

H.R. 1's Impact on SNAP, States, and Families

On July 3, 2025, Congress passed the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, or H.R. 1. The bill made significant cuts to SNAP over ten years, totaling \$186 billion. Bread for the World anticipates that these cuts will increase hunger among children, families, and rural communities, and will disrupt household and state budgetsⁱ.

Increased Costs to States

- **SNAP Benefit Cost-Sharing:** Starting October 2027, states will have to cover a portion of SNAP benefits for participants in their states, based on their payment error rateⁱⁱ. Prior to H.R. 1, the federal government covered 100 percent of SNAP benefits.
- **SNAP Administrative Cost-Sharing:** Starting October 2026, states will have to pay 75 percent of administrative costs for operating the SNAP program, up from 50 percent. The federal government's cost share will be reduced to 25 percent.

Changes in SNAP Eligibility

- **Restricts SNAP Eligibility for certain non-Citizens:** Effective immediately, refugees, asylum seekers, and other non-U.S. citizens are no longer eligible.
- **Expands Work Requirements:** H.R. 1 raised the age threshold for work requirements from 54 years to 64 years for Able-Bodied Adults without Dependents (ABAWDs). It also re-imposed work requirements on veterans, people experiencing homelessness, and former foster youthⁱⁱⁱ.

How will these changes affect children, families, communities and states?

The changes to SNAP in H.R. 1 will make it more difficult for low-income American families to put food on the table for their children. There are few, if any, states that can afford the anticipated increase in SNAP cost sharing without raising taxes, using emergency funds, or reducing SNAP enrollment, which means less food on tables. While some provisions have gone into effect, Bread for the World is committed to working with Congress in a bipartisan manner to restore and strengthen SNAP.

We urge state leaders, including Governors and State Legislators, to work with Congress to ensure SNAP is fully protected and available for all who are eligible.

Summary of Increased SNAP Costs to States due to H.R. 1

Before H.R. 1:

- States paid no portion of SNAP benefits costs.
- States paid 50 percent of SNAP administrative costs.

SNAP Benefits Costs to States Before H.R. 1:

\$0

After H.R. 1:

- Many states will have to pay for a portion of SNAP benefit costs.
- States will pay 75 percent of SNAP administrative costs.

Increase in SNAP Administrative Costs to States After H.R. 1:

50% → 75%

As a result, many states will have a significantly higher combined SNAP Cost Share, demonstrated by the chart below. These new costs to states will result in a dramatic impact on many state budgets. Pennsylvania, for example, will see a 381% increase in SNAP costs because of H.R. 1. If this increase was felt in a family of four's moderate grocery budget, their monthly budget for food would increase from \$1,200 to \$4,472 per month. The average American household could not absorb a cost increase of this magnitude, and neither can most state budgets. These changes will force impossible tradeoffs and push millions of families into food insecurity and hunger.

Changes to State SNAP Cost Share

State	SNAP Cost Share Before H.R. 1	New SNAP Cost Share After H.R. 1	Percent Increase in SNAP Cost Share
Alabama	\$65 million	\$198 million	205%
Alaska	\$12 million	\$60 million	400%
Arizona	\$70 million	\$381 million	444%
Arkansas	\$43 million	\$142 million	230%
California	\$1.3 billion	\$3.9 billion	200%
Colorado	\$93 million	\$274 million	195%
Connecticut	\$80 million	\$217 million	171%
Delaware	\$22 million	\$74 million	236%
D.C.	\$37 million	\$108 million	192%
Florida	\$90 million	\$1 billion	1011%
Georgia	\$110 million	\$690 million	527%
Hawaii	\$31 million	\$170 million	448%
Idaho	\$10 million	\$12 million	20%
Illinois	\$167 million	\$1.02 billion	511%
Indiana	\$91 million	\$279 million	207%
Iowa	\$26 million	\$64 million	146%
Kansas	\$29 million	\$114 million	293%
Kentucky	\$106 million	\$243 million	129%
Louisiana	\$83 million	\$237 million	186%
Maine	\$13 million	\$82 million	531%
Maryland	\$105 million	\$421 million	301%
Massachusetts	\$86 million	\$567 million	559%
Michigan	\$192 million	\$629 million	228%
Minnesota	\$87 million	\$195 million	124%
Mississippi	\$29 million	\$138 million	376%
Missouri	\$56 million	\$302 million	439%
Montana	\$14 million	\$38 million	171%
Nebraska	\$24 million	\$51 million	113%
Nevada	\$43 million	\$99 million	130%
New Hampshire	\$12 million	\$41 million	242%
New Jersey	\$190 million	\$598 million	215%
New Mexico	\$30 million	\$232 million	673%
New York	\$491 million	\$1.9 billion	287%
North Carolina	\$136 million	\$792 million	482%
North Dakota	\$13 million	\$28 million	115%
Ohio	\$141 million	\$386 million	174%
Oklahoma	\$55 million	\$333 million	505%
Oregon	\$160 million	\$508 million	218%
Pennsylvania	\$214 million	\$1.03 billion	381%
Rhode Island	\$25 million	\$96 million	284%

Changes to State SNAP Cost Share

State	SNAP Cost Share Before H.R. 1	New SNAP Cost Share After H.R. 1	Percent Increase in SNAP Cost Share
South Carolina	\$33 million	\$276 million	736%
South Dakota	\$9 million	\$15 million	67%
Tennessee	\$125 million	\$445 million	256%
Texas	\$170 million	\$695 million	309%
Utah	\$26 million	\$35 million	35%
Vermont	\$12 million	\$18 million	50%
Virginia	\$174 million	\$576 million	231%
Washington	\$126 million	\$299 million	137%
West Virginia	\$18 million	\$101 million	461%
Wisconsin	\$79 million	\$122 million	54%
Wyoming	\$9 million	\$13 million	44%

Source: Analysis Conducted by Bread for the World Policy and Research Institute

Annotations

All numbers are estimated and based on reported USDA data – [SNAP State Activity Report FY2023](#) (page 12) and [State Level Annual Data](#) FY22, FY23, FY24.

Starting October 2027, states will be required to pay for part of SNAP benefits, and that amount will be tied to their payment error rate.

H.R. 1 allows states with higher error rates to defer cost-sharing until FY29 or FY30, depending on error rates. These states may not begin paying these estimates in FY28 if they choose to defer to later years.

Endnotes:

- i. [USDA, Food and Nutrition Service \(2025\). SNAP Provisions of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act of 2025 – Information Memorandum.](#)
- ii. [USDA, Food and Nutrition Service \(2025\). SNAP: Payment Error Rates for Fiscal Year 2024.](#)
- iii. [USDA, Food and Nutrition Service \(2023\). SNAP Provisions in the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023.](#)