

The decision regarding care and control must be made on a case-by-case basis. If the Worker cannot make a decision using the above criteria, the Supervisor makes the decision.

A minor parent (mp) is treated as a dependent child in the AG when:

- An application is made by a caretaker relative who has care and control of both the mp and her child.
- An application is made for the mp only by a caretaker relative who has care and control of the mp.

NOTE: The mp who lives with a spouse cannot be considered a dependent child.

NOTE: When the mp is a dependent child, she must be included on the AG with her dependent blood-related siblings who are otherwise eligible.

The mp is treated as the caretaker relative anytime she has care and control of her own child.

NOTE: When the mp and the legal father of the child live together, it is assumed that they are the caretakers of their child. When the MP has more than one child and all of the children do not have the same father, the mp is assumed to be the caretaker of all the children as long as the legal father of one child lives in the home. However, when the mp lives with a spouse who is not the legal father of the child, or any of the children, it is not assumed that the mp is the caretaker of the child.

When an individual in the home, other than the mp, has care and control of the mp's child and applies for AFDC Medicaid for the child, the mp who lives in the home must be included in the AG because she is the parent of the child, not because she is the caretaker relative. In this situation, the mp is considered to be the non-caretaker parent. The individual who has care and control of the mp's child is the caretaker relative of the child.

NOTE: The mp must be treated the same for the Income Group and for the AG, i.e., when the mp is treated as a dependent child in the AG, the mp's own income is treated as that of a child. When the mp is treated as a caretaker relative or a non-caretaker parent, the income is treated as that of an adult.

B. THE INCOME GROUP (IG)

The non-excluded income of all AG members is counted.

The non-excluded income of the following individuals must be counted when determining eligibility, but not when determining need:

- The sanctioned individual **or ineligible / illegal alien**
- The legal stepparent
- The spouse of a non-parent caretaker relative, when the non-parent caretaker is included in the AG
- The Major Parent who lives with a minor parent, when the minor parent is a caretaker relative or a non-caretaker parent

See Chapter 10 to determine how the income is counted.

C. THE NEEDS GROUP (NG)

Countable income is compared to the income limits for the number of persons in the AG to determine eligibility and the amount of the benefit.

D. EXAMPLES OF AG COMPOSITION

EXAMPLE: Household consists of Ms. A and her two dependent children. All are included in the AG.

EXAMPLE: Same as previous example, except that one child receives \$200 VA benefits each month. All are included in the AG, and \$200 is counted as income.

EXAMPLE: Household consists of Ms. B and her two nephews who are blood-related siblings. Both children are included. Mrs. B can choose to be either included or excluded. If she is included, her income is counted.

EXAMPLE: Household consists of Mr. and Mrs. C, their two children, and her child from a previous marriage. Mr. C is employed full-time. Therefore, he and his children are not eligible to be included because there is no deprivation factor. The AG consists of Mrs. C and her child. Mr. C's income is deemed to the AG according to instructions in Chapter 10. In addition, Mr. C's assets are considered when determining eligibility, since Mrs. C is included in the AG. See Chapter 11.