

This table provides a state-by-state snapshot of economic conditions and the new financial burdens imposed on states by the budget reconciliation law, H.R. 1. It shows that nearly 23 states are in recession or at high risk of entering one, underscoring that economic strain is not isolated but spread across every region of the country.

FOR EACH STATE, THE TABLE PRESENTS:

- ▶ current recession status or risk level;
- ▶ the existing 50 percent state share of SNAP administrative costs and the increase to 75 percent beginning in FY 2027;
- ▶ the state’s SNAP payment error rate based on FY 2024 data;
- ▶ the resulting benefit-cost exposure triggered by those error rates; and
- ▶ the projected state costs in FY 2028 when the SNAP benefit cost-share provisions take effect.

Taken together, the table shows that no state is insulated from the fiscal consequences of H.R. 1. States facing economic slowdown are simultaneously asked to absorb unprecedented new SNAP benefit costs — expenses that have never been part of state budgets.

Recession/At-Risk Treating Water Expansion

RECESSION, OR AT-RISK, analysis is the one utilized by the business cycle dating committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research. It involves identifying a broad, sustained decline in economic activity. It assesses whether a recession is underway using real-time data that reflect the current state of the economy. Key indicators include payroll and household employment, unemployment rates, industrial production measures, personal income, retail sales, and building permits. Additional data considered are unemployment insurance claims, migration patterns, household credit growth and delinquency rates, house prices, federal surveys, and state tax revenues.

TREADING WATER describes a situation where the economy is neither in a downturn nor experiencing growth.

EXPANSION refers to the normal state of the economy.

State	State Administrative Costs at 50%	Estimated State Administrative Costs at 75%	FY 24 Payment Error Rate	Cost-Share Based on FY 24	Estimated SNAP Issuance Shift to State	FY 28 Total Cost (increased admin and new cost-share)
Alabama	\$65,049,935	\$104,243,214	8.32	10%	\$173,369,370	\$277,612,584
Alaska*	\$11,531,300	\$18,018,074	24.66	15%	\$37,442,729	\$55,460,803
Arizona	\$70,104,702	\$106,284,449	8.84	10%	\$201,518,500	\$307,802,950
Arkansas	\$43,036,568	\$67,908,888	9.56	10%	\$51,534,315	\$119,443,203
California+	\$1,323,591,408	\$1,945,561,710	10.98	15%	\$1,827,462,833	\$4,434,024,543
Colorado+	\$92,825,326	\$141,830,018	9.97	10%	\$130,317,270	\$272,147,287
Connecticut	\$79,399,639	\$120,146,255	10.25	15%	\$133,922,948	\$254,069,203
Delaware	\$21,695,306	\$32,700,546	12.37	15%	\$38,228,136	\$70,928,682
District of Columbia*	\$37,492,241	\$56,487,983	17.38	15%	\$47,867,876	\$104,355,858
Florida*	\$89,434,186	\$205,075,899	15.13	15%	\$982,271,272	\$1,187,347,171
Georgia*	\$110,092,835	\$190,008,488	15.65	15%	\$477,199,478	\$667,207,966
Hawaii	\$31,155,774	\$48,760,889	6.68	5%	\$36,566,571	\$85,327,460
Idaho	\$9,797,153	\$13,926,377	3.59	-	No expense	\$13,926,377
Illinois	\$166,742,718	\$259,784,181	11.56	15%	\$670,401,273	\$930,185,454
Indiana	\$91,277,405	\$141,884,066	9.52	10%	\$143,595,233	\$285,479,298
Iowa	\$26,136,784	\$40,571,845	6.14	5%	\$26,445,275	\$67,017,120
Kansas	\$29,233,378	\$44,016,364	9.98	10%	\$40,841,017	\$84,857,380
Kentucky	\$105,630,687	\$161,348,621	9.11	10%	\$115,020,117	\$276,368,738
Louisiana	\$83,331,747	\$134,046,572	6.62	5%	\$95,122,790	\$229,169,362
Maine	\$13,476,191	\$20,759,761	10.26	15%	\$54,575,835	\$75,335,595
Maryland*	\$104,649,827	\$164,186,470	13.64	15%	\$224,746,238	\$388,932,708
Massachusetts*	\$85,847,502	\$137,909,692	14.10	15%	\$392,650,005	\$530,559,697

(continued)

■ Recession/At-Risk
 ■ Treading Water
 ■ Expansion

State	State Administrative Costs at 50%	Estimated State Administrative Costs at 75%	FY 24 Payment Error Rate	Cost-Share Based on FY 24	Estimated SNAP Issuance Shift to State	FY 28 Total Cost (increased admin and new cost-share)
Michigan	\$191,811,874	\$295,827,581	9.53	10%	\$306,136,157	\$601,963,738
Minnesota+	\$87,139,639	\$131,408,259	8.98	10%	\$85,903,862	\$217,312,121
Mississippi	\$29,438,247	\$43,906,431	10.69	15%	\$126,340,059	\$170,246,490
Missouri	\$56,375,847	\$93,994,223	9.42	10%	\$151,257,080	\$245,251,302
Montana	\$13,910,129	\$22,004,528	8.89	10%	\$16,944,687	\$38,949,215
Nebraska	\$24,281,538	\$37,283,458	5.50	-	No expense	\$37,283,458
Nevada	\$42,532,184	\$58,762,992	5.94	-	No expense	\$58,762,992
New Hampshire	\$11,504,762	\$16,529,876	7.57	5%	\$7,712,732	\$24,242,608
New Jersey*+	\$189,952,000	\$288,515,111	14.33	15%	\$288,856,178	\$577,371,288
New Mexico*	\$30,190,208	\$47,373,617	14.61	15%	\$154,213,613	\$201,587,230
New York**	\$491,937,658	\$745,685,117	14.09	15%	\$1,084,741,675	\$1,830,426,793
North Carolina+	\$136,118,990	\$218,638,473	10.21	15%	\$440,193,962	\$658,832,435
North Dakota+	\$12,713,003	\$19,139,016	7.91	5%	\$5,572,445	\$24,711,461
Ohio+	\$140,998,124	\$218,932,122	9.01	10%	\$318,643,378	\$537,575,500
Oklahoma	\$55,030,314	\$87,001,462	10.87	15%	\$225,948,998	\$312,950,460
Oregon*	\$160,093,107	\$236,644,526	14.06	15%	\$239,487,786	\$476,132,313
Pennsylvania	\$213,747,495	\$338,654,735	10.76	15%	\$640,205,315	\$978,860,049
Rhode Island	\$24,831,811	\$39,064,610	12.29	15%	\$51,459,981	\$90,524,590
South Carolina	\$32,940,703	\$53,586,313	9.25	10%	\$129,358,499	\$182,944,811
South Dakota	\$8,818,497	\$15,006,353	3.28	-	No expense	\$15,006,353
Tennessee	\$124,722,742	\$192,293,698	9.47	10%	\$162,323,108	\$354,616,805
Texas	\$170,074,995	\$285,394,783	8.32	10%	\$733,202,303	\$1,018,597,086
Utah	\$25,566,841	\$38,567,462	5.74	-	No expense	\$38,567,462
Vermont	\$12,329,220	\$18,840,710	5.13	-	No expense	\$18,840,710
Virginia+	\$174,264,653	\$268,008,065	11.50	15%	\$219,779,084	\$487,787,149
Washington	\$126,414,963	\$190,052,964	6.06	5%	\$96,018,751	\$286,071,715
West Virginia	\$18,275,603	\$31,691,663	9.43	10%	\$56,564,759	\$88,256,422
Wisconsin+	\$79,309,041	\$128,425,163	4.47	-	No expense	\$128,425,163
Wyoming	\$8,620,014	\$13,520,452	5.12	-	No expense	\$13,520,452

NOTES:

States would have to pay a percent of SNAP issuance based off of payment error rates:

» below 6 percent: 0 percent match » 6–8 percent: 5 percent match » 8–10 percent: 10 percent match » over 10 percent: 15 percent match

* The new law allows only high-error states to postpone cost-sharing; others must pay sooner. States can delay until FY 2029 or 2030 if FY 2025 or FY 2026 error rates, multiplied by 1.5, reach 20 percent. This delay can only be claimed once, using data from FY 2025 or FY 2026.

State administrative costs are based on FY 2023 data and are an estimated figure for SNAP expenses. The calculation includes the state, federal, and American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding that combined covered the total SNAP administrative costs in FY 2023, resulting in the 75% increase being larger than simply increasing the State Administrative Costs at 50% by 25%.

+ Counties operating in states that cover administrative costs will face higher expenses. The shares for each state are as follows: California 28%, Colorado 40%, Minnesota 79%, New Jersey 100%, New York 100%, North Carolina 100%, North Dakota 0%, Ohio varies annually, Virginia 15.5%, Wisconsin 65%.

Zandi, M. (2025, October 22). Nearly one-third of national GDP is produced in states that are either in recession or at high risk of entering one. These regions, spread across every part of the country, are showing signs of strain. Moody's Analytics. <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/23-states-recession-reveal-fragility-useconomy-mark-zandi-dybre/>