

Revised to include provisions of AM 1225

FISCAL NOTE

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL ANALYST ESTIMATE

ESTIMATE OF FISCAL IMPACT – STATE AGENCIES (See narrative for political subdivision estimates)				
	FY 2025-26		FY 2026-27	
	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE	EXPENDITURES	REVENUE
GENERAL FUNDS				
CASH FUNDS				
FEDERAL FUNDS				
OTHER FUNDS				
TOTAL FUNDS				

Any Fiscal Notes received from state agencies and political subdivisions are attached following the Legislative Fiscal Analyst Estimate.

This bill changes provisions for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The bill extends the SNAP gross income eligibility threshold of 165% of the federal poverty level (FPL) indefinitely. Currently, the gross income threshold is set to revert to 130% FPL on October 1, 2025. The net income eligibility threshold is 100% FPL. Gross is the total amount before deductions, while net is the amount after deductions. Only qualifying individuals whose income after deductions is under 100% FPL receive SNAP benefits. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the administering agency, estimates over 4,000 families who would otherwise fail to qualify for SNAP benefits due to their gross income may remain on SNAP if the provisions of the bill are adopted.

SNAP benefits, aid received by individuals and spent on qualifying purchases at SNAP retailers, are 100% federally funded. SNAP administrative costs are split 50/50 between the state and federal partner, Food and Nutrition Services, a subagency of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). DHHS indicates potential administrative savings, decreased need for staff, which would be initiated through the budget process if the current sunset is realized. Because staff are already onboarded, there is no additional cost to the agency to implement the provisions of the bill.

As amended, the bill grants DHHS discretionary authority to impose work requirements. This authority represents a limited version of provisions originally introduced in [LB 656](#) which mandated work requirements. DHHS indicates intent to implement work support programming, additional services through the Employment and Training program, as resources are available. Implementing a mandatory Employment and Training (E&T) program will increase DHHS's workload and cost. Because the provisions are permissive not prescriptive no additional funds are necessary to implement the policy as set out in AM 1225.