

.06 Assistance Income Types



This section includes information about assistance received from federal, federally aided, or state public assistance programs.

Policy

Assistance payments are monies provided to eligible applicants.

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The payments above can be from federal, federally aided, or state public assistance programs, that include and are not limited to **any** of the following:

- Arizona Rental Assistance Program (ARAP)

The Arizona Rental Assistance Program (ARAP) alleviates housing instability for eligible low-income seniors and families with children. Eligible households may receive a lump-sum assistance payment equal to three times the household's monthly rent, not to exceed \$10,500. Program benefits may be used to cover rental arrears, future rent, and rent late fees and penalties.

ARAP is funded by State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) provided under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA). SLFRF is administered federally by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and DES administers ARAP in accordance with ARPA, SLFRF, and Treasury guidance to meet the diverse needs of vulnerable Arizonans.

For questions about an ARAP application, please call 1 (833) 912-0878.

To be potentially eligible for ARAP, **all** of the following criteria must be met:

- The applicant must be a tenant, obligated to pay rent by a written lease agreement in an eligible Arizona jurisdiction
- The household must be experiencing housing insecurity or risk of eviction, as shown by **any** of the following:
 - Eviction notice
 - Past due rent notice
 - Past due utility bill when an eviction notice or past due rent notice cannot be provided
- At least **one** of the following must reside in the household:
 - A child under the age of 18
 - A senior 60 years of age or older
- When all household members are 60 years of age or older, no additional income requirement is necessary. For all other qualifying households, one member of the household meets **any** of the following:
 - Have full-time employment (30 hours per week, 130 hours per month).
 - Be a qualifying recipient of unemployment, workers compensation, or disability benefits.
 - Be immediately available for full-time employment and had full-time employment in the last four months, completed an education or training program in the last six months, or have a full-time job offer starting within three months.

- Household income must be at or below 80% Area Median Income (AMI)

Applicants interested in rental assistance need to provide a copy of **all** of the following:

- Copy of the lease/rental agreement
- Proof of identity (photo ID)
- Proof of income
- Direct deposit bank information
- Proof of housing instability (eviction notice or past due rent notice)
- Proof of employment
- Support payments
- Completion of educational, vocational, or job training program for a household member

Failure to provide the required documentation may delay eligibility determination, and could result in an application denial.

Rental Assistance Portion of ARAP

The rental assistance portion of the program serves all Arizona counties.

Utility Assistance Portion of ARAP

Until further notice, ARAP is available only as rental assistance.

Households that need utility assistance may be eligible for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

When FAA determines benefits, the participant's rental or utility expense amount is not removed or reduced as a result of participating in this program.

- Assistance Payments From Another State

Assistance payments received by the participant from any other state are considered unearned income.

Any portion of the payment intended for the current month is countable unearned income.

Any portion of the payments received for prior months are countable as a resource. For more information on treating payments received for prior months as a resource, see [lump sum payments](#).

For additional information on participants receiving out of state benefits, see [Duplicate Participation](#).

- Cash Assistance Payments

Cash Assistance (CA) or Tribal TANF benefits from Arizona are countable to the NA budgetary unit.

For NA, CA benefits received for a prior month are not countable. See [lump sum payments](#) for information on benefits received for a prior month.

When the assistance payments are not received from Arizona, see [Assistance Payments from Another State](#).

- CA Recoupment Income

CA fraud recoupment is the result of an identified participant being prosecuted in a court of law for **any** of the following:

- Fraudulently receiving CA payments
- Having committed an intentional program violation (IPV)

FAA budgets the original CA payment amount.

- CA Sanction Income

CA payments are sanctioned when a participant of the CA budgetary unit fails to comply with **one or more** of the following:

- The Personal Responsibility Agreement (PRA) form.
- The OnBase Unity form when a voice signature option is available.
- The Personal Responsibility Agreement notice.

The CA sanction amount is countable towards the NA budgetary unit.

The sanction income follows the noncompliant participant when that participant leaves the budgetary unit.

When the noncompliant participant enters an NA budgetary unit, the participant's sanction income is counted for each month through the end of the NA approval period.

- Child Care Food Program Payments

Payments from the Child Care Food Program (CCFP) are not countable when payments are made to a participant for their own children.

When payments are made to a participant for children other than their own, CCFP payments are countable for NA only as [self-employment\(g\)](#) income.

- Childcare Payments

Childcare payments made to a participant as a result of Title IV-A of the Social Security Act are not countable when the payment is a reimbursement. The payment is not countable, even when the payment exceeds actual childcare expenses. (Public Law 100 485)

- Commodity Senior Food Program (CSFP)

The Commodity Senior Food Program (CSFP) works to improve the health of low-income persons who are at least 60 years of age by supplementing their diets with a monthly package of nutritious food at no cost. CSFP foods are purchased by the state from United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and

Nutrition Service (FNS) division.

The Commodity Senior Food Program is also known as the “Commodity Supplemental Food Program” and “Food Plus”. Assistance received through the CSFP is not countable. For more information about CSFP, see www.fns.usda.gov/csfp.

- Complementary Assistance

Complementary assistance received from other agencies and organizations is not countable when the assistance provided is for basic living expenses that are not included in the [standard of need\(g\)](#).

- Disaster Relief Payments

Payments received under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Amendments of 1988, are not countable unearned income.

Payments may be made for items and purposes such as, and not limited to, **any** of the following:

- Home repair
- Structure restoration
- Appliances
- Furniture
- Clothing

Comparable disaster assistance payments provided by states, local governments, tribal governments, and disaster assistance organizations are also not countable.

Disaster relief payments can be received from, and are not limited to, **any** of the following:

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Red Cross
- The Individual and Family Grant Program (IFGP)
- The Small Business Administration (SBA)

- Emergency Assistance Payments

Emergency Assistance (EA) payments are unearned income and may be countable or not countable. EA payments are provided by states, local government, tribal governments and disaster assistance organizations.

When the EA payment is payable directly to the budgetary unit, the payment is countable.

NOTE Retroactive payments intended for prior months are not countable.

When the EA payment is a vendor payment, the payment is not countable. (For

more information see, [Vendor Payments](#))

EA payments provided by tribal governments are not countable.

- Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) is a federal program that helps supplement the diets of people with low income by providing them with emergency food assistance at no cost. USDA provides 100% American-grown USDA Foods and administrative funds to states to operate TEFAP.

The amount of food each state receives out of the total amount of food provided is based on the number of unemployed persons and the number of people with incomes below the poverty level in the state. States provide the food to local agencies that they have selected, usually food banks, which in turn distribute the food to local organizations, such as soup kitchens and food pantries that directly serve the public.

States also provide the food to other types of local organizations, such as community action agencies, which distribute the foods directly to low-income households. These local organizations distribute USDA Foods to eligible recipients for household consumption or use them to prepare and serve meals in a congregate setting. Under TEFAP, states also receive administrative funds to support the storage and distribution of USDA Foods.

Assistance received through TEFAP is not countable.

- Emergency Food Program

Food issued by the Emergency Food Program through the State Department of Education Jobs bill is not countable.

- Energy Assistance Payments

Energy assistance payments or reimbursements issued under any federal, state, or local law when equal to or less than the actual utility expense amount, are not countable as income. This includes, and is not limited to, **any** of the following:

- Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Negative Rent Utility Payments
- Public Housing Utility Allowances
- Low Income Home Energy Assistance Programs (LIHEAP)
- Service to Help Arizonans with Relief on Energy (SHARE)
- [In-kind\(g\)](#) energy assistance payments

These payments are required to be clearly identified as being issued for energy assistance.

- Federal Relocation Assistance Payments

Payments made to a participant to relocate because their property was acquired by a federal or federally assisted program.

These payments are not countable unearned income.

- Grant Diversion Payments

Grant Diversion (GD) is one nonrecurring payment of three months of CA. GD payments are not countable unearned income.

For more information on the GD option, see [Grant Diversion](#) under FAA Programs.

- Kinship Foster Caregiver Stipend

The Kinship Foster Caregiver Stipend (formerly known as Grandparent Kinship Support Service Payments) provides a monthly payment of \$75 for clothing and other personal items to grandparents raising their own grandchildren.

For NA, the monthly payment is countable unearned income.

For CA, monthly payments for clothing and other personal items are not countable.

- Nutrition Assistance Program (NAP)

Monthly NAP benefits issued by **any** of the following areas are not countable:

- Puerto Rico (no longer issues a monthly cash benefit)
- American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (issues food coupons)

- Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Payments

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) is temporary assistance available under the Refugee Resettlement Program (RRP) and funded by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). This payment is for newly arrived single or married refugees with no dependents.

RCA budgetary units are Basic Categorically Eligible (BCE) for NA. (See [BCE](#) for information on Categorical Eligibility)

RCA payments are countable for NA and not countable for CA.

RCA eligibility is determined by a Voluntary Agency (VOLAG). The VOLAG is also responsible for issuing the payments. For information on the voluntary agencies, see [RRP Referrals](#).

The payment is available for eight months for those who arrived before 10/01/2021. Refugees who arrived on or after 10/01/2021 are potentially eligible to receive 12 months of RCA benefits. The 12 months starts from the date of the refugee's entry into the U.S. The arrival month is included in the eight or twelve-month count. The payment time period ends the first day of the 13th month after entry into the U.S.

For asylees, the eight or twelve-month maximum eligibility period begins from the month the asylee status is granted, not the month of U.S. entry.

NOTE Refugee participants receiving the Match Grant payments are not eligible to receive CA or RCA benefits. (For more information, see [Match Grant Payments](#))

- TANF Differential Payments

A TANF Differential Payment is temporary assistance available under the Refugee Resettlement Program (RRP) and funded by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). This payment is for refugee budgetary units receiving CA from FAA. The payment is unearned income issued by a Voluntary Agency (VOLAG) or Resettle Agency (RA).

The TANF Differential Payments are countable for NA and not countable for CA.

When the refugee budgetary unit has dependents, a VOLAG or RA contacts the FAA Refugee Unit via email or fax for verification of the household's CA eligibility. The FAA Refugee offices determine NA, CA, and MA eligibility for refugee budgetary units with dependents. For information on the voluntary agencies, see [RRP Referrals](#).

When the budgetary unit is approved for CA, they are potentially eligible to receive the TANF Differential Payment from a VOLAG. The payment is available for eight months for refugees who arrived before 10/01/2021. Refugees that arrived on or after 10/01/2021 are potentially eligible to receive up to 12 months of benefits.

Potential eligibility starts from the date of the refugee household's entry into the United States. The arrival month is included in the eight or twelve-month count. The payment time period ends the first day of the ninth month after entry in the United States.

NOTE For asylees, the eight or twelve-month maximum eligibility period begins from the month the asylee status is granted, not the month of U.S. entry.

- TPEP Sanction Income

Two Parent Employment Program (TPEP) benefits are withheld when a participant in the TPEP budgetary unit is noncompliant with TPEP PRA requirements.

When a TPEP benefit is withheld due to a noncompliant participant, the gross amount of the TPEP benefit before the benefit withholding is countable to the NA budgetary unit.

FAA continues to count the income until the noncompliant participant leaves the budgetary unit or until the NA renewal period ends, whichever occurs first.

- Tuberculosis Control

Tuberculosis Control (TC) is an assistance payment that provides support for persons who are certified unemployable by the State TC Officer as a result of communicable Tuberculosis. TC payments are countable.

- Veterans Administration Educational Income

The Montgomery GI bill Chapter 30 and other income paid to the participant by the Veteran's Administration for educational purposes are not countable unearned income.

- VOLAG or RA Reception and Placement (R&P) Grants

The purpose of Reception and Placement (R&P) Grant payments are to assist newly arrived refugees with their initial resettlement expenses in the United States.

The payments are provided by voluntary agencies (VOLAGs) also known as Resettlement Agencies (RA). Payments are limited to the refugee's first 30 to 90 calendar days in the United States.

The payments received are considered not countable unearned income regardless of the program that is giving refugees the assistance.

Afghan refugees may receive assistance from VOLAGs, RAs, or under **any** of the following programs:

- Sponsor Circle Program

This program is a group of persons or a community-led resettlement initiative. The goal of this program is to provide initial resettlement assistance to Afghan refugees during their first 30 to 90 calendar days in the U.S. The support includes fundraising of at least \$2,275 per person welcomed, helping to secure housing, providing basic necessities (furniture, clothing, food, etc.), connecting children to school, providing initial income support, and helping adults to find employment.

- Institutional Partner Program

This program provides airport welcome, housing, furnishings, food and household supplies, school enrollment, employment support, and more to Afghan refugees for the first 90 calendar days after arrival. Currently, there are three organizations involved with this program: Islamic Relief, Samaritan's Purse, and Lions Club International.

The Sponsor Circle Program and the Institutional Partner Program are also called the Afghan Placement and Assistance (APA) Program.

- Weatherization Assistance

A nonrecurring payment made for an emergency repair or replacement of a heating or cooling device is considered not countable unearned income.

- Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program Benefits

Special supplemental food program benefits received by participants in the WIC program are not countable. (Public Law 92-433)

Countable income is used to determine an income budget. (See [Income Budgeting](#) to see how FAA determines the income budget.) FAA needs to know about income that is both countable and not countable to determine whether a budgetary unit's income is exceeding their expenses. (See [Income Eligibility](#) for more information about how FAA

uses countable and not countable income.)

Procedures

When the participant is present, have them sign the Authority to Release (FAA-1765A) form to contact any companies or businesses involved. The FAA-1765A can be faxed or emailed to the participant's employer when it is not possible to use the Application for Benefits (FAA-0001A) or the HEAplus Authority to Release statement.

Verify receipt of the assistance payments including, and not limited to **any** of the following:

- Cash Assistance (CA) Payments

AZTECS does not interface with any of the following Tribal TANF programs:

Navajo Nation Department of Self Reliance (NNDSR)

Pascua Yaqui Tribal TANF (PY YOEME)

San Carlos Apache Nnee Bich'o Nii TANF

White Mountain Apache TANF

CA or Tribal TANF benefits from Arizona are countable to the NA budgetary unit. CA benefits received for a prior month are not countable.

- CA Recoupment Income

Use **all** of the following instructions to determine the amount of CA income to count towards NA benefits:

- Determine whether any participant in the NA budgetary unit is receiving CA benefits.
- Check the name of the CA case and the Social Security Number against the list of CA Court Convictions.
- When the case is on the list, ensure the IPV participant is coded DF on SEPA and IP on DISA.
- Compare OVCH with AFBH to determine the amount recouped and the fraud status.

- Cash Assistance Sanction Payments

Remove the SA income when the budgetary unit is closed for any reason other than progressive sanction policy.

When a progressive sanction is in effect and a new NA approval period begins, remove the SA income.

The progressive sanction no longer affects the NA budgetary unit when the noncompliant participant moves out. NA benefits may be increased for the month after the month of the report that the noncompliant participant has moved.

The SA income follows the noncompliant participant when that participant leaves the home.

When the noncompliant participant enters an NA budgetary unit, the participant's SA income is counted for each month through the end of the NA approval period.

When an NNPSR case closes due only to a sanction, the full amount of NNPSR CA benefits remain countable through the end of the current NA approval period.

- Energy Assistance Payments

Energy assistance paid directly to the utility company is considered a vendor payment.

Allow all utility costs for budgetary units who receive LIHEAP payments, even when paid as a vendor payment. Document the case file to support the determination.

When the participant is present, have them sign the Authority to Release (FAA-1765A) form to contact any companies or businesses involved. The FAA-1765A can be faxed or emailed to the participant's employer when it is not possible to use the Application for Benefits (FAA-0001A) or the HEAplus Authority to Release signed statement.

Verification

Assistance Payments Verification

When verifying receipt of assistance payments use **any** of the following sources in addition to those listed in the UNIN verification section:

- Benefit History screens
- Benefit letter
- [Case file\(g\)](#)
- Current check
- State contacts

NOTE For States that prefer to receive requests for verification through email or fax, complete the Verification of Out-of-State Benefits (FAA-1475A) form found in the DES Document Center. Send the form through email or fax to the appropriate State Contact. (See [Duplicate Participation](#) for a list of state contacts.) When faxing documents containing confidential information use the Fax Cover Sheet (DES-1078A) form. This form can be found in the Document Center.

- PRAP - Person alerts
- SEPA - PT field
- VOLAGs

Requests from other states for verification of Arizona benefits are processed by specialized staff. Inform other states that requests for verification of Arizona benefits can be sent or phoned to **one or more** the following:

- Email: AZStateInquiries@azdes.gov

- Phone: (602) 771-2047 to leave a message regarding the status of a request

System interface and the case file must be reviewed before verification is requested. No additional verification is needed when AZTECS interface or HEAplus hubs have verified the information.

The participant has the primary responsibility for providing verification. (See [Participant Responsibilities – Providing Verification](#) for additional policy.)

For NA, **all** of the following income is required to be verified before eligibility is determined:

- Reported on a new application, during the interview of a new application, or changes reported before the eligibility determination of a new application.
- Changes after an eligibility determination of a new application (e.g., a renewal application, mid approval contact, etc.) and **any** of the following apply:

The source of the income has changed.

The income is [questionable\(g\)](#) or [unclear\(g\)](#).

The reported income amount has changed by \$51 or more.

The previous verification in the case file is more than 59 calendar days old.

For CA, all income is required to be verified before determining eligibility.

Examples of verification that can be used for assistance income types include, and are not limited to, **any** of the following:

- Assistance payments records
- AZTECS Interface Inquiry Menu (ININ) for verification of SSA or SSI income
- Benefit award letters from SSA, Statement of Earnings VA, and other agencies
- Bank records
- Court records or court orders
- DCSS documents or print outs
- Current check reflecting gross income (Do not copy federal government checks)
- Federal or state tax forms
- Household System Check (HOSC) information
- Insurance policies
- Mortgages and Sales Contracts
- Statement from the agency or payer providing the income
- State Data Exchange (SDX) microfiche
- Unemployment Insurance records
- Absent Parent

AZTECS Keying Procedures

Key **all** of the following income types using the OX Unearned Income Code in the INC TYPE field on UNIC:

- Arizona Rental Assistance Program
- Child Care Food Program Payments
- Child Care Payments (Title IV-A)
- Disaster Relief
- Emergency Food Program
- Federal Relocation Assistance Payments
- Nutrition Assistance Program (NAP)
- VOLAG or RA Reception and Placement (R&P) Grants
- Weatherization Assistance
- Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program Benefits

For **all** other assistance income types, follow the individual keying instructions below.

- Assistance Payments From Another State

Key the AP Unearned Income Code in the INC TYPE field on UNIC.

- Cash Assistance (CA) Payments

UNIN is updated by AZTECS for the NA program at the time of CA or Tribal TANF authorization. UNIN displays the AF Unearned Income Code and the calculated CA amount next to the PI. The AF EX Unearned Income Code displays when the CA benefits are received for a prior month.

Manually key Tribal TANF payments received by Tribal TANF programs on UNIN using the AF Unearned Income Code

AZTECS counts the full CA benefit amount in the NA budget when CA payments are reduced or closed for any of the following:

- CA sanction for noncompliance
- Withholding of TPEP benefits
- Intentional or unintentional CA overpayments caused by the participant. This includes changes reported untimely, fraud and IPV.
- CA Recoupment Income
AZTECS budgets the original CA payment amount displayed on AFBH.
UNIN displays the AF Unearned Income Code and the calculated CA amount next to the PI.
- CA Sanction Income AZTECS Procedures

AZTECS counts the gross amount of CA before the reduction when there is a noncompliant participant. AZTECS codes **all** of the following:

- The actual CA payment amount, as AF income to the budgetary unit, next to the PI.
- The reduction amount, as SA income to the budgetary unit, next to the noncompliant participant.

When the CA budgetary unit is closed due only to Progressive Sanction policy, AZTECS completes **all** of the following:

- Counts the gross amount of CA the budgetary unit would have received.
- Codes the income SA next to the noncompliant participant.
- Counts the income through the end of the current NA approval period.

The Navajo Nation Program for Self-Reliance (NNPSR) does not interface with AZTECS. When NNPSR CA benefits are sanctioned, the full amount of CA benefits before the sanction are countable. When not already keyed on UNIN, key the NNPSR CA benefit amount on UNIN using the NT Unearned Income Code.

- Complementary Assistance

For CA, key the OX Unearned Income Code in the INC TYPE field on UNIC.

For NA, count all complementary assistance received by the participant unless specified in policy. Key the OT Unearned Income Code on UNIC.

- Emergency Assistance (EA) Payments

Key the EA CA Unearned Income Code in the INC TYPE field on UNIC.

Do not count retroactive payments intended for prior months.

When the emergency assistance payment is a Vendor Payment, the payment is not countable. Key the EA VE Unearned Income Code in the INC TYPE field on UNIC.

Emergency assistance payments provided by tribal governments are not countable. Key the OX Unearned Income Code in the INC TYPE field on UNIC.

See [Emergency Rental Assistance Program \(ERAP\)](#) when the budgetary unit receives ERAP payments.

- Energy assistance

When the energy assistance payment paid directly to the participant is more than the actual utility expense, complete **all** of the following:

After deducting utility expenses, key the excess amount on UNIC using the EN NC Unearned Income Code in the INC TYP field.

- Grant Diversion Payments

For information on AZTECS procedures for GD, see [Grant Diversion](#).

- Kinship Foster Caregiver Stipend
Key the countable monthly payment next to the grandchild for whom the payment is intended.
Key the stipend in the INC TYPE field on UNIC as OF for NA.
- Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Payments
Key the OF Unearned Income Code in the INC TYPE field on UNIC to budget the RCA payments received by the refugee budgetary unit.
- TANF Differential Payments
Key the OF Unearned Income Code in the INC TYPE field on UNIC to budget the TANF Differential payments received by the refugee budgetary unit.
- TPEP Sanction Income
AZTECS codes **all** of the following:
 - The actual TPEP payment, as AF income to the budgetary unit, next to the PI.
 - The withheld benefit amount, as TS income to the budgetary unit, next to the noncompliant participant.

Complete **all** of the following when the budgetary unit is closed for TPEP noncompliance:

- Count the gross amount of the TPEP payment the budgetary unit would have received
- Count the income next to the noncompliant participant using the TS Income Code
- Count the income through the end of the current NA renewal period

Continue to count the income until the noncompliant participant leaves the budgetary unit or until the NA renewal period ends, whichever occurs first.

- Tuberculosis Control (TC)
Key the TC Unearned Income Code in the INC TYPE field on UNIC.
- Veterans Administration (VA) Educational Income
Key VA in the TYPE field on UNIE.

Document the [case file\(g\)](#) thoroughly to support keyed codes, amounts, and frequencies. See the [AZTECS Data Entry Guide](#) for instructions on keying the AZTECS income screens.

NOTE Documentation must support determinations of eligibility and benefit level. Document in sufficient detail to ensure that any reviewer can assess whether the determination is reasonable and accurate. Include specific information regarding the reason the income is determined to be normal. (See [Budgeting Income Documentation Requirements](#) for additional information.)

Legal Authorities

AAC R6-12-501

Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (PL116-260)

American Rescue Plan of 2021 (PL117-2)

Emergency Food Program (Public Law 988)

[Prior Policy](#)

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