

PROTECT **SNAP** FOR FAMILIES IN **NY-3**: 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.

73,310 constituents in NY-3 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.

28,015 constituents in NY-3 rely on SNAP to afford groceries.

- 62% are seniors or people with disabilities
- 17% are children

SNAP is a vital revenue source for grocers and farmers markets in NY-3, generating an estimated **\$112 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.

Combined, Long Island and New York City will need to cover an estimated \$120,646,142 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.