

## **REENTRY MYTHBUSTERS**

POWERED BY THE JUSTUS COORDINATING COUNCIL

## **On SNAP Benefits / Mailing Address**

**MYTH:** An individual cannot apply for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly the Food Stamp Program) benefits without a mailing address.

FACT: A person can get SNAP benefits even if they do not have a mailing address.

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) application process requires applicants to provide an address where they can receive case related notices. Some common documents that clients receive by mail include:

- Electronic Benefit Card (EBT) that clients use to access their benefits at authorized stores
- Reapplication forms
- Eligibility interview appointment information

Individuals and families who do not have a mailing address can still receive SNAP benefits. Applicants without a fixed address should notify an eligibility worker at their local SNAP office about their situation to find out how they can receive program related correspondence. Some common ways local offices ensure that clients without a mailing address receive notices include:

- Holding correspondence at the local office for pick up;
- Using the address of a local shelter (with the shelter's permission);
- Use the address of a trusted friend or family member (with resident's permission);
- Send correspondence to a local post office as general delivery mail.

Establishing a procedure for applicants without a fixed address to receive timely correspondence helps to ensure that they continue to receive all the SNAP benefits for which they are eligible.

## For More Information

Visit the SNAP website at <u>www.fns.usda.gov/snap</u> for information on application and eligibility requirement.

This MythBuster is one in a series of fact sheets intended to clarify existing federal policies that affect formerly incarcerated individuals and their families. Each year, more than 700,000 individuals are released from state and federal prisons. Another 9 million cycle through local jails. When reentry fails, the social and economic costs are high -- more crime, more victims, more family distress, and more pressure on already-strained state and municipal budgets. However, when reentry works, it positively impacts health and housing, education and employment, family, faith, and community well-being.