



# H.R.1 and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in Oregon

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September 29, 2025

# Agenda

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1. SNAP mission
2. SNAP in Oregon: By the numbers
3. H.R.1 and SNAP: Key provisions and impacts
4. Agency response
  - ODHS | OHA coordination
  - Payment error rate reduction
  - 2026 considerations
5. Ongoing challenges
6. Q+A



# USDA SNAP mission

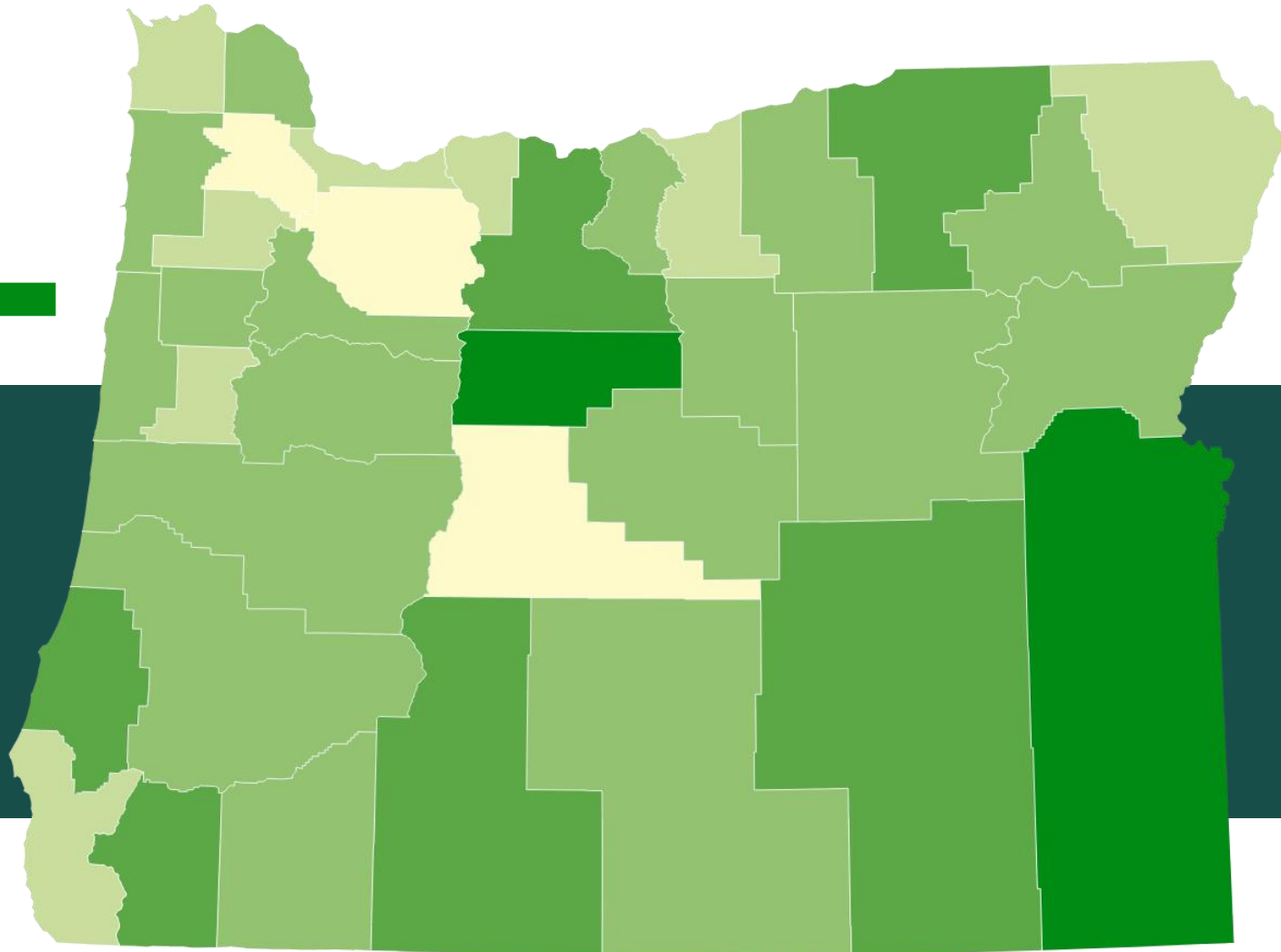
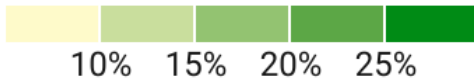
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**Our mission is to increase food security and reduce hunger** in partnership with cooperating organizations by providing children and low-income people access to food, a healthy diet and nutrition education in a manner that supports American agriculture and inspires public confidence.



# 1 in 6 Oregonians participate in SNAP

Percentage of households receiving SNAP by county



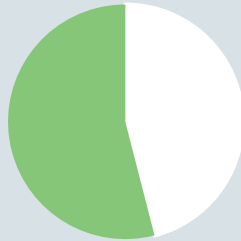
**757,000**  
Oregonians

**450,000**  
Households

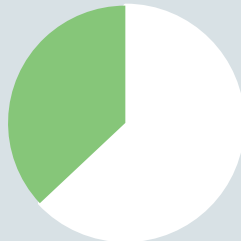
*Map graphic based on American Community Survey 5-Year data (2017-2021) as presented by the [Food Research & Action Center](#).*

# SNAP effectively combats hunger and poverty

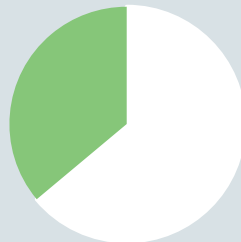
- More than **54%** of Oregon SNAP participants are in families with children.



- More than **37%** are in families with members who are older adults or have disabilities.



- **35%** of participating Oregon households have income at or below 50% of the poverty line.



Between 2015 and 2019, SNAP lifted **96,000 Oregonians** above the poverty line, including **44,000 children.**



All data on this slide sourced from the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities: [Oregon Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program](#), January 2025.

# SNAP in March 2025

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**\$313**

Average  
benefit per  
family

**\$183**

Average  
benefit per  
person

**210k+**

Children

**130k+**

Adults 65+



# H.R.1 and SNAP

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Key provisions and impacts



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# Four major areas of impact

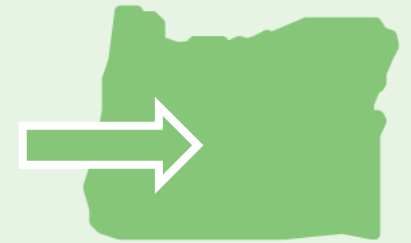
## Individuals and families

- Less money for groceries
- More barriers to getting food



## Cost shifts to the state

- Administrative share increase
- Benefit cost sharing



## Eligibility workload

- Work requirements
- Payment error rate




## Oregon's food economy

- Less money for grocers, farmers and other food workers
- Increased need for food banks and pantries

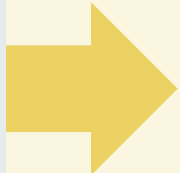
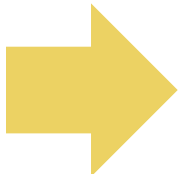
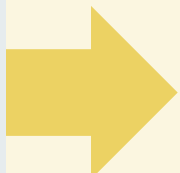





# Able-bodied adults without dependents and lawfully present non-citizens

Effective date	Description	Estimated population impact
July 4, 2025	<p><b>Changes able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWD) age range</b> to 18 through 64 (previously 18 through 54)</p> <p><b>Changes dependent child exception</b> to those under the age of 14 (previously 18).</p> <p><b>Limits ABAWD waivers</b> to only be permissible if an area (city, county, Tribal Land, etc.) has an unemployment rate above 10%. Removed option to request waivers based on lack of sufficient jobs.</p>	<p><b>~310,000 adults</b> will need to be reviewed for ABAWD work requirements or exceptions.</p> 
July 4, 2025	<p><b>SNAP eligibility for refugees, asylees, and other lawfully present immigrants:</b> Limits eligibility to US citizens or nationals, Lawful Permanent Residents, certain Cuban and Haitian entrants, and Compact of Free Association (COFA) citizens.</p>	<p><b>~3,000 individuals</b> will lose benefits, including refugees, asylees and other conditionally allowed individuals.</p>

# Other 2025 changes

Effective date	Description	Estimated population impact
July 4, 2025	<b>Thrifty Food Plan Re-evaluation:</b> Requires that any adjustment to the Thrifty Food Plan be cost-neutral.	 SNAP benefits won't rise with food prices, making it harder for people to afford groceries.
October 1, 2025	<b>National Education and Obesity Prevention Grant repeal:</b> Eliminates funding for SNAP-Education program, a nutrition education program carried out in partnership with Oregon State University.	 In FY 2024, SNAP-Education reached <b>~25,000+ Oregonians.</b>
No later than November 1, 2025	<b>Availability of Standard Utility Allowances based on receipt of energy assistance:</b> Only households with an older adult or member with a disability can exclude energy assistance from countable income; delinks energy assistance programs and SNAP for all but these households.	 <b>~29,000 households</b> will see an average monthly benefit decrease of \$58. 

# What does this all really mean?

Whole communities of people admitted as refugees, asylees, or victims of human trafficking will lose SNAP.

A 63-year-old will be limited to 3 SNAP months in 3 years if they must meet work rules and don't.

Residents of frontier counties must work 80 hours/month or be limited to 3 SNAP months in 3 years.

People and families who have SNAP will lose SNAP or get fewer benefits.



**Hunger in Oregon will increase.**

# Domino impacts: Children's access to school meals

Household participation in **SNAP** certifies children to receive free or reduced-price school meals without additional paperwork.

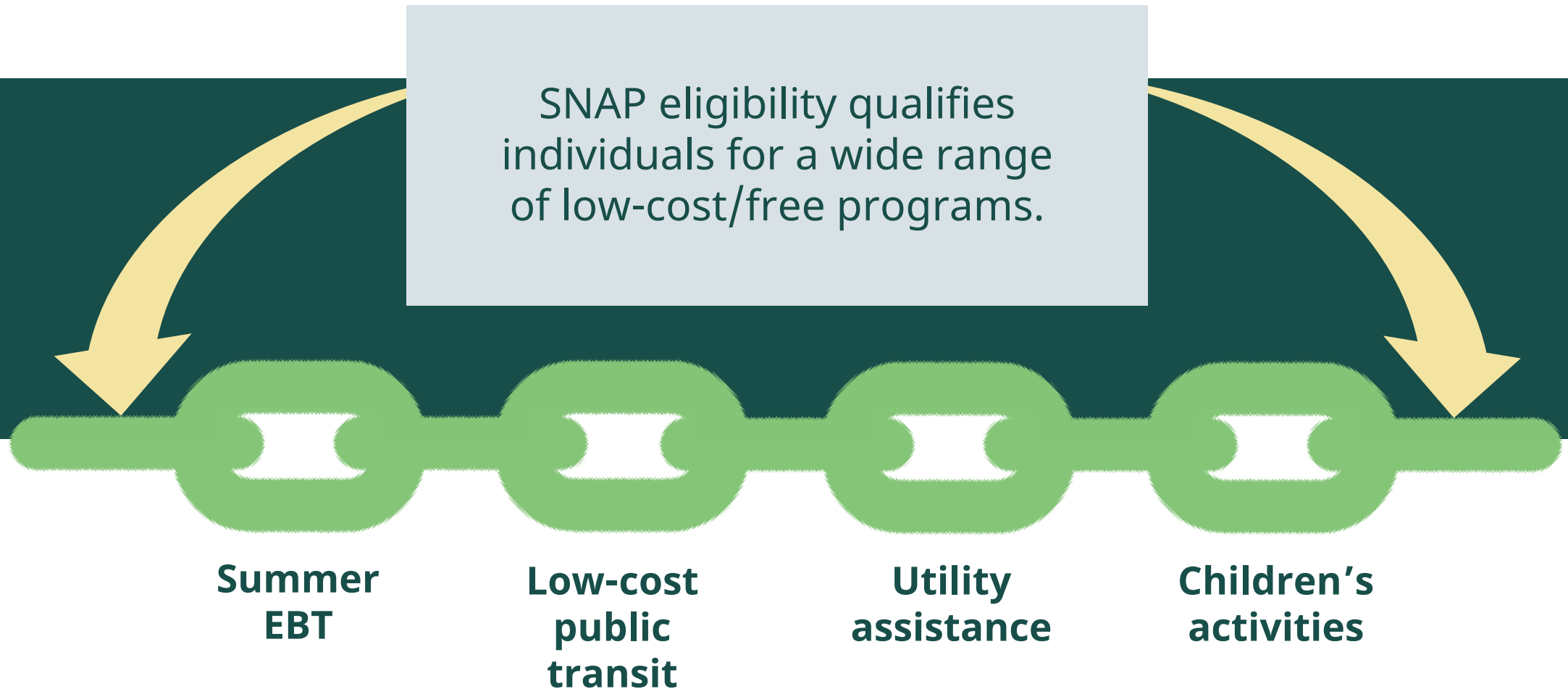
SNAP cuts may shrink the number of students receiving these meals at school.

Schools with 25% or more of students certified for SNAP can participate in the **Community Eligibility Provision (CEP)**, allowing all their students to receive meals without any paperwork.

SNAP cuts may shrink the number of schools able to use CEP.



# Domino impacts: Reduced access to linked supports



# 2026 and 2027 changes: New costs for states

Effective date	Description
October 1, 2026	<p><b>Increases Oregon state financial obligation to administer SNAP from 50% to 75% of total cost</b></p> <p>More information is needed from USDA Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) on how to proceed with state plans.</p>
October 1, 2027	<p><b>State pays up to 15% of SNAP benefits</b></p> <p>Historically, SNAP benefits have been fully funded by the federal government. H.R.1 establishes a new framework requiring states to assume a share of costs based on their payment error rates (PERs).</p> <p>States with a SNAP payment error rate (PER) under 6% will have no cost share, up to a maximum share of 15% for states with an error rate equal to or exceeding 10%.</p> <p>Oregon's last (2024) PER or error rate is 14.06%. Unless the error rate is reduced, Oregon will have a 15% cost share.</p>

# Eligibility workload impacts

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Increased  
number of  
applications



Work  
verification



Eligibility  
redeterminations



Training  
needs



# Agency response

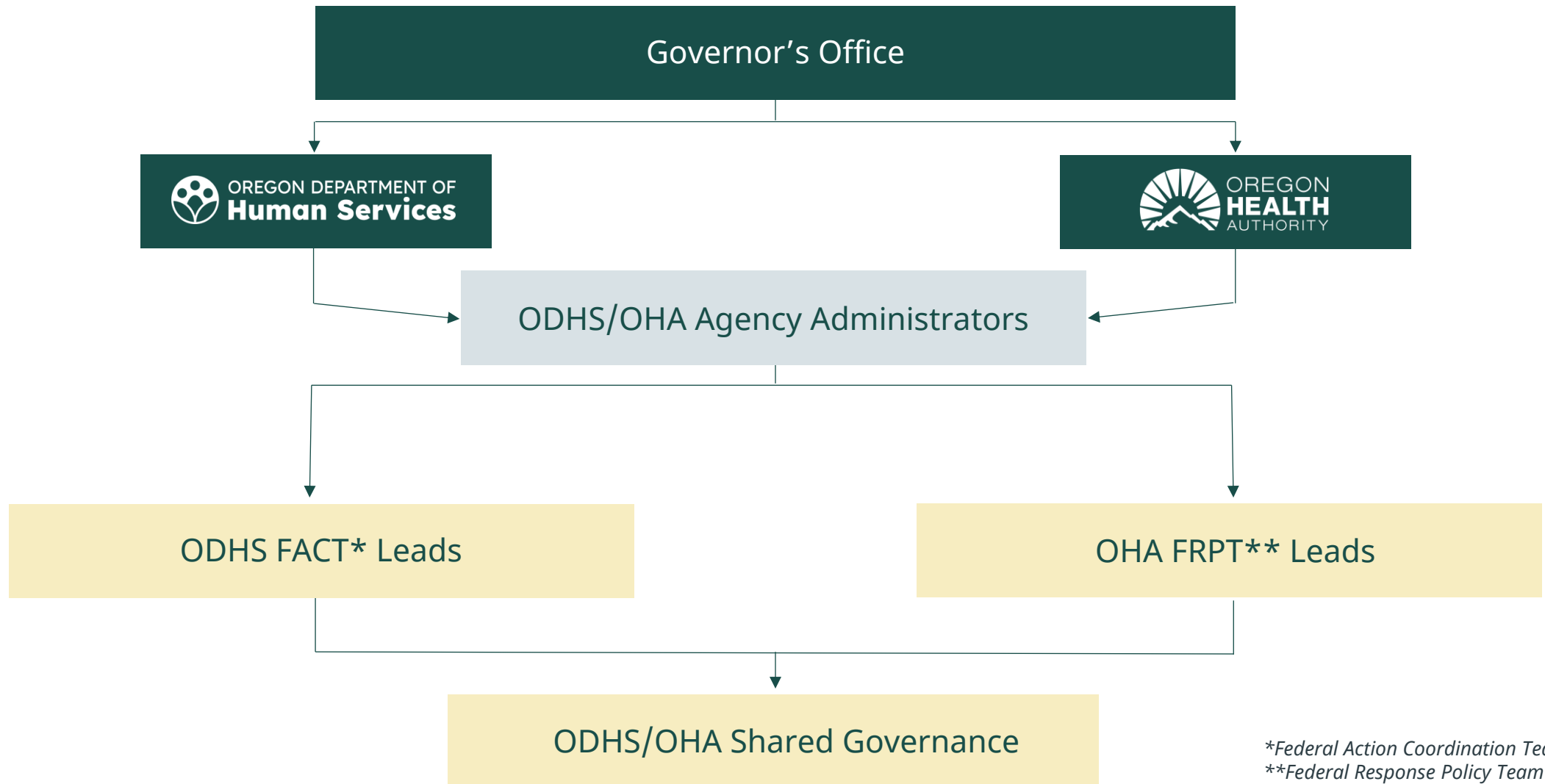
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Cross-agency coordination, payment error rate planning and short session considerations

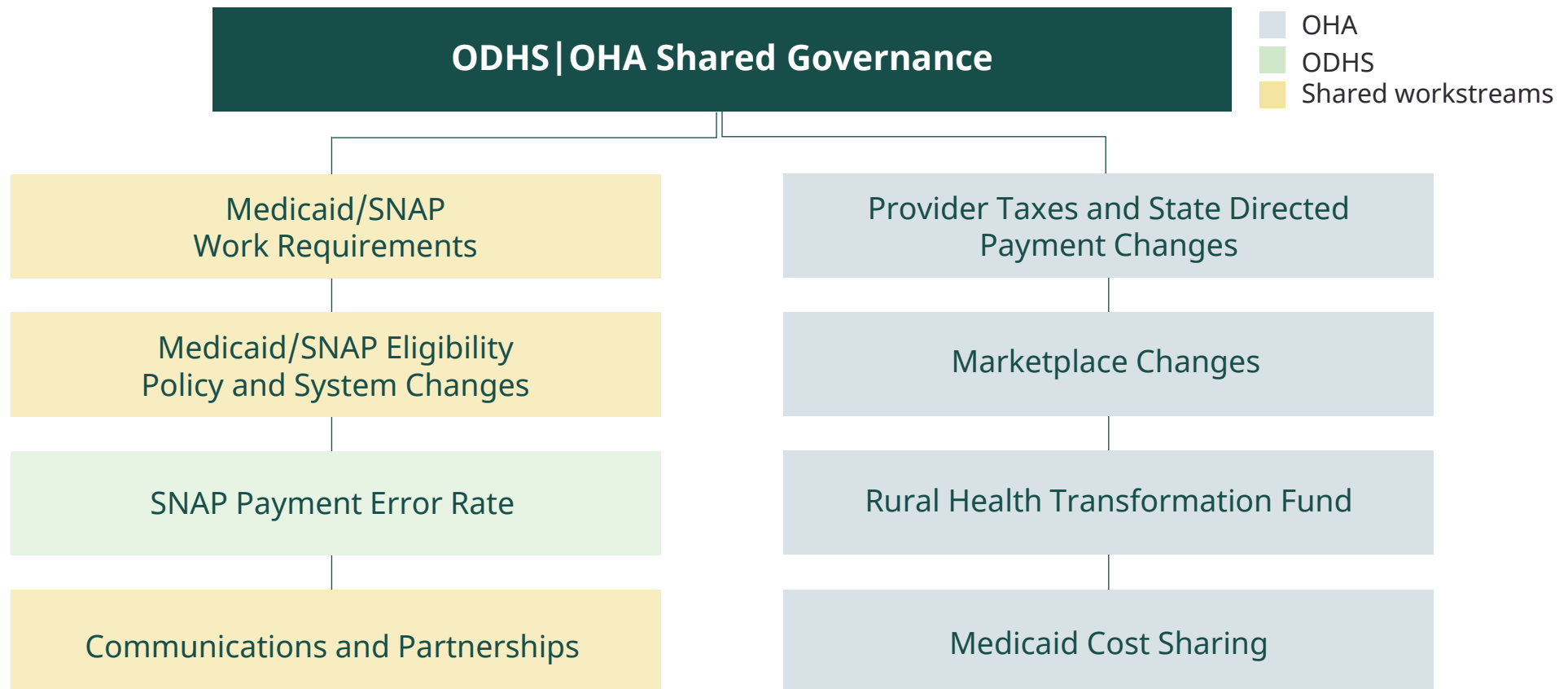




# H.R.1 governance structure: ODHS|OHA



# H.R.1 implementation workstreams: ODHS|OHA



## Other impacted functions and areas embedded in workstreams:

Tribal Affairs, CCO Operations, OHP Bridge, Healthier Oregon Program, Budget, LTSS, Evaluation, etc.

# Payment error rate (PER)

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## What it is:

- An agency's PER is a measure of the **accuracy of households' SNAP allotments**.



## What it is not:

- PER is **not** a measure of application timeliness or fraud.



# Complex federal rules and policies contribute to client mistakes

## Earned income reporting accounts for most errors:

- Sometimes we don't receive the full picture or timely updates about household changes that could affect eligibility.



## Shelter expenses:

- Claimed shelter costs may be paid by someone outside the household.
- Utilities are sometimes double counted (counted in rent + utility allowance).

## Unearned income:

- Child support is hard to calculate correctly.
- Education income rules are unclear.

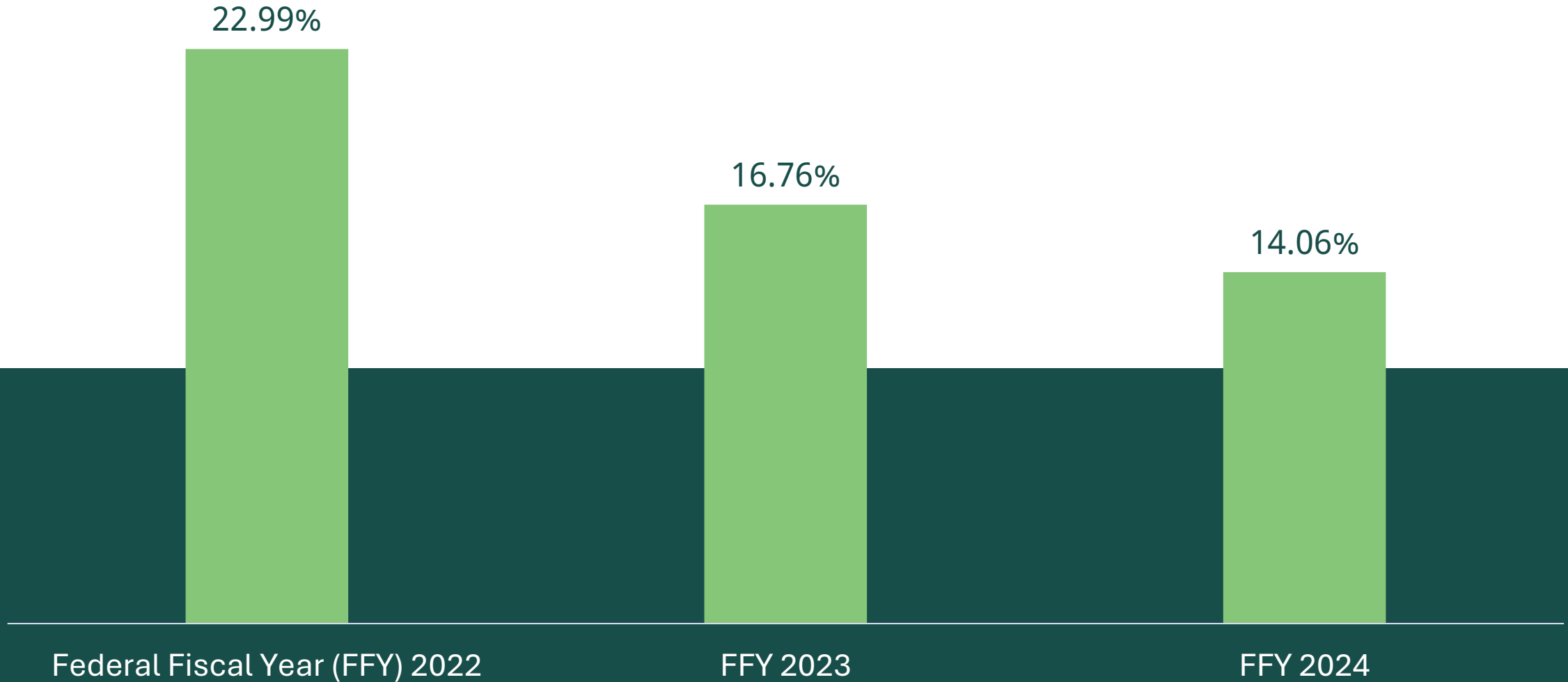


## Household makeup:

- Sometimes we receive incomplete information about who is currently living in a household.

# SNAP payment errors have decreased

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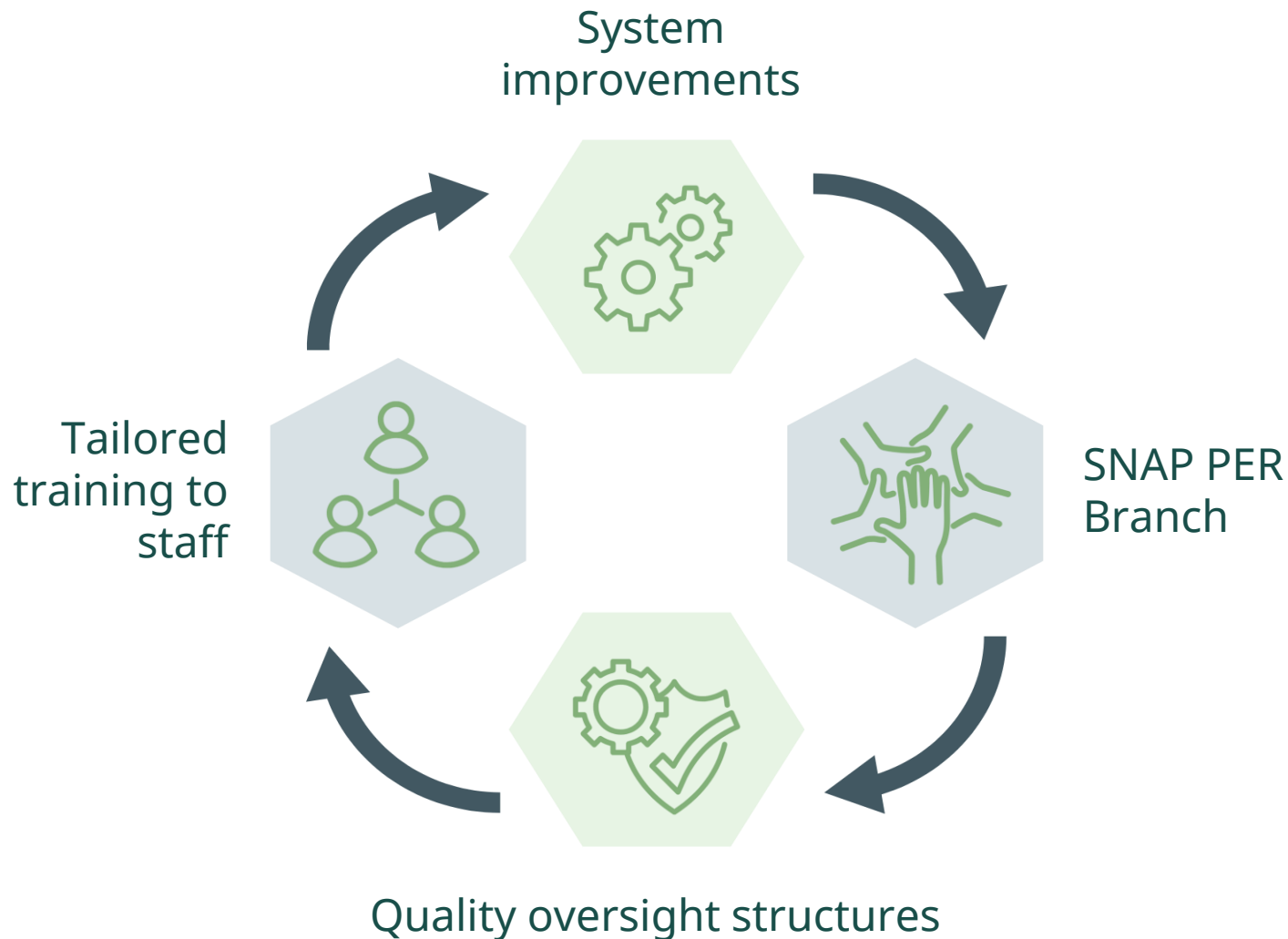


# SNAP PER and H.R.1 cost-share tiers

PER	State Cost-share
Under 6.00%	0%
6.00 – 7.99%	5%
8.00 – 9.99%	10%
10.00% or higher	15%

- The target window for improvement begins **October 1, 2025.**
- If error rate is above 13.4% on June 30, 2025, we can **delay to 2030.**

# Addressing Oregon's PER



Now – Oct. 1, 2025

- Analysis and design for interventions

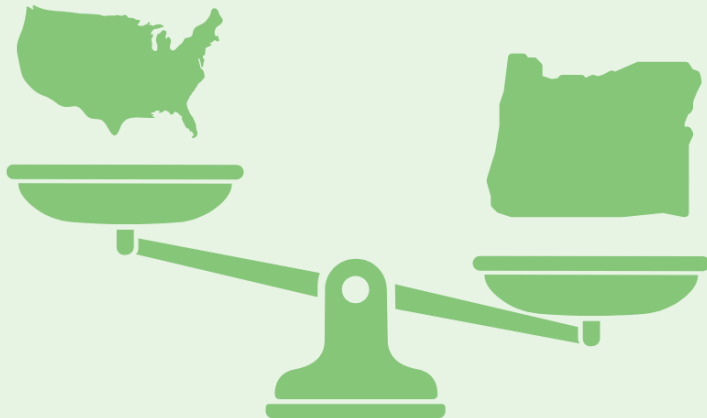
Oct. 1, 2025

- Full Strategy Plan provided to Governor's Office
- Mitigating strategies identified to decrease state cost share
- Begin implementation of interventions to impact FFY 26 PER (for FFY 29)

# Short session budget considerations

## Administrative cost-sharing for 2025-27

- Up to \$95 million



## Other investments to reduce future state share of costs

- System/technology investments
- Workload drivers





# Ongoing challenges

## Potential for additional federal changes

- Further SNAP changes through Farm Bill reauthorization
- Successful nationwide PER reduction efforts could lead to changes in cost-sharing targets.



## Implementation challenges

- Increased administrative requirements alongside reduced funding
- Short timelines coupled with significant system and technology changes



## Lacking or unclear federal guidance

- Risks implementation delays and potential rework



# Questions



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# Timeline view: H.R.1 SNAP effective dates

**July 4**

- ABAWD\* SNAP\*\* work requirements and waivers
- Availability of energy assistance-based Standard Utility Allowance\*\*\*
- Non-citizen SNAP eligibility

**2025**

**October 1**

- Nutrition education (SNAP-Ed) funding eliminated

**2026**

**October 1**

- New state administrative cost share comes into effect, increasing state share from 50% to 75%

**2027**

**October 1**

- Re-evaluation of SNAP allotment (Thrifty Food Plan)
- SNAP error rate-based cost sharing comes into effect; Oregon pays up to 15% of benefit\*\*\*\*

*\*Able- bodied adults without dependents*

*\*\*Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program*

*\*\*\*Must be implemented no later than November 1, 2025*

*\*\*\*\*Based on Oregon's current 14% SNAP payment error rate*