



Reverse harmful changes to nutrition assistance programs

Delay the SNAP cost sharing provisions in the One Big, Beautiful Bill Act for all states in any farm-related bill this year. Anything less threatens to end food assistance for millions of families and children.

The harmful One Big Beautiful Bill Act (H.R.1) passed last year and changed how the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is funded. H.R.1 made the largest cut to the program ever, negatively impacting millions of low-wage workers and families.

An attack on the fight against domestic hunger

For the first time in SNAP's nearly 90-year history, states will have to pay a portion of the program's benefit costs beginning in fiscal year 2028 (FY28). However, a few states will receive an exception, delaying implementation until FY30. The unequal treatment leaves most states vulnerable. This comes at a time when SNAP benefits already cannot cover the rising costs of food, and states are struggling to support important public services amid declining revenues. They now face a difficult choice: raise taxes to absorb the increased costs for SNAP; maintain SNAP and slash other vital services (education, public safety, road/highway maintenance, etc.); or cut or eliminate SNAP entirely. This is a choice they should not be forced to make.

Because of this cost-shift, an estimated 2.4 million people will lose benefits. Remaining households may see reductions averaging \$327 or more per year. Cuts of this magnitude will be felt in all communities, especially rural America.

Who gets left behind

Cuts of this severity fall hardest on those with the least. The following communities face immediate harm:

- **Older adults (55–64):** Nearly 1 million are newly subject to work requirements; roughly one-third are projected to lose benefits.
- **Parents of teenagers:** Parents whose youngest child is 14 or older must now meet work requirements. Single parents face abrupt benefit cliffs with no married-couple exemption.

- **Veterans, homeless individuals, and former foster youth:** Nearly 300,000 people in these groups now face new work reporting requirements despite irregular employment circumstances.
- **Immigrants:** Refugees, asylum seekers, survivors of domestic violence, and trafficking victims not yet holding permanent resident status will lose federal SNAP eligibility.

2.4M	22.3M	\$327+	\$187B
People estimated losing SNAP due to expanded work requirements and cost shifts (CBO)	Families affected by losing some or all SNAP benefits (<i>Urban Institute</i>)	Average annual SNAP loss per household (CBO)	Historic funding cut in federal SNAP reductions over 10 years (CBO)

2026 Farm Bill does not fix these problems

In March, the House Agriculture Committee advanced the Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026 (H.R.7567). While the bill extends SNAP authorization through FY31 and adds modest administrative updates, it does not reverse or delay any of the H.R.1 SNAP cuts. The recently released Senate Farm Bill proposal also fails to remedy these harms to SNAP.

A new Farm Bill will not pass without bipartisan support, and there is strong support to at least delay the SNAP cost-shift for all states until 2030. Any new Farm Bill or other farm-related legislation must protect the millions of Americans who rely on SNAP to put food on the table. Children, families, veterans, people with disabilities, and others should not have to suffer because of congressional indifference.

Congress dismantled the nation's most effective protection against hunger while providing tax cuts to wealthy Americans and corporations. **Congress must repeal or delay these devastating cuts to SNAP for all states. RESULTS urges Congress to repeal or delay H.R.1's state cost-sharing policy in any farm-related bill this year.**