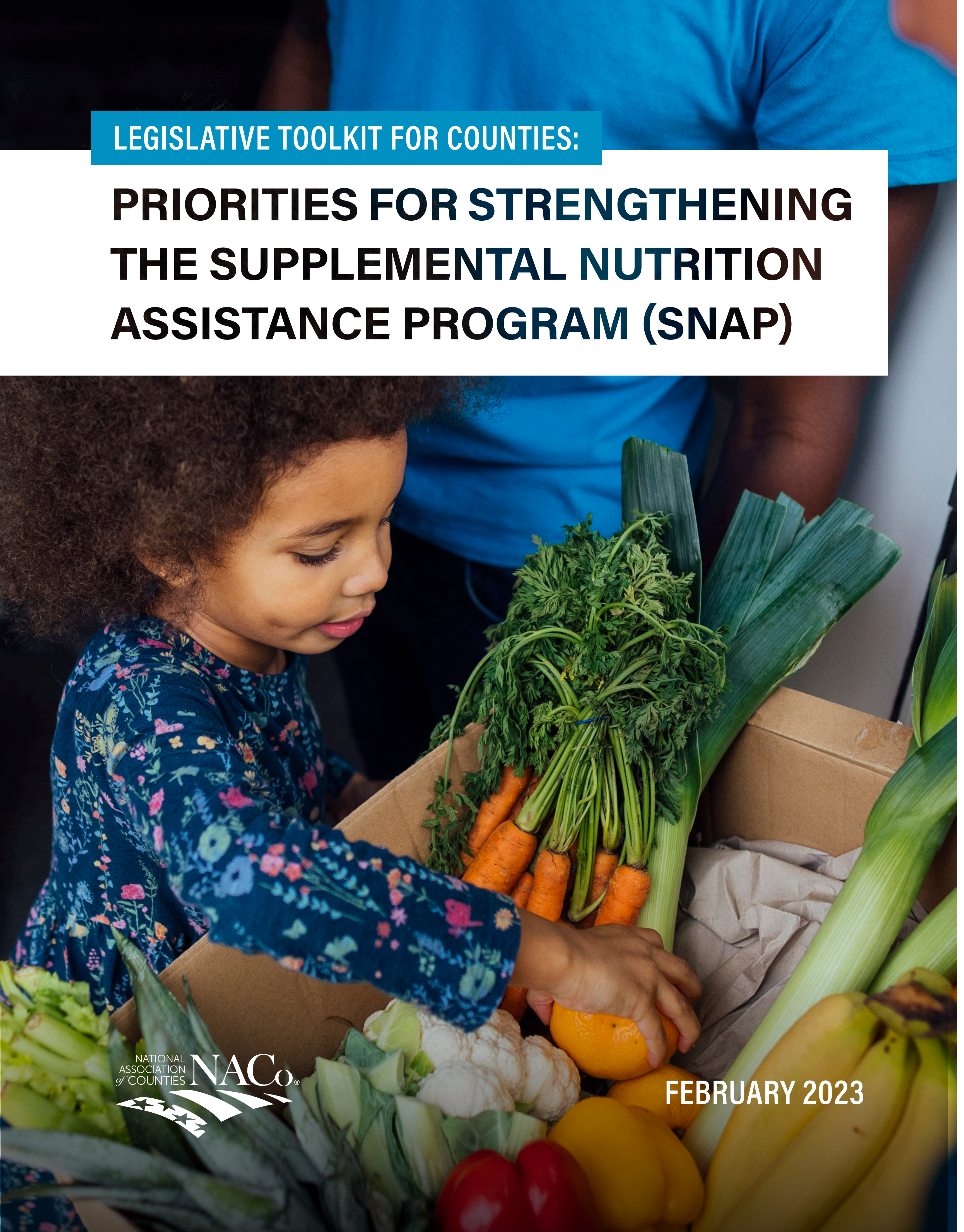
LEGISLATIVE TOOLKIT FOR COUNTIES:

PRIORITIES FOR STRENGTHENING THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of COUNTIES NACo

FEBRUARY 2023

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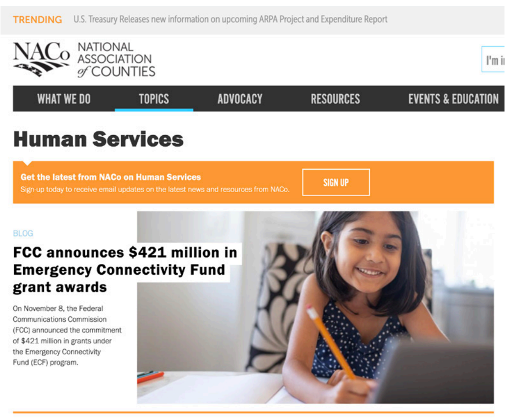
OVERVIEW

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the largest federal nutrition program, providing nearly 40 million low-income individuals with monthly grocery benefits. Not only does SNAP function as a key support for vulnerable county residents, but counties are also responsible for administering the program in ten states representing 32 percent of total participants: California, Colorado, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Virginia and Wisconsin. Counties operating SNAP often contribute significant levels of local funds to meet the administrative and supplemental costs of running the program.

As the largest federal nutrition program, SNAP is a foundational part of the social safety net and has a significant impact combating hunger and poverty in low-income households. Beyond helping struggling families put food on the table, SNAP stimulates local economies during downturns, feeds people during natural disasters, offers nutrition education and provides certain participants with Employment and Training (E&T) services.

Congress must reauthorize SNAP, a federal entitlement program, every five years as part of the Farm Bill, with 2023 marking the next opportunity for lawmakers to make substantive changes to the program. As the front line of the social safety net, county governments are essential partners with the federal and state governments in efforts to improve SNAP through the legislative and regulatory process.

This toolkit provides an overview of the county role in SNAP, federal policy priorities for ensuring SNAP is effectively serving county residents and the current legislative and administrative outlook for program reforms.



Learn more about the County Role in Human Services

www.naco.org/topics/human-services

THE ROLE OF SNAP IN COMBATING FOOD INSECURITY

Understanding Food Insecurity

The primary goal of SNAP is to reduce food insecurity, which the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) defines as a lack of consistent access to enough food for an active, healthy life. Food insecurity often corresponds with poor nutrition, both of which negatively impact health, educational outcomes and productivity in all individuals, but especially in children.

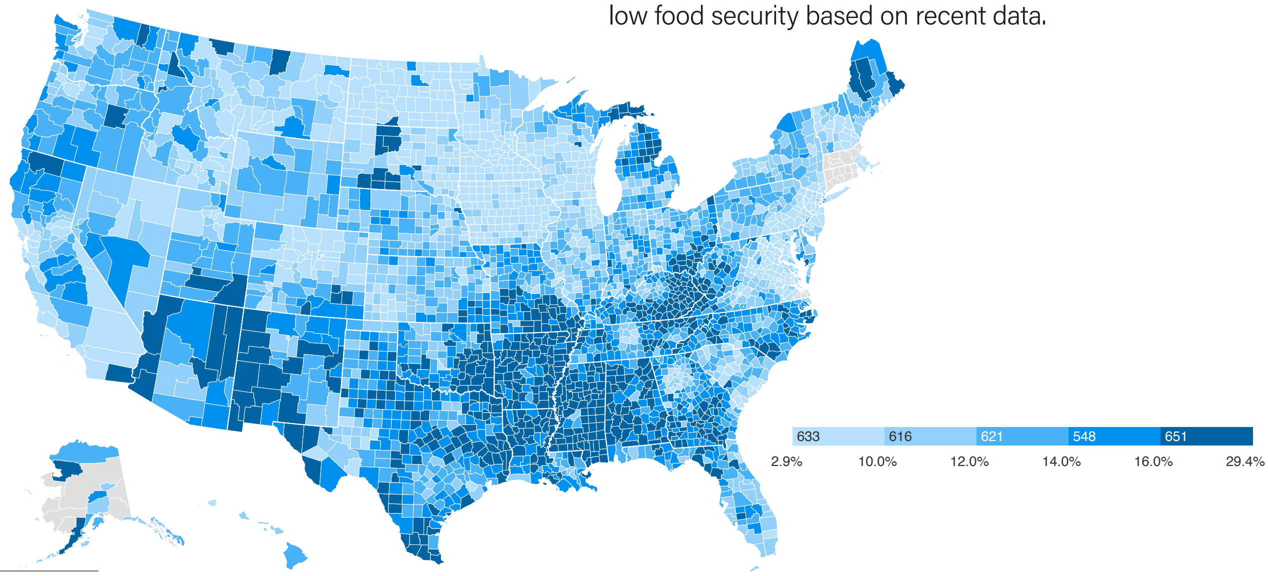
Poverty and food insecurity in the United States are closely related given the impact that resource limitations have on the ability to afford food. However, not all people living below the Federal Poverty Line (FPL) experience food insecurity, and people living above the FPL can also experience food insecurity. In 2021, 32.1 percent of households living below the FPL (measured by an annual income of $27,479 or less for a family of four) reported food insecurity.[2]

In 2021, USDA estimated that **10.2 percent of U.S. households were food insecure,** corresponding to **33.8 million individuals** (including 5 million children).[1]

No community in the United States is immune to food insecurity, including both rural and urban areas. However, households in rural areas tend to experience food insecurity at higher rates, despite also being areas that grow much of our nation's food. Households with children and Black and Hispanic households also experience food insecurity at higher rates. In 2021, 12.5 percent of households with children were food insecure, while Black and Hispanic households experienced food insecurity at rates of 19.8 percent and 16.2 percent, respectively.[3]

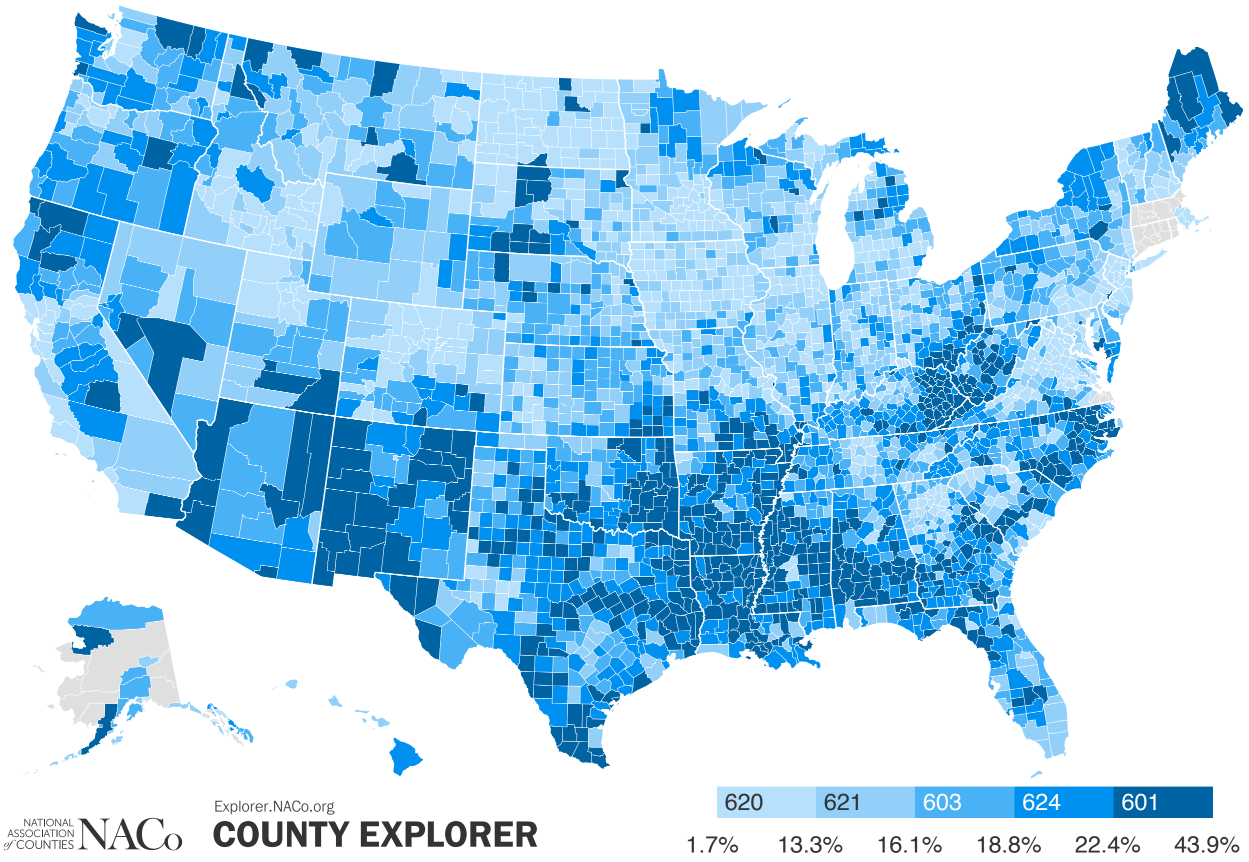
Active-duty military service members also confront food insecurity at high rates with 15.4 percent being classified as having low food security and 10.4 percent having very low food security based on recent data.

2019 FOOD INSECURITY RATE



[1] USDA Economic Research Services (ERS), Household Food Security in the United States in 2021, September 2022
[2] Ibid.
[3] Ibid.

2019 CHILD FOOD INSECURITY RATE



How SNAP Works

SNAP combats food insecurity and poor nutrition by helping low-income households afford groceries. Administered by the USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), the program provides eligible low-income households with a monthly grocery benefit on an Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card, similar to a debit card, which can be used at authorized retailer stores (including participating farmers markets) to purchase food. SNAP participants cannot use EBT cards to purchase hot or prepared foods, alcoholic beverages or non-food items.

Who Does SNAP Serve?

SNAP serves a diverse group of individuals, children and families. Of the 39.9 million participants in FY 2020, 65 percent of participants were in a household with children, 18 percent in a household with older adults and 20 percent in households with non-elderly adults with disabilities. Only 8 percent of participants resided in childless households with able-bodied, non-elderly adults. However, almost all SNAP households share the characteristic of earning very little income, with 81 percent at or below the FPL in FY 2020.

Of all households receiving SNAP in fiscal year (FY) 2020

65 percent included children

20 percent included non-elderly adults with disabilities

18 percent included older adults

8 percent were non-disabled, non-elderly adults livings in childless households

Households are automatically eligible for SNAP if they are already receiving cash assistance from Supplemental Security Income (SSI), the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant or state-run General Assistance (GA) programs. If a household is not already receiving assistance, they must meet the following requirements:

1. **GROSS MONTHLY INCOME:** Total household income before any deductions must be at or below 130 percent of the FPL (in 2020, this is $34,060 for a family of four) in households withoutolder adults or individuals with a disability.
2. **NET INCOME:** Income after certain deductions are applied must be at or below 100 percent of the poverty line, and
3. **ASSETS:** Household assets must not exceed $2,250 or, in households with an older adult or individual with a disability, $3,500.

States have some discretion in determining the sources of income and types of assets that are counted towards these eligibility determinations. Members of the military face a unique barrier in accessing SNAP, as the Military Allowance for Housing (BAH) is counted as income in eligibility determinations. The BAH is non-taxable compensation service members receive that is intended to offset the cost of housing when they do not live on base. States also have the option to deploy Broad Based Categorical Eligibility (BBCE), which allows them to forego verification of these asset requirements and/or expand income eligibility up to 200 percent of the federal poverty line if SNAP applicants qualify for non-cash TANF or state maintenance of effort-funded benefits. Currently, 42 states and Washington, D.C., utilize BBCE to adjust income and/or asset requirements for eligible households.[4] However, in FY 2019, just 6 percent of SNAP households earned more than 130 percent of the FPL.[5]

Regardless of their income or assets, individuals on strike, undocumented immigrants and certain legally present immigrants may not be eligible for SNAP benefits. Generally, students attending an institution of higher education (e.g., college, university, trade/technical school) more than half-time are also not eligible for SNAP unless they meet an exemption.

[4] See Appendix I for a state-by-state list of adjusted income and asset limits under BBCE

[5] USDA Food and Nutrition Service, Characteristics of SNAP Households: FY 2019, March 2021

SNAP Work Requirements

A central component of SNAP is its emphasis on work. Though states have broad discretion to determine eligibility for SNAP benefits and services, federal statute requires participants to meet certain work requirements to receive SNAP benefits. Under current law, there are two categories of SNAP work requirements (both categories have exemptions for certain populations):

1. General work requirements
2. Work requirements for able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs)

GENERAL WORK REQUIREMENTS

Those participating in SNAP who are age 16-59 and are able to work must generally:

- Register for work
- Accept a job if offered
- Participate in SNAP Employment and Training (E&T) or workfare as assigned by the state SNAP agency, and
- Not quit a job or reduce weekly hours below 30 without good cause.

Failure to meet the general work requirements will result in individuals being disqualified from SNAP for at least a month. They must begin meeting the work requirements again in order to reenter the program, after which noncompliance could result in a longer—or even lifetime—disqualification from the program.

Individuals exempt from the general work requirements include those:

- Already working at least 30 hours a week (or earning wages at least equal to the federal minimum wage multiplied by 30 hours)
- Meeting work requirements for another program (TANF or unemployment compensation)
- Taking care of a child under 6 or an incapacitated person
- Unable to work due to a physical or mental limitation
- Participating regularly in an alcohol or drug treatment program, or
- Studying in school or a training program at least half-time (note that college students are subject to other eligibility rules).

ABLE BODIED ADULTS WITHOUT DEPENDENTS (ABAWDS) WORK REQUIREMENTS AND TIME LIMITS

Those age 18–49, able to work and without dependents need to meet additional work requirements to participate in SNAP for more than three total months in the course of three years (also known as the time limit). To meet this requirement, ABAWDs may:

- Work at least 80 hours a month (including paid, unpaid or volunteer work)
- Participate in a federal, state or local work program at least 80 hours a month
- Combine work and work program hours for a total of at least 80 hours a month, or
- Participate in a required number of workfare hours as assigned by a state SNAP agency.

Failure to meet the ABAWD work requirement will result in the loss of SNAP benefits after three months. To reenter the program within three years, an individual must meet the requirements for a 30-day period or receive an exemption.

Individuals exempt from ABAWD work requirements include those who are:

- Unable to work due to a physical or mental limitation
- Pregnant
- Have someone under 18 in your SNAP household, or
- Otherwise excused from the general work requirements.

Additionally, states may ask FNS to temporarily waive the ABAWD time limit in areas that have an unemployment rate of over 10 percent or a "lack of sufficient jobs." Outside of waived areas, state agencies can extend SNAP to 12 percent of its ABAWD caseload subject to the time limit, a figure FNS calculates and issues each federal fiscal year. Each discretionary exemption extends eligibility to one ABAWD for one month.

SNAP WORK REQUIREMENTS AND THE COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

In response to the significant economic disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 suspended the SNAP time limit for ABAWDs for the duration of the public health emergency. Under this waiver, only ABAWDs failing to participate in a workfare or SNAP E&T program without good cause remain subject to the time limit.

Calculating SNAP Benefits

SNAP benefits are calculated by a formula that considers household size and income level in relationship to what USDA deems to be a minimal-cost, nutritious diet prepared at home for a family of four—also known as the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP). The benefit formula assumes that families will spend 30 percent of their income (after applying deductions for certain unavoidable costs) on food. SNAP makes up the difference between that contribution and the cost of the TFP. Thus, families with no earned income receive the maximum benefit, which equals the cost of the TFP for a household of its size. FNS updates the maximum benefit size annually.

First developed in 1975, the TFP has long been criticized as an underestimate, relying on outdated assumptions about access to grocery stores, shopping patterns, food prices and the amount of time households spend preparing food from scratch. However, in 2018, Congress included language in its bipartisan Farm Bill reauthorization directing USDA to reevaluate the TFP based on current food prices, food composition data, and consumption patterns. In October 2021, the Agency increased the cost of the TFP by 21 percent, aligning it more closely with recommendations in the Dietary Guidelines for Americans and including a modest increase in calories. Due to the TFP revision, SNAP benefits increased by $36.24 per person per month, or $1.19 per day beginning on October 1, 2021.[6]

[6] USDA Press Release No. 1079.21

UPDATED SNAP BENEFITS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE
FY 2022

Household Size	Maximum Monthly Benefit, FY 2022	Estimated Average Monthly Benefit, FY 2022*
1	$250	$175
2	$459	$334
3	$658	$520
4	$835	$638
5	$992	$748
6	$1,190	$869
7	$1,316	$941
8	$1,504	$1,137
Each additional person	$188	n/a

* Estimated average benefits are based on fiscal year 2019 SNAP Quality Control Household Characteristics data, the most recent data with this information, adjusted to incorporate the updated maximum benefits for fiscal year 2022.

Source: Center for Budget and Policy Priorities

EMERGENCY SNAP BENEFITS DURING THE COVID-19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

In response to the significant economic disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 gave states the authority to provide SNAP households with emergency supplementary benefits for the duration of the public emergency. Beginning in April 2020, states were able to bring all households (regardless of size and income level) up to the maximum benefit monthly benefit level. In April 2021, USDA provided additional funding for states to provide emergency allotments (at least $95 monthly) to households already receiving the maximum benefit. Additional COVID-19 relief legislation passed in December 2020 and extended in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 enacted a uniform SNAP benefit increase of 15 percent through September 31, 2021. Emergency allotments within SNAP expired on March 1, 2023.

SNAP AND COUNTIES

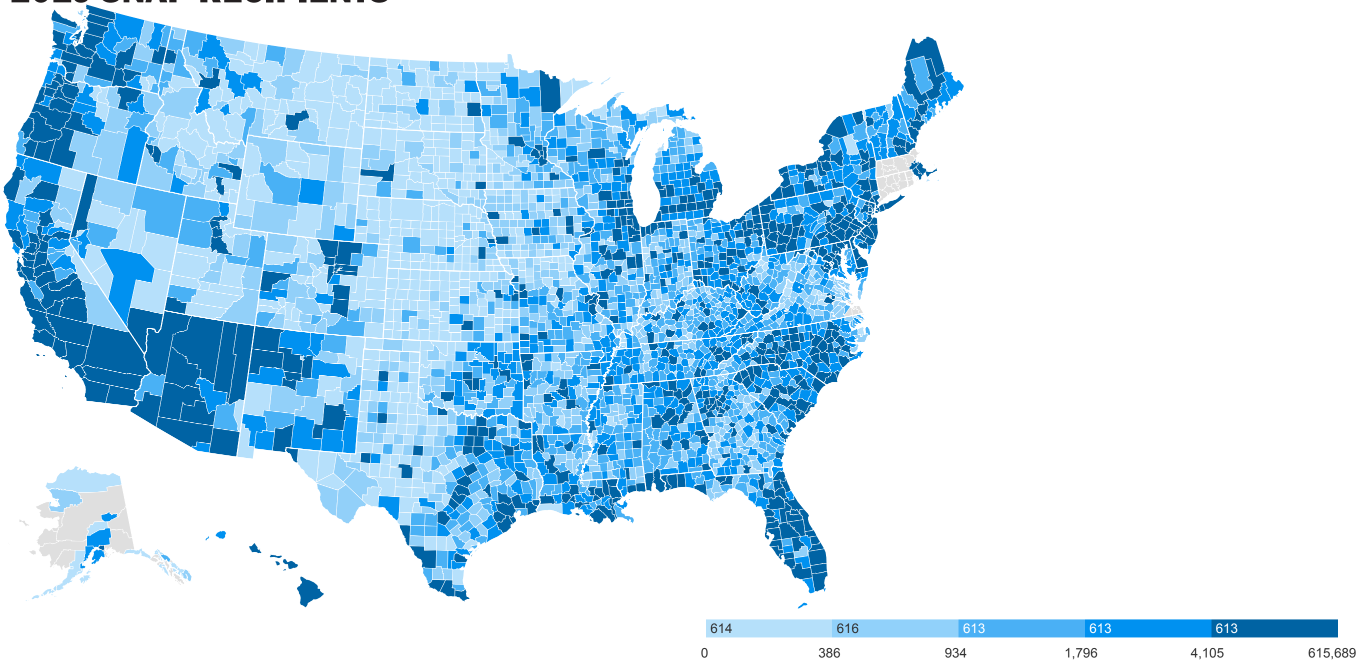
SNAP Matters for County Residents

While SNAP primarily combats food insecurity in vulnerable county residents by helping families afford groceries, it also achieves other goals for our communities:

1. **FIGHTING POVERTY:** In 2020, SNAP lifted 3.2 million individuals out of poverty according to the Supplemental Poverty Measure, which extends the official poverty measure by taking account of many of the government programs designed to assist low-income families and individuals.[7]
2. **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:** SNAP is one of the nation's primary counter-cyclical government assistance programs—participation expands during times of downturn and contracts during economic expansion. SNAP expenditures thus help stabilize the economy during recessions. USDA estimates that $1 billion in SNAP benefits increases Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by $1.54 billion and supports 13,560 additional jobs, including nearly 500 agricultural jobs.[8] SNAP also supports local and national businesses. As of 2020, nearly 251,000 retailers participated in SNAP nationwide. These stores, ranging from big-box superstores and supermarkets to specialty stores, farmers markets and convenience stores, redeemed a total of about $78 billion in benefits in FY 2020 (a large increase over the prior year due to emergency benefits issued during the pandemic).[9]
3. **RESPONDING TO DISASTERS:** SNAP plays a critical role in federal emergency responses to floods, wildfires, hurricanes and other natural disasters. The Disaster Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (D-SNAP) works with states and counties to provide food assistance to low-income households with food loss or damage caused by natural disaster. States may request permission from USDA to operate D-SNAP in a disaster area once the president has declared Individual Assistance there. D-SNAP benefits are available to individuals not previously enrolled or typically eligible in the regular SNAP program, such as those who have lost a job, lost access to income or have lost their home due to disasters.
4. **PROMOTING WORK:** SNAP promotes self-sufficiency and financial stability through its Employment and Training (E&T) programs, which help individuals gain the skills, training or experience needed to obtain and maintain regular employment. States are required to operate SNAP E&T programs but have considerable flexibility to determine which SNAP participants to serve (including whether participation will be voluntary or mandatory), which specific services to offer (such as job training, educational programs, vocational programs, job retention services and more) and who will provide the services (the state, community colleges, community-based organizations and/or American Job Centers). States may also choose which funding structure to deploy for SNAP E&T, such as 100 percent grant formula-based grants, a 50 percent third-party reimbursement model or targeted funds to support ABAWDs at risk of losing SNAP eligibility under the time limit. USDA provides roughly $300 million annually for state administration of SNAP E&T.

[7] U.S. Census Bureau, The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2020, September, 2021
[8] USDA Economic Research Service, *The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Economy: New Estimates of the SNAP Multiplier,* July 2019
[9] USDA Food and Nutrition Service, 2020 SNAP Retailer Management Year End Summary

2019 SNAP RECIPIENTS



County Role in SNAP Administration

County governments serve as the front line of the social safety net, administering and investing $62 billion annually in federal, state and local funds that safeguard the health and economic well-being of our residents. On average, a single county spends $28.6 million a year on human services. Counties are involved in promoting public health through 1,943 local health departments, while 257,000 county human services employees across the country deliver vital services to our nation's most vulnerable populations.

Counties are therefore an integral part of the federal, state and local partnership in combating food insecurity, including through SNAP. Ten states delegate the administration of SNAP to counties: California, Colorado, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Virginia and Wisconsin. In FY 2019, these 10 county-administered states accounted for:

- $18.2 billion in SNAP benefits (32.6 percent of the national total), and
- 11.4 million SNAP participants (31.9 percent of the national total.[10]

In these states, counties often contribute substantial local funds for administrative and supplemental costs toward the program. Minnesota, North Carolina and New Jersey counties must meet the entire 50 percent non-federal match requirement for SNAP administrative funds, while in California, Colorado, New York, Virginia and Wisconsin, counties share this financial obligation with the state. Only in Ohio and North Dakota does the state entirely fund this requirement.[11] In FY 2019, county-administered states spent a combined $2.2 billion on the non-federal administrative share of the SNAP program.[12]

[10] USDA Food and Nutrition Service, FY 19 State Activity Report (Table 3), July 2021
[11] Center for Law and Social Policy, *Ten Degrees of Decentralization: Overview of SNAP Operations in County-Administered States*, April 2018
[12] USDA Food and Nutrition Service, FY 19 State Activity Report (Table 14), July 2021

SNAP ADMINISTRATION DURING COVID-19

In response to the significant operational disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, Congress and USDA provided a wide range of flexibilities to state—and county—agencies administering the SNAP program. States requested waivers for adjusting interview requirements (such as a face-to-face meeting) for SNAP applicants, extended periods for SNAP households to report changes to their circumstances, allowed for telephonic signatures and more. These flexibilities were especially valuable for county agencies struggling with workforce shortages and other logistical challenges alongside increased caseloads. Additionally, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 authorized $1.135 billion over a three-year period for state administrative costs to help states accommodate the increased demand for SNAP. These funds do not require a match, and an estimated $350 million went to the ten county-administered states.

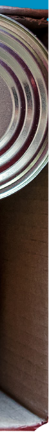
Counties also use local resources—including allocations from the American Rescue Plan Act State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (Recovery Fund)—to combat food insecurity and build upon SNAP's impact in communities. Many counties, including Boulder County (Colorado), San Diego County (California), Los Angeles County (California) and Mecklenburg County (North Carolina), sponsor programs in partnership with community organizations that match SNAP redemptions for fresh fruit and vegetables at farmers markets.

County Federal Policy Priorities for SNAP

SNAP is authorized as part of the Farm Bill, an omnibus, multiyear law that governs an array of agricultural and food programs. The most recent farm bill, the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, was enacted into law in December, 2018, and expires on September 30, 2023. Legislative work on a new reauthorization began in 2022 and is expected to be released in 2023. This represents an opportunity to make substantive improvements to the SNAP program so that it better meets the needs of county residents and county governments. The annual appropriations process is an additional legislative vehicle for ensuring funding adequacy and certainty within the program.

County federal policy priorities for SNAP include:

1. **PRESERVING THE CURRENT SNAP ENTITLEMENT AND FUNDING STRUCTURE:** Counties support the current SNAP entitlement program and funding structure, including maintaining the 50 percent federal administrative match. Given the fiscal limitations counties already face from states, the federal government's commitment to funding SNAP is increasingly crucial. Without the support of federal and state funds, many counties would have to reduce service levels for critical programs and cut any non-mandated services, such as economic development activities.



2. **STREAMLINING SNAP ADMINISTRATIVELY AND ACROSS PROGRAMS:** Counties encourage Congress to increase the options available to state and local administrative bodies in streamlining applications and administrative processes with the ultimate goal of reducing barriers to entry for participants and reducing program churn, including removing the BAH from income determination to ensure food-insecure members of the military have access to the program. The federal government should also continue to play a leading role in developing technology that makes program administration more seamless.
3. **SNAP BENEFIT ADEQUACY:** Proper nutrition is crucial to high quality early childhood development goals and ensures children are mentally and physically prepared to learn when entering school. SNAP benefits for families should be at an adequate level so that all children have healthy diet. Counties also urge Congress to create a more gradual phase-out from the SNAP program to ease the transition from benefits to income, especially for families.
4. **GREATER FLEXIBILITY IN SNAP WORK REQUIREMENTS AND INCREASED FUNDING FOR WORK PROMOTION:** Counties support greater flexibility in the SNAP work requirements, including those for ABAWDs, in order to allow counties and states to meet the individual needs of their caseloads and more effectively support individuals in accessing sustainable employment. This includes lengthening the time limit for ABAWDs, allowing for increased training to make employment goals more realistic, allowing counties to apply directly for ABAWD area waivers and creating tax incentives for employers who hire ABAWD SNAP participants. Counties also support increased funding for SNAP E&T and further integration with existing federal, state and local workforce programs.
5. **DEVELOP SOLUTIONS FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES:** Counties urge Congress and USDA to pursue solutions that address the specific obstacles rural communities face in ensuring access to food and healthy eating habits in rural areas, which often lack access to healthy food options. States with large rural populations and rural counties should be afforded additional flexibility in the administration of the SNAP program to help combat these challenges.
6. **SUPPORT PROGRAM INTEGRITY:** Counties support the goals of maintaining low levels of fraud and error rates within the SNAP program. A federal commitment to streamlining the program, increased technological advances and additional flexibility to eliminate systemic program issues (including program churn) will help achieve this goal.
7. **HEALTHY FOOD ACCESS:** Counties support the promotion of healthy diets, including strengthening incentives and infrastructure to encourage more fruit and vegetable production, investing in programs promoting healthy food, expanding programs that help communities invest in retail markets and food-based businesses, and increasing access to farmers markets.
8. **GREATER FUNDING CERTAINTY:** Though SNAP is an entitlement (meaning it receives mandatory funding), it still receives funding annually through the Congressional appropriations process. Generally, appropriators allocate funding based on projected participation and program need, but this can create risk at times when the economy is experiencing rapid, negative changes or there is unexpected program demand. Government shutdowns also threaten the availability of program funds and can disrupt benefits for vulnerable families. Counties urge Congressional appropriations committees to provide SNAP with "such sums as necessary" to ensure the program can sustain any unexpected surges in demand.

SNAP Advocacy Tools for County Officials

Urge USDA and your members of Congress to support counties' role in the federal, state and local partnership in administering and financing the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

1.

WORK WITH YOUR LOCAL MEDIA to publish an op-ed on the importance of SNAP to your county and residents. Submitting an op-ed or guest commentary to your local paper is an excellent way to keep your residents informed about what you are doing on their behalf.

2.

AMPLIFY PERSONAL STORIES from constituents who are receiving SNAP benefits. Sharing personal stories helps legislators put a face to policy issues, especially for those who have achieved nutrition stability and independence.

3.

UTILIZE STATE-LEVEL SNAP DATA from NACo's County Explorer to demonstrate how your county delivers and invests in nutrition support.

Access the County Explorer: http://explorer.naco.org

4.

USE NACO'S 2023 SNAP POLICY BRIEF in meetings with your Congressional Delegation to inform talking points and key asks.

Visit https://www.naco.org/resources/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap-reauthorization-and-appropriations

[13] See Appendix II for Committees of Jurisdiction over the SNAP program

APPENDIX I. Adjusted SNAP Asset and Income Limits for States Utilizing Broad Based Categorical Eligibility

State	Adjusted Asset Limit	Adjusted Gross Income Limit (Percent FPL)
Alabama	No limit on assets**	130%
Arizona	No limit on assets	185%
California*	No limit on assets**	200%
Colorado*	No limit on assets**	200%
Connecticut	No limit on assets	185%
Delaware	No limit on assets	200%
Florida	No limit on assets**	200%
Georgia	No limit on assets**	130%
Hawaii	No limit on assets	200%
Idaho	$5,000	130%
Illinois	No limit on assets**	165%
Indiana	$5,000	130%
Iowa	No limit on assets	160%
Kentucky	No limit on assets**	200%
Louisiana	No limit on assets	130%
Maine	No limit on assets	185%
Maryland	No limit on assets	200%
Massachusetts	No limit on assets**	200%
Michigan	$15,000	200%
Minnesota*	No limit on assets	165%
Montana	No limit on assets	200%
Nebraska	$25,000 for liquid assets	200%
Nevada	No limit on assets	130%
New Hampshire	No limit on assets	200%
New Jersey	No limit on assets	185%
New Mexico	No limit on assets	165%
New York*	No limit on assets**	200% or 150% depending on household
North Carolina*	No limit on assets	200%
North Dakota*	No limit on assets	200%
Ohio*	No limit on assets**	130%
Oklahoma	No limit on assets	130%
Oregon	No limit on assets	185%
Pennsylvania	No limit on assets**	160%
Rhode Island	No limit on assets**	185%
SouthCarolina	No limit on assets**	130%
Texas	Asset limit of $5,000 (excludes 1 vehicle up to $15,000 & includes excess vehicle value)	165%
Vermont	No limit on assets	185%
Virginia*	No limit on assets	200%
Washington	No limit on assets	200%
West Virginia	No limit on assets**	200%
Wisconsin*	No limit on assets	200%

Source: *USDA Food and Nutrition Service, Broad Based Categorical Eligibility Chart, Updated July 2021*

**County-administered SNAP program*

***Except for households with a senior or disabled person with gross income exceeding 200 percent of the FPL, who face an asset limit of $3,500*

APPENDIX II. Committees of Jurisdiction for the SNAP Program (118th Congress)

HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

MAJORITY

Chair: Rep. G.T. Thompson (Pa.)

Rep. Mark Alford (Mo.)
Rep. Don Bacon (Neb.)
Rep. Jim Baird (Ind.)
Rep. Kat Cammack (Fla.)
Rep. Lori Chavez-DeRemer (Ore.)
Rep. Rick Crawford (Ariz.)
Rep. Monica De La Cruz (Texas)
Rep. Scott DesJarlais (Tenn.)
Rep. John Duarte (Calif.)
Rep. Randy Feenstra (Iowa)
Rep. Brad Finstad (Minn.)
Rep. Ronny Jackson (Texas)
Rep. Dusty Johnson (S.D.)
Rep. Trent Kelly (Miss.)
Rep. Doug LaMalfa (Calif.)
Rep. Nick Langworthy (N.Y.)
Rep. Frank Lucas (Okla.)
Rep. Tracey Mann (Kan.)
Rep. Mary Miller (Ill.)
Rep. Max Miller (Ohio)
Rep. Marc Molinaro (N.Y.)
Rep. Barry Moore (Ala.)
Rep. Zach Nunn (Iowa)
Rep. John Rose (Tenn.)
Rep. David Rouzer (N.C.)
Rep. Austin Scott (Ga.)
Rep. Derrick Van Orden (Wisc.)

MINORITY

Ranking Member: Rep. David Scott (Ga.)

Rep. Alma Adams (N.C.)
Rep. Shontel Brown (Ohio)
Rep. Nikki Budzinski (Ill.)
Rep. Yadira Caraveo (Colo.)
Rep. Greg Casar (Texas)
Rep. Jim Costa (Calif.)
Rep. Jasmine Crockett (Texas)
Rep. Sharice Davids (Kan.)
Rep. Don Davis (N.C.)
Rep. Marie Gluesenkamp Pérez (Wash.)
Rep. Jahana Hayes (Conn.)
Rep. Jonathan Jackson (Ill.)
Rep. Jim McGovern (Mass.)
Del. Stacey Plaskett (U.S. Virgin Islands)
Rep. Andrea Salinas (Ore.)
Rep. Elissa Slotkin (Mich.)
Rep. Eric Sorensen (Ill.)
Rep. Abigail Spanberger (Va.)
Rep. Jill Tokuda (Hawaii)
Rep. Gabe Vasquez (N.M.)

SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

MAJORITY

Chair Debbie Stabenow (Mich.)

Sen. Michael Bennet (Colo.)
Sen. Cory Booker (N.J.)
Sen. Sherrod Brown (Ohio)
Sen. Dick Durbin (Ill.)
Sen. John Fetterman (Pa.)
Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (N.Y.)
Sen. Amy Klobuchar (Minn.)
Sen. Ben Ray Luján (N.M.)
Sen. Tina Smith (Minn.)
Sen. Raphael Warnock (Ga.)

MINORITY

Ranking Member: Sen. John Boozman (Ark.)

Sen. Mike Braun (Ind.)
Sen. Joni Ernst (Iowa)
Sen. Deb Fischer (Neb.)
Sen. Chuck Grassley (Iowa)
Sen. John Hoeven (N.D.)
Sen. Cindy Hyde-Smith (Miss.)
Sen. Roger Marshall (Kan.)
Sen. Mitch McConnell (Ky.)
Sen. John Thune (S.D.)
Sen. Tommy Tuberville (Ala.)

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

MAJORITY

Chair: Rep. Andy Harris (Md.)

Rep. Jerry Carl (Ala.)
Rep. Ben Cline (Va.)
Rep. Scott Franklin (Fla.)
Rep. Ashley Hinson (Iowa)
Rep. Julia Letlow (La.)
Rep. John Moolenaar (Mich.)
Rep. Dan Newhouse (Wash.)
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