

# PROTECT **SNAP** FOR FAMILIES IN **NY-1**: Expand the Delay of SNAP Cost Shifts to **ALL** States



Families and local governments need action in the face of an affordability crisis and unprecedented program changes.

## **FAMILIES IN YOUR DISTRICT ARE STRUGGLING TO AFFORD FOOD.**

**70,730 constituents in NY-1** are food insecure.

Grocery costs in New York **increased by 21%** in the last five years.

Food banks and pantries across the state report a **70% increase in need** compared to pre-pandemic levels.

## **SNAP HELPS FAMILIES AND THE ECONOMY.**

**42,729 constituents in NY-1** rely on SNAP to afford groceries.

- 31% are seniors or people with disabilities
- 30% are children

SNAP is a vital revenue source for grocers and farmers markets in NY-1, generating an estimated **\$174 million in economic growth each year.**

## **H.R.1 SHIFTS SNAP COSTS TO STATE AND COUNTY BUDGETS, THREATENING FOOD ACCESS.**

Starting in October 2026, federal funding for SNAP administration will be cut in half, shifting new costs to states and counties as they are implementing complex federal policy changes.

**Suffolk County will need to cover an estimated \$5,718,310 in additional SNAP costs.**

**On top of that, as soon as October 2027, states must cover up to 15% of SNAP benefit costs**—an estimated \$1.2B annually for New York—making it harder for state budgets to respond to other vital constituent needs. The amount is based on the state's SNAP payment error rate.

**Payment error rates are not a measure of fraud.** They measure accuracy in determining a household's benefit. Underpayments, typos, and honest mistakes can all count as payment errors.

States with very high error rates will get a two-year delay to prepare. New York has made progress in lowering its error rate, and as a result, is unlikely to qualify for a delay.

**Our state should not be penalized for its success.**

## **CONGRESS MUST EXPAND THE DELAY OF SNAP COST SHIFTS TO ALL STATES.**

Expanding the two-year delay will level the playing field, allowing all states and counties to prepare for the cost shifts, reduce error rates, and protect food access for constituents.