

SIDE BY SIDE COMPARISON OF SNAP PROVISIONS IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE RECONCILIATION BILL

By UCOWF Intergovernmental Committee

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THRIFTY FOOD PLAN

HOUSE (Sec. 10001)

Amends Section 3(u) of the Food and

Nutrition Act to ensure cost neutrality,
preventing the Secretary from
increasing TFP costs based on market

Limits market basket updates to no more than every 5 years.

basket reevaluations or updates.

Requires the Secretary to publish a notice in the Federal Register with an opportunity for comment before updating TFP market baskets.

Mandates TFP cost adjustments based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

SENATE (Sec. 10101)

Requires all future TFP updates to be costneutral.

Maintains annual TFP adjustments for inflation.

Similarities: Both bills emphasize cost neutrality for TFP updates and maintain inflation adjustments.

Differences: The House bill adds procedural requirements (Federal Register notice, comment period, 5-year update limit), making the process more structured and less frequent than the Senate's less-specified approach.

WORK REQUIREMENTS FOR ABAWDS

HOUSE (Sec. 10002, 10003, 10008) Increases ABAWD work requirement age to 64 (from 54).

Redefines "dependent child" for ABAWD purposes from under 18 to under 7.

Exempts married individuals responsible for a child 7 or older who reside with someone complying with SNAP work requirements.

Retains the October 1, 2030, sunset for ABAWD exceptions for homeless

SENATE (Sec. 10102)

Subsection (a): Narrows exceptions for ablebodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs), increasing the work requirement age to 64 (from current policy) and requiring parents/guardians of children over 10 to work.

Subsection (b): Removes the Secretary's discretionary authority to issue broad waivers, limiting waivers to areas with unemployment rates over 10%.



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individuals, veterans, and former foster youth (≤24 years).

Requires counties or equivalents to have unemployment rates over 10% for waiver eligibility, valid for up to 12 months.

Reduces exempt ABAWDs in nonwaived areas from 8% to 1% of the state's ABAWD population.

Increases general SNAP work requirement age from 15–60 to 17–65.

Raises the child age exemption for parents from under 6 to under 7.

Similarities: Both raise the ABAWD work requirement age to 64 and limit waivers to areas with unemployment rates over 10%.

Differences: Child Age for Work Requirements: Senate requires work for parents of children over 10; House sets it at children over 7 but includes an exemption for married individuals with compliant co-residents.

Waiver Details: House specifies 12-month waiver validity and reduces exempt ABAWDs to 1% (vs. Senate's less specific waiver restrictions).

General Work Requirements: House extends general work requirement age to 17–65 and aligns parent exemptions with ABAWD child age (under 7); Senate does not address general work requirements separately.

Sunset Provision: House explicitly retains the 2030 sunset for specific ABAWD exceptions; Senate does not mention this.

STANDARD UTILITY ALLOWANCES

HOUSE (Sec. 10004)

Subsection (a): Limits automatic SUA qualification (via \$20+ payments from Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act or similar programs) to households with elderly or disabled members.

Subsection (b)(1): Limits exclusion of state energy assistance payments from income to elderly/disabled households.

Subsection (b)(2): Restricts inclusion of state energy assistance payments as out-of-pocket expenses for excess

SENATE (Sec. 10103)

Subsection (a): Limits automatic SUA qualification (via \$20+ energy assistance payments) to households with elderly or disabled members.

Subsection (b)(1): Restricts exclusion of state energy assistance payments from income to elderly/disabled households.

Subsection (b)(2): Limits inclusion of state energy assistance payments as out-of-pocket expenses for excess shelter deductions to elderly/disabled households.



shelter deductions to elderly/disabled households.

Similarities: Both bills identically limit SUA and energy assistance-related deductions to households with elderly or disabled members, tightening benefit calculations.

Differences: None; the provisions are effectively identical in scope and intent.

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RECIPIENT INTERNET EXPENSE RESTRICTIONS

HOUSE (Sec. 10005)

Adds a new subparagraph to Section 5(e)(6) of the Food and Nutrition Act, explicitly forbidding household internet costs in computing excess shelter expense deductions.

SENATE (Sec. 10104)

Prohibits including internet costs in the excess shelter deduction for SNAP benefit calculations.

Similarities: Both bills prohibit internet costs in shelter deductions, aiming to standardize and limit SNAP benefit calculations.

Differences: None; the provisions are identical.

STATE MATCHING FUND REQUIREMENTS ON BENEFITS

HOUSE (Sec. 10006)

Starting FY 2028, all states contribute 5% of SNAP allotment costs.

Additional contributions based on error rates:

- 6% to <8%: 15% state share.
- 8% to <10%: 20% state share.
- ≥10%: 25% state share.

Clarifies federal share cannot exceed 100% minus state share.

SENATE (Sec. 10105)

Starting FY 2028, states with payment error rates above 6% contribute to SNAP benefit costs:

- <6%: 0% state share.
- 6% to <8%: 5% state share.
- 8% to <10%: 10% state share.
- ≥10%: 15% state share.

Federal share capped at 100% minus state share.

Similarities: Both introduce state cost-sharing based on error rates starting FY 2028, with federal share caps.

Differences: Base Contribution: House mandates a 5% contribution for all states, while Senate exempts states with error rates below 6%.

Higher Error Rate Penalties: House imposes steeper contributions (15%, 20%, 25%) compared to Senate (5%, 10%, 15%), incentivizing stricter state oversight.

Clarity: House includes a rule of construction for added clarity on federal share limits, which Senate implies but does not explicitly state.



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ADMINISTRATIVE COST SHARING

HOUSE (Sec. 10007)

Reduces federal share of SNAP administrative costs from 50% to 25% starting FY 2027, increasing state share to 75%.

SENATE (Sec. 10106)

Reduces federal share of SNAP administrative costs from 50% to 25% starting FY 2027, increasing state share to 75%.

Similarities: Both bills identically shift administrative cost burden to states, effective FY 2027.

Differences: None; the provisions are identical.

NATIONAL EDUCATION AND OBESITY PREVENTION GRANTS

HOUSE (Sec. 10011)

Repeals Section 28 of the Food and Nutrition Act, eliminating the National Education and Obesity Prevention Grant Program. **SENATE (Sec. 10107)**

Eliminates \$550 million in annual funding for the program in FY 2025.

Similarities: Both bills eliminate the program, reflecting a shared goal to cut non-core SNAP spending.

Differences: Senate specifies the funding amount (\$550 million) and fiscal year (2025), while House simply repeals the program without detailing funding or timing.

ALIEN SNAP ELIGIBILITY

HOUSE (Sec. 10012)

Limits SNAP to U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents residing in the United States.

SENATE (Sec. 10108)

Limits SNAP to U.S. citizens/nationals, lawfully admitted permanent residents, certain Cuban citizens/nationals, and those under Compacts of Free Association.

Similarities: Both restrict SNAP eligibility to exclude most non-citizens, tightening access.

Differences: Senate includes specific exceptions (e.g., Cubans, Compact of Free Association residents), while House's criteria are narrower, limiting eligibility to citizens and lawful permanent residents only.

ADDITIONAL SNAP PROVISIONS

HOUSE

Sec. 10009 (National Accuracy Clearinghouse): Requires state agencies to use SNAP multiple issuance data to prevent duplicate benefits in other federal/state programs.

Sec. 10010 (Quality Control Zero Tolerance): Reduces SNAP error

SENATE

No equivalent provisions for National Accuracy Clearinghouse or Quality Control Zero Tolerance.

Includes TEFAP funding extension (Sec. 10603) at \$4 million annually through FY 2031, similar to House's Sec. 10013.



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tolerance from \$37 (2014 dollars, inflation-adjusted) to \$0, enforcing stricter accuracy.

Sec. 10013 (Emergency Food Assistance):

Extends mandatory funding for Farm to Food Bank Projects under TEFAP through FY 2031.

Similarities: Both extend TEFAP funding through FY 2031, supporting food assistance.

Differences: House introduces unique provisions (Clearinghouse, zero-tolerance errors) to enhance program integrity, absent in Senate. TEFAP funding levels are unspecified in House but match Senate's \$4 million in a separate section.

SOURCES:

One Big Beautiful Bill Act:

https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/1

HOUSE Section by Section Summary:

https://agriculture.house.gov/uploadedfiles/section by section hac print reconciliat ion final 700pm.pdf

SENATE Section by Section Summary:

https://www.agriculture.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/senate anf section by section f inal.pdf

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