



# Federal Compliance Advisory Group

## Second Meeting

**Virks Building**  
**August 19, 2025**

An aerial view of a meeting room with a white table and several people. Some are seated in orange and white chairs around the table, while others are standing. The table has a laptop, papers, and charts on it. A yellow banner is overlaid on the left side of the image.

# Welcome and Introductions

**Secretary Richard Charest**  
**Assistant Secretary Ana Novais**

# Today's Agenda

- ✓ **Welcome and Introductions**
  - Housekeeping and Reminders
- ✓ **SNAP Analysis Briefing**
  - Initial Impact Overview
- ✓ **Gallery Walk Facilitation**
  - In-Person/Online Activity
- ✓ **Key Updates and Public Comment**
  - Announcements

**Welcome and  
Introductions**



**SNAP Analysis  
Briefing**



**Gallery Walk  
Facilitation**



**Key Updates and  
Public Comment**



# Housekeeping Reminders

- Restrooms, Water Fountain, and Exits
- Space Accessibility and Overflow Space
- Interpretation Services and Assistive Technologies
- Support Staff Availability
- Timekeeping

## MS Teams Reminders:

Online participants can view the captions by clicking on the **“Live Transcript” button** and selecting **“Show Subtitle”** to display the captions on their screen.

## Wi-Fi Access Information:

Username:	guest user
Password:	OdHr0826

# Reminder: Advisory Group Agreements



- **Communicate Respectfully:** Actively listen and speak respectfully, allowing everyone the opportunity to share without interruption.
- **Value Every Voice:** Recognize that every member's perspective is important and deserves to be heard by encouraging members to share their unique insights and experiences with the goal of enriching discussions.
- **Embrace Diverse Perspectives:** Honor the uniqueness of all perspectives in the room and online to foster an environment where differing opinions are valued.
- **Stay Focused on the Agenda:** Keep discussions relevant to the agenda items to keep on track and use limited time effectively.
- **Be Mindful of Accessibility:** Ensure that all materials, discussions, and spaces are accessible to everyone, and reiterate questions and answers so all can participate inclusively—particularly those listening in online.
- **Be Solution-Oriented:** Encourage a mindset that focuses on proposing feasible solutions rather than dwelling on just problems.
- **Maintain Open Meetings:** Faithfully comply with RI Open Meetings Act (OMA) rules as required for an Advisory Board.

# General Framework for Analysis and Review

Included in today's review are the following elements with the goal of obtaining feedback:

## SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

- Summary and List of Federal Changes
- Timelines
- Level of Effort Required
- Repercussions of Non-Compliance

## INITIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

- (A) Monetary
- (B) Population
- (C) Systems Technology
- (D) Processes
- (E) Authority
- (F) Safety Net Issue
- (G) Resource Constraints
- (H) Contingencies

## POTENTIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- (1) Minimum Compliance
- (2) Policy Alternatives to Consider
- (3) Creative Proposals or Ideas to Explore
- (4) Other State Approaches
- (5) Engagement Needs

## FEEDBACK

- Advisory Group
- Community Survey
- Facilitated Activity
- Public Comment
- Submitted Testimony



# SNAP Analysis Briefing

**DHS Director Kim Brito**



# Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)



## Here is a brief overview of SNAP:

### For More Information:

<https://dhs.ri.gov/programs-and-services/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>

### What It Is:

- Federal food assistance for low-income individuals or families to buy supplemental nutritious food
- Previously known as Food Stamps

### Eligibility:

- Income-based (depends on household size)
- U.S. citizens and certain qualified non-citizens
- Work requirements for able-bodied adults

### Recertification:

- Every 6-12 months
- Must provide updated income and household info

### Benefits:

- EBT card to buy food and restaurant meals
- Cannot include alcohol, hot foods, or non-food items

### Common Issues:

- Must recertify on time
- Can appeal if denied

# Summary of Program and Changes



## Existing Program

51

Years of local program operation

91K

Households served in 2024

145K

Individuals served in 2024

\$347

Million in benefits issued in 2024

## Required Changes

7

SNAP-related Federal policy changes to address  
**Note:** *Internet Restrictions Does Not Apply to RI*

35K\*

Individuals potentially affected across all policy changes  
*\*May include duplicates*

\$73

Million+ in new funds likely needed for minimal compliance

\$15

Million in SNAP benefits likely not provided due to eligibility change

# SNAP Requirements from OBBBA



TOPIC (SECTION)	BRIEF SUMMARY	LEVEL OF EFFORT
<b>Thrifty Food Plan</b> (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
<b>Work Requirement Modifications</b> (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
<b>Standard Utility Allowances Rules</b> (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
<b>Internet Expense Restrictions</b> (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. <b>Note: Does Not Apply to Rhode Island</b>	N/A
<b>Matching Funds Requirements</b> (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
<b>Administrative Cost Sharing</b> (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
<b>Nutrition Education Grants</b> (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
<b>Eligibility Restrictions</b> (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

# Anticipated Implementation Timeline

Based on the current guidance from FNS, here is the anticipated timeline for changes:

October 2025



- **SUA Restrictions\***
- **Internet Fee Restrictions\***
- **ABAWD Expansion\***
- **Immigration Changes\***
- **SNAP-Ed Ending\***

\* *Date Estimated by FNS*

October 2026



- **25% Admin Cost-Share**

October 2027



- **Error Rate Cost Share\*\***
- **Thrifty Food Plan COLA\***

\*\* *May be 2028 if Alaska Exception is met*

# Impacts by Populations

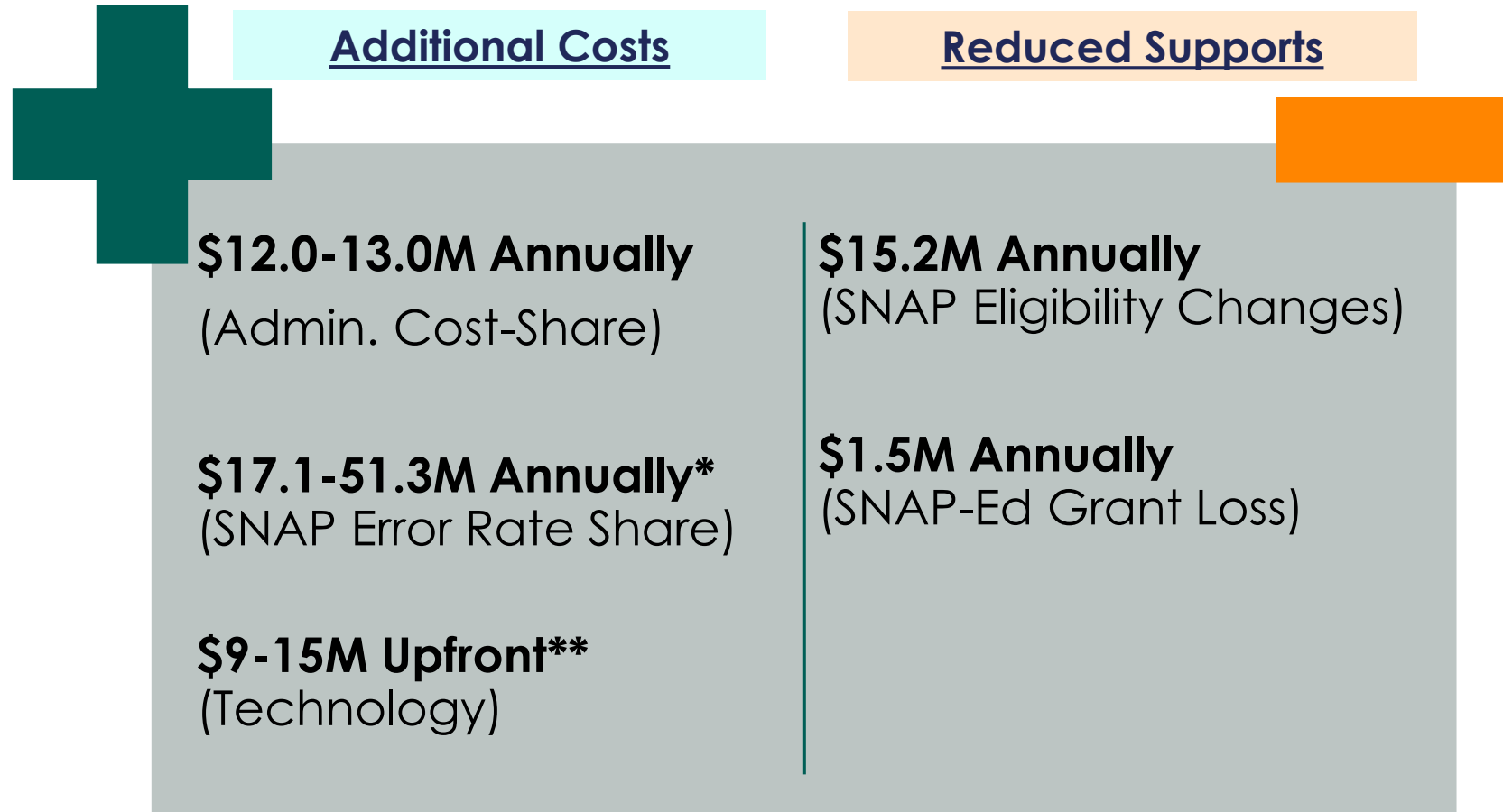


The following summarizes the projected population impact for each policy change:

<b>≥5K</b>	<p><b>Thrifty Food Plan (COLA)</b> 10101</p> <p>~<b>95% of SNAP cases</b>; outcomes vary (increase, no change, or closure)</p>	<p><b>SUA Removal for Non-Elderly/Disabled</b> 10103</p> <p><b>3,200</b> cases closed; <b>15,000</b> reduced benefits; <b>2,300</b> lose “Heat &amp; Eat”</p>	<p><b>Expanded ABAWD Rules</b> 10102</p> <p><b>5,300</b> new cases subject to work requirements; <b>~4,000</b> existing cases lose exemptions</p>
<b>&lt;5K</b>	<p><b>SNAP-Ed Elimination</b> 10107</p> <p><b>3,000</b> fewer recipients receive nutrition education; URI contract ends</p>	<p><b>Non-Citizen Eligibility Narrowed</b> 10108</p> <p><b>2,300</b> individuals removed from SNAP</p>	
<b>N/A</b>	<p><b>Internet Expense Restrictions</b> 10104</p> <p>Does not affect Rhode Island</p>	<p><b>PER-Based State Match</b> 10105</p> <p>No case count; based on error rate</p>	<p><b>Admin Cost-Share Reduction</b> 10106</p> <p>No case count; budgetary impact only</p>

# Impacts on Funding and Revenue

The following summarizes the projected monetary impact for these policy changes:



- *\*Initial penalty is anticipated to be \$51.3 contingent upon error rate*
- *\*\*Ongoing maintenance costs for technologies being evaluated*

# Impacts on Systems and Technology



## An assortment of technology solutions will be needed to come into full compliance and reduce errors:

**Note:** Existing technology changes and maintenance and operations for compliance in process are not reflected below and is estimated to be **approximately \$4.7M for FY2026.**

### Estimated Costs Key

**\$** = <\$500,000 or less

**\$\$** = Between \$500,001 and \$1,000,000

**\$\$\$** = >\$1,000,000

**G** = Submitted in DHS Grant Request

Category	Available Technology Solutions	Est. Cost Range
<b>System Updates</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>G:</b> Enhance Policy-driven Quality Checks <b>\$\$</b></li> <li>- <b>G:</b> Periodic Income Verification <b>\$\$</b></li> <li>- <b>G:</b> Extend National Change of Address for DHS <b>\$\$</b></li> </ul>	\$1.01M – \$2.01M
<b>Automation and Non-Generative Artificial Intelligence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workload Efficiency- OCR for Verifications (Vison AI) <b>\$\$\$</b></li> <li>- Bots <b>\$\$</b></li> <li>- Call Center AI / IVR- Client Nudging <b>\$\$\$</b></li> <li>- Client Nudging: Two-Way Text Messaging <b>\$\$\$</b></li> <li>- Pallium Payment Accuracy and Error Detection <b>\$\$\$</b></li> </ul>	\$6.36M – \$9.02M+
<b>Navigation and Assistance Tools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>G:</b> HHS Navigator <b>\$</b></li> <li>- <b>G:</b> SNAP Interview Assist <b>\$\$</b></li> <li>- Enhanced Help Text <b>\$\$</b></li> </ul>	\$1.01M – \$1.68M
<b>Design and Knowledge Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>G:</b> Human Centered Design Simplification of Noticing <b>\$\$\$</b></li> <li>- <b>G:</b> Knowledge Base / Policy Engine <b>\$\$</b></li> </ul>	\$1.01M – \$2.01M+
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$9.38M – \$15.07M+</b>

# Impacts on People and Processes

## Policy changes will impact people and processes in addition to technology in key areas:

### Processes

- **Procedures:** Standardize additional processes related to changes being implemented and procedures to reduce error rates.
- **Policies:** Align approach to policy interpretation for quality control with field teams, client outcomes, and business process.

### People


- **Training:** Provide additional mandatory training for quality errors and just-in-time training videos for core functionalities that are prone to worker errors.
- **Culture:** Create a culture of accuracy and quality improvement between vendor and State teams to ensure mutually-reinforcing efforts.

### Admin

- **Personnel:** Evaluate interagency ramifications for administration at DHS, EOHHS, and DOA—including agency budgets and cost-sharing requirements.
- **Operating:** Consider potential challenges for community capacity, contracted services, supplies, office space, processing fees, and other operating expenses.


# Other Contingencies, Constraints, and Concerns

These additional impacts are being considered as potential solutions are reviewed:




**Contingencies**

- New Policy Change Implications for Error Rate Issues
- Emergency Food System Needs
- State Physical Activity and Nutrition Program (RIDOH)



**Resource Constraints**

- Community Capacity for Work Requirements
- Paid Media, Communication and Outreach
- Compliance Implementation Needs—including Personnel




**Error Rate Challenges**

- System Complexity
- Widespread Errors Across Eligibility Flow
- Staff and Customer Causes
- Untapped Prevention Tools
- Entry of Employment Income



**Concepts to Consider**

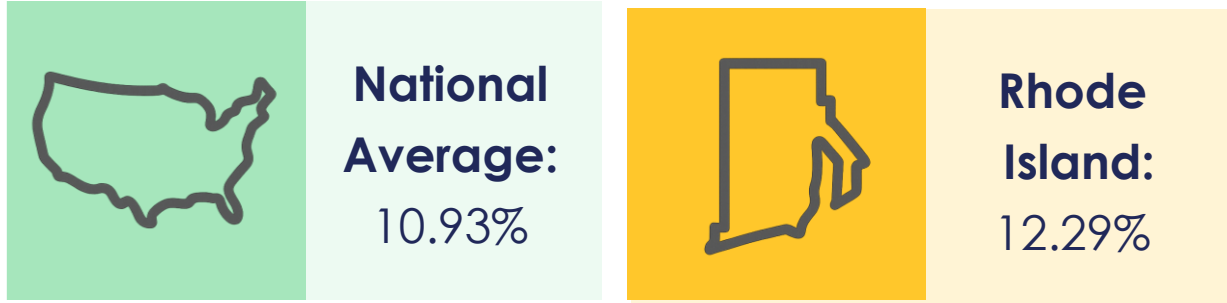
- Process Improvements
- Technology Enhancements
- Workforce Optimization
- Policy Simplification
- Partner Supports
- Customer Engagement



**Other Considerations**

- Burden on Older Adults and Caregivers
- Disproportionality for Limited-English Households
- Food Literacy Needs
- Non-Citizen Safety Net

# 2024 SNAP Payment Error Rate (PER)



**The Reconciliation Act, signed in July, created a new federal structure for cost-sharing based on PER.**

Beginning October 1, 2027 (FFY28), states with a PER above 6% must contribute state funds toward SNAP benefit issuance.

- Penalties based on the PER from three years earlier, starting October 1, 2028 (e.g., FY26 for FY29).

Payment Error Rate	State Match	RI Share (Est.)
10.00% and Above	15%	\$51.3 M

## Most Common Error Categories:

### 1. Wages and Salaries

- Income not reported to DHS or not entered accurately
- Errors in income projections and payroll data
- Unverified or missing information from customers or workers

### 2. Shelter Deductions

- Deductions not claimed or insufficiently documented
- Rent updates are missed when households move
- Utility and/or rent data not adjusted during case changes

### 3. Household Composition

- Mandatory members not added or incorrectly removed
- Customer reports missed or unverified, other parents
- Policy not followed on who must be included in the household

# Repercussions of Non-Compliance

**Non-compliance or delayed implementation of OBBBA changes exposes DHS to:**

## Payment Error Rate (PER) Risks

- Eligibility decisions not aligned with new FNS rules also count as “error cases” in quality reviews.
- Each “error case” contributes toward the 6% PER maximum threshold
- New provisions that can increase error rates upon implementation include:
  1. Thrifty Food Plan COLA adjustment
  2. SUA restricted to elderly/disabled and Heat + Eat removal
  3. ABAWD expansions (work requirements)
  4. Immigration-related caseload reductions

## PER Financial Cost-Shares and Penalties

- **Existing:** If two consecutive years are above the national PER average → ~\$2.5M penalty (50% reinvested in program, 50% paid to FNS)
- **New:** Additional state cost-share penalties starting FY27 (or FY28 if Alaska Exception Applies)



# Gallery Walk Facilitation

**James Rajotte, EOHHS**

# Reminder: Guiding Principles



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

# Gallery Walk Overview and Instructions

Here are brief instructions for today's facilitated activity for those in-person and online:



## Applies to Both Virtual and In-Person Gallery Walks

- 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?

**Materials** SNAP Discussion Guide: [Federal Compliance Advisory Group](#) | [Executive Office of Health and Human Services](#)



# Key Updates and Public Comment

**Assistant Secretary Ana Novais**

# Announcements

- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- Stay Covered [Banner](#)
- Community Proposals Survey and Submission Link

## News & Updates

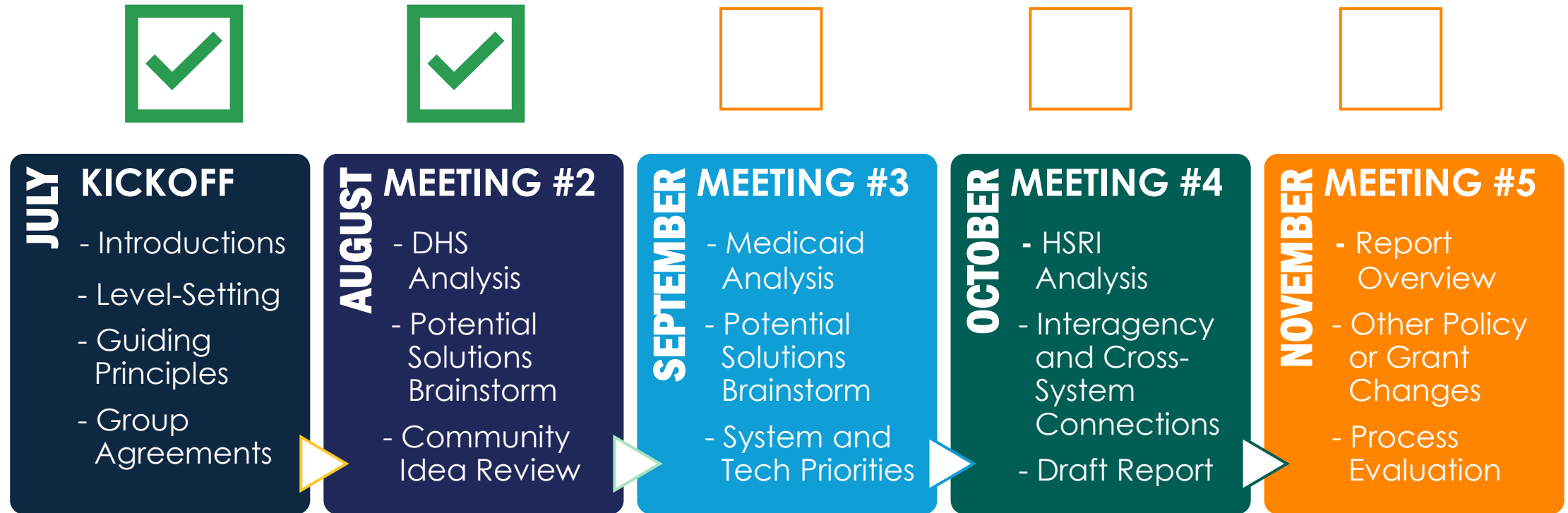
The Federal government recently passed new laws that will affect Medicaid, SNAP, and HealthSource RI in the future. News and updates will be posted [here](#).



**BE READY.  
STAY COVERED.**



# Planned Timeline and Proposed Next Steps





# Next Meeting Reminder

- **September 09, 2025**  
10:00-11:30 PM  
DOA - Second Floor Conference Room
- Hybrid Option Available for Members of the Public
- Secretary of State Posting:  
<https://bit.ly/FederalComplianceAdvisoryGroup>

## **SAVE THE DATES:**

<b>September:</b>	09/9 (10-11:30 AM) DOA Building
<b>October:</b>	10/7 (1-2:30 PM) Virks Building
<b>November:</b>	11/5 (11:30-1 PM) Virks Building



## Additional Public Comment

- Open Discussion
  - ✓ In-Person
  - ✓ Online

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION TODAY!

“

**Teamwork is the ability to work together toward a common vision... It is the fuel that allows common people to attain uncommon results.**

”

*- Andrew Carnegie*



# APPENDIX SLIDES



# New SNAP Payment Error Rate (PER) Penalties



- The percentage of SNAP benefits issued in error, expressed as a function of total issuance.
  - Errors include both overpayments and underpayments, as well as worker error and customer error.
  - Cases are reviewed and redetermined through the Quality Control group within an active monthly sample.
  - **Source:** USDA Food and Nutrition Service, [FNS Handbook 310](#)

## The Reconciliation Act, signed in July, created a new federal structure for cost-sharing based on PER.

- Beginning October 1, 2027 (FFY28), states with a PER above 6% must contribute state funds toward SNAP benefit issuance.
  - Penalties based on the PER from three years earlier, starting October 1, 2028 (e.g., FY26 for FY29).
  - **Exception:** If the FFY25 PER exceeds 20% x 1.5, implementation is delayed until FFY29. FFY26 PER exceeds 20% x 1.5 again, implementation is delayed until FFY30.

Payment Error Rate	State Match	RI Cost Share (Est.)
Below 6.00%	0%	None
6.00% – 7.99%	5%	\$17.1 m
8.00% – 9.99%	10%	\$34.2 m
10.00% and Above	15%	\$51.3 m



# Gallery Walk Posters

**TO BE PRINTED AND ONLINE ONLY**

# SNAP Thrifty Food Plan



## FEDERAL POLICY CHANGE (Sec. 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.

## LEVEL OF EFFORT Low

**Deadline:**  
10/01/2027  
(SFY 2028)

## INITIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

<b>Population</b>	95% of SNAP Cases
<b>Fiscal</b>	Est. \$84 Annual Benefit Loss
<b>Systems Technology</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Process</b>	Fiscal Only
<b>Authority</b>	Yes—Regulations
<b>Safety Net</b>	Food Pantry Needs
<b>Resource Constraints</b>	Higher Food Costs
<b>Contingencies</b>	Impacts Error Rate
<b>Other</b>	Stagnant Benefits Over Time

### Feedback

## POTENTIAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Other States:** Reduce benefit accordingly and consider food cost controls, supplemental state dollar-shares, and smart shopping resources.

### **Key Question Prompts:**

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?

### Feedback

# SNAP Work Requirement Modifications



## FEDERAL POLICY CHANGE

(Sec. 10102)

Overhauls SNAP's ABAWD rules and (1) makes the 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.

## LEVEL OF EFFORT

Medium

### Est. Deadline:

10/01/2025  
(SFY 2026)

## INITIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

<b>Population</b>	9,000 Individuals
<b>Fiscal</b>	\$2.0 M in Benefits
<b>Systems Technology</b>	Yes
<b>Process</b>	6-Mo. Reauthorization
<b>Authority</b>	Yes—Regulations
<b>Safety Net</b>	Food Pantry Needs
<b>Resource Constraints</b>	Workforce Supports
<b>Contingencies</b>	Initial Error Rates
<b>Other</b>	Not Medicaid Aligned

### Feedback

## POTENTIAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Other States:** Update systems. consider using this stricter eligibility for Medicaid, centralize eligible opportunities, create special notices.

### **Key Question Prompts:**

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?

### Feedback

# SNAP Standard Utility Allowances (SUA) Rules



## FEDERAL POLICY CHANGE (Sec. 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.

## LEVEL OF EFFORT High

**Est. Deadline:**  
10/01/2025  
(SFY 2026)

## INITIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

<b>Population</b>	20,500 Cases
<b>Fiscal</b>	\$2.0 M in Benefits
<b>Systems Technology</b>	Yes
<b>Process</b>	Eligibility Changes
<b>Authority</b>	Yes—Regulations
<b>Safety Net</b>	Food Pantry Needs
<b>Resource Constraints</b>	Admin. Burden
<b>Contingencies</b>	Impacts Error Rate
<b>Other</b>	Client Burden

### Feedback

## POTENTIAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Other States:** Update systems, consider new partnerships (e.g., RI Energy), explore pollution fees, special message to Heat & Eat recipients.

### **Key Question Prompts:**

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?

### Feedback

# SNAP PER Matching Funds Requirements



## FEDERAL POLICY CHANGE (Sec. 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.

**Deadline:**  
10/01/2027  
(SFY 2028)

## LEVEL OF EFFORT High

## INITIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

<b>Population</b>	145,000 Individuals
<b>Fiscal</b>	Initial Est. \$51.2 M
<b>Systems Technology</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Process</b>	Quality Improvements
<b>Authority</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Safety Net</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Resource Constraints</b>	Yes—Entire Program
<b>Contingencies</b>	Eligibility Policies
<b>Other</b>	PER Changes w/ Time

### Feedback

## POTENTIAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Other States:** Explore Alaska exemption, raise revenue, implement new technology and process, find common customer error solutions.

### **Key Question Prompts:**

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?

### Feedback

# SNAP Administration Cost Sharing



## FEDERAL POLICY CHANGE (Sec. 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%.

## LEVEL OF EFFORT Medium

**Deadline:**  
10/01/2026  
(SFY 2027)

## INITIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

<b>Population</b>	145,000 Individuals
<b>Fiscal</b>	Est. \$13.0 M Annually
<b>Systems Technology</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Process</b>	Fiscal Process Only
<b>Authority</b>	No Changes
<b>Safety Net</b>	Yes—Community Capacity
<b>Resource Constraints</b>	Operating Costs
<b>Contingencies</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Other</b>	Affects DOA, EOHHS, DHS

### Feedback

## POTENTIAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Other States:** Consider changing FPL eligibility, explore health-in-all-policies approaches to new revenue, terminate the program entirely.

### **Key Question Prompts:**

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?

### Feedback

# SNAP Nutrition Education Grants



## FEDERAL POLICY CHANGE (Sec. 10107)

Phases out the \$550 million annual National Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention grant program after FY 2025, eliminating federal support for state/local nutrition education partnerships.

## LEVEL OF EFFORT Low

**Deadline:**  
10/01/2025  
(SFY 2026)

## INITIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

<b>Population</b>	3,000 Recipients
<b>Fiscal</b>	Loss of \$1.5 M Annually
<b>Systems Technology</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Process</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Authority</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Safety Net</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Resource Constraints</b>	Loss of URI Contract
<b>Contingencies</b>	SPAN Grant (RIDOH)
<b>Other</b>	Core City Impact

### Feedback

## POTENTIAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Other States:** Explore a Peer SNAP-Ed volunteer program (to meet work reqs.), discuss carryforward with FNS, and use existing material.

### **Key Question Prompts:**

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?

### Feedback

# SNAP Non-Citizen Eligibility Restrictions



## FEDERAL POLICY CHANGE (Sec. 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.

## LEVEL OF EFFORT Medium

**Est. Deadline:**  
10/01/2025  
(SFY 2026)

## INITIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

<b>Population</b>	2,300 Individuals
<b>Fiscal</b>	\$5.5 M in Benefits
<b>Systems Technology</b>	Yes
<b>Process</b>	Eligibility Changes
<b>Authority</b>	Yes—Regulations
<b>Safety Net</b>	Yes—Food Pantries
<b>Resource Constraints</b>	Community Capacity
<b>Contingencies</b>	Impacts Error Rate
<b>Other</b>	Court Challenges Ongoing

### Feedback

## POTENTIAL CONSIDERATIONS

**Other States:** Update systems, increase emergency food supply, explore non-profit run solutions; targeted outreach on safety nets.

### **Key Question Prompts:**

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?

### Feedback