



SNAP and H.R. 1

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Agenda

- SNAP Overview
- What is Quality Control?
- H.R. 1 Provisions
- What are States Doing?
- Questions/Discussion



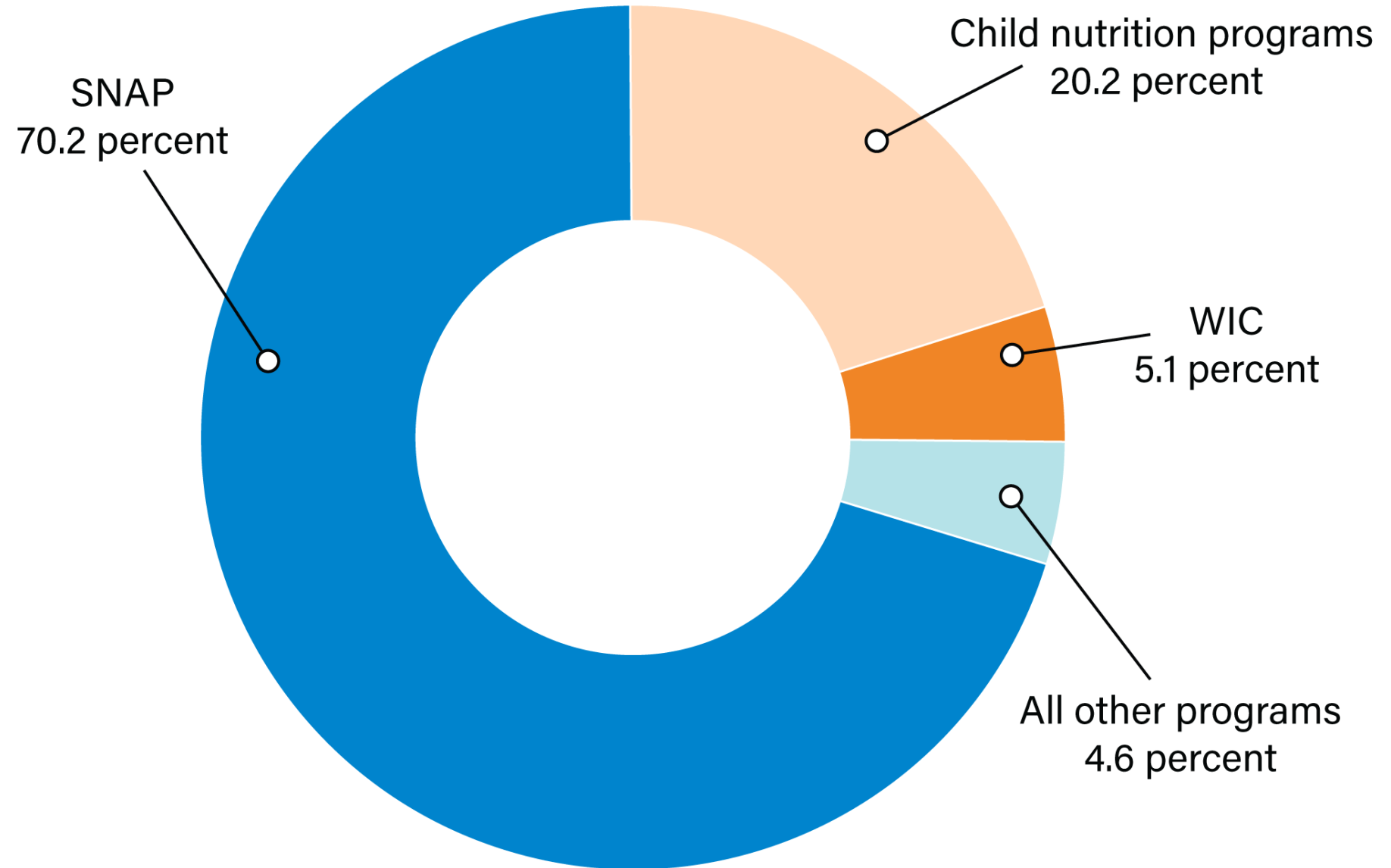
SNAP—The Basics

- In FY 2024,
 - 41.7 million people participated in SNAP, monthly
 - Federal SNAP spending totaled \$99.8 billion and benefits averaged \$187.20 per participant per month.
 - The share of U.S. residents who received SNAP benefits was 12.3 percent. Program is administered by State Agencies.

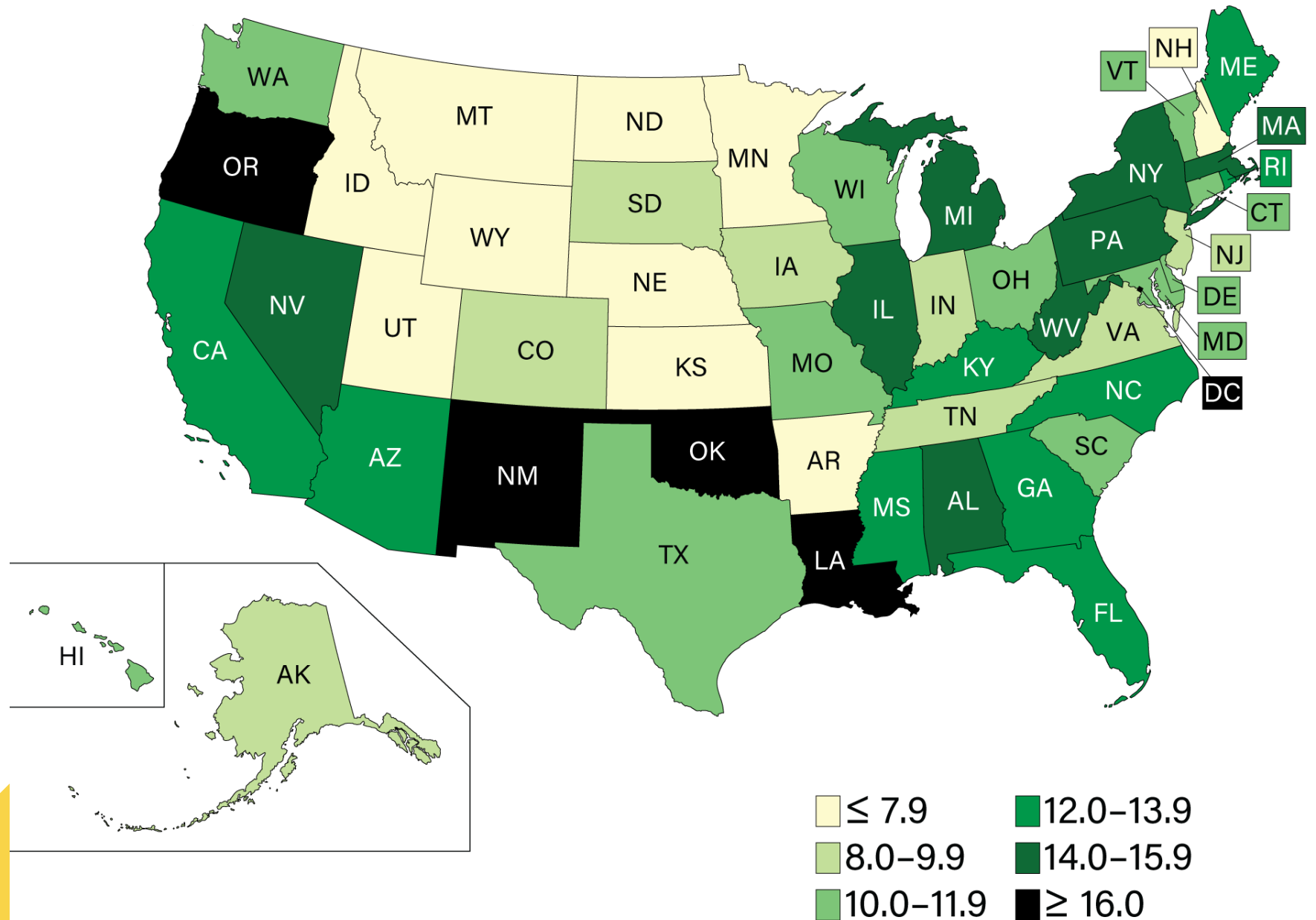
Prior to HR1, USDA's Food and Nutrition Service funded 100% of benefit dollars and 50% administrative expenses.

USDA food and nutrition assistance spending by program, fiscal year 2024

SNAP accounted for more than two-thirds of spending



Percent of population receiving SNAP benefits in fiscal year 2024



| SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: BENEFITS | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| (Data as of September 12, 2025) | | | | | |
| State / Territory | June 2024 | May 2025 <i>Preliminary</i> | June 2025 <i>Initial</i> | Percent Change June 2025 vs May 2025 | Percent Change June 2025 vs June 2024 |
| Alabama | 145,382,962 | 142,142,795 | 141,284,108 | -0.6% | -2.8% |
| Alaska | 20,267,572 | 23,758,811 | 22,835,683 | -3.9% | 12.7% |
| Arizona | 161,589,431 | 161,705,602 | 161,904,717 | 0.1% | 0.2% |
| Arkansas | 41,877,278 | 41,434,391 | 41,728,205 | 0.7% | -0.4% |
| California | 1,016,637,189 | 1,045,310,679 | 1,053,388,963 | 0.8% | 3.6% |
| Colorado | 110,787,147 | 120,493,408 | 121,397,277 | 0.8% | 9.6% |
| Connecticut | 63,521,227 | 69,466,050 | 69,731,443 | 0.4% | 9.8% |
| Delaware | 21,725,635 | 21,340,950 | 21,194,321 | -0.7% | -2.4% |
| District of Columbia | 26,737,697 | 26,658,037 | 26,811,395 | 0.6% | 0.3% |
| Florida | 497,032,589 | 535,551,777 | 534,374,472 | -0.2% | 7.5% |
| Georgia | 267,657,007 | 252,417,633 | 259,131,942 | 2.7% | -3.2% |
| Guam | 10,037,324 | 9,189,271 | 11,959,484 | 30.1% | 19.2% |
| Hawaii | 58,344,104 | 59,178,123 | 53,027,259 | -10.4% | -9.1% |
| Idaho | 23,826,620 | 23,906,189 | 23,739,349 | -0.7% | -0.4% |
| Illinois | 380,413,869 | 368,278,250 | 365,724,721 | -0.7% | -3.9% |
| Indiana | 119,844,046 | 114,763,019 | 113,530,961 | -1.1% | -5.3% |
| Iowa | 39,030,553 | 45,159,537 | 45,277,312 | 0.3% | 16.0% |
| Kansas | 34,045,540 | 32,971,957 | 33,069,952 | 0.3% | -2.9% |
| Kentucky | 108,603,247 | 106,498,834 | 105,907,488 | -0.6% | -2.5% |
| Louisiana | 158,290,162 | 149,696,882 | 146,583,785 | -2.1% | -7.4% |
| Maine | 21,757,708 | 28,569,215 | 28,724,669 | 0.5% | 32.0% |
| Maryland | 122,191,202 | 121,902,010 | 121,443,283 | -0.4% | -0.6% |
| Massachusetts | 220,511,693 | 232,066,810 | 189,792,076 | -18.2% | -13.9% |
| Michigan | 251,858,472 | 258,575,524 | 257,773,753 | -0.3% | 2.3% |
| Minnesota | 71,781,917 | 71,616,027 | 71,833,299 | 0.3% | 0.1% |
| Mississippi | 68,140,770 | 64,031,732 | 63,914,539 | -0.2% | -6.2% |
| Missouri | 123,893,018 | 128,629,589 | 131,098,385 | 1.9% | 5.8% |
| Montana | 14,199,144 | 13,743,731 | 13,696,579 | -0.3% | -3.5% |
| Nebraska | 21,856,690 | 27,258,920 | 26,691,289 | -2.1% | 22.1% |
| Nevada | 85,736,546 | 85,360,880 | 84,402,684 | -1.1% | -1.6% |
| New Hampshire | 12,937,272 | 12,726,760 | 12,747,260 | 0.2% | -1.5% |
| New Jersey | 160,524,087 | 160,778,766 | 159,477,152 | -0.8% | -0.7% |
| New Mexico | 76,886,430 | 80,790,061 | 81,009,368 | 0.3% | 5.4% |
| New York | 644,261,655 | 647,210,404 | 643,780,040 | -0.5% | -0.1% |
| North Carolina | 240,826,792 | 240,858,724 | 235,499,073 | -2.2% | -2.2% |
| North Dakota | 9,568,457 | 9,959,141 | 10,015,205 | 0.6% | 4.7% |
| Ohio | 267,925,274 | 269,900,178 | 263,509,632 | -2.4% | -1.6% |
| Oklahoma | 129,846,738 | 129,386,266 | 129,176,806 | -0.2% | -0.5% |
| Oregon | 137,733,477 | 140,986,834 | 140,497,472 | -0.3% | 2.0% |
| Pennsylvania | 358,620,087 | 355,777,154 | 348,809,800 | -2.0% | -2.7% |
| Rhode Island | 28,334,752 | 28,680,737 | 28,389,947 | -1.0% | 0.2% |
| South Carolina | 107,059,593 | 105,867,349 | 106,979,639 | 1.1% | -0.1% |
| South Dakota | 15,078,130 | 14,923,544 | 14,907,302 | -0.1% | -1.1% |
| Tennessee | 138,658,851 | 140,318,213 | 139,611,081 | -0.5% | 0.7% |
| Texas | 608,498,052 | 621,979,431 | 623,459,229 | 0.2% | 2.5% |
| Utah | 33,291,852 | 34,030,139 | 33,516,381 | -1.5% | 0.7% |
| Vermont | 12,476,174 | 12,462,574 | 12,356,139 | -0.9% | -1.0% |
| Virginia | 148,829,795 | 146,404,646 | 145,805,363 | -0.4% | -2.0% |
| Virgin Islands | 5,436,240 | 5,370,659 | 5,395,714 | 0.5% | -0.7% |
| Washington | 163,526,174 | 167,068,577 | 166,162,299 | -0.5% | 1.6% |
| West Virginia | 47,064,823 | 45,886,908 | 45,586,948 | -0.7% | -3.1% |
| Wisconsin | 112,965,040 | 112,973,934 | 113,494,406 | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| Wyoming | 5,248,810 | 4,985,385 | 4,940,826 | -0.9% | -5.9% |
| TOTAL | 7,773,176,914 | 7,871,003,017 | 7,807,100,475 | -0.8% | 0.4% |
| May 2025 and June 2025 data are preliminary and are subject to significant revision. Data may include disaster assistance. | | | | | |
| The following areas receive Nutrition Assistance Grants which provide benefits analogous to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas. | | | | | |

SNAP Monthly Benefits

Trends in Dollars

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: PAYMENT ERROR RATES
FISCAL YEAR 2024 ¹

| State/Territory | Over Payments | Under Payments | Payment Error Rates ² |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| ALABAMA | 7.32 | 0.99 | 8.32 |
| ALASKA | 22.50 | 2.16 | 24.66 |
| ARIZONA | 7.56 | 1.28 | 8.84 |
| ARKANSAS | 7.97 | 1.59 | 9.56 |
| CALIFORNIA | 9.01 | 1.98 | 10.98 |
| COLORADO | 7.91 | 2.06 | 9.97 |
| CONNECTICUT | 8.61 | 1.65 | 10.25 |
| DELAWARE | 10.49 | 1.88 | 12.37 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 13.62 | 3.76 | 17.38 |
| FLORIDA | 13.05 | 2.08 | 15.13 |
| GEORGIA | 13.59 | 2.06 | 15.65 |
| GUAM | 7.88 | 1.84 | 9.72 |
| HAWAII | 5.87 | 0.80 | 6.68 |
| IDAHO | 3.02 | 0.57 | 3.59 |
| ILLINOIS | 10.64 | 0.93 | 11.56 |
| INDIANA | 7.42 | 2.10 | 9.52 |
| IOWA | 5.30 | 0.84 | 6.14 |
| KANSAS | 9.43 | 0.55 | 9.98 |
| KENTUCKY | 8.23 | 0.88 | 9.11 |
| LOUISIANA | 5.14 | 1.48 | 6.62 |
| MAINE | 8.57 | 1.68 | 10.26 |
| MARYLAND | 8.85 | 4.79 | 13.64 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 13.03 | 1.07 | 14.10 |
| MICHIGAN | 8.03 | 1.50 | 9.53 |
| MINNESOTA | 6.32 | 2.66 | 8.98 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 8.93 | 1.76 | 10.69 |
| MISSOURI | 8.16 | 1.26 | 9.42 |
| MONTANA | 6.47 | 2.41 | 8.89 |
| NEBRASKA | 4.64 | 0.86 | 5.50 |
| NEVADA | 5.63 | 0.32 | 5.94 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 4.52 | 3.05 | 7.57 |
| NEW JERSEY | 12.11 | 2.22 | 14.33 |
| NEW MEXICO | 13.07 | 1.54 | 14.61 |
| NEW YORK | 12.65 | 1.44 | 14.09 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 8.11 | 2.10 | 10.21 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 5.72 | 2.19 | 7.91 |
| OHIO | 7.67 | 1.34 | 9.01 |
| OKLAHOMA | 9.63 | 1.25 | 10.87 |
| OREGON | 12.66 | 1.40 | 14.06 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 9.49 | 1.27 | 10.76 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 10.61 | 1.68 | 12.29 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 7.89 | 1.36 | 9.25 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 2.43 | 0.85 | 3.28 |
| TENNESSEE | 8.43 | 1.04 | 9.47 |
| TEXAS | 5.77 | 2.55 | 8.32 |
| UTAH | 5.09 | 0.65 | 5.74 |
| VERMONT | 4.74 | 0.39 | 5.13 |
| VIRGIN ISLANDS | 3.00 | 0.54 | 3.54 |
| VIRGINIA | 9.54 | 1.96 | 11.50 |
| WASHINGTON | 5.79 | 0.26 | 6.06 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 8.57 | 0.86 | 9.43 |
| WISCONSIN | 3.81 | 0.66 | 4.47 |
| WYOMING | 3.27 | 1.85 | 5.12 |
| UNITED STATES | 9.26 | 1.67 | 10.93 |

State Error Rates

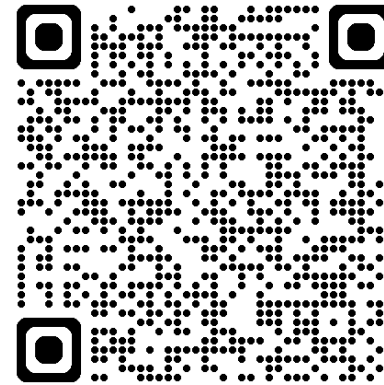
FY 24 Rates, Including Overpayments and Underpayments

What are Error Rates?

- The Quality Control process States and the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) use to review cases and see if the correct benefit amount was given to participants
- It is NOT a fraud rate or Intentional Program Violation (IPV) measure
- $\text{Overpayments} + \text{Underpayments} = \text{SNAP Error Rate}$

How does Quality Control work?

- States have SNAP QC teams that are responsible for conducting SNAP reviews, by sampling a statistically significant number of cases each month
- FNS re-reviews a portion of these cases to see if they agree
- The QC 310 Handbook lays out detailed review procedures.
- Error rates are announced in June for the previous Federal Fiscal Year.



SNAP Error Rates



H.R. 1

Enacted July 2025

SNAP Provisions

Funding Changes

- Beginning in FY28, establishes a SNAP benefit cost-share for those with PERs above 6%, as follows:
 - Less than 6% PER: 0% state cost-share
 - 6-7.99% PER: 5% state cost-share
 - 8-9.99% PER: 10% state cost-share
 - 10%+ PER: 15% state cost-share
- ❖ *How does it work?*
 - In FY28, states can use their FY25 or FY26 PER for their cost-share requirement. In FY29 and each year thereafter, states must use their PER from 3 years prior.
 - If for FY25, a state's PER multiplied by 1.5 is above 20%, their cost-share requirement is delayed until FY29. If for FY26, a state's PER multiplied by 1.5 is above 20%, their cost-share requirement is delayed until FY30.
- Beginning in FY27, reduces the federal administrative match to 25%.
- Beginning in FY26, eliminates all federal funding for SNAP-Ed.

SNAP Provisions

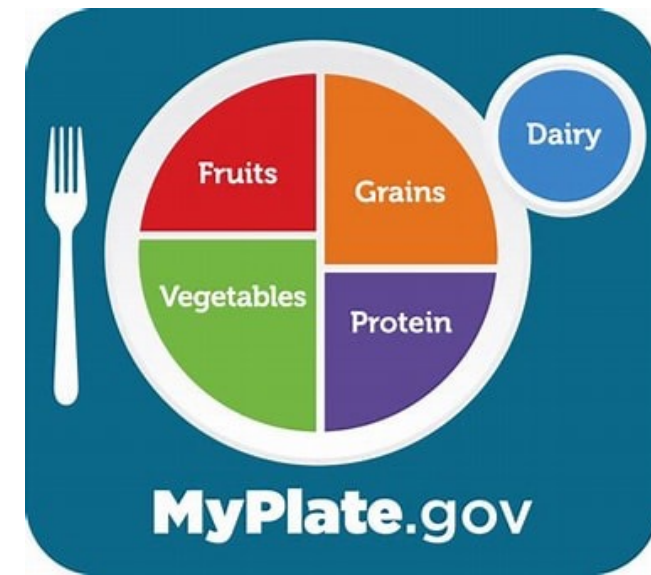
Funding Changes—What does it mean for States?

Less Federal \$\$s to States

- According to FY24 data:
 - ❖ 7 State Agencies had error rates below the 6% threshold
 - ❖ 21 State Agencies had error rates above the 10% threshold
- All States will have to pay a larger portion of SNAP program costs starting in FY27
- Beginning in FY26, eliminates all federal funding for SNAP-Ed.

SNAP Provisions

Changes to Benefit Levels and Eligibility



- Limits future re-evaluations of the Thrifty Food Plan to be cost-neutral.
- Limits the SNAP-LIHEAP connection (Heat & Eat) to only those households with an elderly or disabled member, as well as limits the exclusion of energy assistance from countable income to only these households.
- Prohibits service fees associated with internet connection from being included in the excess shelter expense deduction.

SNAP Provisions

Changes to Benefit Levels and Eligibility

Limits SNAP non-citizen eligibility to only those who are:

- Lawfully admitted for permanent residence;
- Cuban and Haitian entrants; or
- Allowed to live and work in the US under the Compacts of Free Association (COFA).

Provisions of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) still apply.

SNAP Provisions

Changes to Work Requirements

Definitions:

Changes the age range for the ABAWD work requirement to 18-64.

Changes the exemption for having a dependent to be only for those under 14.

Exemption Changes:

Removes the temporary exceptions for people experiencing homelessness, are age 24 or under and were in foster care when they turned 18, or who are a veteran.

Includes new exemptions for individuals who are Indian, Urban Indian, California Indian, and other Indians who are eligible for the Indian Health Service.

Limits ABAWD waivers to only be permissible if an area has an unemployment rate above 10%.

For Alaska and Hawai'i only, permits ABAWD waivers if the unemployment rate is greater than 1.5 times the national rate. They must show a good faith effort to be approved, and this flexibility is only available through December 31, 2028.

How State Agencies are Responding

The Rush to Compliance!

With limited runway and delayed guidance for implementation, states are **committed** to moving as quickly as they can.

Pressured to come into compliance quickly to not risk increased Payment Error Rates.

Some are receiving additional funding from legislatures to improve error rates.

Additional clarification to guidance needed to ensure they are implementing as intended..

States are evaluating what is possible and how they can work around their systems that won't be updated in time.

The government shutdown served as a distraction from these initiatives, with the inability to issue benefits for November.



How State Agencies are Responding

Strategies to Reduce Error Rates

Top 3 errors Nationally contributing to high error rates:

- Wages and Salaries
- Shelter Expenses
- Household Composition

Contributing factors:

- Technology and Systems Updates
- Workforce challenges
- Rapidly changing policy

States are responding by:

- Addressing system errors or issues
- Investing in staff and training
- Focusing on retention and hiring
- Developing clear resources for clients
- Increasing coordination and communication across SNAP policy and SNAP QC teams

Key Takeaways

- HR1 Makes Significant/Complex Changes to SNAP
- Timeframes are Challenging
- Good Communication with FNS is key to State Success





Thank You!

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