The Farm Bill Does Nothing To Reverse H.R. 1 SNAP Cuts

FRAC Food Research & Action Center

The budget reconciliation law (H.R. 1), enacted in July 2025, made devastating cuts to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), our nation's first line of defense against hunger. Already, nearly 5 million people, including children, older adults, people with disabilities, and veterans, have lost access to food benefits as a result of the law. The House and Senate Farm Bill proposals do not address or reverse these cuts.

Impact of H.R. 1 on SNAP	Does the House Farm Bill proposal address this?	Does Chair Boozman's first Senate Farm Bill proposal address this?	Does Chair Boozman's second Senate Farm Bill proposal address this?
Eliminated SNAP access for humanitarian immigrants (refugees and asylees), including young children.	No	No	No
Defunded SNAP-Ed, a proven nutrition education program.	No	No	No
Eliminated home internet as a deductible utility cost, making SNAP benefits less adequate.	No	No	No
Changed how the Standard Utility Allowance is applied, increasing paperwork burdens for families and children and lowering SNAP benefit amounts.	No	No	No
Reversed the law that mandated periodic revisions to the Thrifty Food Plan, eliminating the ability of SNAP benefit levels to adjust to food prices and dietary patterns.	No	No	No
Expanded time limits: Broadened who counts as an able-bodied adult without dependents (ABAWD), raising the upper age limit to 64 and including parents and caregivers of children 14 years old and older, veterans, youth aging out of foster care, and unhoused individuals. ABAWDs must document 20 hours of work every week to receive SNAP, unless they meet an exemption.	No	No	No
Increased state's share of SNAP administrative costs (from 50 percent to 75 percent), starting fiscal year (FY) 2027 (October 1, 2026), shifting approximately $2.7 billion every year to states.	No	No	No
Shifted benefit costs to states for the first time in SNAP's history, based on their error rates. Starting FY 2028 (October 1, 2027), states will pay as follows: Error rate below 6 percent: 0 percent share; 6 percent–8 percent error rate: 5 percent share; 8 percent–10 percent error rate: 10 percent share. Over 10 percent error rate: 15 percent share. **Exception for the special carveout**: Delays the benefit cost-share implementation to FY 2030, but only for states with very high error rates.	No	No	Implementation is delayed by one year to FY 2029 without changing the reference year for the payment error rate, which is FY 2026. To fund this delay, the share that states with error rates of 10 percent or more will pay increases from 15 percent to 20 percent, and the special carveout for higher-payment-error states is retained through FY 2030. FY 2026 included a federal shutdown and delayed U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) guidance on program changes, both of which will affect states' error rates.

Other Provisions in the Farm Bill Proposals

Provisions	House Farm Bill proposal	Boozman's first Senate Farm Bill proposal	Boozman's second Senate Farm Bill proposal	Concern
Privatizes SNAP: allows states to hire contractors to perform SNAP tasks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Statute requires that SNAP eligibility tasks be performed by trained **merit staff**, not private contractors. **Previous efforts to privatize SNAP work** have led to higher errors, delayed processing, and increased SNAP costs.
Requires a supplemental payment error rate report that includes all errors, including those below the tolerance threshold.	No	Yes	Yes	Errors of **$58 or less** are not counted towards the state's payment error rate. This proposal would require USDA to publicly report on these non-errors in a supplemental section of the error rate measurement report, which would undermine trust in the SNAP quality control system, introduce confusing information for no benefit, and increase the burden on states.
Provides funding for states to transition to more secure, chip-enabled Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards.	No	No	Yes	This is a positive provision, however it benefits some states as others have already begun implementing this technology. Chip-enabled EBT cards are a critical modernization effort that is sorely needed to prevent **SNAP benefit theft**.

Senate Agriculture Committee Chair Boozman's (R-AR) proposal fails to effectively address the issues caused by H.R. 1.

It merely delays the cost shift by a year while preserving the existing structure. While the proposal gives states extra time to budget for these costs, it does not allow additional time for improvements in payment accuracy to influence the rates that determine future obligations; the rates remain at FY 2026 levels. FY 2026 included a federal shutdown and delayed USDA guidance on program changes, both of which will affect the data.

The proposal also does not postpone the administrative cost shift starting this October, and ultimately, raises the maximum state share of SNAP costs from 15 percent to 20 percent beginning in FY 2031. The proposal provides unequal relief, offering some states two years while those with lower payment error rates only get one. And this relief is only temporary — the increase to a 20 percent cost share in 2031 means that states will end up paying more in the long term. As the table below shows, after five years, the states with the special carveout already have a delay, so the proposed Farm Bill plan simply increases their costs. After seven years, any state with error rates over 10 percent would pay more under the Senate Agriculture Committee Chair Boozman's (R-AR) proposal than it would if H.R. 1 were left as is.

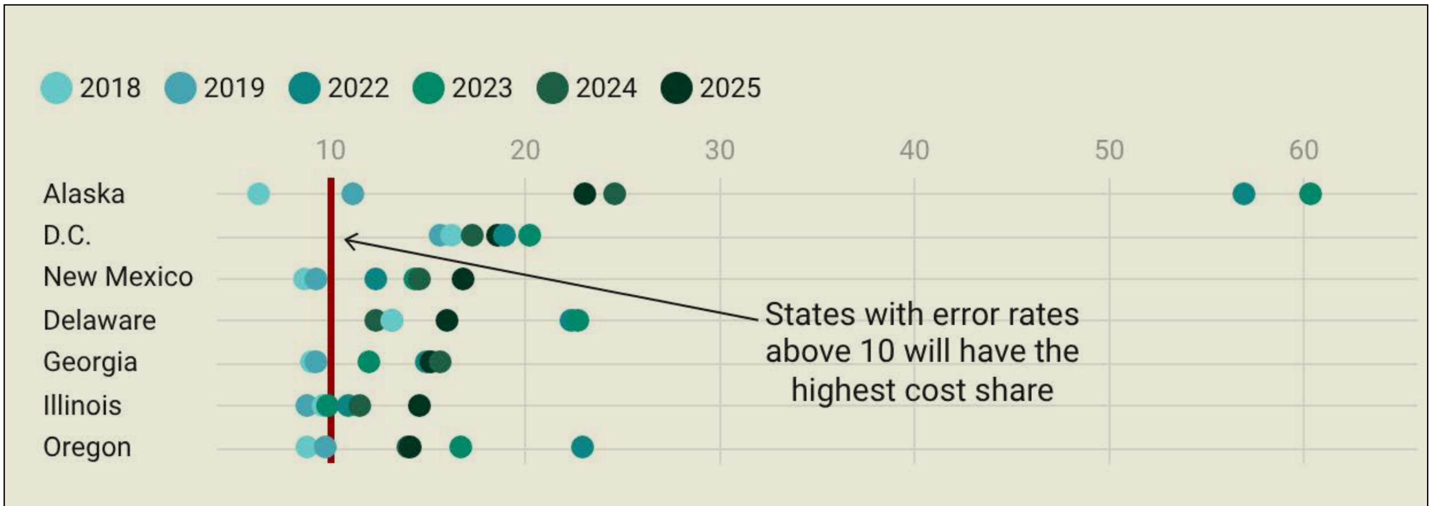
States With Error Rates Above 10 Percent in FY 2025 That Could Be Affected by Chair Boozman's Proposal to Increase Cost Share to 20 Percent

	FY 2025 Error Rate	Share Start, H.R.1	Five-Year Total (2028-2032), H.R.1 (15% cost share)	Five-Year Total, Senate Farm Bill (2028-2032) (15% cost share until 2030, 20% after)	Better Off w/ out the Farm Bill Delay	Share Start, Sen. Boozman's Proposal	Seven-Year Total (2028-2034), H.R.1 (15% cost share)	Seven-Year Total (2028-2034), Senate Farm Bill (15% cost share until 2030, 20% after)	Better Off w/out the Farm Bill Delay
Alaska*	23.15	2030	$111,005,491.95	$135,673,379.05	Yes	2030	$185,009,153	$234,344,927	Yes
Arizona	10.8	2028	$1,466,989,611.75	$1,369,190,304.30		2029	$2,053,785,456	$2,151,584,764	Yes
California	10.93	2028	$ 9,414,020,446.50	$8,786,419,083.40		2029	$13,179,628,625	$13,807,229,988	Yes
Colorado	10.09	2028	$1,065,103,200.75	$994,096,320.70		2029	$1,491,144,481	$1,562,151,361	Yes
Delaware*	16	2030	$117,181,776.15	$143,222,170.85	Yes	2030	$195,302,960	$247,383,750	Yes
D.C.*	18.66	2030	$146,064,486.15	$178,523,260.85	Yes	2030	$243,440,810	$308,358,360	Yes
Florida	12.97	2028	$5,127,600,785.25	$4,785,760,732.90		2029	$7,178,641,099	$7,520,481,152	Yes
Georgia*	15.21	2030	$1,580,238,335.25	$1,931,402,409.75	Yes	2030	$2,633,730,559	$3,336,058,708	Yes
Hawaii	10.92	2028	$515,218,828.50	$480,870,906.60		2029	$721,306,360	$755,654,282	Yes
Illinois*	14.67	2030	$2,005,126,690.05	$2,450,710,398.95	Yes	2030	$3,341,877,817	$4,233,045,235	Yes
Maine	10.81	2028	$261,216,615.75	$243,802,174.70		2029	$365,703,262	$383,117,703	Yes
Maryland	13.08	2028	$1,105,781,364.75	$1,032,062,607.10		2029	$1,548,093,911	$1,621,812,668	Yes
Massachu-setts	12.49	2028	$1,962,405,572.25	$1,831,578,534.10		2029	$2,747,367,801	$2,878,194,839	Yes
Minnesota	12.58	2028	$648,959,313.00	$605,695,358.80		2029	$908,543,038	$951,806,992	Yes
New Mexico*	16.81	2030	$448,305,990.30	$547,929,543.70	Yes	2030	$747,176,651	$946,423,757	Yes
New York	13.18	2028	$5,765,231,176.50	$5,380,882,431.40		2029	$8,071,323,647	$8,455,672,392	Yes
Oklahoma	11.04	2028	$1,177,760,097.75	$1,099,242,757.90		2029	$1,648,864,137	$1,727,381,477	Yes
Oregon*	14.14	2030	$758,058,794.55	$926,516,304.45	Yes	2030	$1,263,431,324	$1,600,346,344	Yes
Rhode Island	12.42	2028	$256,381,092.00	$239,289,019.20		2029	$358,933,529	$376,025,602	Yes
Virginia	12.32	2028	$1,330,171,432.50	$1,241,493,337.00		2029	$1,862,240,006	$1,950,918,101	Yes

Note: *Costs are based on 2025 SNAP issuance costs. Calculations assume states' error rates remain above 10. States with an asterisk (*) have a special carveout that allows them to delay the start of their benefit cost share to FY 2030.*

The states with the highest error rates, the special carveout states, have had persistently high error levels. This chart illustrates their payment error rates going back to 2018. Reducing these rates takes time, and they are likely to continue paying the proposed new 20 percent rates for years to come.

Special Carveout States: SNAP Payment Error Rates Since 2018



Data not available for FY 2020 or FY 2021

Chart: FRAC • Source: USDA • Created with Datawrapper

These benefit costs come at the same time as states are facing increases in their SNAP administrative costs. The reduction in the federal share of administrative costs **begins this October.** Total **additional** administrative amount in **FY 2027: $2,724,300,000***.

The Farm Bill offers Congress a chance to repair the damage caused by H.R.1, but this proposal falls far short of that goal.

**This is based on estimates provided by states but may change.*