childcare.

Childcare benefits are also provided to families who transition off of the TFA program. The income limit for transitional childcare benefits is seventy-five percent of the state's median income (SMI) level. There is no time limit on the receipt of benefits. Families not on TFA are required to pay for a portion of the childcare on a sliding fee basis in accordance with the following scale.

<b><u>GROSS FAMILY INCOME</u></b>	<b><u>FAMILY SHARE OF CHILDCARE COST</u></b>
LESS THAN 20% OF THE SMI	2%
20% TO 30% OF THE SMI	4%
30% TO 40% OF THE SMI	6%
40% TO 50% FO THE SMI	8%
50% OF THE SMI OR GREATER	10%

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**Transportation Programs** – Connecticut funds programs in each of its five regions to assist families in overcoming barriers to employment due to lack of transportation. Each of the region’s programs is designed to meet the needs of the families in their area. Initiatives include new bus routes to target areas with employment opportunities that were previously inaccessible by public transportation; extended hours of bus service to provide transportation for individuals working in the evenings; coordination with Connecticut’s Rideshare Company to provide vans where transportation gaps exist; and providing a guaranteed free ride home for participants in the case of illness or a family emergency. The income limit is 75% of the state’s median income level. These funds may be used as a match for the Federal Job Access and Reverse Commute grant.

The Good News Garage of Connecticut accepts donated used vehicles, repairs them and passes them on to recipients of Temporary Family Assistance (TFA). Recipients of vehicles from the Good News Garage are TFA recipients who, without a vehicle, would not be able to obtain or maintain employment because of a lack of transportation.

These programs serve to end the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work and marriage.

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**Teen Pregnancy Prevention** -The Department of Social Services funds nine pregnancy prevention programs that include a component that requires the grantees to work more intensively with at risk teens of both sexes. Programs include components to comprehensively address family issues including health, education and other life issues.

The department has contracted with a program evaluator to ascertain which program methods, or aspects of different programs are most effective. The department has also contracted with the University of Connecticut Health Center to act as coordinator of the various teenage pregnancy prevention efforts across the state. In this capacity, the health center provides technical assistance and information and works with state agencies to minimize duplicated efforts and to secure current data.

The department worked with the Department of Public Health to include the collection of marital status information on birth certificates to allow more accurate data collection on out-of-wedlock pregnancies. Numerical goals were established in collaboration with the Connecticut Progress Council to reduce the number of out-of-wedlock births by the year 2000. The Progress Council has a specific goal of reducing the teen pregnancy rate to twenty-three births per one thousand girls aged 15 to 17 by the year 2000 and thereafter. (The Connecticut Progress Council was created under state law to establish goals for the future and benchmarks to measure the state's progress in meeting them.)

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9(C)**

**Employment Services** - The state provides employment services to all recipients of Temporary Family Assistance (TFA). Employment services are also provided to those who are participating in an employment service activity authorized by their employment plan at the time of becoming ineligible for TFA until they complete that activity. The state refers to these employment services as Jobs First Employment Services. The Connecticut Department of Labor (DOL) administers Jobs First Employment Services through *CT Works*. *CT Works* is a partnership of the CT Department of Labor, the Regional Workforce Development Boards (RWDB's), and other state and local agencies, including the Department of Social Services.

Jobs First Employment Services are provided to adults or minor parents in families applying for or receiving Temporary Family Assistance funded by TANF, and to Temporary Family Assistance to two-parent families funded as a separate state program. All TFA applicants and recipients are eligible for employment services even if they are not required to participate by the regulations governing the TFA program. If a TANF funded TFA recipient is in an employment service activity authorized by the employment plan at the time of becoming ineligible for TFA, employment services continue until completion of that activity, provided the individual remains part of a needy family with income under 75% of the state's median income level. Similarly, services to participants in two-parent families who become ineligible for TFA while in an authorized activity will continue until the completion of that activity.

The goals of the Jobs First Employment Services program are as follows:

1. Enable TFA participants, through employment, to become independent from cash assistance by the end of the 21-month time limit established by state law;
2. Enable TFA participants who become independent from cash assistance to remain employed and independent of TFA; and
3. Ensure that federally established participation rates are met through employment of TFA participants and engagement in other countable TANF work activities deemed appropriate based on assessments of clients' needs.

Operating Principles

1. The primary focus of the Jobs First Employment Services Program is to assist participants to become independent of assistance through employment.
2. Every participant is assigned to activities that will enable him/her to become and remain independent of TFA. Whenever possible, activities are combined in a way that will meet the federally established participation rates.

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3. Each service delivery area manages its caseload in such a way as to meet the state target levels for the participation rates.
4. An individualized employment plan based on assessment of skills, abilities, work experience, education level, aptitudes, interests and program goals is developed for every participant. The individual employment plans for parents in a two-parent family are coordinated with each other in order to meet to meet program goals. The combination of both parents' plans constitutes a plan for the family.
5. If, based on the assessment, it is determined that the family is capable within the first 21 months or anytime during an extension period of obtaining employment at earnings equal to the Federal Poverty Level for their family size, the participant (participants) are required to find and/or maintain employment at the Federal Poverty Level as soon as possible.
6. If it is determined that the family cannot obtain earnings at the Federal Poverty Level (in the case of a two-parent family, both parents wages or potential wages are combined) without further training and/or education, the participant/s are assigned work, education and/or training activities that will maximize the family's income level within the first 21 months of assistance. For participants in extensions, work, education and/or training activities that will maximize the family income level as soon as possible are assigned. Whenever possible, employment is combined with education and training in such a way that the combination is countable toward the federally established participation rate.
7. As long as consistent with the program goals, employment plan activities are based on the participant's interests, ability, availability of resources and labor market demands.
8. If it is evident that the family will not be able to become or remain independent of TFA through current employment or future employment that is secured (such as seasonal employment) without additional education and/or training, new or additional activities designed to increase the family income may be assigned, which may preclude continuation of existing employment or self-employment.
9. These operating principles apply to all participants according to their needs, regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, religion, disability or sexual orientation.

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Type of Employment Services

Connecticut's Jobs First Employment Services is a "balanced work first" program. This means that if the welfare recipient is capable of going to work, he or she is expected to work. It also means that if welfare recipients are capable of working, but need education or training to improve earnings to better support their families, they will generally be expected to work while receiving that training. In some cases, work follows immediately upon completion of intensive, short-term training or education.

To attain all three program goals, Jobs First Employment Services include a combination of job search, employment, education, training and support services. The combination of services varies with each individual participant. This balance of employment activity with other services utilizes individual strengths and resources while addressing employment-related needs. This balanced work first approach ensures that participants will not only become independent, but will remain independent from assistance while the federal participation rates are met.

Each participant, including volunteers, may receive employment services that include, but are not limited to the following: orientation, assessment, case management, employment plan development, barrier resolution, employment related education and training programs, job search skill training, job placement services, case management, support services (such as Special Benefits), retention services, and re-employment services.

Post-secondary education (two and four year degree programs) is not an allowable Jobs First employment service. Self-initiated participation in such educational programs may co-exist with approved plan activities if funded with other resources, to the extent that such enrollment does not preclude participation in required plan activities.

**Entry into Jobs First Employment Services**

Initial entry into the Jobs First Employment Services Program is through a referral from the DSS. DSS conducts a human needs assessment of the TFA recipient during or soon after the initial TFA intake interview. The human needs assessment includes gathering information from the recipients on their education, employment and training history; time on assistance and social service needs. The results of the human needs assessment are then forwarded to the local *CT Works* office.

*CT Works* Intake

Intake sessions include an orientation, employability assessment, initial employment plan development, eligibility determination for separately funded

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employment programs, assignment of a case manager and assignment to initial employment plan activities by either RWDB staff and/or case managers.

All new participants for employment services must attend an intake session. However, special accommodations are made for participants who cannot attend the group sessions due to their employment schedule. These participants are scheduled for separate individual appointments at times that do not interfere with work hours. If necessary, the intake session can be conducted in a combination of phone interviews and mailed correspondence. Participants are not required to miss work, training or a job interview to attend any employment services activity.

Every participant leaves the intake session with a clear understanding of the next step in his/her employment plan, the name and phone number of his/her case manager and a copy of his/her employment plan.

### **Case Management**

After intake into *CT Works*, the assigned case manager in conjunction with the participant completes the employment plan. The case manager arranges for services, and tracks and monitors the participant to ensure progression towards independence from cash assistance. If the participant does not comply with the provisions of the employment plan without good cause, the case manager refers the participant to the DSS for conciliation and possible sanctioning.

### **Special Benefits and Childcare Assistance**

To facilitate maximum participation, TFA applicants or recipients who participate in employment services are supported by special benefit payments.

Transportation benefits are provided to participants of regular, on-going employment services activities other than unsubsidized employment. Payment is made for bus fares or mileage for driving private automobiles. Bus fares are as charged, not to exceed ten dollars per day. Payment for mileage for private automobiles is two dollars for up to the first ten miles, and twenty cents per mile after that up to a maximum of fifty miles per day.

A participation allowance which is intended to assist participants with transportation and baby-sitting expenses is provided for short-term, intermittent employment services activities that last no longer than five consecutive days. Payment is ten dollars per day up to a maximum of fifty dollars in the month.

Ongoing childcare assistance is provided through DSS's Childcare Assistance Program.

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**] Child Welfare Prevention and Intervention Services** - These services are provided when conditions exist requiring the intervention of the Department of Children and Families (DCF). These services include:

- substance abuse counseling and screening of a non-medical nature,
- 24-hour family preservation counseling to families in their homes,
- community-based prevention and treatment of child abuse,
- community-based case management for children who are at-risk of being removed from their homes,
- outreach referral, and crisis intervention to families who are at-risk or have experienced abuse and neglect,
- support for families in which there is a child or adult victim of family violence, and
- child-care of a therapeutic nature to enable children who have demonstrated emotional, behavioral, or neurological problems to remain in their homes.

These services are offered on behalf of children under the age of 19 who are members of families with a gross income of seventy-five percent or less than the State Median Income (SMI).

These services enable needy families to care for their children in their own homes or in the homes of relatives.

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**Adult Education** - Operated through the State Department of Education (SDE), the Adult Education program provides funds to school districts to provide services such as English as a Second Language (ESL), basic skills introduction, and high school completion.

These services are available to needy families who have gross family income at or below seventy-five percent of the State's Median Income.

This program helps to end the dependence of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage.

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**Priority School Districts, Extended Hours, Transitional School Districts -**

The State Department of Education provides funds to priority school districts and transitional school districts, the neediest schools in the state, to fund extended day programs, summer programs, parent involvement programs, drop-out prevention, parental involvement and alternative programs for students. These services are offered through extended hours and extended year programs. These programs are targeted to poor school districts and offers support services outside of basic education that are designed to foster success and result in enhanced opportunities for children as they mature into adulthood.

The services offered under these programs are targeted to children of needy families, although services are provided to all children within the school district who would benefit by receiving the service.

The services provided help prevent the incidence of out-of-wedlock births and to promote the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

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**Youth Services Bureau** - The State Department of Education (SDE) grants funds to school districts to support at-risk youth in their communities by addressing issues related to social development, mental health, and physical well-being. The bureaus provide counseling on at-risk behaviors such as out-of-wedlock births. There are no income guidelines for this program. Federal TANF funds are utilized for these services.

These services prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock births.

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**Substance Abuse Services** -The Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) offers grants to providers of substance abuse services to pregnant women, adolescents, and youth. TANF funding shall be available for non-medical substance or alcohol abuse services, including room and board costs at residential treatment programs provided to families with gross income at or below seventy-five percent of State Median Income.

These services help to end the dependence of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage.

In addition, TANF funding shall be available for promotional activities such as “Drugs Don’t Work” that target children to discourage them from trying illegal substances. There are no income guidelines for public service campaigns since it would not be possible to identify the recipients of these services. However, the entire purpose of the campaign is reasonably calculated to support the State’s TANF program.

This program serves to prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock births. By targeting children with a substance abuse campaign, this program seeks to help children avoid dependence on substances that can lead to out-of-wedlock pregnancies.

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**Grants for Mental Health Services** - The Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) provides grants to mental health providers to offer mental health services such as case management, vocational rehabilitation, and crisis intervention. TANF funding shall be available for appropriate non-medical counseling services (e.g. mental health services, anger management counseling, and other counseling services) to members of families with gross income at or below seventy-five percent of State Median Income.

This program helps end the dependence of “needy parents” by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage and reducing barriers to employment and promote self-sufficiency.

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**LEAP Program** - The Office of Policy and Management (OPM) funds the Leadership, Education, Athletics in Partnership (LEAP) program. This program provides neighborhood-based education and mentoring programs that match low-income children, ages 7 to 14, with high school and college student counselors. The children meet with their mentors after school and during the summer.

This program helps to prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock births.

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**Neighborhood Youth Centers** - The Office of Policy and Management (OPM) offers competitive grants to priority cities to create and maintain neighborhood youth centers. The grantees must use the funds to provide skill development training, tutoring, parental involvement, and other supportive services. These services take place during after-school hours. There are no income guidelines for this program.

This program prevents and reduces the incidence of out-of-wedlock births.

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**Inter-District Cooperative Grants** - The State Department of Education (SDE) funds school districts to offer programs that expand and enrich student's educational experience above and beyond basic education and also encourage diversity. The types of programs funded include after-school and extended year enrichment programs and mentoring programs. There are no income guidelines for this program.

These services prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock births because they address at-risk behaviors that can lead to out-of-wedlock births.

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**Young Parents Program** - The State Department of Education (SDE) provides funds for programs to help teen parents stay in school. The funds are used to cover transportation costs for teen parents and their children to and from school and child-care facilities. The funds are also used to operate parenting education programs and prevention programs for teens that are at-risk of becoming teen parents. There are no income guidelines for this program.

These services prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock births because programs that help teens stay in school support this purpose (i.e. purpose 3) of the TANF program.

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**Safe Learning Grants** - The State Department of Education (SDE) funds school districts to develop programs that create safe school environments in which students can learn without fear of harm. The programs target students who have demonstrated at-risk behaviors, establish rules of safety and activities that encourage respect, and decrease early youth at-risk behaviors. The funds can be used to establish after-school enrichment programs that develop crisis and violence prevention policies. There are no income guidelines for this program.

These services prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock births by targeting students who have demonstrated at-risk behaviors that can lead to out-of-wedlock births.

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**Grants to Boys and Girls Clubs** - The Office of Policy and Management (OPM) funds the Boys and Girls Clubs to offer support services such as mentoring, outreach to high-risk girls, increased hours of operation, and other support services. There are no income guidelines for this program.

This program helps prevent the incidence of out-of-wedlock births by targeting girls who have demonstrated at-risk behaviors that can lead to out-of-wedlock pregnancies and by offering after-school activities that keep students occupied productively.

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**Children and Youth Development Programs** - The Office of Policy and Management (OPM) funds a variety of prevention and early intervention services for Connecticut youth including a parenting program for teens, a parenting program for adults, and an after-school mentoring program. There are no income guidelines for this program.

This program prevents and reduces the incidence of out-of-wedlock births by providing counseling and guidance on at-risk behaviors that can and have led to out-of-wedlock pregnancies.

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**Truancy Prevention** - The Office of Policy and Management (OPM) funds three school districts (Hartford, Windham, and Danbury) to provide support services such as classes on parenting skills, mentoring, coordination and tracking, and other family support services. There are no income guidelines for this program.

This program helps prevent the incidence of out-of-wedlock births by providing counseling and other support services to help avoid at-risk behaviors such as out-of-wedlock pregnancies.

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**Governor's Prevention Partnership** - The Office of Policy and Management (OPM) offers grants for initiatives to provide training to mentors of at-risk youth. There are no income guidelines for this program.

This program helps reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock births because it provides training to mentors on how to address and counsel youth against at-risk behaviors such as out-of-wedlock pregnancies.

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**Voluntary Paternity Program** -The Department of Public Health (DPH) operates a voluntary paternity program in which DPH staff maintains a paternity registry for children born to unwed mothers. The Department of Public Health, Vital Records Section, is statutorily obligated by C.G.S. Sec.19a-42 and Sec. 19a-42a to amend birth certificates to reflect paternity when an acknowledgment of paternity or court issued decree of paternity executed in accordance with C.G.S. Sec. 46b-171, Sec. 46b-172, and Sec. 46b-172a is received by the Vital Records Section. Vital Records is also required by such statutes to maintain a paternity registry, which functions as a store-house of the information contained in all such acknowledgments and decrees, and to make the information in the paternity registry available to DSS. There are no income guidelines for this program.

This service helps reduce and prevent the incidence of out-of-wedlock births by establishing annual numerical goals for preventing and reducing the incidence of these pregnancies and encourages the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

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**Anti-Hunger Programs** - The Department of Social Services (DSS) funds the Connecticut Anti-Hunger Coalition and the End Hunger Connecticut program. The Anti-Hunger Coalition operates a campaign against hunger. The coalition runs programs to encourage people to apply for Food Stamps and to raise awareness about access to low-cost food. The End Hunger Connecticut program performs advocacy and public policy on hunger issues.

There are no income guidelines for public service campaigns since it would not be possible to identify the recipients of these services. However the campaign is targeted to low-income residents who would qualify for Food Stamps.

In addition, the entire purpose of this campaign is reasonably calculated to support the State's TANF program. Section 263.11 of the Final Regulations says, in connection with transportation programs, that although it is not possible to know who benefits from some programs, the entire program expenditures can be claimed under TANF because the entire purpose of the program is in support of a TANF purpose. The types of programs discussed in this section of the Final Regulations are public transportation programs that enable people to commute to and from work. Although these programs offer services to both needy and non-needy individuals, the low-cost service especially helps low-income individuals to be able to afford to commute to work. Likewise, an anti-hunger campaign is available to all individuals, but is especially beneficial to low-income individuals.

This program helps needy children remain in their own homes or in the homes of relatives by encouraging parents to apply for Food Stamps. Once the parents apply and receive Food Stamps, they have better access to low cost nutritious food--a basic need for their children.

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**Violence Reduction Program** - The Department of Social Services (DSS) funds the University of Connecticut School of Social Work to administer and provide a violence reduction mediation program in at least two middle schools. The program works with small groups of ten to fifteen students at each school who are at risk of violent behavior or who are known for their violent or aggressive disruptions. The criteria for selection and participation in this program are the exhibition of violent or excessive aggressive behavior in schools and students who are at risk of expulsion because of violent behavior. There are no income guidelines for this program.

This program helps reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock births in that it is a program that aims to help students stay in school.

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**Fatherhood Initiative** – Connecticut’s fatherhood initiative is a broad-based, statewide program led by the department that focuses on changing the systems that can improve fathers’ ability to be fully and positively involved in the lives of their children.

The program’s objectives are as follows –

- Promote public education concerning the financial and emotional responsibilities of fatherhood
- Assist men in preparing for the legal, financial and emotional responsibilities of fatherhood
- Promote the establishment of paternity at childbirth
- Encourage fathers, regardless of marital status, to foster their emotional connection to and financial support of their children
- Establish support mechanisms for fathers in their relationship with their children, regardless of their marital and financial status
- Integrate state and local services available for families

This program encourages the formation and maintenance of two parent families.

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**Family Violence Program** – DSS has developed a strategy to address the problem of domestic violence and the social issues associated with it. Domestic violence is one of the leading causes of family break-up or marital dissolution. The department offers training, shelter support, and staff development to help families struggling with this serious social problem. Components of the Family Violence program include the following.

- A regional family violence conference in April 2002
- One year grants to existing, under-funded DV shelter programs
- The creation and printing a DV brochure and the development of another media tool to raise awareness of the issues (could be a PSA or radio spot, etc.)
- Social Work staff training
- The purchase of promotional items for Social Work month (March) related to social work and family violence

This program encourages the formation and maintenance of two parent families.

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**Safety Net Services-** Safety Net services are available to families who have exhausted the 21-month time limit of TFA benefits, are not eligible for an extension due to non-compliance with employment services requirements and have income below the payment standard for the appropriate family size. This program works to 1) minimize the likelihood of harm to the children, 2) stabilize families and assist with access to resources to strengthen parenting skills and protect children and 3) assist families to attain and maintain employment through the identification and amelioration of existing psychological, personal and structural barriers.

Services provided include the following.

- Home based outreach services during non-traditional hours (early mornings and weekends)
- Intensive family support services that are based on mutual trust and respect
- Availability of a regional clinical staff that is bilingual, bicultural, and available for in-home or office based clinical assessments, referrals and follow-up
- Comprehensive, qualitative assessment of family strengths and risk factors using a unique tool designed for the program
- Family focus and environmental systems approach

This program is designed to end the dependence of needy parents of government benefits by promoting job preparation, work and marriage.

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**SECTION A  
PART II  
WORK REQUIREMENTS**

**(ii) – This part describes how the state intends to require a parent or caretaker relative 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.**

**Work Requirements**

Upon entering the time-limited program all adult recipients must participate in work activities, unless specifically exempted by state regulation. A person is exempt if he or she is incapacitated; age 60 or older; responsible for the care of an incapacitated family member; a non-parent caretaker relative who does not receive assistance; caring for a child under the age of one who is not subject to the family cap; pregnant or postpartum if a physician has certified that she is unable to work; or unemployable. Minor parents are exempt if attending and satisfactorily completing high school or high school equivalency programs.

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SECTION A  
PART III  
WORK ACTIVITIES

**(iii) – This part describes how the state intends to ensure that parents and caretakers receiving assistance under the program engage in work activities in accordance with section 407.**

Recipients are required to engage in work activities as prescribed by their employability plans. Failure to participate without good cause results in a penalty being imposed on the entire family.

During the twenty-one month time limit, the penalty for not participating becomes progressively more severe. For the first instance of failure to participate, the penalty is a 25% reduction in the family's TFA payment for three months. For the second instance of non-compliance, the penalty is a 35% reduction in the TFA payment for three months. For all subsequent instances of non-compliance during the twenty-one month time limit, the penalty is ineligibility for TFA payments for three months. Also, when the adult who fails to comply is the only recipient of TFA, the entire case is ineligible for benefits for the first, second and third offense. The three months that the family does not receive TFA payments do not count in determining twenty-one months of time limited eligibility.

If the family is penalized more than one time during the twenty-one month time limit, they do not qualify for an extension of TFA benefits. No future extension is allowed unless the family experiences special circumstances such as domestic violence.

If a family fails to participate without good cause during an extension, the penalty is ineligibility for the remainder of the extension period. No future extension is allowed unless the family experiences special circumstances such as domestic violence.

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SECTION A  
PART IV  
SAFEGUARDING INFORMATION

**(iv) – This part describes how the state intends to 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.**

The use and disclosure of information about individuals and families receiving assistance under the program is restricted. The department releases information concerning recipients only for purposes directly connected with the administration of the department's programs; an investigation, prosecution, or civil or criminal proceeding related to the administration of the department's program; the administration of any other federal or federally assisted program which provides assistance in cash, or in kind, or services directly to individuals on the basis of need; certification of receipt of assistance to an employer for the purposes of claiming a tax credit; an audit or similar activity conducted in connection with the administration of the program by any governmental entity authorized by law to conduct such audit or activity. The department also discloses, upon request by law enforcement officers, the address of any recipient who is wanted on charges of a felony or high misdemeanor or who is violation of parole or probation. Any suspected cases of child neglect or abuse are reported to the Department of Children and Families.

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SECTION A  
PART V  
TEEN-PREGNANCY PREVENTION

**(v) – This part describes how the state intends to 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)(B)) for calendar years 1996 through 2005.**

The Department of Social Services funds nine pregnancy prevention programs that include a component that requires the grantees to work more intensively with at risk teens of both sexes. Programs include components to comprehensively address family issues including health, education and other life issues.

The department has contracted with a program evaluator to ascertain which program methods, or aspects of different programs are most effective. The department has also contracted with the University of Connecticut Health Center to act as coordinator of the various teenage pregnancy prevention efforts across the state. In this capacity, the health center provides technical assistance and information and works with state agencies to minimize duplicated efforts and to secure current data.

The department worked with the Department of Public Health to include the collection of marital status information on birth certificates to allow more accurate data collection on out-of-wedlock pregnancies. Numerical goals were established in collaboration with the Connecticut Progress Council to reduce the number of out-of-wedlock births by the year 2000. The Progress Council has a specific goal of reducing the teen pregnancy rate to twenty-three births per one thousand girls aged 15 to 17 by the year 2000. (The Connecticut Progress Council was created under state law to establish goals for the future and benchmarks to measure the state's progress in meeting them).

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**SECTION A  
PART VI  
STATUTORY RAPE**

**(vi) – This part describes how the state intends to 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.**

The Governor has declared that statutory rape laws be enforced throughout the state and convened an interagency group to develop a protocol for referral of statutory rape cases. He has appointed a special prosecutor to enforce the statutory rape laws in Hartford. Hartford is the city with the highest teen birth rate in the state. In addition, the Department of Social Services has notified all of its employees that information pertaining to any possible case of statutory rape should be referred to the Department of Children and Families (DCF) for investigation of possible child abuse. DCF may further refer the case to the Chief State's Attorney's Office for prosecution. DSS also encourages the victim and her family to report the case to the Chief State's Attorney's Office.

DSS together with the Department of Public Health completed a media campaign with two focuses. The first was to educate women about their rights and the statutory rape laws. The second focus targeted young men to inform them that statutory rape is a crime in Connecticut and will be prosecuted. Brochures were developed and distributed to schools and local community agencies.

Teen-pregnancy prevention programs funded by DSS work intensively with young men as well as young women to address issues of health, education and other life issues.

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SECTION B  
PART I  
TREATMENT OF FAMILIES MOVING INTO THE STATE

**Sec. 402(a)(1)(B)**

**(i) – This part indicates 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.**

The state does not treat families moving into the state from another state differently than other families under the program.

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SECTION B  
PART II  
TREATMENT OF NON-CITIZENS

**(ii) - This part indicates 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.**

Connecticut provides assistance to mandatory and optional qualified aliens, as defined in Title IV of P.L.104 - 193. All eligibility requirements, level of benefits and other provisions that pertain to U.S. citizens also apply to these non-citizens.

Optional qualified aliens are required to live in the state for six months prior to applying for assistance. This requirement does not apply to mandatory qualified aliens, victims of domestic violence or persons with mental retardation.

Aliens determined eligible for assistance must pursue citizenship to the extent possible. This requirement does not apply to victims of domestic violence or persons with mental retardation.

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SECTION B  
PART III  
OBJECTIVE CRITERIA

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**(iii) – This part sets forth objective criteria for the delivery of the 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.**

### **Connecticut's Objective Criteria**

The State of Connecticut has developed objective criteria for the delivery of benefits, the determination of eligibility, and for fair and equitable treatment. These criteria are described in official state policies and regulations. The policies and regulations have been legally adopted under applicable provisions of state law and reflect provisions of the state's Waiver Terms and Conditions as amended.

Connecticut's objective criteria for delivery of benefits and determination of eligibility for TFA include standards of promptness for the determination of eligibility, periodic reviews of eligibility, standards of verification, determination of good cause for not complying with employment services requirements, and treatment and limits on income and resources.

The standard of promptness is forty-five days from the date of application for inactive cases. If the family is applies for an extension of benefits before the end of the twenty-one month time limit or extension, the standard of promptness is 30 days.

Periodic reviews of eligibility are every twelve months and in the twentieth month of the time limit.

Documents are the primary sources of verification. Affidavits are accepted when other sources of verification are not available. The preponderance of evidence is the department's standard of verification.

Good cause for non-compliance with and employment services activity is defined as circumstances beyond a person's control that reasonably prevent a person from participating in an activity.

Earned income of recipients is totally excluded up to the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Once earnings reach the FPL, the family becomes ineligible for assistance. Unearned income must be less than the department's standard of need for a family to be eligible for TFA.

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**SECTION B  
PART III  
OBJECTIVE CRITERIA**

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The resource limit is \$3,000. Families are allowed to own a vehicle with an equity value less than \$9,500 or a vehicle used to transport a handicapped family member.

Benefits are paid through electronic benefits transfer into an account that may be accessed by the eligible family. The department may limit a person's control over an account through restricted payment or by providing payment directly to a third party when it has been determined that the person has mismanaged his or her finances.

**Connecticut's Appeals Process**

Connecticut provides timely and adequate notice prior to taking an adverse action and provides opportunities for the recipients who have been adversely affected to be heard in a state administered appeals process. There are set time limits for requesting and holding hearings and issuing decisions. Hearings are presented before impartial hearing officers. Clients are allowed to present a case, bring witnesses, ask questions and cross-examine. If the client is unhappy with the decision, he or she may request reconsideration or appeal to the courts.

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**SECTION B  
PART IV  
WORK OPTION**

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 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.

On September 25, 1996, the Governor sent a letter to the Secretary of Health and Human Services to opt out of this provision. While the state will continue to use community service as a work activity, requiring every parent or caretaker do it after two months of assistance is not consistent with the design of the Jobs First program.

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF)  
STATE PLAN**

**SECTION C  
CERTIFICATIONS**

**STATE PLAN CERTIFICATIONS**

The State of Connecticut will operate a program to provide Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) so that the children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives; to end dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage; to prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and establish annual numerical goals for preventing and reducing the incidence of these pregnancies; and to encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

The Chief Executive Officer of the state is Governor John G. Rowland.

**CERTIFICATION THAT THE STATE WILL OPERATE A CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM**

The state will operate a child support enforcement program under the State Plan approved under part D.

**CERTIFICATION THAT THE STATE WILL OPERATE A FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

The state will operate a foster care and adoption assistance program under the State Plan approved under part E, and the state will take such actions as are necessary to ensure that children receiving assistance under such part are eligible for medical assistance under the State Plan under title XIX.

**CERTIFICATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM**

The Department of Social Services is the agency responsible for the administration and supervision of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program.

The state has given local governments and private sector organizations the opportunity to comment on the design of the services provided by the program described in this plan. The department also gives notice and seeks comments from the public any time it amends its regulations.

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STATE PLAN  
SECTION C  
CERTIFICATIONS**

Any one wishing to comment has had at least 45 days to submit comments on the substance of the plan and the design of such services.

**CERTIFICATION THAT THE STATE WILL PROVIDE INDIANS WITH  
EQUITABLE ACCESS TO ASSISTANCE**

The state will provide each member of an Indian tribe, who is domiciled in the state and not eligible for assistance under a tribal family assistance plan approved under section 412, with equitable access to assistance under the state program funded under this part attributable to funds provided by the federal government.

**CERTIFICATION OF STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES TO ENSURE  
AGAINST PROGRAM FRAUD AND ABUSE**

The state has established and is enforcing standards and procedures to insure against program fraud and abuse, including standards and procedures concerning nepotism, conflicts of interest among individuals responsible for the administration and supervision of the state program, kickbacks, and the use of political patronage.

**OPTIONAL CERTIFICATION OF STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES TO  
ENSURE THAT THE STATE WILL SCREEN FOR AND IDENTIFY DOMESTIC  
VIOLENCE**

Although standards and procedures have been developed to ensure that the state will screen for and identify domestic violence, Connecticut has decided not to include this optional certification at this time

Certified by the Governor of Connecticut

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
John G. Rowland

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF)  
STATE PLAN**

**ADDENDUM A**

1. The State of Connecticut is divided into three geographic regions on the basis of similarity in the cost of living.
2. Separate TFA payment levels are established for each region.
3. The regional breakdown of the state by cities and towns is as follows

**Region A**

Bethel	Greenwich	Norwalk	Stamford
Bridgewater	New Canaan	Redding	Washington
Brookfield	New Fairfield	Ridgefield	Weston
Danbury	New Milford	Roxbury	Westport
Darien	Newtown	Sherman	Wilton

**Region B**

Andover	East Haven	Marlborough	Simsbury
Ashford	East Lyme	Meriden	Somers
Avon	Easton	Middlefield	Southington
Berlin	East Windsor	Middletown	South Windsor
Bethany	Ellington	Milford	Sprague
Bloomfield	Enfield	Monroe	Stafford
Bolton	Essex	Montville	Sterling
Bozrah	Fairfield	New Britain	Stonington
Branford	Farmington	New Haven	Stratford
Bridgeport	Franklyn	Newington	Suffield
Bristol	Glastonbury	New London	Thompson
Brooklyn	Granby	North Branford	Tolland
Burlington	Griswold	North Haven	Trumbull
Canterbury	Groton	N.Stonington	Union
Canton	Guilford	Norwich	Vernon
Chaplin	Haddam	Old Lyme	Voluntown
Chester	Hamden	Old Saybrook	Wallingford
Clinton	Hampton	Orange	Waterford
Colchester	Hartford	Plainfield	Westbrook
Columbia	Hebron	Plainville	West Hartford
Coventry	Killingly	Plymouth	West Haven
Cromwell	Killingworth	Pomfret	Wethersfield
Deep River	Lebanon	Portland	Willington
Durham	Ledyard	Preston	Windsor
Eastford	Lisbon	Putnam	Windsor Locks
East Granby	Lyme	Rocky Hill	Woodbridge
East Haddam	Madison	Salem	Woodstock
East Hampton		Manchester	Scotland
East Hartford	Mansfield	Shelton	

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Region C

Ansonia	Goshen	Norfolk	Torrington
Barkhamsted	Hartland	North Canaan	Warren
Beacon Falls	Harwinton	Oxford	Waterbury
Bethlehem	Kent	Prospect	Watertown
Canaan	Litchfield	Salisbury	Winchester
Cheshire	Middlebury	Seymour	Wolcott
Colebrook	Morris	Sharon	Woodbury
Cornwall	Naugatuck	Southbury	
Derby	New Hartford	Thomaston	

<b><u>Family Size</u></b>	<b><u>Region A</u></b>	<b><u>Region B</u></b>	<b><u>Region C</u></b>
1	\$402	\$333	\$333
2	513	443	443
3	636	543	536
4	741	639	622
5	835	731	708
6	935	827	805
7	1,040	933	904
8	1,143	1,031	1,001
9	1,228	1,116	1,086
10	1,341	1,220	1,209