



April 27, 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

The Honorable Glenn "GT" Thompson
Chairman
House Committee on Agriculture
400 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Angie Craig
Ranking Member
House Committee on Agriculture
2052 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Boozman, Ranking Member Klobuchar, Chairman Thompson, and Ranking Member Craig,

The undersigned members of the Consortium for Constituents with Disabilities (CCD) write to express our grave concern with proposals under consideration for inclusion in the Farm Bill that would reduce access to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) rather than restore funding for vital nutrition benefits. We strongly urge Congress to reject any cuts to SNAP and instead restore funding, reverse the harmful reductions enacted under H.R.1, and strengthen benefit adequacy and access for people with disabilities.

People with disabilities are likelier to face food insecurity than their non-disabled counterparts.¹ SNAP is an important public benefit program that helps disabled people and their family members afford groceries each month. By expanding access to adequate, nutritious food, SNAP plays an important role in reducing hunger for millions of people with disabilities and helping them to achieve their best health outcomes and fully participate in their communities. At least 4 million SNAP recipients identify as having a disability.²

¹ Laura J. Hales, "Disability status can affect food security among U.S. households," United States Department of Agriculture, November 2022, <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/charts-of-note/chart-detail?chartId=105136>.

² U.S. Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service, "Characteristics of SNAP Households: FY 2019," March 2021, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/research/snap/characteristics-snap-households-fy-2019>.

As the costs of everyday living expenses rise, including groceries, utilities, rent and gas, having access to adequate SNAP benefits is especially critical. Some disabilities and medical conditions require specific diets, or can cause allergies or food sensitivities, making groceries even more expensive and difficult to access. People with disabilities also often face higher costs for other basic needs like medications, specialized therapies, adaptive equipment, accessible housing, and transportation. SNAP helps people with disabilities stretch their budgets by offsetting the cost of groceries, freeing up limited income for other essentials, like healthcare costs.³

The Farm Bill is an important legislative vehicle for improving the adequacy of monthly SNAP benefits to align with grocery costs, and to ensure that SNAP is accessible for those who need it. Unfortunately, the Farm Bill that has been proposed would not ease access to food benefits. The Farm Bill, at a minimum, should reverse the harmful cuts that were made to SNAP under H.R.1 last summer.

H.R.1 included the largest cuts to SNAP in its program history of \$187 billion, and restructured the financing structure for the program, putting more financial burden on states to fund food benefits.⁴ The Farm Bill that advanced out of the U.S. House of Representatives Agriculture Committee failed to reverse these cuts, did not eliminate the state benefit cost-share requirement based on error rates, or restore the federal administrative cost share of the program to its prior value.

These policies, if kept in place, could result in some states being unable to fund their state SNAP program altogether,⁵ meaning disabled people throughout the nation may be forced to go without these vital benefits despite still facing food insecurity and an affordability crisis. Reducing access to SNAP is likely to worsen health outcomes, increase healthcare costs, and place greater pressure on food banks and other community services that are already stretched thin and do not have the resources to fully meet community need. Sufficiently funding the SNAP program reduces burden for faith-based organizations, and other community organizations, because of their roles in providing food bank distribution services.

³ Steven Carlson, Brynne Keith-Jennings and Raheem Chaudhry, “SNAP Provides Needed Food Assistance to Millions of People with Disabilities,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, June 2017, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/snap-provides-needed-food-assistance-to-millions-of-people-with-disabilities>.

⁴ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, “By the Numbers: Harmful Republican Megabill Takes Food Assistance Away From Millions of People,” updated August 2025, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/by-the-numbers-harmful-republican-megabill-takes-food-assistance-away-from>.

⁵ Miguel Villa and Stephanie Scott, “SNAP Changes Will Upend State Budgets,” Georgetown Center on Poverty and Inequality, September 2025, <https://www.georgetownpoverty.org/issues/snap-changes-will-upend-state-budgets/>.

The Farm Bill should also strengthen SNAP benefit adequacy, end the three-month time-limit for adults who are unable to meet the work reporting requirements, remove the hot food ban,⁶ end the lifetime SNAP ban on individuals with prior drug felony convictions, and protect access to food benefits for immigrant families, among other key policy priorities.⁷

Under current law, so-called able-bodied adults without dependent children, or ABAWDs, can only receive SNAP food benefits for three months during a three-year period unless they report working at least twenty hours per week or qualify for an exemption. The ABAWD acronym implies that only able-bodied adults must meet the work reporting requirement or face a time limit. But people with disabilities can also be negatively impacted by this policy because it can be challenging for them to prove they have a qualifying disability that prevents them from working and meeting the SNAP work reporting requirement.⁸ Barriers could include difficulty obtaining medical documentation, not receiving the exemption due to caseworker bias or stigma, being unable to apply for and receive disability benefits due to the cumbersome application processes, and more.⁹ Rising healthcare costs and the imminent closure of hospital providers may make it even more difficult for people with disabilities to access the needed medical documentation to receive the exemption. The Farm Bill should reverse this harmful policy.

SNAP is an important program that helps disabled people afford groceries and maintain substantive and nutritious diets. Having consistent access to food improves health and medical outcomes, while cutting SNAP funding and eligibility risks exacerbating food and health hardship for people with disabilities and their families. We urge you to pass a Farm Bill that protects access to SNAP and the funding of the program by reversing the H.R.1 cuts.

Sincerely,
Access Ready Inc.
American Association of People with Disabilities (AAPD)
Autistic Self Advocacy Network (ASAN)
Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP)
Disability Belongs
Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund (DREDF)
Easterseals, Inc.
Epilepsy Foundation of America
Justice in Aging (JIA)

⁶ Ashley Burnside, “The SNAP Hot Foods Ban Is Inequitable and Should Be Removed,” CLASP, updated May 2023, <https://www.clasp.org/blog/the-snap-hot-foods-ban-is-inequitable-and-should-be-removed/>.

⁷ Gina Plata-Nino, “Farm Bill After Budget Reconciliation Law Must Restore Balance, Reject Harm,” FRAC, February 2026, <https://frac.org/blog/farm-bill-after-budget-reconciliation-law-must-restore-balance-reject-harm>.

⁸ Ashley Burnside, “Proposed Reconciliation Changes to SNAP Would Reduce Access for Disabled People,” CLASP, May 2025, <https://www.clasp.org/blog/proposed-reconciliation-changes-to-snap-would-reduce-access-for-disabled-people/>.

⁹ *Ibid.* Burnside, “Proposed Reconciliation Changes to SNAP Would Reduce Access for Disabled People.”

Muscular Dystrophy Association
National Consumer Law Center
National Disability Institute (NDI)
National Disability Rights Network (NDRN)
National Down Syndrome Congress (NDSC)
The Arc of the United States