



Decisions That Shape Hunger: SNAP Changes Under H.R. 1

What is SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)?



SNAP is the nation's most powerful anti-hunger program, helping low- and no-income families afford nutritious food and maintain stability, serving more than 41 million Americans each month.

To qualify, households must meet strict income limits. For a family of four, that means earning less than \$3,483 per month before deductions, with limited assets.

SNAP does more than feed families, it reduces hunger and poverty while strengthening local economies, supporting grocery stores, farmers, and food system workers.

Why SNAP Matters



It closes the gap.

SNAP reduces food insecurity by 30%, lifting millions above the poverty line and helping them move from uncertainty to stability.



It supports real people.

Behind every statistic is a human moment, most SNAP participants are children, seniors, people with disabilities, and working families.



It strengthens communities.

Every \$1 in SNAP generates up to \$2 in economic activity, supporting local grocery stores, farmers, and jobs.



It is efficient and essential.

94% of SNAP funding goes directly to food, with modest benefits averaging about \$6 per person per day.

SNAP in Kansas



14% or 410,760 Kansans are food insecure including 18.4% or 126,260 children

\$402,651,109 in federal SNAP benefits were distributed in KS in FY25, serving:



93,336

Households



102,184

Adults



86,086

Children



Average monthly benefit per person:
\$178 (less than \$6 per day)

SNAP in Missouri



15.4% or 951,330 Missourians are food insecure including 18.1% or 248,620 children

\$1,535,271,512 in federal SNAP benefits were distributed in MO in FY25, serving:



323,462

Households



367,682

Adults



269,042

Children



Average monthly benefit per person:
\$192 (less than \$7 per day)

Administrative Cost Share (FY 2027 Implementation)

Beginning October 1, 2026 (FY 2027), H.R. 1 significantly increases the share of SNAP administrative costs that states must cover, shifting the funding split from 50-50 to 25-75.



SNAP administrative costs cover the resources states need to operate the program effectively, including personnel, technology and data systems, application processing and certification, fraud prevention and investigation, and community engagement, all essential to ensuring accurate and timely benefit delivery.

Kansas Impact

Requires an estimated **\$12 million** in additional annual state funding.

Total administrative costs rise to approximately **\$44 million** annually.

Missouri Impact

Requires an estimated **\$38 million** in additional annual state funding.

Total administrative costs rise to approximately **\$94 million** annually.

Program Cost Share (FY 2028 Implementation)

Starting in FY28 (October 1, 2027), H.R. 1 will require states to pay a portion of SNAP benefits for the first time in the program's history. Previously funded 100% by the federal government, states must now cover up to 15% of benefit costs based on their Payment Error Rate (PER). States with error rates below 6% are exempt, while higher error rates result in increased state cost share.

SNAP Payment Error Rate (PER)	State Share of SNAP Benefits	Kansas' Cost Per Year	Missouri's Cost Per Year
Error Rate Below 6%	No Benefit Cost Share	\$0	\$0
6%-8% PER	State Required To Pay 5%	\$20 Million	\$76 Million
8%-10% PER	State Required To Pay 10%	\$40 Million	\$151 Million
10% PER or Higher	State Required To Pay 15%	\$60 Million	\$227 Million

Kansas' FY24, PER was 9.98%

Missouri's FY24, PER was 9.42%



The FY26 PER will ultimately determine how much the state will have to pay in FY28. While states are working diligently to lower their PER this year, there is no guarantee that they will be able to get below 6% in such a short timespan.

H.R. 1 The “One Big Beautiful Bill”



H.R. 1, the final budget reconciliation package passed on July 4, 2025, known as the “One Big Beautiful Bill Act,” introduces the most significant changes to SNAP in decades.

The law makes nearly \$200 billion in cuts over ten years, the largest in the program’s history, with many changes permanent.

These changes reduce benefits, tighten eligibility, expand work requirements, eliminate nutrition education funding, and shift both administrative and program costs to states—placing millions of Americans at risk of losing food assistance while increasing financial strain on state budgets.

As a result, an estimated 2.4 million individuals nationwide, including 92,000 Kansans and 150,000 Missourians, are expected to lose some or all of their SNAP benefits.

The impacts will be felt in phases, with some changes taking effect immediately and others rolling out in the coming years.

What Changed Immediately (2025 Implementation)

Several major changes took effect immediately or within months of passage, reducing benefits, limiting access, and increasing barriers for many households.

Eligibility and Participation Changes

- Expanded work requirements:
 - Now applies to adults ages 18–64
 - Includes parents of children age 14+
 - Eliminates exemptions for:
 - Veterans
 - People experiencing homelessness
 - Former foster youth
- Reduced eligibility for certain lawfully present immigrants
 - Approximately 90,000 people lose access
- Limits on work requirement waivers
 - States can no longer broadly waive requirements in areas with limited jobs

Elimination of SNAP-Ed

- SNAP-Ed eliminated
 - Ends nutrition education and healthy eating programs nationwide
 - Fewer resources to help families make the most of already limited benefits

Benefit Reductions

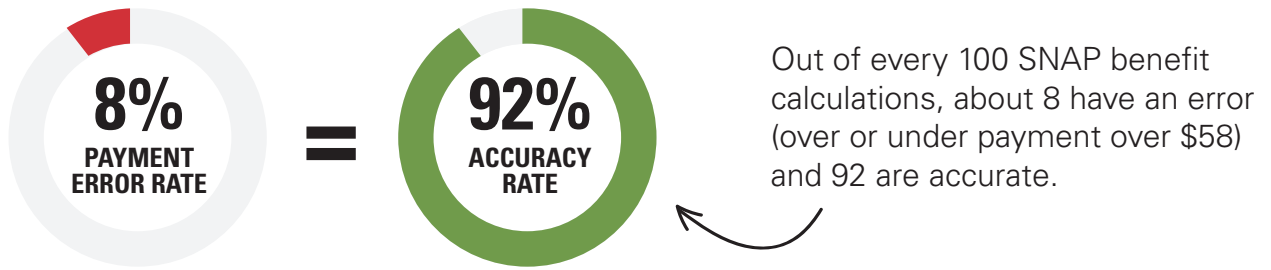
- Internet costs are no longer deductible
 - Reduces benefits for approximately 65% of households
- Changes to utility assistance (LIHEAP “Heat & Eat”)
 - Fewer households qualify for higher benefits
 - Some households would lose approximately \$100 per month

Changes to the Thrifty Food Plan

- Limits future SNAP benefit updates to inflation rather than the true cost of food
 - Delays and reduces future benefit increases
 - Over time, benefits will fall further behind the real cost of groceries—widening the gap between what families receive and what food actually costs

More About PER

The Payment Error Rate (PER) measures how accurately SNAP benefits are calculated, capturing both overpayments and underpayments, not fraud or wrongful denials.

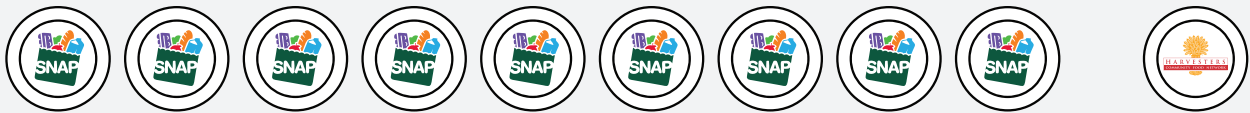


States review cases monthly through a quality control process and correct all errors. Most errors are unintentional, caused by complex rules and changing factors like income, household size, and expenses, especially fluctuating income. States must repay or recover errors. Error rates can be reduced with better technology, streamlined processes, strong training, and simpler reporting.

What's at Stake

As federal SNAP costs shift to states, leaders will face difficult choices—whether to reduce participation, tighten eligibility, or cut benefits. At the same time, states take on greater financial risk during economic downturns, when more families need help and costs rise the most. The impact of these decisions is significant.

SNAP provides 9 meals for every 1 meal a food bank can provide.



At Harvesters, we see what that means in real life every day. When SNAP works, families have stability. When SNAP is weakened, the gap between hunger and hope grows.

Food banks will always be here to help. . . but we cannot replace SNAP.

What We Can Do

SNAP is one of the most effective tools we have to fight hunger, but it depends on all of us to protect and strengthen it.

Use your voice.

Contact elected officials and urge them to protect SNAP. Share how these changes impact families in your community.

Support those most at risk.

Help connect families to resources and accurate information. Partner with organizations to support those facing new barriers.

Stay informed and spread the word.

Learn what's changing and when. Help others understand how benefits and eligibility may be affected.

Work with local leaders and partners.

Engage with local leaders, employers, and community groups. Advocate for solutions that protect access to food.