

Family Support Programs:

How the Budget Changes SNAP and the Child Tax Credit

	What Changed	What It Means for You
SNAP	Eligibility narrowed to citizens, LPRs, COFA migrants, Cuban-Haitian entrants.	Humanitarian immigrants, including asylees, barred from food assistance. <i>Effective date not specified</i>
	Work requirements expanded to adults up to age 65.	Fewer exemptions; more people at risk of losing food aid, especially parents. <i>Effective date not specified</i>
	States will be required to partially fund SNAP (5%-15%) if they have a payment error rate of 6% or higher	States will begin taking on a higher cost of providing SNAP to their residents. Under-resourced states or those with less efficient systems will experience worsening food insecurity. <i>Effective no later than 2028</i>
Child Tax Credit	Child Tax Credit max increased from \$2,000 to \$2,200/child.	Slight increase in benefit amount for some families. <i>Effective immediately</i>
	Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) children excluded permanently; Social Security Number (SSN) now required for one parent.	Over 2 million citizen children lose CTC due to parents' immigration status.