
This ACIN provides several answers to vehicle valuation questions. Some of the answers are those set out below:

“ Once a vehicle is evaluated, it does not need to be reevaluated until recertification/redetermination.

“ To be considered licensed, a vehicle must be registered to be operated on public roads. A vehicle registered as "nonoperative" is evaluated as an unlicensed vehicle pursuant to MPP §63-501.53. Even if a person has paid all registration fees on the vehicle, the vehicle may be considered to be unlicensed if the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) is withholding vehicle registration such as when the owner has unpaid parking tickets or has no smog certificate.

“ A leased vehicle, or one that has a lease/purchase option, is not considered a resource. An unlicensed vehicle that is being used as a home is excluded as a resource.

“ If a vehicle is jointly owned by an eligible household member and an excluded household member, then the entire value of the vehicle is counted unless the excluded household member is an SSI/SSP recipient or an ineligible student. If the vehicle is jointly owned by an eligible household member and an SSI/SSP recipient, an ineligible student or a nonhousehold member, then the vehicle is treated as follows:

If the registration uses the word "or" in the title, then the entire value of the vehicle is counted.

If the registration uses the word "and" or a "/" in the title, and the ineligible household joint owner agrees to sell the vehicle, then the entire value of the vehicle is counted and is considered available to the household. If the joint owner refuses to sell, then none of the value of the vehicle is counted.

Each vehicle is valued individually. Therefore, there is no limit to the number of vehicles that may be excluded under the \$1500 equity value exclusion.

*California Department of Social Services - State Hearings Division
Notes from the Training Bureau - July 3, 2002*

<p>Item 02-07-01H ACIN I-14-02 February 27, 2002 (Synopsis): Treatment of Child Support Arrearages in Food Stamps</p>

Reference: 7 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 273.9(d); MPP §63-502.38

Federal Regulations at 7 CFR 273.9(d) specify that legally obligated child support payments paid by a household member to or for a nonhousehold member are deductible. A deduction is allowable for child support arrearages. Alimony or spousal support payments to or for a nonhousehold member are not deductible.

Legally obligated child support arrearage payments made by a food stamp household member such as the father, to someone outside the home such as the local child support agency, are an allowable deduction even if the child for whom the payment is made is a food stamp household member. If any of the child support funds return to the home, such funds are countable income.

If one household member is making child support arrearage payments to another household member, there is no applicable child support deduction. The child support payment from one household member to another household member is not treated as income to the household.

*California Department of Social Services - State Hearings Division
Notes from the Training Bureau - July 3, 2002*

Item 02-07-01G

ACL 02-36 May 9, 2002 (Synopsis): CalWORKs Services for Parents With Children Who Receive Out-of-Home Care

Reference: Welfare and Institutions Code (W&IC) §11203, Assembly Bill (AB) 429, Chapter 111, Statutes of 2001

AB 429 provides for the continuation of CalWORKs services, under specified circumstances, when a child has been removed from a home, and is receiving out-of-home care. CalWORKs services include WTW activities, mental health and substance abuse treatment or any other activities allowable under CalWORKs.

Only natural or adoptive parents are eligible for CalWORKs services when the child has been removed from the home and placed in out-of-home care. CalWORKs services may be provided for up to 180 days from the date the of the child's or children's absence from the CalWORKs assistance unit. Funding for these services may be extended for good cause.

In order for a parent to receive CalWORKs services, the parent or parents must meet all of the following conditions:

- The child has been removed from the parent and placed in out-of-home care. (For these cases, out-of-home care is defined as a temporary care situation and one that requires a reunification plan).
- The assistance unit was receiving CalWORKs when the child was removed from the home.
- The county has determined that the provision of CalWORKs services is necessary for family reunification.

*California Department of Social Services - State Hearings Division
Notes from the Training Bureau - July 3, 2002*