



August 5, 2026

The Honorable John Boozman
Chairman
Senate Committee on Agriculture,
Nutrition, and Forestry
555 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Amy Klobuchar
Ranking Member
Senate Committee on Agriculture,
Nutrition, and Forestry
425 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Boozman and Ranking Member Klobuchar,

The undersigned members of the Consortium for Constituents with Disabilities (CCD) Financial Security and Poverty Task Force write to urge you to fully restore funding for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in Farm Bill 2.0, *The Agricultural Act of 2026*. We are concerned that the revised legislative text released on July 31st does not sufficiently protect people with disabilities from the impacts of the 2025 Reconciliation Law. Although the July 31st legislative text includes a 1-year delay of the SNAP benefit cost shift for most states, it does not address impending administrative cost shifts and does not provide states with more time to lower their error rates.¹

CCD is the largest coalition of national organizations working together to advocate for federal public policy that ensures the self-determination, independence, empowerment, integration, and inclusion of children and adults with disabilities in all aspects of society. SNAP plays a critical role in reducing hunger and supporting the health of 19.5 million people with disabilities.² People with disabilities face disproportionate barriers to accessing healthy food including transportation challenges, dietary constraints, lower incomes, and higher expenses for healthcare and other basic needs. Households that include a person with a disability are two to three times more likely to experience food insecurity than households without a person with a disability.³

People with Disabilities Are Losing Access to SNAP

A hunger and affordability crisis is unfolding across the country as Americans are caught between rising grocery prices and cuts to vital food assistance. The 2025 Reconciliation Law made the biggest cuts to federal SNAP funding in history, and we are already starting to witness the impacts of these cuts on our communities. More than 4.5 million people have lost access to SNAP benefits, and millions more are at risk as states struggle to navigate harmful new rules and imminent state budget crises caused by the Reconciliation Law.⁴ For example, in Arizona the SNAP caseload has decreased by 55 percent between July 2025 and April 2026, and the caseload has decreased by 21 percent in Louisiana.⁵ These declines are not occurring because fewer people need food assistance. They reflect the growing administrative and fiscal pressures states are facing as they prepare for the upcoming SNAP cost shifts.

Assurances made last year that the Reconciliation Law's SNAP cuts would not harm people with disabilities have unfortunately not been borne out. Recent public reporting has unequivocally shown that multiple eligible SNAP beneficiaries with disabilities have experienced challenges accessing and maintaining SNAP benefits in recent months.⁶ For many people with disabilities, these obstacles can mean losing the nutrition assistance that helps sustain their health and independence. For example, in Arizona people with disabilities reported having benefits cut off for months due to paperwork mistakes, experiencing administrative hurdles to document their disability, challenges navigating the process of applying for SNAP due to unmet needs for accommodations like sign language interpretation, being unable to reach SNAP caseworkers for assistance, and undergoing more complex and burdensome benefit recertification processes.⁷

The policy design and accelerated timeline of the Reconciliation Law's SNAP cost shifts onto states are causing these impacts. Through no fault of their own, SNAP benefits for people with disabilities are more susceptible to payment errors. This is because many people with disabilities have multiple fluctuating income sources from work and disability benefits that can easily cause overpayments or underpayments. SNAP also allows people with disabilities to deduct out-of-pocket medical expenses, which lowers calculated net income and boosts food assistance amounts. These calculations are notoriously complex, and caseworkers often miscalculate the deductions. Missing a single medical receipt could result in a payment error.⁸

People with disabilities have also been impacted by the expansion of time limits for 'Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents' (ABAWDs) which can cut benefits after 3 months if a beneficiary has a reduced or irregular work schedule due to their health condition, caregiving responsibilities, or changes to their employer's staffing needs.⁹ Despite the existence of exemptions for people with disabilities on paper, in practice, disabled people are being cut off due to the administrative hurdles of meeting these exemptions.¹⁰ For example, in Tennessee an SSDI applicant undergoing cancer treatment lost SNAP benefits in April 2026 after being classified as 'able-bodied' under new work requirement rules.¹¹

Many states have raised the alarm that they do not have adequate staff or resources to effectively implement expanded work requirements and reduce payment errors.¹² State SNAP administrative capacity was also disrupted by the federal government shutdown at the start of Federal Fiscal Year 2026, which abruptly cut off funding at a critical time for the calculation of payment error rates tied to the new state benefit cost-sharing requirements.¹³ A recent survey of state SNAP administrators provides evidence that impending SNAP cost shifts may have the counterproductive effect of hindering efforts to reduce payment errors. Survey respondents warned that the Reconciliation Law's cuts could force them to further reduce staffing, restrict eligibility, or end their SNAP programs altogether.¹⁴

The July 31st revised legislative text of Farm Bill 2.0 includes only a one-year delay in shifting SNAP benefit costs to most states.¹⁵ This proposal also increases cuts to SNAP benefits in states with payment error rates of 10 percent or higher, which will cause further harm to recipients, including those with disabilities.¹⁶ It does not give states adequate additional time to mitigate the significant budget shortfalls they will face in October 2026, or additional opportunities to lower the eventual costs they will face due to their payment error rates.¹⁷ States need more time, technical assistance, and resources to make well-considered strategies for achieving the dual

goals of reducing payment errors and protecting access to vital food assistance for eligible beneficiaries.

Concurrent SNAP and Medicaid Cuts Escalate Risks for People with Disabilities

The National Governors Association (NGA) estimates that states will face an average annual shift of approximately \$218 million in SNAP benefit costs, with some states facing obligations exceeding \$1 billion.¹⁸ States will also assume 75 percent of SNAP administrative costs, representing an average increase of approximately \$67 million per state. Upcoming multi-billion-dollar Medicaid cost shifts threaten to further exacerbate fiscal crises for states. Federal funding reductions are arriving for both programs at the same time, which will deepen existing state budget gaps and force difficult fiscal decisions. People with disabilities will be among the most severely affected by the upcoming Medicaid cost shifts because they rely on optional Medicaid benefits like Home and Community Based Services (HCBS) that states are most likely to cut when budgets tighten.

If the SNAP cost shifts are not reversed or further delayed, states may be forced to make impossible choices between cutting their SNAP programs or taking limited resources away from healthcare, education, employment supports, and other services that people with disabilities need to live, work, and participate fully in their communities.

People with Disabilities Deserve a Stable and Strong SNAP Program

During times of economic uncertainty, we need SNAP more than ever. We urge you to work on a bipartisan basis to fully restore SNAP funding, reverse the expansion of work requirements enacted by the Reconciliation Law, and strengthen benefit adequacy and access for people with disabilities.

Sincerely,

Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP)

Disability Belongs

Justice in Aging

Muscular Dystrophy Association

National Association of Councils on Developmental Disabilities

National Disability Institute

The Arc of the United States

¹ Senate Agriculture Committee, “Chairman Boozman Releases Updated Farm Bill 2.0 Text, Announces Business Meeting,” July 31, 2026, <https://www.agriculture.senate.gov/newsroom/rep/press/release/chairman-boozman-releases-updated-farm-bill-20-text-announces-business-meeting> (Accessed August 5, 2026).

² CBPP, “SNAP Provides Needed Food Assistance to Millions of People with Disabilities,” July 30, 2026, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/snap-provides-needed-food-assistance-to-millions-of-people-with-1> (Accessed August 4, 2026).

³ Ibid.

⁴ National Governors Association, “States Sound Alarm over Ongoing SNAP Threats,” January 14, 2026, <https://www.nga.org/news/press-releases/states-sound-alarm-over-ongoing-snap-threats/> (Accessed August 5, 2026).

⁵ CBPP, “SNAP Tracker: People Are Losing Food Assistance as the Harmful 2025 Republican Reconciliation Law Is Implemented,” <https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/snap-tracker-people-are-losing-food-assistance-as-the-republican-megabill> (Accessed August 4, 2026).

⁶ The New York Times, “Faced with Piles of New Paperwork, People Are Losing Food Stamps,” July 20, 2026, <https://www.nytimes.com/2026/07/20/us/politics/snap-food-stamps-arizona.html> (Accessed August 4, 2026).

⁷ Ibid; Arizona Food Bank Network, “Delays, Decreases, and Depending on Each Other,” May 13, 2026, <https://azfoodbanks.org/presley-snap-follow-up/> (accessed August 4, 2026); PBS NewsHour, “Millions lose SNAP benefits as One Big Beautiful Bill's stricter requirements kick in,” June 8, 2026, <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/show/millions-lose-snap-benefits-as-one-big-beautiful-bills-stricter-requirements-kick-in> (Accessed August 4, 2026).

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⁹ CLASP, “Proposed Reconciliation Changes to SNAP Would Reduce Access for Disabled People,” May 27, 2025, <https://www.clasp.org/blog/proposed-reconciliation-changes-to-snap-would-reduce-access-for-disabled-people/> (Accessed August 4, 2026).

¹⁰ Erin Brantley, Drishti Pillai, and Leighton Ku, “Association of Work Requirements with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation by Race/Ethnicity and Disability Status, 2013-2017,” JAMA Network Open, Vol. 3, No. 6, June 2020, <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2767673> (Accessed August 4, 2026).

¹¹ Tennessee Lookout, “After One Big Beautiful Bill Act, 100,000 Tennesseans’ lose SNAP food aid,” June 16, 2026, <https://tennesseelookout.com/2026/06/16/after-one-big-beautiful-bill-act-100000-tennesseans-lose-snap-food-aid/> (Accessed August 4, 2026).

¹² NGA, “States Sound Alarm over Ongoing SNAP Threats” January 14, 2026, <https://www.nga.org/news/press-releases/states-sound-alarm-over-ongoing-snap-threats/> (Accessed August 4, 2026); NGA, “NGA Joins Coalition Letter Outlining SNAP Recommendations,” January 18, 2026 <https://www.nga.org/advocacy-communications/letters-nga/nga-joins-coalition-letter-outlining-snap-recommendations/> (Accessed August 4, 2026).

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ APHSA, “State Strategies to Improve SNAP Payment Accuracy: Early Lessons from the First Year of H.R. 1 Implementation,” July 2026, <https://aphsa.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/2026-06-APHSA-State-SNAP-Survey-Results.pdf> (Accessed August 4, 2026).

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¹⁶ FRAC, “Senate Agriculture Committee Chair Releases Updated Farm Bill Proposal, but Key SNAP Harms Remain,” 2026, <https://frac.org/blog/senate-agriculture-committee-chair-releases-updated-farm-bill-proposal-but-key-snap-harms-remain> (Accessed August 8, 2026).

¹⁷ FRAC, “Why the SNAP Administrative Cost Shift Threatens State Budgets and Program Operations,” July 31, 2026, <https://frac.org/blog/why-the-snap-administrative-cost-shift-threatens-state-budgets-and-program-operations> (Accessed August 5, 2026).

¹⁸ NCSL, “NCSL Reiterates SNAP Concerns,” February 26, 2016, <https://www.ncsl.org/resources/details/ncsl-reiterates-snap-concerns> (Accessed August 4, 2026).