

Idaho's Food Stamps (SNAP) Policy		
WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR FOOD STAMPS?		
Flexibility	Current policy	Potential improvement
<p>Gross income limit</p> <p>How much can a family of three earn and remain eligible?</p>	<p>\$2,694*/month, or 130% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of three in 2024.</p>	<p>Consider extending the gross income limit to 200% FPL for families eligible through the Broad-Based Categorical Eligibility (BBCE) framework, as many other states have (e.g., Montana, North Dakota), to expand access and mitigate benefit cliffs.</p>
<p>Asset Limit</p> <p>How many assets can families retain in savings while still being eligible for food stamps?</p>	<p>Families who are BBCE-eligible can retain up to \$5,000.</p>	<p>Remove the asset limit so that households with children can retain savings while receiving nutritional support. Example: Oklahoma, North Dakota, and Ohio have eliminated the asset limit entirely.</p> <p>Alternatively, increase the asset limit. Example: Nebraska allows BBCE-eligible families to retain up to \$25,000.</p>
<p>Transitional Benefit Alternative (TBA)</p> <p>Does Idaho provide families who are losing TANF cash assistance with automatic SNAP eligibility for a few months?</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>Consider providing TBA to families transitioning from TANF cash assistance, to support families with children in vulnerable periods (e.g., Oklahoma, Nevada).</p>
<p>* Current administrative guidelines may present different income amounts depending on when updates to the current federal poverty guidelines are implemented.</p>		

ADDITIONAL RULES AND RESTRICTIONS		
Flexibility	Current policy	Potential improvement
<p>Treatment of child support payments to non-household members</p> <p>Does Idaho treat child support payments made to non-household members as an income exclusion rather than a deduction?</p>	No.	<p>Enable more families to qualify for SNAP by treating child support payments as income exclusions in the eligibility process, as many other states are doing (e.g., South Dakota, Missouri).</p>
<p>Lifting drug felony bans</p> <p>Are persons convicted of drug-related felonies eligible for nutritional assistance?</p>	Idaho modified its ban to permit those with drug-related convictions to receive benefits if they are compliant with the terms of their probation.	<p>Consider fully eliminating the ban on those convicted of drug-related felonies, as other states have done (e.g., Wyoming, Utah, and South Dakota).</p>
<p>Extending eligibility to some federally ineligible noncitizens using state assistance programs</p> <p>Has Idaho extended SNAP eligibility to immigrants who are ineligible for SNAP under federal guidelines?</p>	No.	<p>Provide nutritional assistance to newly-arrived families in which parents are awaiting work authorization (e.g., Illinois, Maine, Minnesota).</p>
ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS		
Flexibility	Current policy	Potential improvement
<p>Less frequent recertification periods</p> <p>Has Idaho extended the recertification period to 12 months for all recipients?</p>	No.	<p>Extend recertification periods to 12 months for all families to reduce administration costs and lower burden for working parents, as many other states</p>

		have done (e.g., South Dakota, Oklahoma).
<p>Simplified income reporting</p> <p>Does Idaho require parents to report income only when it rises above the eligibility limit?</p>	Yes.	N/A
<p>Online services for all application processes</p> <p>Does Idaho offer online services for its initial benefit application, reporting of changes, and renewal?</p>	No. Services are provided online for change reporting. Households must otherwise apply or renew over the phone, in person, or by mailing, emailing, or faxing their application.	Consider providing online application and renewal services to reduce administrative costs and streamline processes for busy parents, as many other states have done (e.g., North Dakota, Utah).