

SUMMARY OF SNAP CHANGES

TOPIC (SECTION)	DESCRIPTION	EFFORT LEVEL
Thrifty Food Plan (10101)	Requires future updates to the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) market to be cost-neutral—limiting USDA to adjust quantities/prices without increasing overall benefit costs—and continues annual inflation indexing only.	Low
Work Requirement Modifications (10102)	Overhauls SNAP's ABAWD rules and (1) makes the Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) work requirement age range 18-64; (2) changes the exception for those with dependent children to only apply to children under 14; (3) removes the exceptions for people who are experiencing homelessness, under 24 and aged out of foster care at 18, or a veteran; (4) includes a new exemption for individuals who are Indians; (5) limits ABAWD waivers to only be permissible if an area has an unemployment rate above 10% and removes the ability for waivers to be based on lack of sufficient jobs.	Medium
Standard Utility Allowances Rules (10103)	Restricts eligibility for the SUA shelter deduction to households with an elderly or disabled member; counts only actual third-party energy assistance payments toward the deduction cap, reducing inflated shelter deductions.	High
Internet Expense Restrictions (10104)	Prohibits households from including internet service costs as part of their excess shelter deduction, thereby disallowing a new deduction for broadband that some states had started to count. Note: Does Not Apply to Rhode Island	Low
Matching Funds Requirements (10105)	States with SNAP payment error rates $\geq 6\%$ (based on FY 2025/ FY 2026 rates) must begin sharing program costs. State share: $>6\%$: 0%; 6% - 7.9%: 5%; 8% - 9.9%: 10%; 10% or higher: 15%; If 13.3% or higher: If a state's FY 2025 payment-error rate $\times 1.5 \geq 20$ percent (13.3%), its first cost-share year under Sec. 10105 shifts from FY 2028 to FY 2029. If a state's FY 2026 payment-error rate $\times 1.5 \geq 20$ percent, its first cost-share year shifts to FY 2030.	High
Administrative Cost Sharing (10106)	Reduces the federal share of state administrative expenses for SNAP from 50% down to 25%, increasing state financial responsibility for processing applications and operating benefit systems. State share increases from 50% to 75%.	Medium
Nutrition Education Grants (10107)	Phases out the \$550 million annual National Nutrition Education & Obesity Prevention grant program after FY 2025, eliminating federal support for state/local nutrition education partnerships.	Low
Eligibility Restrictions (10108)	Narrows SNAP eligibility to U.S. citizens or nationals, lawful permanent residents, certain Cuban/Haitian entrants, and Compact of Free Association (COFA) migrants—removing other non-citizen groups.	Medium

GALLERY WALK DISCUSSION GUIDE

Reminder: Guiding Principles



* Includes reinvestment of any savings to the State given the Federal change.

KEY PROMPTS FOR ADVISORY GROUP AND PUBLIC COMMENT

- What should we consider for a potential safety net when this change takes effect?
- How could we leverage community assets or build capacity to navigate the change?
- What other creative budget savings or revenue generating ideas should we consider together?
- Which populations or communities must we prioritize for potential supports and outreach?
- What other system, technology, people, or process changes should we consider?

Please come prepared to add your considerations and feedback on Tuesday!