Iowa's Food Stamps (SNAP) Policy WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR FOOD STAMPS?			
Gross income limit			
How much can a family of three earn and remain eligible?	\$3,343*/month for families eligible through the Broad- Based Categorical Eligibility (BBCE) framework, or 160% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of three in 2024.	Consider extending the gross income limit to 200% FPL for BBCE-eligible families to expand eligibility and soften benefit cliffs, as many other states do (e.g., Michigan, Kentucky, North Dakota, Wisconsin).	
Asset Limit			
How many assets can families retain in savings while still being eligible for food stamps?	Families can retain up to \$15,000.	Remove the asset limit entirely so that households with children can retain savings while receiving nutritional support, as many other states have (e.g., Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio).	
Transitional Benefit Alternative (TBA)			
Does Iowa provide families who are losing TANF cash assistance with automatic SNAP eligibility for a few months?	No.	Consider providing TBA to families transitioning from TANF cash assistance, as other states have (e.g., Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska).	

<sup>\*</sup> Current administrative guidelines may present different income amounts depending on when updates to the current federal poverty guidelines are implemented.

## ADDITIONAL RULES AND RESTRICTIONS

Flexibility	Current policy	Potential improvement
Treatment of child support payments to non-household members		
Does lowa treat child support payments made to non-	No.	Enable more families to qualify

household members as an income exclusion rather than a deduction?		for SNAP by treating child support payments as income exclusions in the eligibility process (e.g., Illinois, Michigan, Missouri).		
Lifting drug felony bans				
Are persons convicted of drug- related felonies eligible for nutritional assistance?	Yes.	N/A		
Extending eligibility to some federally ineligible noncitizens using state assistance programs				
Has Iowa extended SNAP eligibility to immigrants who are ineligible for SNAP under federal guidelines?	No.	Provide nutritional assistance to newly-arrived families in which parents are awaiting work authorization (e.g., Illinois, Maine, Minnesota).		
ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS				
Flexibility	Current policy	Potential improvement		
Less frequent recertification periods	Current policy	Potential improvement		
Less frequent recertification	No.	Extend recertification periods to 12 months for all families to reduce administration costs for working parents, as many other states have done (e.g., Indiana, Illinois).		
Less frequent recertification periods  Has lowa extended the recertification period to 12		Extend recertification periods to 12 months for all families to reduce administration costs for working parents, as many other states have done (e.g.,		
Less frequent recertification periods  Has lowa extended the recertification period to 12 months for all recipients?		Extend recertification periods to 12 months for all families to reduce administration costs for working parents, as many other states have done (e.g.,		
Less frequent recertification periods  Has lowa extended the recertification period to 12 months for all recipients?  Simplified income reporting  Does lowa require parents to report income only when it rises	No.	Extend recertification periods to 12 months for all families to reduce administration costs for working parents, as many other states have done (e.g., Indiana, Illinois).		



reporting of changes, and	administrative costs and
renewal?	streamline processes for busy
	parents, as other states are
	doing (e.g., Wisconsin, Ohio,
	Nebraska).