

SNAP and H.R. 1

Lizbeth Silbermann

Human Service Program Consultant

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Agenda

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



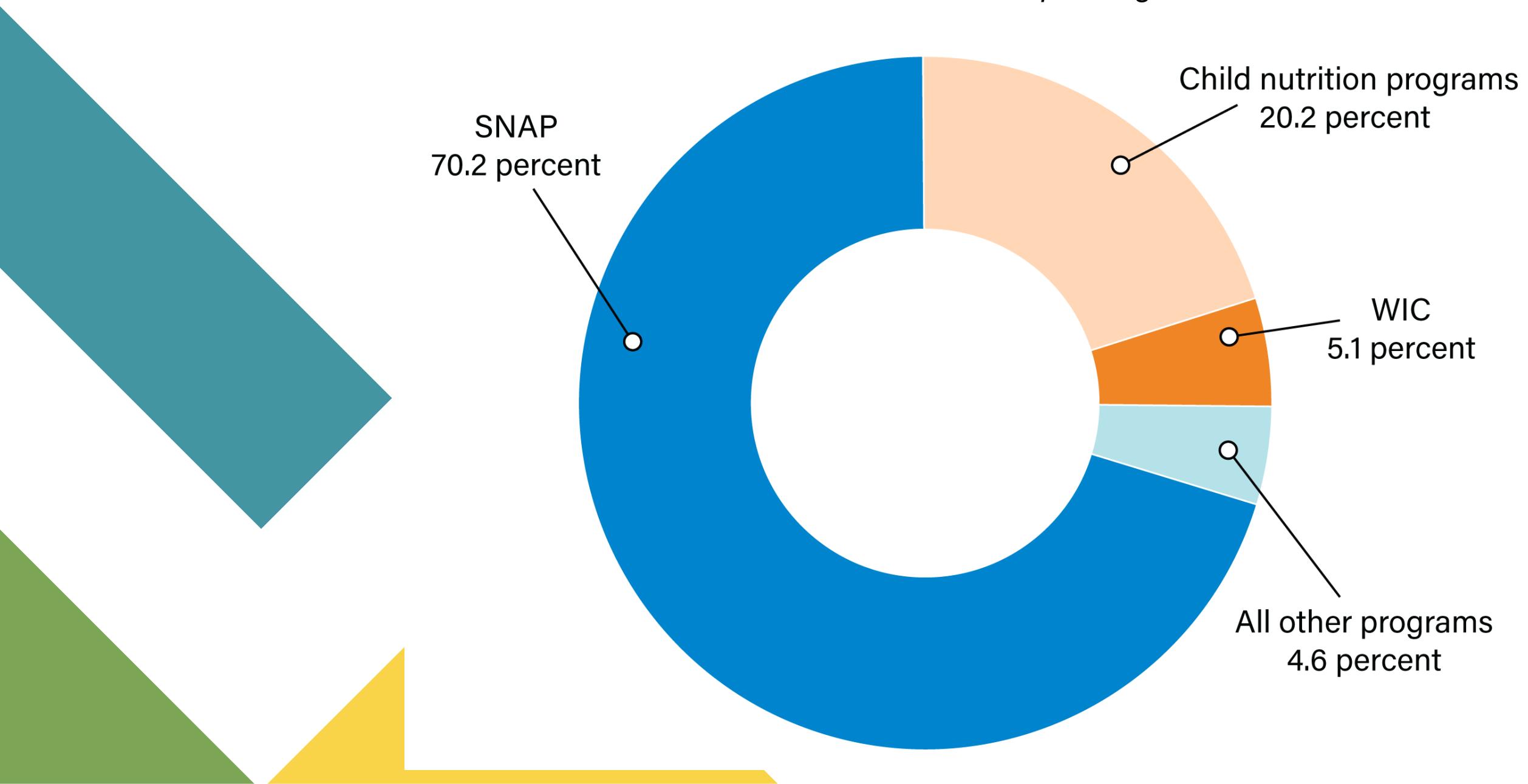
SNAP—The Basics

- 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.

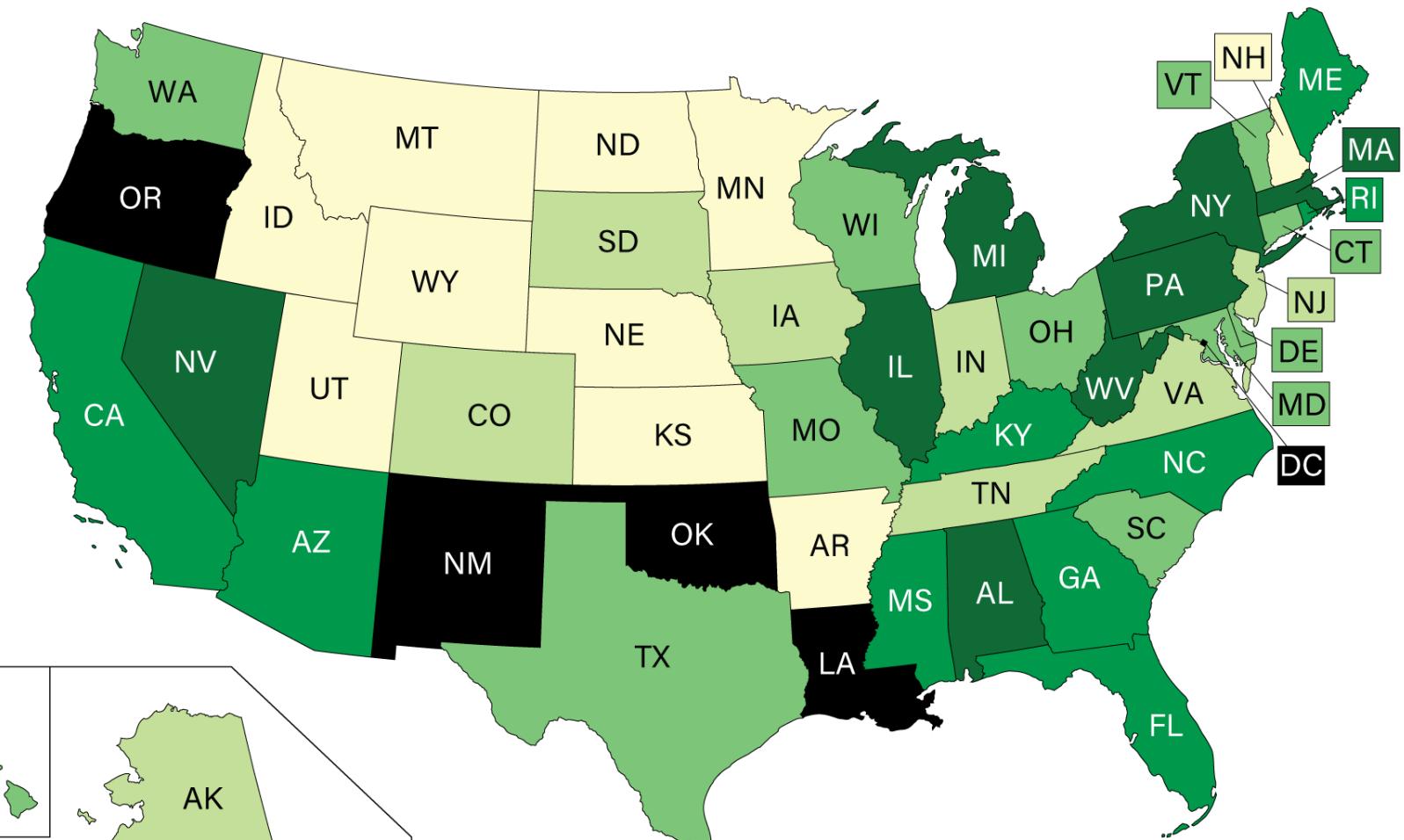
Prior to HR1, USDA's Food and Nutrition Service funded 100% of benefit dollars and 50% administrative expenses.

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



≤ 7.9 12.0–13.9
8.0–9.9 14.0–15.9
10.0–11.9 ≥ 16.0

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: BENEFITS

(Data as of September 12, 2025)

State / Territory	June 2024	May 2025 Preliminary	June 2025 Initial	Percent Change	Percent Change
				June 2025 vs May 2025	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

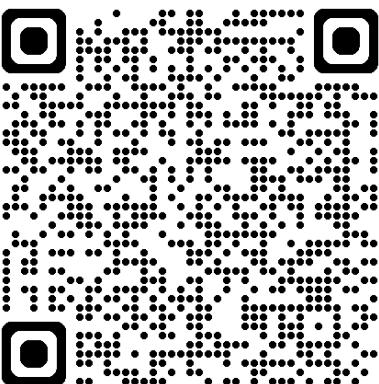
FY 24 Rates, Including Overpayments and Underpayments

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
- Overpayments + Underpayments = 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

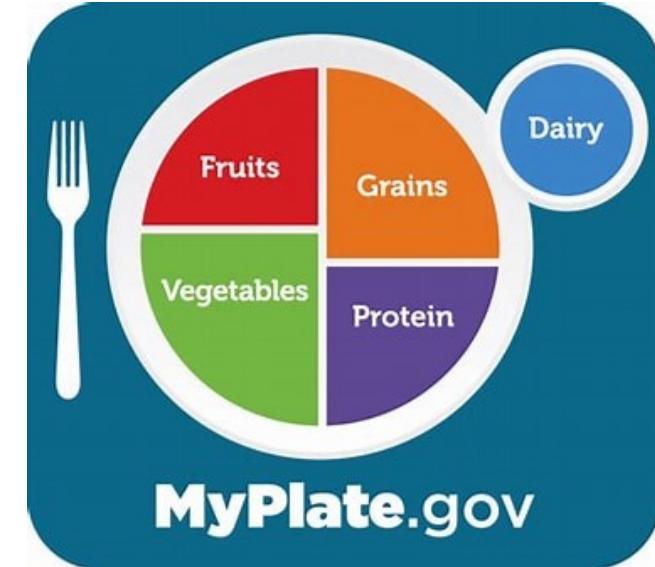
Funding Changes—What does it mean for States?

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!

Lizbeth Silbermann

703-593-6254

LB Consulting

lizbethmarie2004@gmail.com