

Virtual Policy & Coffee Chat

The Food Group & Food Shelf/Community Org Partners



Final Reconciliation Bill: Key SNAP Provisions' Effective Dates

Effective As Of...

Policy

No date specified;
awaiting
implementation
guidance from USDA

- Expands time limit to include adults with children 14 and older, older adults 55-64, veterans, people experiencing homelessness, and young people who recently aged out of foster care.
- Creates a new exemption from the time limit for individuals who meet certain definitions under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.
- Restricts waivers of the time limit to areas with an unemployment rate over 10%. Allows Alaska and Hawaii to also waive areas where unemployment is 1.5 times the national average.
- Creates temporary waiver authority for Alaska and Hawaii to exempt individuals from the time limit if the Secretary determines the state is making a "good faith effort" to implement.
- Eliminates eligibility for people granted refugee, asylum, or certain other immigration statuses.
- Ends the Standard Utility Allowance simplification for households receiving energy assistance, except for households with elderly or disabled members.

Final Reconciliation Bill: Key SNAP Provisions' Effective Dates

Effective As Of...	Policy
Fiscal Year 2026 (October 2025)	Blocks inclusion of internet costs in state Standard Utility Allowances. Ends funding for the SNAP Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Program (SNAP-Ed).
Fiscal Year 2027 (October 2026)	Cuts future SNAP benefits by restricting updates to the Thrifty Food Plan to account only for food inflation. Requires states to pay 75% of SNAP administrative costs instead of 50%.
December 31, 2028	Any work requirement exemptions granted under the temporary "good faith effort" waiver authority for Alaska and Hawaii expire.
Starting fiscal year 2027	State cost shift for SNAP benefits (more details on next slide

Final Reconciliation Bill: SNAP Cost-Shift Effective Dates

Effective As Of...

Policy

Fiscal Year 2028 (October 2027)

Most states must pay 5 to 15% of SNAP food benefit costs, based on either the 2025 or 2026 error rate at the option of the state.

- 2025 error rates will be published by June 30, 2026
- 2026 error rates will be published by June 30, 2027

States with a 2025 error rate at or above 13.33% are exempt from the cost-shift until FY2029.

States with a 2026 error rate at or above 13.33% are exempt from the cost-shift until FY2030.

Fiscal Year 2029 (October 2028)

Most states must pay 5 to 15% of SNAP food benefit costs, based on the state's 2026 error rate (published by June 30, 2027).

States with a 2025 error rate at or above 13.33% may owe a cost-share for the first time, depending on their 2026 error rate.

Fiscal Year 2030 (October 2029)

Most states must pay 5 to 15% of SNAP food benefit costs, based on the state's 2027 error rate (published by June 30, 2028).

States with a 2026 error rate at or above 13.33% may owe a cost-share for the first time, depending on their 2027 error rate.

Subsequent Fiscal Years

Most states must pay 5 to 15% of SNAP food benefit costs, based on their error rate from 3 years prior.

Cuts to Medicaid

- Largest cut to Medicaid in history (estimated close to \$1 trillion)
- New harsh work requirement for adults without kids and kids over 13
- Loss of access to Medicaid and CHIP for many immigrants
- More paperwork and proof of eligibility required
- Cuts to financing of Medicaid like provider taxes

Statewide Impact

- **52,000 Minnesota families with children over 14 and seniors aged 55 – 64** now required to work 80/hrs a month to receive SNAP support
- **12,000 veterans** are no longer exempt from work requirements
- **4,000 lawfully permitted asylum seekers and refugees** are no longer eligible for SNAP
- **Thousands more Minnesotans** now at risk of losing food support because of the burdensome paperwork and administrative demand for both families and county workers
- Minnesota on the hook for **\$85 million/year** starting in 2028 due to new cost-shift rule
- And starting 2026, Minnesota will **lose 25% of administrative funding** from the federal government

OTHER IMPACTS:

- SNAP Education was cut – defunding SuperShelf
- Cuts to SNAP & Medicaid target same population
- SNAP provides 9 meals for every 1 meal a food shelf or food bank provides
- Cost-Share policies hurts MN State budget outlook – making it harder to secure funding for our work and anti-hunger innovation
- Hurts MN's counties, local grocers, rural hospitals, farmers and more.

