

Mandatory and Receipt Proposals for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in the FY 2018 President's Budget

Change in Outlays, In Millions of Dollars, by Fiscal Year

Preliminary. Subject to Final Legislation.

Proposal	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2018-22	2018-27
CBO Estimates												
SNAP Reforms:												
Eliminate the link between LIHEAP and standard utility allowances	-330	-790	-790	-780	-770	-770	-770	-770	-780	-800	-3,460	-7,350
Standardize state standard utility allowance calculations	-480	-955	-955	-950	-945	-940	-940	-950	-960	-980	-4,285	-9,055
Restrict categorical eligibility to households receiving TANF assistance ^a	-440	-1,055	-1,050	-1,050	-1,045	-1,045	-1,045	-1,055	-1,065	-1,095	-4,640	-9,945
Limit ABAWD waivers to counties with an unemployment rate above 10%	-500	-2,500	-2,500	-2,400	-2,400	-2,300	-2,200	-2,200	-2,200	-2,300	-10,300	-21,500
Cap benefits at the six person maximum allotment	-120	-120	-120	-120	-120	-120	-120	-120	-120	-125	-600	-1,205
Eliminate the minimum SNAP benefit	-80	-195	-190	-195	-190	-185	-190	-185	-185	-195	-850	-1,790
Require a 25% state benefit match ^b	0	0	-5,450	-8,160	-10,820	-13,480	-13,460	-13,465	-13,575	-13,685	-24,430	-92,095
Interaction effects of above SNAP policies	120	320	320	320	320	315	315	315	315	325	1,400	2,985
Total savings if policies enacted together	-1,830	-5,295	-10,735	-13,335	-15,970	-18,525	-18,410	-18,430	-18,570	-18,855	-47,165	-139,955
SNAP Retailer Application Fee^c	-187	-182	-178	-174	-170	-170	-170	-170	-170	-170	-891	-1,742
OMB Estimates^d												
SNAP Reforms	-4,637	-7,627	-13,900	-16,928	-21,130	-24,871	-24,634	-25,714	-26,135	-25,266	-64,222	-190,842
SNAP Retailer Application Fee	-252	-246	-241	-236	-230	-230	-230	-230	-230	-230	-1,205	-2,355
Difference: CBO less OMB												
SNAP Reforms	2,807	2,332	3,165	3,593	5,160	6,346	6,224	7,284	7,565	6,411	17,057	50,887
SNAP Retailer Application Fee	65	64	63	62	60	60	60	60	60	60	314	613

Notes: SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; LIHEAP = Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program; TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; ABAWD = able-bodied adults without dependents
The President's Budget also includes policies in other programs, such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), that would change SNAP benefits for certain participants. Those effects are not included on this table.

a. This policy also has an additional -\$575 million in savings over ten years in school meals programs.

b. The USDA Budget Explanatory Notes state that this proposal would provide states with flexibility in setting benefit levels but did not provide further specifics on how it would be implemented.

CBO did not estimate benefit changes or other state behavioral effects which could lead to significant additional savings from this proposal. <https://www.obpa.usda.gov/32fnsexnotes2018.pdf>

c. User Fees. CBO considers mandatory user fees to be taxes (additional revenues), subject to an annual percentage offset of around 26 percent. In this table, a negative number for a tax represents an increased in revenues/decrease in the deficit.

d. OMB Estimates. "Table S-6. Mandatory and Receipt Proposals." page 37, Budget of the U.S. Government, A New Foundation For American Greatness, Fiscal Year 2018, 115th Congress, 1st Session, H.Doc 115-3, Vol. 1.