

SNAP/TANF Program Policy Manual	
CHAPTER: 3200 ASSISTANCE GROUPS (AG)	SECTION: 3200.00.00 TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

3200.00.00	ASSISTANCE GROUPS	3
3205.00.00	ASSISTANCE GROUP DEFINITION	3
3205.05.00	PRIMARY RESIDENCE DETERMINATION	3
3205.05.05	AGS LIVING TOGETHER (S)	4
3205.05.10	TEMPORARY ABSENCE	4
3210.05.00	VERIFICATION OF AG SIZE AND COMPOSITION (S)	5
3210.10.00	SNAP MANDATORY PARTICIPATING AG MEMBERS (S).....	5
3210.10.05	PARENTS AND CHILDREN INCLUDED (S)	5
3210.10.10	SIBLINGS INCLUDED (S)	6
3210.10.15	SPOUSES INCLUDED (S)	6
3210.10.20	CHILDREN UNDER TWENTY-TWO INCLUDED (S).....	6
3210.10.25	ELDERLY AND DISABLED INDIVIDUALS EATING WITH OTHERS (S).....	7
3210.10.25.05	DEFINITION OF ELDERLY OR DISABLED (S)	7
3210.15.00	SNAP OPTIONAL AG MEMBERS (S)	8
3210.15.05	BOARDERS (S).....	8
3210.15.05.05	DETERMINATION OF BOARDER STATUS (S)	8
3210.15.05.10	REASONABLE COMPENSATION (S)	9
3210.15.05.15	INDIVIDUALS WHO CANNOT BE CLASSIFIED AS BOARDERS (S)	9
3210.15.05.20	FOSTER CARE PERSONS (S).....	9
3210.15.10	LIVE-IN ATTENDANTS (S)	9
3210.15.15	RESIDENTS OF INSTITUTIONS (S).....	10
3210.15.20	RESIDENTS OF ADDICTION TREATMENT FACILITIES (S)	10
3210.15.20.05	CERTIFICATION OF RESIDENTS IN ADDICTION TREATMENT FACILITY (S)	11
3210.15.20.10	REVIEW OF RESIDENTS OF ADDICTION TREATMENT FACILITIES	11
3210.15.25	RESIDENTS OF GROUP LIVING ARRANGEMENTS (S)	11
3210.15.25.05	CERTIFICATION OF RESIDENTS IN GROUP LIVING ARRANGEMENTS (S)	12
3210.15.25.10	REVIEW OF GROUP LIVING ARRANGEMENTS (S).....	12
3210.15.30	RESIDENTS OF SHELTERS FOR BATTERED PERSONS (S)	13
3210.15.30.05	CERTIFICATION OF SHELTER RESIDENTS (S)	13
3210.15.30.10	RESIDENTS' CERTIFICATION BASED ON CURRENT CIRCUMSTANCES (S)	13

3210.15.30.15	RESIDENTS WHO LEAVE AGS TO ENTER SHELTER (S).....	14
3210.15.30.20	HOMELESS SHELTERS (S).....	14
3210.15.35	STUDENT ELIGIBILITY (S)	14
3210.15.35.05	STUDENT ELIGIBILITY TEST (S).....	15
3210.15.35.10	DURATION OF STUDENT STATUS (S).....	16
3210.15.35.15	CONTINUOUS ENROLLMENT (S).....	16
3210.20.00	SNAP MANDATORY NON-PARTICIPATING AG MEMBERS (S).....	17
3210.25.00	EXCLUDED MEMBERS (S)	17
3210.25.05	ROOMERS (S).....	17
3210.25.10	OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (S).....	17
3210.25.15	FLEEING FELONS AND PROBATION AND PAROLE VIOLATORS.....	17
3210.25.15.05	VERIFICATION OF FLEEING FELON STATUS	18
3210.25.20	FELONY DRUG CONVICTION.....	18
3210.25.25	FELONY DRUG CONVICTION CHANGE REPORT (S).....	19
3215.00.00	CASH ASSISTANCE GROUPS (C)	20
3215.05.00	TANF ASSISTANCE GROUPS (C)	21
3215.05.05	TANF PARTICIPATING AG MEMBERS (C)	21
3215.05.10	TANF OPTIONAL AG PARTICIPANTS (C).....	22
3215.05.15	TANF MANDATORY NONPARTICIPATING AG MEMBERS (C).....	22
3215.05.20	TANF EXCLUDED MEMBERS (C).....	23
3215.05.25	MINOR PARENT CONSIDERATION (C)	23
3215.05.25.05	MINOR PARENTS (C).....	23
3215.05.25.10	MINOR PARENT IN AN EXISTING TANF AG (C)	26
3215.10.00	REFUGEE CASH ASSISTANCE GROUPS (C)	26
3215.10.05	RCA MANDATORY PARTICIPATING MEMBERS (C)	27
3215.10.15	RCA MANDATORY NONPARTICIPATING AG MEMBERS (C).....	27
3215.10.20	REFUGEE EXCLUDED MEMBERS (C)	27
3299.00.00	FOOTNOTES FOR CHAPTER 3200	28

SNAP/TANF Program Policy Manual	
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3200.00.00 ASSISTANCE GROUPS

This chapter contains the following sections:

- Assistance Group Definition (Section 3205).
- SNAP Groups (Section 3210).
- Cash Assistance Groups (Section 3215).

The program specific sections will discuss policy on mandatory and optional members of the assistance groups, whose needs or expenses must (or may be) included or excluded, and whose income and resources must be counted.

3205.00.00 ASSISTANCE GROUP DEFINITION

The assistance group (AG) is an individual or group of individuals whose income, resources, needs, and/or expenses are considered together in the eligibility determination for an assistance category.

The AG determination is based upon relationship and living arrangement. Within the AG, individuals may be participating or nonparticipating members, depending upon each program's eligibility requirements. Participating members are individuals for whom eligibility for a benefit is considered. Nonparticipating members are those individuals whose needs, income, expenses and/or resources are considered in determining the eligibility and benefit level of the participating members, but who are not eligible for benefit consideration on their own behalf.

Household members who are not, according to specific program regulations, eligible for membership in the AG as participants or non-participants, are excluded from consideration in the eligibility determination; as such, they are also excluded from any requirement to provide personal demographic or financial information to the agency. (See Section 2025.05.00, Verification Requirements.)

3205.05.00 PRIMARY RESIDENCE DETERMINATION

The first step in determining the Assistance Group is to decide who "lives" together. Sometimes this means that the eligibility worker must determine the residence of an individual. The residence of an individual is the address where the individual states to be living. The address can be established by rent receipts, mail received by the individual, employment or benefits records, utility companies, credit bureau, etc. When there is some indication that the individual does not spend any time at this residence, it is important to determine whether the individual has established another residence. If the individual states that there is no other address established for the individual, the individual is considered to reside at the reported address regardless of the number of hours they spend on the premises.

Some assistance groups may include members who have multiple addresses, such as children in school or under joint physical custody. In order to determine whether these members are to be included as members of the group for TANF and SNAP eligibility and benefit purposes, it is necessary to determine the primary residence of that member.

The primary residence is the location where the individual spends the majority of time during the month. If the individual's primary residence is located somewhere other than the residence of the assistance group, the individual is not eligible to receive TANF or SNAP as a member of the assistance group.

An individual who spends the majority of their time away from the residence of the assistance group but who has no consistent alternative location due to employment which requires frequent travel, is considered a member of the assistance group. However, if the individual establishes a residence away from the assistance group, then they would not be considered as a member. This also applies to students who live away at school and only return home on weekends.

When the entire assistance group has multiple residences, the primary residence is determined in the manner described above.

3205.05.05 AGS LIVING TOGETHER (S)

The SNAP AG consists of one individual, or a group of individuals, who live together and customarily purchase and prepare food together. It is not necessary that the group of individuals share other expenses. Also, there is no requirement that the AG have cooking facilities or separate food storage. Parents, children, and siblings are generally mandatory members of the AG because of their relationship.

When person(s) are living in the same building and claim they do not live together, consider them as not living together if one of the following criteria is met:

- Each AG lives in a space separate from the others that is an apartment which is regularly rented on a commercial basis.
- Each lives in a space separate from the other which is self-contained. Self-contained is defined as complete in itself. That is, the AG does not need to use the others space for basic living functions such as sleeping, bathing, etc. Using a joint entrance is not considered using the space of others.

When persons are living on the same property, in separate shelters (including trailers, tents, houses, cars, garages, etc.) and claim they do not live together, consider them as not living together if they each have a self-contained space as described above.

3205.05.10 TEMPORARY ABSENCE

An AG member included in an application who is not present at the time of the application interview is eligible for TANF or SNAP only if the person is expected to return to the home to live by the end of the first benefit month. When the absent AG member is not expected to return to

the home until sometime later, the absent AG member is not included in the TANF or SNAP AG until the person actually returns.

An AG member who leaves the home during the month is to be removed from the AG unless the individual is expected to return to the residence by the end of the payment month following the initial move.

3210.05.00 VERIFICATION OF AG SIZE AND COMPOSITION (S)

Assistance group size, which refers to the number of individuals in the AG, must be verified prior to the authorization of benefits only if questionable.

Due to the difficulty in verifying whether or not a group of individuals who live together customarily purchase and prepare food together and, therefore, constitute an AG, the caseworker generally accepts the AG's statement regarding food preparation and purchase. However, the caseworker may take the following steps to verify questionable situations when people who live together claim they do not "eat" meals together:

- Verify household composition with the landlord or another third party (non-household member) who is in a position to know who lives with the AGs.
- Obtain a signed statement from each adult explaining how they customarily purchase and prepare their meals. (Routine separate maintenance can be verified by an oral statement from the client and documented. Therefore, signed statements should only be secured when separate maintenance is questionable as opposed to securing them in all situations.)
- Verify with a person outside the household who has knowledge of the family's situation of how the members of the AG purchase and prepare their food.
- Schedule a pre-arranged home visit with the AG to see how meals are prepared.

3210.10.00 SNAP MANDATORY PARTICIPATING AG MEMBERS (S)

Certain individuals who live together must be included as mandatory participants in the AG due to their relationship. From the information gathered, the eligibility system determines who the mandatory participating members are for each AG. Mandatory individuals must be considered in the AG even if they do not purchase food and prepare meals together.

The income and resources of mandatory AG participants are counted in the financial eligibility determination.

3210.10.05 PARENTS AND CHILDREN INCLUDED (S)

Parents and their children who live together are mandatory members of the same AG, with the following exception:

- Parents and their adult children aged 22 or older, may have separate AGs if they purchase and prepare food separately. Eligibility as a separate AG begins in the month the child obtains age 22 at application. If the child turns 22 during the certification period, the individual may have a separate AG at the next redetermination.

For this provision, parents are defined as individuals with natural, adopted, or stepchildren. In addition, individuals are mandatory members of the AG, regardless of relationship, if they provide care and control of minor children, (with the exception of foster children, see 3210.15.05.20). A natural parent who has had their parental rights legally terminated by a juvenile or probate court is no longer considered the natural parent. Their parental rights are permanently terminated.

The stepparent and stepchild relationship continues as long as the individuals live together, even if the natural parent leaves or dies. A stepparent who is divorced from the natural parent is no longer considered a stepparent, and has no parental rights over the stepchild, unless the stepparent has adopted the child.

3210.10.10 SIBLINGS INCLUDED (S)

There is no mandatory relationship requirement for siblings living together. If siblings purchase and prepare separately, they may each have their own assistance group. However, if one sibling is under 18 and under the parental control of another sibling, they must be included in the same AG, even if they purchase and prepare separately.

EXAMPLES:

Sheila (22) and Sally (20) live together. Sheila applies for SNAP. At the interview she states they purchase and prepare separately. Sheila may receive SNAP in an AG of her own.

Mary (25) is caring for her 16-year-old brother, Ted. Her grandparents give Mary money to help buy Ted's food. She is applying for SNAP for Ted only. Because Ted is under 18 and under Mary's parental control, he and Mary must be included together in the same AG.

3210.10.15 SPOUSES INCLUDED (S)

Spouses who live together are mandatory members of an AG. Spouses are granted separate AG status when one spouse establishes a separate residence outside the home.

A spouse is defined as either of two people who are married to each other or who represent as married to relatives, friends, neighbors, or tradespeople. This may include two husbands or wives of the same gender.

3210.10.20 CHILDREN UNDER TWENTY-TWO INCLUDED (S)

Children under the age of 22 are mandatory AG members when they live in the parent's household. Children under 18 who are under parental control must be included in the AG of the person exercising parental control.

Children under age 22 who are natural, adopted, or stepchildren must be included in the same AG as the parent even if they purchase food and prepare meals separately. Beginning with the

month the child turns 22 they may have a separate AG, providing they purchase and prepare separately.

One exception to this rule is if the child is a foster child. The foster parent must choose whether or not to include the foster child in the AG. If the foster parent chooses to exclude the foster child from the AG, the income and resources of the foster child, including the foster care payment, are not counted in the eligibility determination. However, if the foster parent chooses to include the foster child in the AG, the income and resources of the child are counted in the eligibility determination. This rule also applies to foster adults.

3210.10.25 ELDERLY AND DISABLED INDIVIDUALS EATING WITH OTHERS (S)

A group of individuals living together who purchase and prepare meals together usually comprise a single AG. However, an individual age 60 or older who is disabled and is unable to purchase and prepare meals for himself may qualify for separate AG status. If it is obvious to the eligibility worker that the elderly and disabled individual is unable to purchase and prepare meals for himself, separate AG status is granted. When the inability to purchase and prepare meals is not obvious, the eligibility worker is to request a doctor's statement for verification.

In addition to inability to purchase and prepare meals, a financial determination is required for separate AG status. If the income of the remaining members with whom the elderly and disabled individual resides, excluding the income of the elderly and disabled individual and his spouse, does not exceed 165% of the gross monthly income standard for the remaining member's AG size, the elderly and disabled individual and his spouse qualify as a separate AG. Refer to Section 3445.30.00.

3210.10.25.05 DEFINITION OF ELDERLY OR DISABLED (S)

An individual is considered to be elderly or disabled when he meets one of the following criteria:

- Is age 60 or older.
- Receives or has been certified as eligible for SSI (not essential person benefits).
- Receives or has been certified as eligible for Social Security disability or blindness benefits.
- Receives or has been certified by the state to receive Medicaid as a blind or disabled individual (If the individual loses Medicaid because of an action by MRT, the individual will no longer be considered disabled; however, if the Medicaid terminates because of another reason such as excess income or insufficient medical expenses, the disability will continue for SNAP. If the SNAP eligibility ends, disability must be reestablished at reapplication.).
- Receives State Supplemental Assistance based on disability or blindness criteria under Social Security.
- Receives disability retirement benefits from a governmental agency based on permanent disability criteria under Social Security.
- Is a veteran with a service connected or non-service-connected disability rated or paid as total, according to the Veterans' Administration.

- Is a veteran or veteran's surviving spouse considered in need of regular aid and attendance, or considered permanently housebound according to the Veterans' Administration.
- Is a veteran's surviving child who is considered to be permanently incapable of self-support, according to the Veterans' Administration.
- Is a veteran's surviving spouse or child receiving or approved by the Veterans' Administration for compensation for a service-connected death or for pension benefits for a non-service-connected death, and has a disability considered permanent under Social Security; or
- Receives a Railroad Retirement disability annuity and is determined eligible for Medicare.

If it is not clear that an individual's VA disability of less than 100% qualifies them as disabled according to the Social Security Administration, the applicant's/recipient's physician should be able to provide verification that the VA disability meets this criteria.

3210.15.00 SNAP OPTIONAL AG MEMBERS (S)

A SNAP AG may include the following:

- Boarders who live with the AG, if otherwise eligible, are included at the AG's request.
- Residents of eligible institutions (these individuals may qualify for assistance at the institution where they reside); or
- Eligible students (these individuals are subject to additional eligibility criteria to determine whether they are included in or excluded from AG participation).

The following sections discuss these situations in detail.

Any individual who is included as a participating AG member has their needs included in the eligibility determination. His income and resources are also counted in the financial eligibility determination.

3210.15.05 BOARDERS (S)

Boarders are individuals or groups of individuals residing with the AG and paying reasonable compensation to the AG for lodging and meals (excluding residents of a commercial boarding house). They are ineligible to participate in the program independent of the AG providing the board. They may participate as eligible members of the AG if the AG providing the service requests it, or they must participate if it is determined that they are not providing reasonable compensation.

3210.15.05.05 DETERMINATION OF BOARDER STATUS (S)

If the payee claims that an individual in the AG is a boarder, the individual must be determined to be paying the AG a reasonable amount of compensation for room and board. If the individual does not pay a reasonable amount of compensation, or is a mandatory AG member, then they

are not considered a boarder. The payment for room and board must be in cash and not an in-kind benefit.

3210.15.05.10 REASONABLE COMPENSATION (S)

A reasonable amount of compensation is a monthly payment equaling one of the following:

- Boarders whose board arrangement is for more than two meals a day must pay an amount equal to or exceeding the maximum SNAP benefit for the appropriate number of boarders; or
- Boarders whose board arrangement is for two meals or less per day must pay an amount equal to or exceeding two-thirds of the maximum SNAP benefit for the appropriate number of boarders.

If the amount a boarder pays for meals can be separated from the amount paid for room, the amount paid for meals is compared to the maximum benefit. If, however, the amount a boarder pays for meals cannot be separated from the amount they pay for room, the total amount paid for room and board is compared to the maximum benefit.

3210.15.05.15 INDIVIDUALS WHO CANNOT BE CLASSIFIED AS BOARDERS (S)

The following individuals may never be considered boarders for SNAP purposes:

- Children under 18 under the parental control of an AG member (unless they are foster care children, see 3210.15.05.20);
- Minor children under parental control living with parents including all those under the age of 22 who are mandatory members of the AG due to the parent child relationship; (refer to Section 3210.10.05)
- Minor siblings;
- A spouse of an AG member; and
- Persons paying less than reasonable compensation for meals.

3210.15.05.20 FOSTER CARE PERSONS (S)

Foster care individuals may only receive SNAP benefits when in an AG with those responsible for providing their care. Individuals in foster care cannot participate independently from those providing foster care services. The person who is responsible for the foster care individual may choose not to include this individual in their AG, but this excludes the foster care individual from participation in the SNAP program.

3210.15.10 LIVE-IN ATTENDANTS (S)

Live-in attendants are individuals who reside with an AG for the purpose of providing medical, housekeeping, child-care, or other similar personal services. The attendant may participate as a

separate AG along with anyone who is in the mandatory relationship with them. The attendant cannot be included in the AG with the person they are serving.

Note: Someone in a mandatory relationship may not be considered a live-in attendant. For example, a spouse can't be a live-in attendant nor can a child under the age of 22 be a live-in attendant for a parent.

3210.15.15 RESIDENTS OF INSTITUTIONS (S)

The first step in the process to determine if residents of a facility are optional members is to determine if the facility meets the definition of an "institution" for SNAP purposes:

- A facility is an "institution" for SNAP purposes if it provides its residents with the majority of their meals (50% of three meals or at least two meals a day) as a part of its normal services.
- A facility that does not provide the majority of its residents' meals is not an "institution" for SNAP purposes. Its residents will be subject to the regular application and processing rules rather than rules that pertain to institutions.

If the facility meets the definition of an "institution" for SNAP purposes, the second step is to determine if the institution is eligible or ineligible according to the following criteria. The following individuals living in institutions have the option of participating as a SNAP AG:

- Residents of federally subsidized housing for the elderly, built under either Section 222 of the Housing Act of 1959 or Section 236 of the National Act;
- Any narcotics addict or alcoholic who resides at a public or private non-profit facility or treatment center under the supervision of a drug alcohol treatment and rehabilitation program. (f6a)
- Disabled or blind individuals according to Section 3210.10.25.05, who are residents of public or private/nonprofit group living arrangements that serve no more than 16 persons and is certified under Section 1616(e) of the Social Security Act by the appropriate State agency.
- Persons temporarily residing in a public or private non-profit residential shelter for battered persons.
- Residents of public or private non-profit shelters for homeless persons.

Any individual residing in a facility that meets the definition of an "institution" but fails to meet the criteria outlined above for an eligible institution is not entitled to receive SNAP.

3210.15.20 RESIDENTS OF ADDICTION TREATMENT FACILITIES (S)

If a facility is identified as Drug Addict and Alcohol Treatment Programs (DAA) as indicated in 1460.10.15, individuals of that facility who are certified for SNAP will be advised of the rules that apply to EBT card usage for that facility.

3210.15.20.05 CERTIFICATION OF RESIDENTS IN ADDICTION TREATMENT FACILITY (S)

Eligibility for residents of Drug Addict and Alcohol Treatment Programs (DAA) who regularly participate in their programs will be determined by using the same policy that applies to other AGs, with certain exceptions as outlined below:

- Residents of treatment centers must have an authorized representative designated by the center.
- If the client is residing at the facility with their own children, the children should be included in the assistance group.
- Resident AGs have the same rights to notices of adverse action, fair hearings, and entitlement to lost benefits as do all other SNAP AGs. A resident of a treatment center has the right to an application and has the right to same day filing. The applicant or authorized representative may complete interview and application process.

3210.15.20.10 REVIEW OF RESIDENTS OF ADDICTION TREATMENT FACILITIES

Activities at Drug Addict and Alcohol Treatment (DAA) Facilities are monitored on a regular basis by the SNAP Policy Unit. A desk review of EBT activity and who resides at each facility is conducted at least monthly. DFR may also conduct in person visits to each DAA facility to ensure that all regulatory requirements are met. The results of these reviews are to be kept on file with SNAP Policy Unit and are to be made available upon request for FNS audits and reviews. Any discrepancies the local office may discover shall be immediately reported to the SNAP Policy Unit.

3210.15.25 RESIDENTS OF GROUP LIVING ARRANGEMENTS (S)

Disabled or blind residents of an eligible group living arrangement may voluntarily apply for the SNAP program on their own or through an authorized representative. The AG size shall be in accordance with AG composition and food purchase and preparation rules. These residents shall be certified using the same provisions that apply to all other AGs. Prior to certifying any residents for SNAP, verification shall be obtained that the group living arrangement is certified by the appropriate State agency. Shelter and medical expenses, which can be separately identified, are allowable deductions for clients in eligible group living arrangements who have a personal obligation to pay these expenses. Shelter and medical expenses that are combined with other costs can be separated as follows:

- If the cost for room and board is combined into one amount, the amount which exceeds the SNAP maximum allotment for a one-person household can be allowed as the shelter expense.
- If the cost for room and board is combined into one amount and more than one resident applies as part of the same SNAP household, the SNAP maximum allotment amount for a one-person household would be deducted from the room and board payment for each resident. The remainder for each resident would be totaled and allowed as the shelter expense for the household.

- Some group living arrangement residents are charged a basic rate for room and board, others are charged a higher rate depending on the amount of medical care they require. Residents with the higher rate will have their shelter expense determined by subtracting the SNAP maximum allotment for a one-person AG from the basic rate amount.
- The medical expense for those residents with the higher room and board rate is determined by subtracting the basic room rate from the higher room rate.

If the amount paid for medical and shelter expenses cannot be separately identified from other expenses, as described above, no deduction should be allowed in the SNAP budget.

3210.15.25.05 CERTIFICATION OF RESIDENTS IN GROUP LIVING ARRANGEMENTS (S)

Residents of group living arrangements shall either apply and be certified through use of an authorized representative employed and designated by the group living arrangement or apply and be certified on their own behalf or through an authorized representative of their own choice.

The group living arrangement shall determine if any resident may apply for SNAP on their own behalf; the determination should be based on the resident's physical and mental ability to handle their own affairs.

The group living arrangement is encouraged to consult with any other agencies of the state providing other services to individual residents prior to a determination. All of the residents of the group living arrangement do not have to be certified either through an authorized representative or individually in order for one or the other method to be used. Applications shall be accepted for any individual applying as a one-person unit, or for any grouping of residents applying together.

If the resident applies through the use of an authorized representative who is an employee of the facility, the facility may receive and/or spend the SNAP benefit allotment for food prepared and served to the resident.

If the residents are certified on their own behalf, the SNAP benefit allotment may be:

- Returned to the facility to be used to purchase food for meals served either communally or individually to eligible residents;
- Used by eligible residents to purchase and prepare food for their own consumption; and/or
- To purchase meals prepared and served by the group living arrangement.

If the group living arrangement has its status as an authorized retail food store suspended by FNS, the DFR shall also suspend its authorized representative status. However, residents applying on their own behalf shall still be able to participate, if otherwise eligible.

3210.15.25.10 REVIEW OF GROUP LIVING ARRANGEMENTS (S)

Each group living arrangement shall provide the DFR with a list of currently participating residents. This list shall include a statement signed by a responsible center official attesting to the validity of the list. The DFR shall require the list on a periodic basis.

Periodic random on-site visits to group living arrangements shall be conducted to ensure the accuracy of the listings of currently participating residents and that the DFR's records are consistent and up to date. These visits are to be conducted at least once every four months, but more often if discrepancies occur.

Appointments do not have to be made in advance of the DFR's visits. During these visits the reviewer may ask to see certain residents of these group living arrangements, but may not ask questions of, or require information from, the residents themselves if the application has been through an authorized representative. The results of these visits are to be kept on file in the DFR and are to be made available upon request for Central Office and/or FNS audits and reviews. Any discrepancies shall be immediately reported to the SNAP Policy Unit.

3210.15.30 RESIDENTS OF SHELTERS FOR BATTERED PERSONS (S)

A shelter for battered persons is defined as a public or private non-profit residential facility that serves battered persons. If such a facility serves other individuals, to be an eligible institution a portion of the facility must be set aside on a long-term basis to serve only battered persons. Shelters having FNS authorization to redeem SNAP benefits through wholesalers meet this definition.

3210.15.30.05 CERTIFICATION OF SHELTER RESIDENTS (S)

Residents of shelters for persons who wish to participate in the SNAP program are subject to the same policies and procedures that apply to other households, with certain exceptions. Shelter residents may apply on their own behalf; however, they are free to designate a shelter staff member or volunteer or some other individual as an authorized representative. The eligibility worker should consider the possibility that shelter residents could be in danger should they leave the shelter and waive the office interview on a case-by-case basis. Persons temporarily residing in a shelter for battered women and children are individual AGs for the purpose of applying for and participating in the program.

3210.15.30.10 RESIDENTS' CERTIFICATION BASED ON CURRENT CIRCUMSTANCES (S)

Shelter residents are certified based on their current circumstances in the shelter. Only the income, resources, and expenses of the current AG are counted in the eligibility determination while the income, resources, and expenses of their former living arrangement are not considered. Resources owned jointly by shelter residents and any individual in the former household are considered inaccessible to the resident if access to the value of the resource is dependent on the agreement of a joint owner who still resides in the former household.

3210.15.30.15

RESIDENTS WHO LEAVE AGS TO ENTER SHELTER (S)

Many shelter residents have recently left an AG containing the individual who has abused them to reside in a domestic violence shelter. Their former AG may be participating in the SNAP program, and its entitlement may be based on an AG size that includes the persons who have just left. Shelter residents who are included in such AGs may, if otherwise eligible, be approved and participate as separate AGs, if their former AGs contain the individual who subjected them to abuse. In other words, shelter residents who are included in such AGs may receive an allotment beginning with the month they enter the shelter, even though they were included in the allotment for the former AG. Residents should be issued auxiliary benefits whenever they are entitled to additional allotments. However, residents may receive an additional allotment only one month.

This is the only situation when an individual may receive duplicate benefits in a month. Note that the individual must be residing in a domestic violence shelter for this policy to apply.

3210.15.30.20

HOMELESS SHELTERS (S)

Individuals who reside in a public or private non-profit shelter for homeless persons are considered to be residing in an eligible institution. Individuals who reside in such shelters, may voluntarily apply for SNAP and if eligible, may be certified for SNAP.

The shelter may act as authorized representative and buy food for the individual but cannot use the SNAP benefits or the purchased food for communal dining purposes. The shelter cannot accept the SNAP as payment for meals unless they have been certified by USDA-FNS as a meal provider.

Residents of shelters for homeless are subject to all policy and regulations as others applying with the exception of the requirement to verify residency.

Residents of homeless shelters are given the same rights as all other SNAP AG's.

3210.15.35

STUDENT ELIGIBILITY (S)

Students who must be evaluated to determine if they are eligible to be included in the AG are those who are:

- At least 18 but under 50;
- Physically and mentally fit. If the individual alleges mental or physical impairment that is not evident to the worker, proof of the impairment must be required. Adequate verification may be receipt of disability benefits, a statement from a physician or licensed or certified psychologist, or a current medically frail determination. Students who are participating in Vocational Rehabilitation are considered mentally or physically unfit; and
- Enrolled at least half time (as defined by the institution) in an institution of higher education. A student is considered enrolled in an institution of higher education if the person is enrolled in a business, technical, trade, or vocational school that normally requires a high school diploma or equivalency certificate for enrollment in the curriculum

or if the individual is enrolled in a regular curriculum at a college or university that offers degree programs regardless of whether a diploma is required.

Student eligibility criteria do not apply to the following:

- Individuals under 18 or over 50;
- Individuals mentally or physically disabled; (If the individual alleges a mental or physical impairment that is not evident to the worker, proof of the impairment must be required. Adequate verification may be receipt disability benefits issued by governmental or private sources, a statement from a physician or licensed or certified psychologist, or a current medically frail determination.)
- Individuals attending high school;
- Individuals not attending school at least half time; or
- Individuals enrolled full time in schools and training programs which are not institutions of higher education.

3210.15.35.05 STUDENT ELIGIBILITY TEST (S)

To determine if a student may be eligible to be included in the AG, a student eligibility test must be completed. Students who are determined ineligible are not considered to be AG members even if they are living with parents.

A student, regardless of where the student is living, is ineligible to participate in the SNAP program unless the student meets at least one of the following criteria:

- The student works for someone for an average of 20 hours per week (calculated monthly) and is paid for it. A week in this situation is the period of time covered by the individual's work week.
- The student is self-employed and works an average of 20 hours per week and receives weekly earnings at least equal to the federal minimum wage multiplied by 20 hours.
- The student is approved for federally or State funded work study at the time of application for SNAP. The work study must be approved for the school term, and the student must anticipate actually working during that time. The exemption will begin with the month in which the school term begins, or the month work study is approved, whichever is later. Once begun, the exemption will continue until the end of the month in which the school term ends, or it becomes known that the student has refused an assignment. The exemption will not continue between terms when there is a break of a full month or longer unless the student is participating in work study during the break.
- The student is responsible for the care of a dependent AG member under age six. Only one parent/stepparent per household can be responsible for the care of dependent household members under age 6. The parents must decide who has primary responsibility.
- The student is responsible for the care of a dependent AG member aged six and over but under the age of 12 for whom adequate childcare is not available.
- The student is a single parent enrolled in an institution of higher education on a full-time basis (as determined by the institution) and is responsible for the care of a dependent child under age 12. This applies in those situations where only one natural, adoptive or stepparent (regardless of their marital status) is in the same SNAP AG as the child.

- If a parent is not in the same SNAP AG as the child, another full-time student in the same SNAP AG as the child may qualify for eligible student status if that AG member has parental control over the child and is not living with their spouse.
- The student receives TANF benefits.
- The student is enrolled as a result of participation in the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) Program.
- The student is participating in an on-the-job training program only during the period of time the person is being trained by the employer.
- The student is assigned or placed in school due to their participation in one of the following:
 - Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) program;
 - An E&T program under the SNAP Act such as IMPACT;
 - An E&T program operated by a state or local government;
 - A program under Section 236 of the Trade Act of 1974. This program is called the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and participants may receive Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA) while receiving reemployment services. Participation in TAA can be verified with the TAA coordinator at the local E&T office.
- The student is in a self-initiated placement while they are enrolled in one of the employment and training programs provided the program has a component for enrollment in an institution of higher education and the program accepts the placement.

3210.15.35.10 DURATION OF STUDENT STATUS (S)

Once the student enrolls in an institution of higher education, such enrollment is considered to continue through normal periods of class attendance, vacation, and recess, unless the student graduates, is suspended or expelled, drops out, or does not intend to register for the next normal school term. Students not eligible during the school year will remain ineligible during vacation and recess periods unless they obtain work and/or otherwise meet the criteria applied to determine student eligibility.

3210.15.35.15 CONTINUOUS ENROLLMENT (S)

Students who fail to maintain continuous enrollment status, or who do not intend to register for the next normal school session, will lose their student status and be treated as any other individual. Continuous enrollment by a student is determined according to the school's definition of a normal school term and the student's attendance or intent to attend. For example, the school is on the semester system and considered the two-semester encompassing September through May as the normal school year.

A student in this setting maintains student status during the summer months regardless of whether he attends summer school, provided the student intends to register for the fall semester. However, if he attends summer school, but plans to skip the fall semester and register again in January, the student will lose student status during the fall semester.

3210.20.00 SNAP MANDATORY NON-PARTICIPATING AG MEMBERS (S)

Individuals who are required to be included in the AG, but who are not eligible to receive SNAP, include the following disqualified members:

- Individuals who do not meet citizenship or eligible alien requirements; (refer to Section 2402.00)
- Individuals who fail to comply with citizenship/alienage declaration and/or verification requirements;
- Individuals disqualified due to Intentional Program Violation (IPV); (refer to Section 4630.10.00)
- Individuals who fail to comply with Social Security number requirements; (refer to Section 2404.00) or
- Individuals who fail to comply with SNAP Work Registration or IMPACT requirements. (Refer to Sections 2438.20.00 and 2438.45.00)

See Section 3445.50.00 for instructions concerning how the income and expenses of these individuals is considered.

3210.25.00 EXCLUDED MEMBERS (S)

Certain individuals who live with the AG are always excluded from participation in the AG. Those individuals include roomers, ineligible students and individuals who share living quarters with the AG but do not customarily purchase with the AG and are not mandatory members. The following sections discuss these individuals.

The income and resources of excluded individuals are never counted in the AG's financial determination.

3210.25.05 ROOMERS (S)

Roomers are individuals who pay the AG for lodging, but not for meals, and do not eat with the AG. Roomers may qualify for SNAP as a separate AG.

3210.25.10 OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (S)

Other individuals who share living quarters with the AG, but who do not customarily purchase food and prepare meals with the AG, are excluded from the AG. For example, if the applicant household shares living quarters with another family to save on rent but does not purchase and prepare food together with that family, the members of the other family are not members of the applicant AG.

3210.25.15 FLEEING FELONS AND PROBATION AND PAROLE VIOLATORS

An individual is ineligible to receive SNAP or TANF during any period in which he is fleeing to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after conviction, for a crime or attempt to commit a crime that is a felony under the law of the place from which the individual is fleeing or is violating a condition of federal or state probation or parole.

At every application and redetermination, the applicant must be asked if any member falls into one of these categories. If a positive response is coded, the eligibility worker must document the explanation of how verification was obtained. (See Section 3210.25.15.05).

3210.25.15.05 VERIFICATION OF FLEEING FELON STATUS

If an individual is suspected of being a fleeing felon, either by their own admission, or based on a report or request from law enforcement, the fleeing status must be verified in order to determine if client is eligible for SNAP benefits.

If a warrant exists (or is presented by law enforcement) the following four-part test must be used to determine if an individual would be considered a fleeing felon for SNAP purposes:

- There must be a felony warrant for the individual.
- The individual must be aware of, or should reasonably be able to expect that, a warrant has or would have been issued.
- The individual has taken some action to avoid being arrested or jailed.
- A law enforcement agency is actively seeking the individual, and that they intend to try to apprehend the individual within 20 days.

All 4 conditions must exist in order to determine if the individual is a fleeing felon for SNAP purposes.

Questions about applying the four-part test should be directed to SNAP Policy Unit.

3210.25.20 FELONY DRUG CONVICTION

As of 8/22/1996, individuals convicted of a federal or state felony which has an element of the offense of possession, use, or distribution of a controlled substance are ineligible for SNAP for their lifetime, unless, as of January 1, 2020, they are in compliance with all post-conviction supervision requirements. Post-conviction supervision can include: no post-conviction supervision assigned, probation, parole, or participation in a re-entry program.

Effective January 1, 2020, individuals who have been convicted of a drug felony may be eligible for SNAP. If they are in compliance with post-conviction supervision. Compliance would include cooperation with current supervision (probation, parole, re-entry program, etc.). If no post-conviction supervision was required, or supervision has been discharged, or felony conviction has been reduced to a misdemeanor, the individual would not be excluded due to the drug felony conviction. Written attestation via state form #56751 will suffice as verification that individual is in compliance with supervision.

If the individual is not in compliance with supervision, or becomes non-compliant while in receipt of SNAP, they will be ineligible for SNAP unless and until compliance has been verified. If the individual is found to be non-compliant and then reports compliance again, compliance will need to be verified via the supervising agency.

Applicants or recipients of TANF who have been convicted of a federal or state felony which has as an element of the offense the possession, use, or distribution of a controlled substance and the date of the criminal act has been since 8/22/96 will be subject to an ineligibility period of 10 years.

A felony conviction for possession of a precursor (I.C. 35-48-4-14.5) is a felony drug conviction for SNAP and TANF.

At every application point, including redeterminations, individuals applying for assistance are to be asked if anyone in the assistance group has been convicted of a drug felony. The Indiana Department of Correction website "offender locator" page and Odyssey Case Management system accessible from IN.gov are two sources of verification for state level offenses and date the offense was committed. If the conviction was from another state or under a local or federal jurisdiction, the applicant/recipient will be required to provide verification of the nature and date of the offense.

Excluded offenses:

- Felony convictions for drug offenses that include the characteristic of "conspiracy" (i.e., Conspiracy/Dealing Cocaine) and felony convictions for Possession of Paraphernalia (I.C. 35-48-4-8.3) do not qualify as drug offenses for the purposes of determining eligibility for SNAP or TANF.

Included offenses:

- It is not required that the "possession; use or distribution" be included in the title of the offense to make it a drug offense, rather, possession, use or distribution must be an element of the offense. Most offenses are readily identifiable (i.e., "Possession of Cocaine"), while others are not as obvious.
- Maintaining a Common Nuisance (I.C. 35-48-4-13) and Controlled Substance Registration (I.C. 35-48-4-14) are included as drug felonies.

All questions regarding whether an offense should be considered as a drug offense should be forwarded to the policy help desk for clarification.

SNAP benefits will be determined by not including this member in the household, but their income, expenses and resources will be considered to be income, expenses, and resources of the household.

For TANF the convicted individual is not a recipient and is not included in the TANF assistance group size, although their income will be included in the benefit calculation.

For SNAP, the conviction of the felony in IPPM 3210.25.20 is a change that is not required to be reported. Consequently, any convictions subsequent to application will not require a claim to be initiated. If the worker would become aware that the client had this particular conviction on their record (i.e., policy record, newspaper, client report) but failed to report it at application point, the worker would initiate a claim. Likewise, if a client attests to being in compliance with post-conviction supervision and it is later discovered to be false, a claim should be initiated.

EXAMPLES:

A client applies on 1/2 and states in writing that they have no felony convictions for the possession, use or distribution of controlled substances. The client then has a felony conviction on 4/3 for illegal drug usage. The client comes in 6/5 for a redetermination, reports this conviction and will be made ineligible for the 7/1 effective date of the redetermination. No claim needs to be done as the client correctly reported the conviction information at application point.

Same example as before, but the client did not report the 4/3 conviction at the 6/5 redetermination interview. The local office then becomes aware of this conviction on 1/12 of the next year. The local office will initiate a claim starting with the 7/1 of the previous year effective date since the client did not report the conviction at application point. Also, the local office will make the client ineligible for the next recurring month.

Should the client report a change between recertifications confirming that a member of the household had recently been convicted of a drug related felony; the worker must take timely action to disqualify that member.

3215.00.00 CASH ASSISTANCE GROUPS (C)

Cash assistance is available to groups of eligible family members who live together. This group of individuals is referred to as participating members of the assistance group (AG). For individuals who receive cash assistance under the TANF Program, eligibility is determined based upon the presence of eligible dependent children.

Depending upon family composition and circumstances, an AG's TANF eligibility will be determined under one of two categories:

- Regular TANF - Eligibility is based upon the absence of one or both of the parents of the dependent child.
- Two-Parent TANF - Eligibility is based upon the presence in the home of both of the child's parents. Changes in family composition or circumstances can generate a change from one type of TANF AG to another.

Another type of cash assistance, Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), differs from TANF in that eligibility is based upon refugee status, not the presence in the home of a dependent child. (Otherwise, eligible refugee families which include a dependent child are awarded TANF, not Refugee Cash Assistance.)

3215.05.00 TANF ASSISTANCE GROUPS (C)

TANF eligibility is determined on the basis of the eligibility of the child. An eligible child is a dependent child under age 18 who is a citizen of the United States, or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence. The roles served by individuals within the AG are defined as follows:

- The dependent child is a child under the age of 18. The child must live with a specified relative who exercises the primary responsibility for the care and control of the child. (Specified relatives are discussed in Section 2420.00.00.)
- A married person whose marital relationship is intact is not considered to be a dependent child, regardless of age.
- The caretaker relative is the individual living in the home who bears a specific, qualifying relationship to the dependent child. (See Section 2420.00.00) The caretaker relative must have the primary responsibility for the care and control of the child and may be his parent or another relative.
- The non-caretaker parent is a parent who is living with his child but does not assume responsibility for his care and control. In this situation, another relative who is responsible for care and control of the child would have to be in the home for TANF eligibility to exist.

To qualify for TANF, an AG MUST include at least one individual who meets the above definition of dependent child AND a parent or other caretaker who qualifies as his specified relative.

Due to the complexity of family living situations and the requirements of the AG, there may be AGs in which the children are under the care and control of different caretakers. These situations may result in the inclusion of multiple caretakers in one AG. The following sections discuss additional AG requirements.

3215.05.05 TANF PARTICIPATING AG MEMBERS (C)

The TANF eligibility determination MUST include the following mandatory participants who live together if they meet the categorical requirements of the program:

- All natural, adoptive, or half-siblings who meet the definition of dependent child;
- The biological or legal parents of these dependent children provided parental rights have not been terminated.

When determining the mandatory participating members of the AG, the focal point is the dependent child. The relationship between the dependent child and each household member must be considered. It is helpful to view the dependent child as a magnet who draws others into the AG. As members are drawn in, their relationship to others must be examined. The result may be the inclusion of mandatory members who do not bear a parental or sibling relationship to one or more of the dependent children.

EXAMPLE:

Karen Martin requests assistance for her 12-year-old daughter, Tammy Hall. Karen is divorced from Tammy's father and is remarried to Norman Martin. Karen and Norman have a common child, Jody, age three. Tammy is the dependent child around whom the AG is built. Karen is a

mandatory AG member because of her parental relationship to Tammy. Jody is also a mandatory member of the AG because she has a half-sibling relationship to Tammy. Jody's inclusion in the AG requires that her father, Norman, be included. Even though Norman has no parental or sibling relationship to Tammy, his inclusion is mandatory because Jody's inclusion is mandatory.

The income and resources of mandatory participants are counted in the eligibility determination.

3215.05.10 TANF OPTIONAL AG PARTICIPANTS (C)

The AG may include the following individuals who live with the AG if otherwise eligible and the applicant/recipient so desires:

- Other dependent children who are not mandatory participants; or
- A caretaker relative other than a parent. In instances where a caretaker relative who has the responsibility for care and control and a parent live in the same home with the child, both individuals may be included in the AG. The parent is a mandatory participating member, while the caretaker relative has the option of being included.

If an optional individual chooses to be included in the AG as a participating member, their needs, income, and resources are counted in the eligibility determination.

Example:

Tom and Kathy Brown are married and live together with Kathy's two (2) children from a previous relationship. Kathy has some issues, and they have indicated that Tom exercises 'care & control' of the children (his stepchildren). As the children's stepparent, Tom does qualify as a specified relative. As he is exercising care & control, he has the option of being included in the AG. If he is included, his needs and income will be considered in the TANF eligibility determination. If he chooses not to be included, his income (if any) will be deemed to the AG.

Now they have reported that Kathy is to leave the household and Tom will be living alone with the children. Their marriage is still intact, and he may still choose as to whether he wants to be included in the AG.

Some months later, Tom reports that he & Kathy have divorced. In spite of this, he still qualifies as a specified relative (refer to section 2420.05.00), and maintains the option of being included in the AG.

3215.05.15 TANF MANDATORY NONPARTICIPATING AG MEMBERS (C)

Individuals living with the AG who are required to be included in the AG, but who are not eligible to receive TANF, include:

- Aliens who do not meet citizenship or alienage requirements (refer to Section 2402.00.00);

- Aliens whose sponsor's income or resources are sufficient to meet the needs of the alien (refer to Section 3450.45.35);
- Non-recipient stepparents (Regular TANF only; refer to Section 3450.45.05);
- Non-recipient parent(s) of a minor parent;
- Stepparent's dependent child, not in common with TANF parent (Regular TANF only); and
- Alien sponsor, spouse, and dependents. An alien sponsor may or may not be living with the AG.

The income of ineligible parents, non-recipient stepparents, non-recipient parents of a minor parent, and an alien's sponsor and spouse is deemed to the participating AG members. resources of ineligible parents and an alien's sponsor or spouse are also deemed. However, the resources of non-recipient stepparents and non-recipient parents of a minor parent are not counted in the AG financial determination. (Refer to Section 3450.45.00)

3215.05.20 TANF EXCLUDED MEMBERS (C)

Individuals who live with the AG, but who are excluded from the AG due to federal program requirements, include:

- SSI recipients;
- Children receiving federal, state, or local foster care payments;
- Children for whom federal, state, or local adoption assistance payments are made; or
- Children receiving Guardianship Assistance Payments (GAP)

The needs, income, expenses, and resources of excluded individuals are NOT counted in the TANF eligibility determination.

3215.05.25 MINOR PARENT CONSIDERATION (C)

A minor parent is defined as an individual under age 18 with his own child. When a minor parent is living in a household, additional factors must be considered in the AG determination. These factors are discussed in the following sections.

3215.05.25.05 MINOR PARENTS (C)

The policy stated in this section affects only the Two-Parent TANF and Regular TANF categories of cash assistance. It applies to all minor parents who are not mandatory members of a parent/caretaker relative's existing AG.

A minor parent may independently receive a TANF cash benefit as the eligible caretaker for his child when the minor parent is not a mandatory member of an existing AG.

A minor parent is not a mandatory member of a TANF AG if:

- The applicant or recipient assistance group does not include a sibling or half sibling of the minor parent; or

- The applicant or recipient assistance group includes a sibling or 1/2 sibling of the minor parent but at least one of them fails to meet the definition of dependent child, (i.e., age or "living with specified relative" criteria are not met). (f26)

Minor parents who are not mandatory members of another AG must live with a parent, stepparent, grandparent, legal guardian, or other adult holding legal custody of the minor (these individuals will hereafter be known as "qualifying relatives") to qualify for TANF benefits. (f27) In certain circumstances, the minor is exempt from this requirement.

They are as follows:

- The minor parent lived apart from the parent's or guardian's home for a period of at least one year prior to the date of application for TANF or the birth of the minor's oldest dependent child;
- The minor has no living parent or legal guardian;
- The location of the minor's parent or legal guardian is unknown;
- The parent or legal guardian of the minor refuses to allow the minor parent to live in the home; and
- The physical and/or emotional health or safety of the minor parent or the dependent child would be jeopardized if the minor and dependent child resided with the minor's parent or legal guardian;

If the minor parent is not exempt from the requirement, both their residence in the home and their relationship to the adult must be verified. Acceptable verifications of the living arrangement include, but are not limited to:

- Signed statement from the adult;
- Landlord's statement;
- Medical records;
- School records;
- Court Records

Acceptable verifications of the biological or legal relationship between the minor parent and the adult include:

- Birth Certificate;
- Marriage records (if the adult is a stepparent; the minor parent's relationship to her birth or adopted parent must be verified and the marriage between the minor's parent and the stepparent must be verified);
- Court Records;
- Social Security Administration records;
- Records of social service agencies (including the DFR).

Acceptable verifications that a minor parent is exempt from the requirement to live with a qualifying relative include but are not limited to:

- A lease agreement, landlord's statement, utility bills or corroborating a statement from a knowledgeable individual verifying the period of time the minor parent has lived independently;
- If parents are deceased:

- A birth certificate or other acceptable documentation (as listed in IPPM, Section 2420.05.05) of the parental relationship for each known parent; and
- A death certificate, death notice or other documentation (as listed in IPPM, Section 2418.05.10.25) for each known parent;
- A statement from a social service or governmental agency or a knowledgeable individual corroborating the minor's assertion that his parent's whereabouts are unknown;
- A statement from the parent, a social service or governmental agency, or a knowledgeable individual as evidence that the minor's parent or guardian refuses to allow the minor parent to live in the home; and
- A statement from a social service or governmental agency or a knowledgeable individual corroborating the minor's assertion that his parent's whereabouts are unknown;
- Court records, police records, child protection records or statements from knowledgeable individuals supporting the minor parent's assertion that living with the parent would jeopardize the minor parent or the child's physical/emotional health or safety; and
- Legal verification that the adult is pursuing legal guardianship or custody (if the minor parent is not living with a parent, stepparent, grandparent, or legal guardian/custodian and is not otherwise exempt from the requirement).

A minor parent who is required to live with a qualifying relative may, nevertheless, assume an adult role as parent/caretaker of her dependent child. In this situation, the AG's payment amount should reflect the presence of an adult caretaker (the minor parent) and an eligible child (the minor parent's child).

EXAMPLE:

Susan is a minor parent who assumes primary responsibility for the day-to-day care of her child, Emily. The two of them live with Susan's grandmother, Carol. Susan has no siblings in the home. Carol acts as Susan's mentor and supervises her parenting and other activities, but Susan is Emily's caretaker. Susan is therefore in compliance with the requirement to live with a responsible adult. Carol is not Emily's non-parent caretaker. As a result, Susan may serve in the role as eligible caretaker and the AG receives the benefit amount for an AG with a parent/caretaker rather than the amount for a "children only" AG.

Married parents under 18 years of age are not subject to the requirement to live with an adult.

NOTE: There has been no change in policy regarding the determination of financial eligibility for parents under the age of 18. If living with a parent of the minor parent, the AGs of those individuals (whether unmarried or married) are subject to the deeming of income from the parent of the minor parent. (See Sections 3450.45.15, 3450.45.20, 3450.45.25, and 3450.45.30 for budgeting procedures.)

TANF payments made on behalf of minor parents and their dependent children must be paid in the form of protective payments to the adults assuming responsibility for them unless the minor parent is exempt from the requirement to live with a qualifying relative.

In the rare circumstance where the minor parent is experiencing significant problems with the protective payment arrangement, a decision to alter the payment arrangement may be necessary. It is important to note that a problem with the payment arrangement should be viewed as a signal to investigate the minor's situation thoroughly, to determine whether the living arrangement actually meets program requirements. An adult who willfully and repeatedly fails to utilize the payment to meet the needs of the minor and his child would not qualify as a supportive supervising adult. In this situation, the minor parent and his child would be ineligible for TANF. Therefore, at the initial reported instance of a problem with the protective payee, it may be advisable to suggest that the minor parent consider seeking a more appropriate living arrangement with a more responsible qualifying relative.

Once this decision is made, it should be fully documented.

Procedures for the authorization of protective payees may be found in Section 3605.25.35.

3215.05.25.10 MINOR PARENT IN AN EXISTING TANF AG (C)

A minor parent must be included in the TANF AG of his parent or other relative when the minor parent is directly related to the dependent child (sibling, half sibling) who is applying for or receiving assistance. The minor caretaker who is required to be included in the TANF determination with his siblings is considered a dependent child.

Note: The requirement that a minor parent live with a parent, grandparent, stepparent, or legal guardian (Section 3215.05.25.05) does not apply to minors whose mandatory relationship to an applicant/ recipient sibling forces them into the role of dependent child. However, these minor parents are required to live with a specified relative (a less limited designation) as are the other dependent children in the AG. (See Section 2420.05.00 for information regarding specified relationships.)

The child of the minor parent is not automatically required to be included in the existing AG. The minor parent may decide whether his child is to be considered for TANF eligibility. If a decision is made to apply for the minor's child, this child must be included in the existing AG with the minor parent.

If the minor parent is the caretaker, upon reaching age 18, both the minor parent and his child are removed from the AG and a separate AG is formed containing the 18-year-old and his child. The minor parent may then apply for assistance if he wishes.

However, if the responsibility for care and control remains with another specified relative, the minor parent is not removed from the grant. He remains a mandatory member of the AG due to his parental relationship to his child.

3215.10.00 REFUGEE CASH ASSISTANCE GROUPS (C)

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) eligibility is determined on the basis of need. A refugee AG is comprised of either a single refugee or a spousal couple who live together. The following sections discuss additional AG requirements.

3215.10.05 RCA MANDATORY PARTICIPATING MEMBERS (C)

The RCA eligibility determination must include the following mandatory AG participants who live together:

- The applicant/recipient; and
- The applicant's/recipient's spouse who has refugee status;

3215.10.15 RCA MANDATORY NONPARTICIPATING AG MEMBERS (C)

Individuals who live with the AG and are excluded from the AG include:

- Sanctioned individuals;
- Non-recipient stepparents;
- Stepparent's dependent children;
- Non-recipient parent of a minor parent; and
- The refugee's spouse who does not have refugee status.

The income of these individuals is counted in the eligibility determination. The resources of sanctioned members, and a non-refugee spouse are also counted. However, resources of the remaining nonparticipating AG members are not counted.

3215.10.20 REFUGEE EXCLUDED MEMBERS (C)

Individuals who live with the AG, but are excluded from participation in the AG, include:
SSI recipients;

- A child receiving IV-E payments; and
- Children for whom foster care maintenance or adoption assistance payments are made, whether provided by a federal, state, or local agency.

The income, needs, expenses, and resources of these individuals are not counted in the Refugee Cash Assistance eligibility determination.

3299.00.00

FOOTNOTES FOR CHAPTER 3200

Following are footnotes for Chapter 3200:

- (f1) 7 CFR 273.1(a)(1)
- (f2) 7 CFR 273.1(a)(2)(i)
- (f2a) Section 13931 of P.L. 103-66, the Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act
- (f2b) Section 13931 of P.L. 103-66, the Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act
- (f3) 7 CFR 273.1(a)(2)(ii)
- (f4) 7 CFR 271.2
- (f5) 7 CFR 273.1 (b)(3) (ii)
- (f6) 7 CFR 273.1(e)(1)
- (f6a) 7 CFR 273.1(b)(7)(vi)(B)
- (f7) 7 CFR 273.11(e)(1)
- (f8) 7 CFR 273.11(f)(1)
- (f9) 7 CFR 273.11(g)(1)
- (f10) 7 CFR 273.5(a)(1)
- (f11) 7 CFR 273.5(b)(1)
- (f12) 7 CFR 273.1(b)(2)
- (f13) 7 CFR 273.1(b)(6)
- (f13a) Social Security Act, Section 408(a)(9) Section 6 of the Food Stamp Act As amended by Section 821 of P.L. 104-193
- (f13b) Section 115 of P. L. 104-193; IC 12-14-28-3.3
- (f13c) Section 115 of P. L. 104-193
- (f14) 4 CFR 233.90
- (f15) 45 CFR 233.90
- (f16) 45 CFR 206.10
- (f17) 405 IAC 2-1-1
- (f18) 405 IAC 2-1-1
- (f19) 405 IAC 2-1-1
- (f20) 405 IAC 2-1-1
- (f21) 405 IAC 2-1-1
- (f22) 405 IAC 2-1-1
- (f23) Section 1924 of the Social Security Act
- (f24) 405 IAC 2-3-15
- (f25) 45 CFR 256.2
- (f26) IC 12-14-1-1
- (f27) 470 IAC 10.3-3-3
- (f28) 45 CFR 233.107
- (f29) Section 115 of P. L. 104-193; IC 12-14-28-3.3
- (f30) Section 115 of P. L. 104-193; IC 12-14-28-3.3