

Analysis of Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Proposed Reconciliation Legislation

Topline and High-Level Summary – Updated 6/13/2025

The Feeding America Government Relations team is providing a summary of key provisions in proposed reconciliation legislation drafted by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry to comply with reconciliation directives included in the Senate Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 2025 (H. Con. Res. 14). A specific timeline has not been provided for votes in the Senate, though leadership has pledged to pass the bill by the 4th of July. The provisions in the proposed legislative text are subject to change as the budget reconciliation process unfolds. This summary breaks down proposals relevant to people experiencing food insecurity and the Feeding America network.

Links

- [Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry budget reconciliation proposed bill text](#)
- [Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry budget reconciliation section-by-section \(by Majority Staff\)](#)

Key provisions are summarized here then additional details follow:

Nutrition and Agriculture Provisions

- Cuts federal SNAP support by around \$211 billion¹ over 10 years through an unprecedented change in the structure of the program as well as cuts to eligibility and benefit levels. Proposals include:
 - Shifting benefit costs to states by requiring states to pay a portion of SNAP benefits for the first time in program history, up to 15%, based on their payment error rates; and increasing the state's share of administrative costs from 50% to 75%
 - Restricting future adjustments to the Thrifty Food Plan, which would include cuts to SNAP benefits, The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), SUN Bucks/Summer EBT benefits, and the Nutrition Assistance Program block-grant to Puerto Rico

¹ The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has not yet released official scores for proposed reconciliation legislation based on text from the Senate Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee. This analysis uses a committee estimate, as reported by Politico. See Grace Yarrow, "Senate GOP releases scaled-back plan to slash SNAP," Politico, June 11, 2025, <https://subscriber.politicopro.com/article/2025/06/senate-gop-releases-reconciliation-plan-agriculture-snap-00401987>

- Increasing the number of individuals subject to time limits on their SNAP benefits, including, for the first time ever, parents of school-aged children over 10 and older adults through age 64 by expanding work requirements and restricting waivers
- Adds a time limit on benefits for veterans, currently homeless individuals and former foster care youth.
- Limiting the use of energy assistance to certain households and prohibiting deduction of internet costs
- Removing access to SNAP for refugees and asylum seekers while adding access for certain citizens of Cuba and U.S. residents in Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia & Palau
- Eliminating the SNAP Nutrition Education program

Nutrition and Agriculture Provisions

Below are nutrition provisions and other key provisions from the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Forestry, and Nutrition budget reconciliation bill text released on June 11, 2025. We have analyzed the bill to determine the impact of select SNAP provisions.

The bill would profoundly restructure the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and make unprecedented cuts of around \$211 billion to the program over the next ten years through a variety of measures—including shifting benefit and administrative costs to the states, increasing work requirements and time limits on benefits, limiting the USDA's ability to update benefit levels, and eliminating grant funding for SNAP nutrition education. Shifting SNAP costs to states would put extreme pressure on state budgets and the changes proposed in the bill, taken as a whole, could lead millions in the U.S. to lose all or some of their SNAP benefits, likely increasing food insecurity rates across the country.

This summary breaks down the elements of the proposal most relevant to people experiencing food insecurity and the Feeding America network.

Nutrition Provisions

SNAP

Matching Funds Requirement [Sec. 10105] & Administrative Cost Sharing [Sec. 10106]

Currently, the federal government pays for 100% of the cost of SNAP food benefits. This proposal would require states to contribute up to 15% of the cost of SNAP food benefits beginning in federal fiscal year 2028. The percentage that each state must contribute would increase based on the state's SNAP payment error rate:

- States with error rates below 6% would not contribute to the cost of SNAP food benefits; and,
- States with error rates of between 6% and 8% must contribute 5% of the cost of SNAP food benefits; and,
- States with error rates between 8% and 10% must contribute 10% of the cost of SNAP food benefits; and,
- States with error rates equal to or greater than 10% must contribute 15% of the cost of SNAP food benefits.

Additionally, this proposal would increase the state share of SNAP administrative costs from 50% to 75% for all states starting in federal fiscal year 2027, reducing the federal share of administrative SNAP costs from 50% to 25%.

The most recent [SNAP payment error rates can be found here](#), and additional [background on SNAP's extensive payment accuracy system can be found here](#).

Thrifty Food Plan [Sec. 10101]

This proposal would require the Thrifty Food Plan to be “cost neutral” and specifically prevents any future increases to the Thrifty Food Plan based on reevaluations. This would only allow the USDA to adjust future SNAP benefits for inflation. Additionally, there is no language to prevent decreases to the Thrifty Food Plan. The bill requires that the next evaluation of the Thrifty Food Plan market basket occur on or after October 1, 2027.

Feeding America strongly opposes language that would limit USDA's authority to modernize the Thrifty Food Plan regularly to account for important factors beyond inflation, including changes in dietary guidelines and the ways people shop and cook. SNAP benefits would not keep pace with the actual cost of a frugal, nutritious diet for families if future updates to the Thrifty Food Plan are limited to only inflation adjustments.

This provision would likely result in a cut to future benefits tied to adjustments to the Thrifty Food Plan which would increase pressure on our nation's already strained food banks. This would include cuts to SNAP, TEFAP, Puerto Rico's Nutrition Assistance Program (NAP) block grant, and the newly established SUN Bucks (Summer EBT) program.

Modifications to SNAP Work Requirements for Able-Bodied Adults & ABAWD Waivers [Sec. 10102]

This proposal would increase the number of participants subject to time limits on their benefits for certain so called able-bodied adults. For the first time ever, SNAP participants ages 55 through 64 (up from 54); as well as parents of a school-age child 10 years old and older are subject to time limits (currently over 18 years of age).

This proposal would also add a time limit on benefits for veterans, currently homeless individuals, or former foster care youth, age 24 or younger. These individuals are currently able to be exempt from the time limit on their benefits until October 1, 2030.

ABAWD Waivers

This proposal would require that areas have an unemployment rate over 10% to be eligible for a work requirement waiver for ABAWDs.

Furthermore, the proposal removes the Secretary's discretionary authority to issue broad waivers from SNAP work requirements from an area not having sufficient jobs. Currently, the Secretary of Agriculture has the discretion to issue waivers across entire states if they determine the state does not have a sufficient number of jobs.

Availability of Standard Utility Allowance Based on Receipt of Energy Assistance [Sec. 10103]

This proposal would limit the standard utility allowance (SUA) qualification to only households with elderly or disabled neighbor recipients. Currently, all households qualify for the SUA in determining SNAP benefits if the household makes payments of \$20 or more from the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

Currently, all households can include energy assistance as "out-of-pocket" expenses to be considered in the excess shelter deduction for purposes of determining SNAP benefits. Payments made to provide energy assistance can also be excluded. This proposal would limit such allowances to only households with elderly or disabled neighbors.

Restrictions on Internet Expenses [Sec. 10104]

This proposal would specifically prohibit household internet costs (such as monthly subscriber fees, recurring taxes and fees charged to the household, the cost of modem rentals, fees charged by the provider for initial installation, and other related costs) from being used to calculate the excess shelter deduction in determining the household SNAP allotments.

National Education and Obesity Prevention Grant Program Repealer (SNAP-Ed) [Sec. 10107]

This proposal eliminates Section 28 of the Food & Nutrition Act: The Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Grant Program, which funds SNAP-Ed. Currently, programs funded by SNAP-Ed provide education on food choices,

nutrition and healthy cooking demonstrations/classes to help improve diet-related chronic diseases like obesity for SNAP participants. No new funding for SNAP-Ed will be made available and current funding will end on September 30, 2025.

Eliminating SNAP for Non-Citizens [Sec. 10108]

This proposal removes access to SNAP for refugees and asylum seekers, while also adding access for certain immigrants who are citizens of Cuba and U.S. residents who live in Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia & Palau.

TEFAP

TEFAP – Emergency Food Assistance (Farm to Food Bank Projects) [Sec. 10603]

This proposal would extend mandatory funding to carry out TEFAP Farm to Food Bank Projects for each fiscal year, through Fiscal Year 2031.