



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

Dana Hittle | Policy Advisor, Oregon Department of Human Services

Rob Kodiriy | Chief Financial Officer, Oregon Department of Human Services

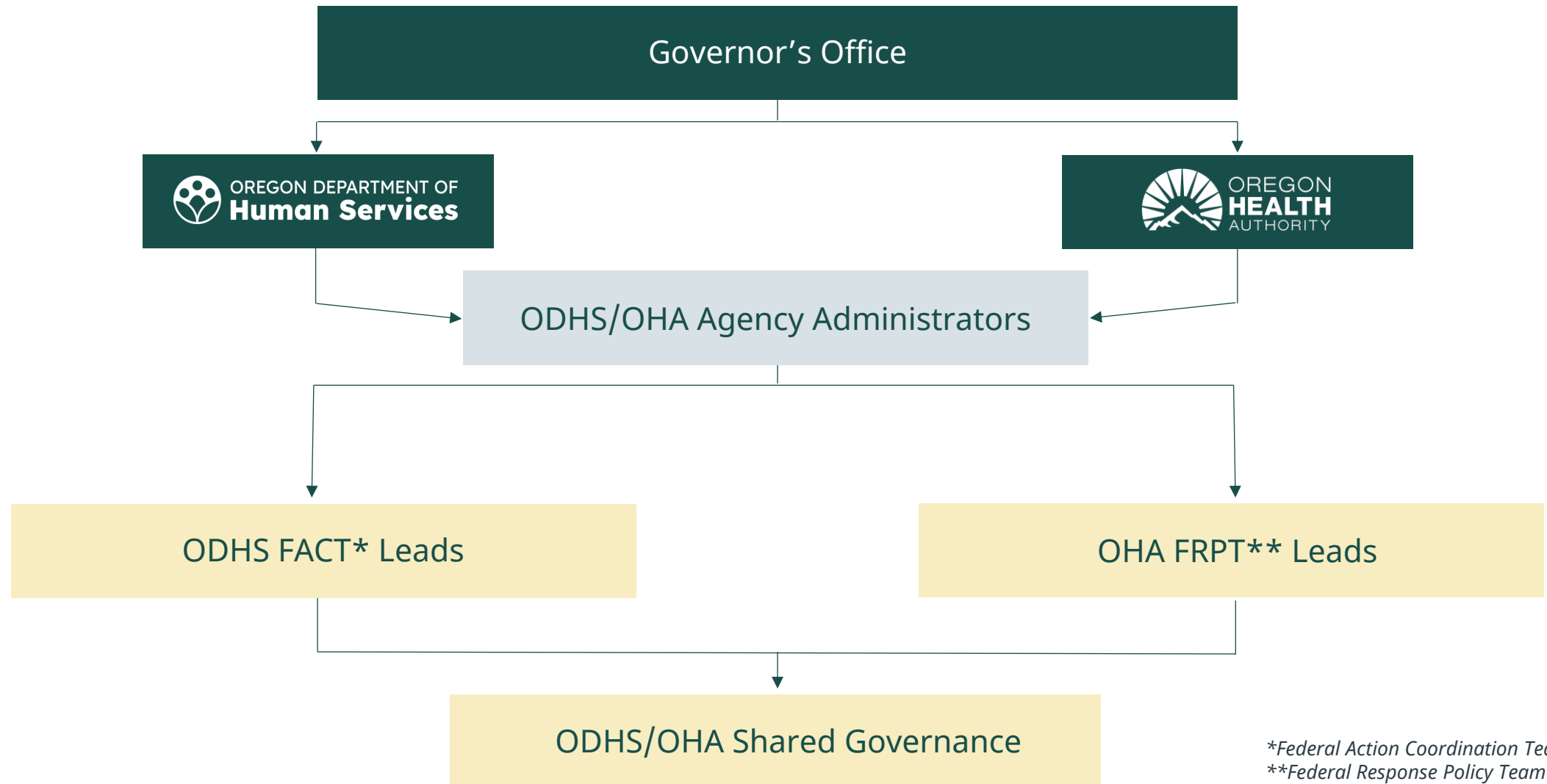
September 29, 2025

Agenda

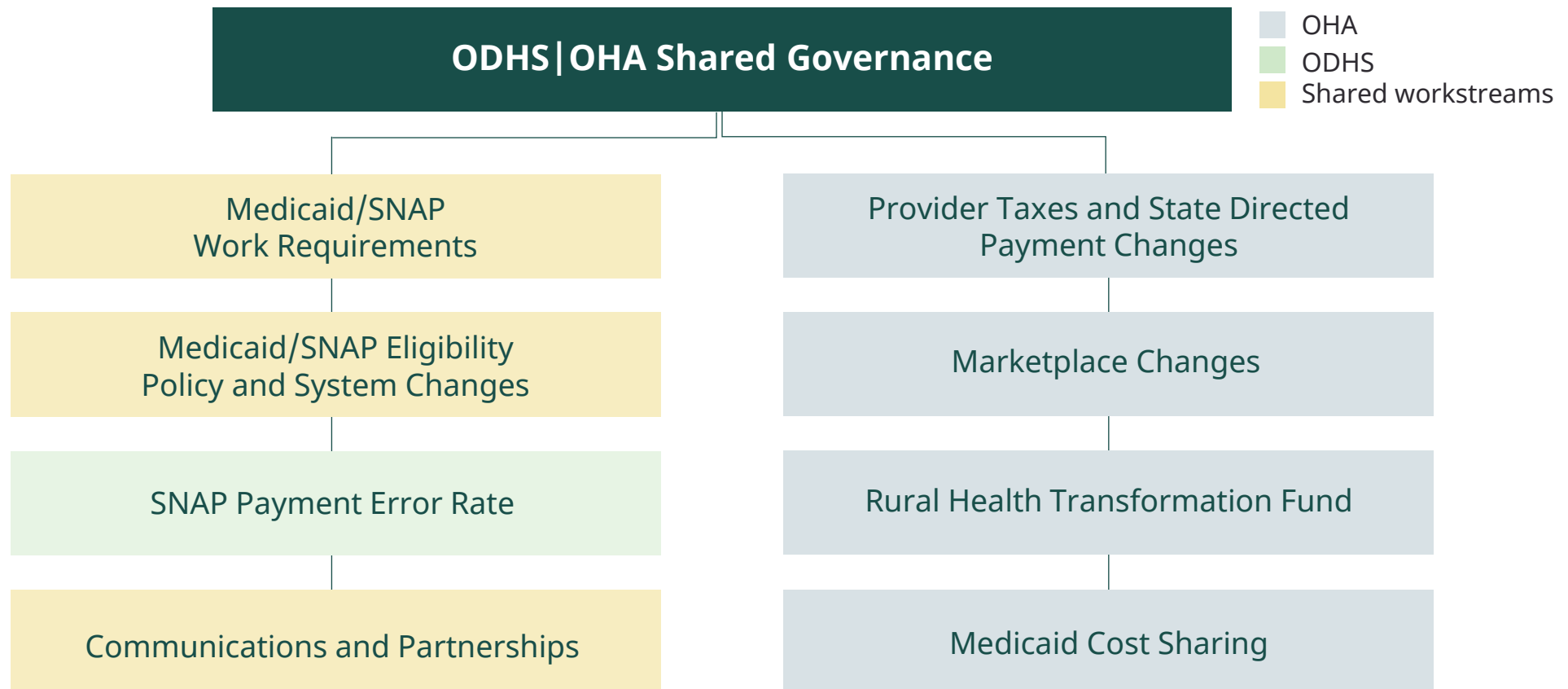
1. H.R.1 and ODHS|OHA coordination
2. SNAP in Oregon: By the numbers
3. H.R.1: Major areas of impact
4. Key H.R.1 provisions and timeline
5. SNAP payment error rate
6. Looking ahead: 2026 considerations and key areas of risk
7. Q+A



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.

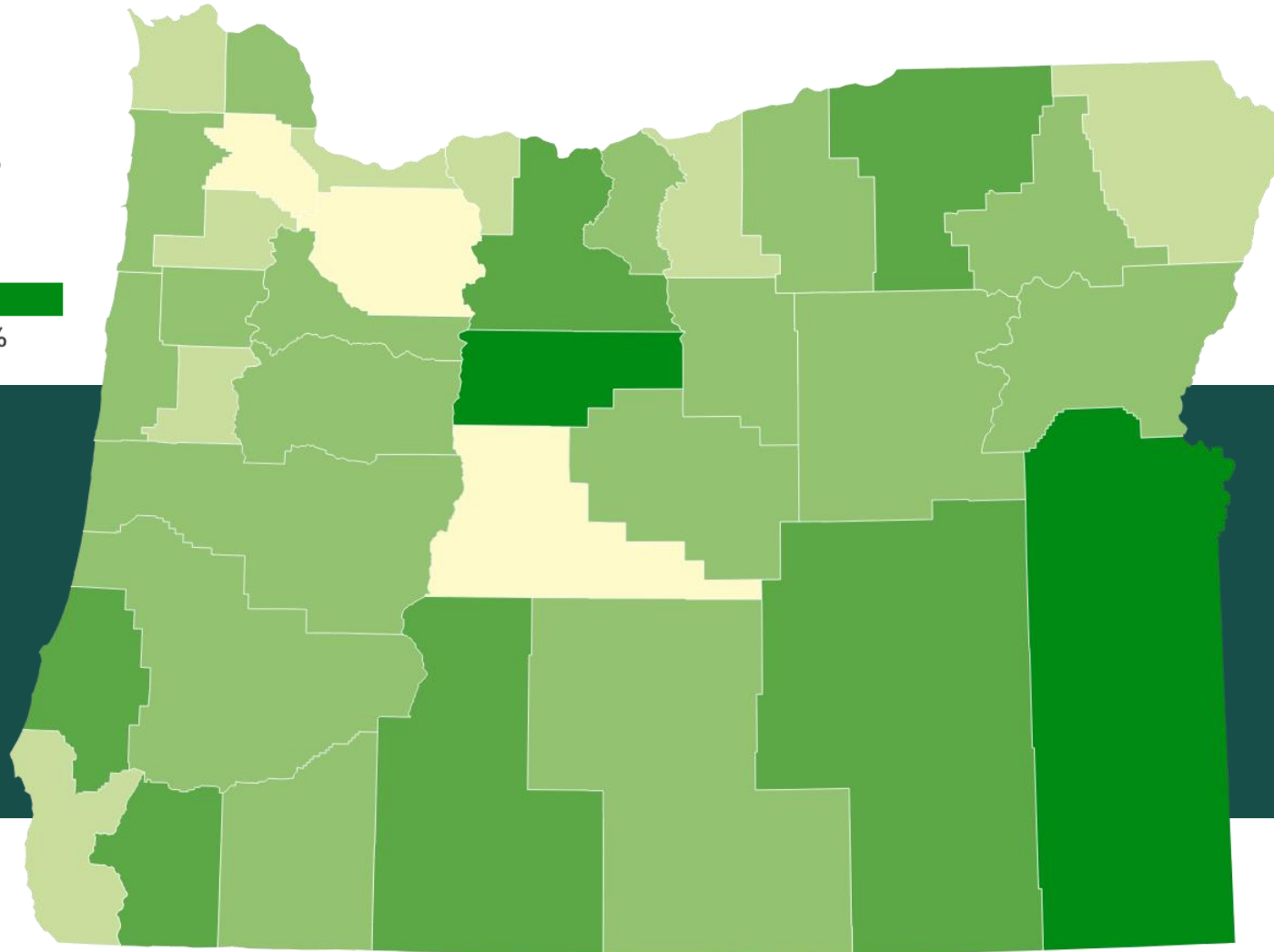
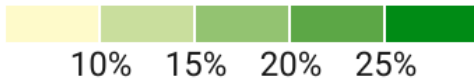
SNAP in Oregon

By the numbers



1 in 6 Oregonians participate in SNAP

Percentage of households receiving SNAP by county



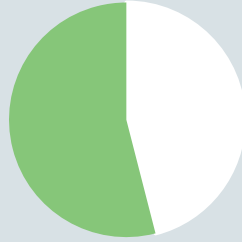
757,000
Oregonians

450,000
Households

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

SNAP 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.



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

SNAP in Oregon: March 2025

\$313

Average
benefit per
family

\$183

Average
benefit per
person

210k+

Children

130k+

Adults 65+



H.R.1 and SNAP

Key provisions and impacts



OREGON DEPARTMENT OF
Human Services

Four major areas of impact

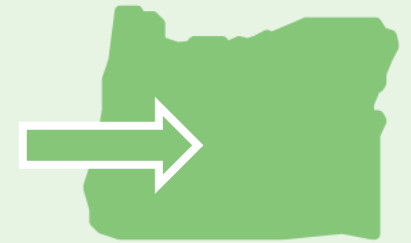
Individuals and families

- Less money to buy food
- More hoops to jump through



Cost shifts to the state

- Administrative share increase
- Payment error rate and benefit cost sharing



Eligibility workload

- Work requirements
- Policy changes and training needs
- Client outreach and support



Oregon's food economy

- Less money to grocers, farmers, and other food workers
- Increased demand on food banks and pantries



H.R.1: SNAP benefit impacts

Effective Date	Description	Population Impact	Estimated 2025-27 Impact
July 4, 2025	<p>Changes able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWD) age range to 18 through 64 (previously 18 through 54)</p> <p>Changes dependent child exception to those under the age of 14 (previously 18).</p> <p>Limits ABAWD waivers to areas (cities, counties, Tribal reservations, etc.) with unemployment rates above 10%. Removed option to request waivers based on lack of sufficient jobs.</p>	<p>~310,000 adults will need to be reviewed for ABAWD work requirements or exceptions.</p>	<p>-\$347 M</p>
July 4, 2025	<p>SNAP eligibility for refugees, asylees, and other lawfully present immigrants: Limits eligibility to US citizens or nationals, Lawful Permanent Residents, certain Cuban and Haitian entrants, and Compact of Free Association (COFA) citizens.</p>	<p>~3,000 lawfully present individuals will lose benefits, including refugees, asylees and other conditionally allowed individuals.</p>	<p>-\$13M</p>

Benefit impacts, cont'd.

Effective Date	Description	Population Impact	Estimated 2025-27 Impact
July 4, 2025	Thrifty Food Plan Re-evaluation: Requires that any adjustment to the Thrifty Food Plan be cost-neutral.	SNAP benefits won't rise with food prices, making it harder for families and individuals to afford groceries.	Unknown
No later than November 1, 2025	Availability of Standard Utility Allowances based on receipt of energy assistance: 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.	~29,000 households will see an average SNAP benefit decrease of \$58 per month.	-\$65M

Budget impacts

Effective Date	Description	Estimated 2025-27 Impact
October 1, 2025	National Education and Obesity Prevention Grant repeal: Eliminates funding for the SNAP-Ed program.	-\$20M
October 1, 2026	Increases Oregon state financial obligation to administer SNAP from 50% to 75% of total cost. More information is needed from USDA Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) on how to proceed with state plans.	As much as -\$95M
October 1, 2027	State pays up to 15% of SNAP benefits 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).	As much as -\$438M

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*

Eligibility workload impacts

Increased
number of
applications



Eligibility
redeterminations



Client outreach
and support



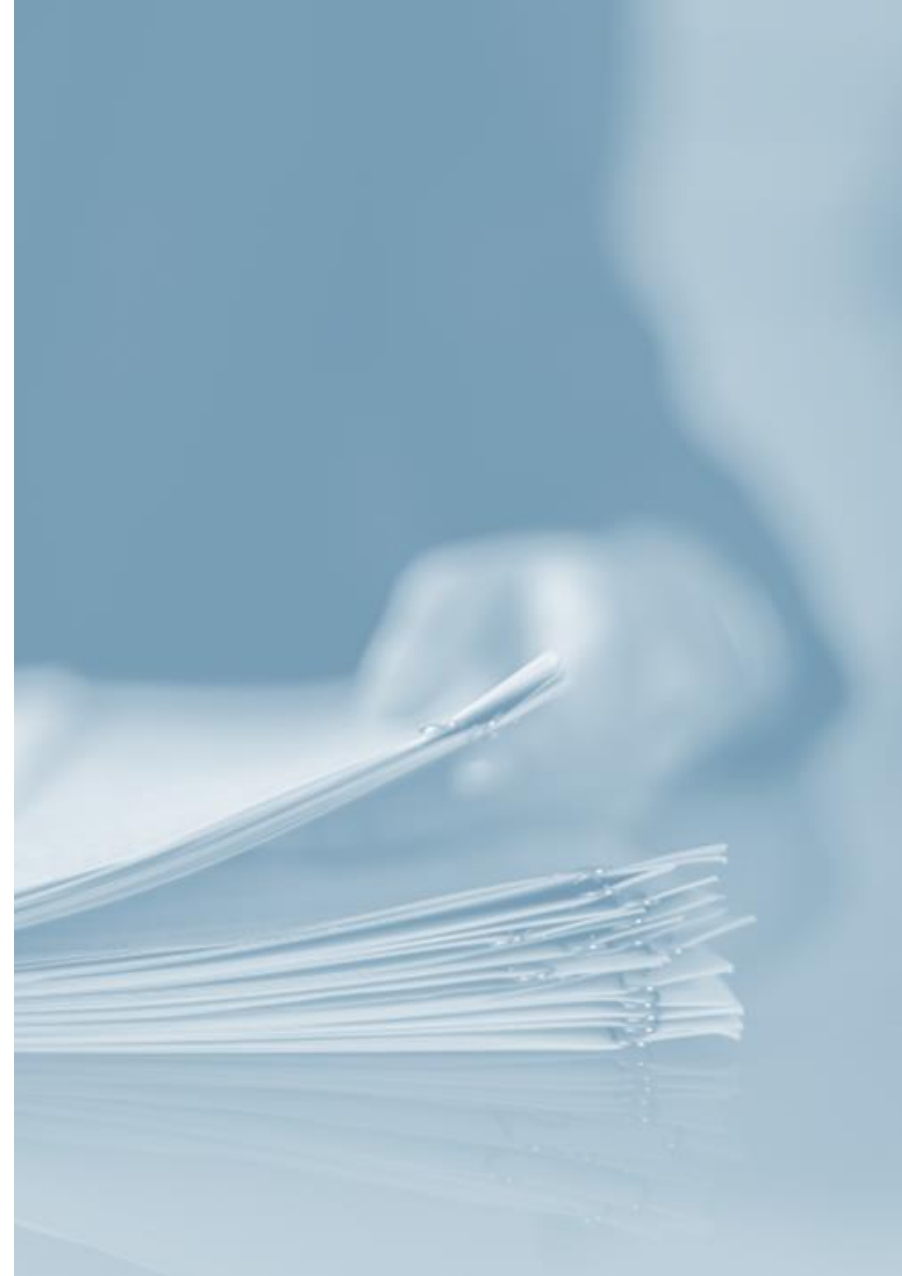
Work
verification



Training
needs



Payment error rate



Payment error rate (PER)

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.



PER causes: Complicated policies and rules 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 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%

- Oregon’s last PER was **14.06%**
- 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.**

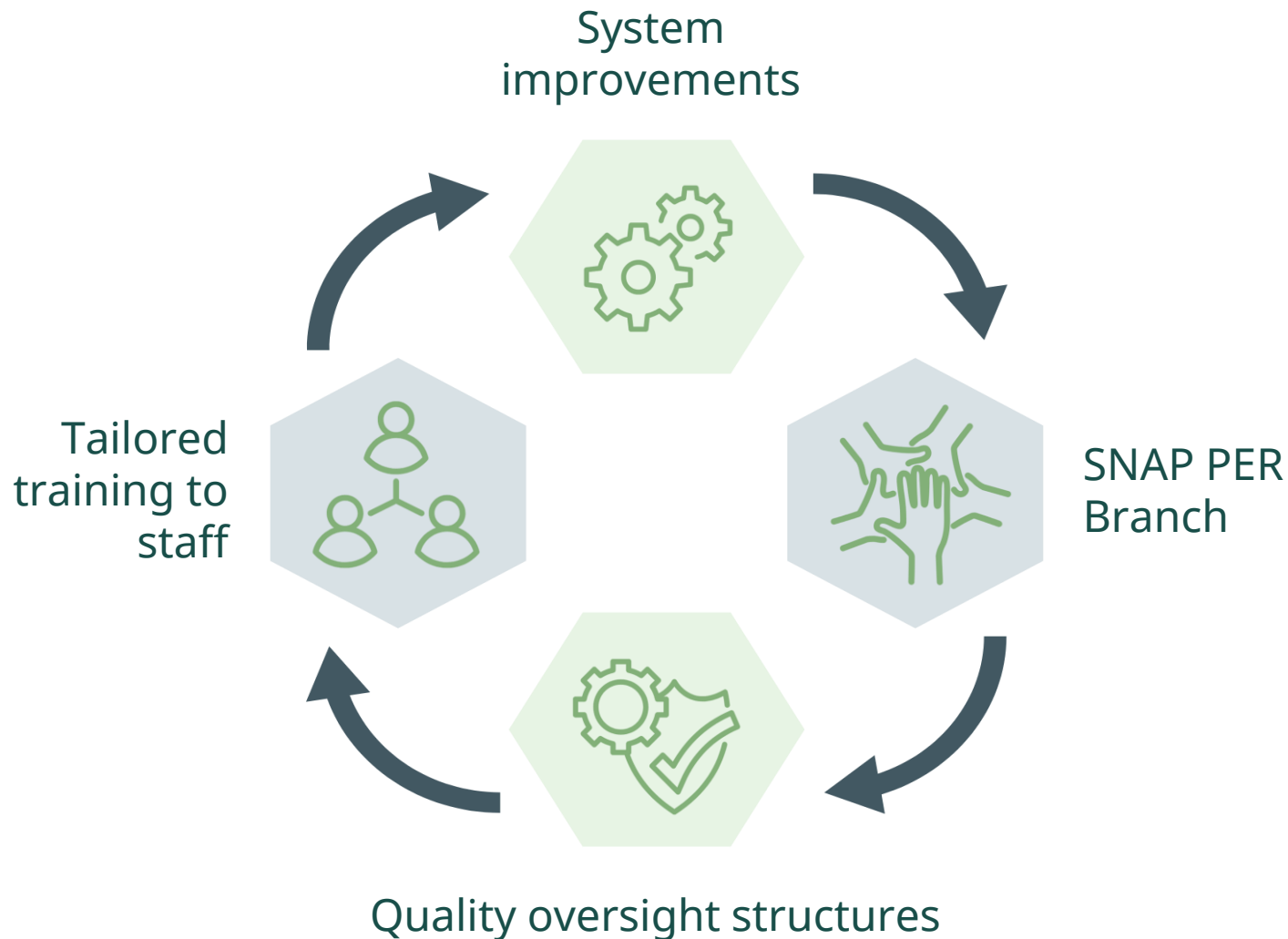
Cost-share scenarios by federal fiscal year

	10/1/26	10/1/27	10/1/28	10/1/29	10/1/30	10/1/31
	2025 – 2027 Biennium	2027 – 2029 Biennium		2029 – 2031 Biennium		
	FFY 2027	FF7 2028	FFY 2029	FFY 2030	FFY 2031	
PER Cost Share Impact Scenarios		\$0 Cost share if FFY25or26 PER <6% or if FFY25>13.33%*	\$0 Cost share if FFY 2026 PER <6% or if FFY26>13.33%*	\$0 Cost share if FFY 2027 PER <6%	\$0 Cost share if FFY 2028 PER <6%	
		\$83M Cost share if 2025 or 2026 PER 6-7.99%	\$83M Cost share if 2026 PER 6-7.99%	\$83M Cost share if 2027 PER 6-7.99%	\$83M Cost share if 2028 PER 6-7.99%	
		\$167M Cost share if 2025 or 2026 PER 8-9.99%	\$167M Cost share if 2026 PER 8-9.99%	\$167M Cost share if 2027 PER 8-9.99%	\$167M Cost share if 2028 PER 8-9.99%	
		\$250M cost share if 2025 or 2026 PER 10-13.33%	\$250M cost share if 2026 PER 10-13.33%	\$250M cost share if 2027 PER >10%	\$250M cost share if 2028 PER >10%	
SNAP Admin	Up to \$95M	Estimated Annual Increase of \$125M				

*Delayed cost if FFY25
over 13.33%

*Delayed cost if FFY26
over 13.33%

Addressing Oregon's payment error rate (PER)



Now – Oct. 1, 2025

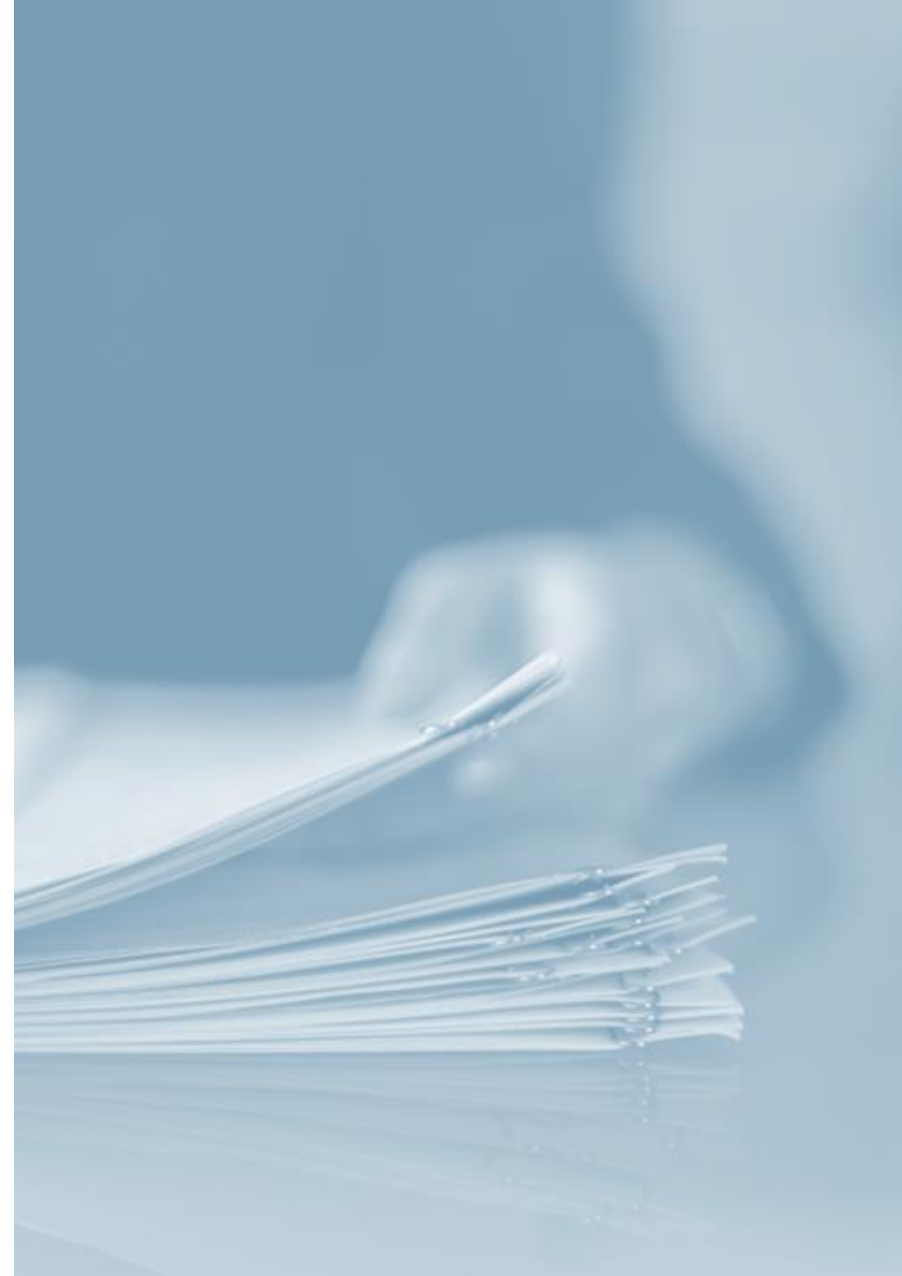
- Analysis and design for interventions

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)

Looking ahead

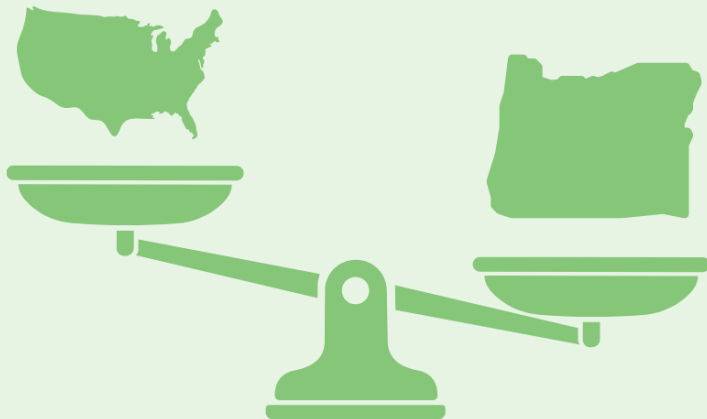
Short session considerations and
key areas of risk



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



Questions



OREGON DEPARTMENT OF
Human Services

Appendix



OREGON DEPARTMENT OF
Human Services

Timeline of Major H.R.1 Provisions

SNAP

July 4

- ABAWD* SNAP** work requirements and waivers
- Availability of energy assistance-based Standard Utility Allowance
- New definition of “Qualified Alien”

October 1

- Nutrition education (SNAP-Ed) funding eliminated

October 1

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

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**

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

Medicaid

July 4

- E&E Final Rule prohibitions
- Delay NF Staffing Ratio rule implementation
- Prohibits lower provider taxes based on volume; prohibits taxes at higher rate for Medicaid units of service.
- State directed payment (SDP) cap at 100% for new SDPs
- Planned Parenthood banned from Medicaid participation

December 31

- Application deadline for Rural Health Transformation funding

July 4

- End Planned Parenthood ban

October 1

- Regular Federal Medicaid Assistance Percentage (FMAP) for emergency services
- End of Medicaid/Children’s Health Insurance Program funds for certain non-citizens
- New provider taxes and increases before 6/4/25 prohibited

December 31

- Conduct redeterminations every 6 months

January 1

- Implementation date for work requirements
- Limit retroactive coverage
- Required standard process to update address information
- Verify eligibility quarterly against Death Master file quarterly
- 1115 Waiver Budget Neutrality requirement codified

October 1

- Provider tax cap reduced by a half percentage point per year until 3.5% reached.

January 1

- Home equity limit allowable for long-term care seekers
- State directed payments reduce by 10 percentage points per year until no greater than 100% of Medicare levels

July 1

- New home and community-based services (HCBS) waiver option

October 1

- Copayments required (exp. Adults, >100% federal poverty level)

October 1

- Eliminates option to waive disallowance of federal funds associated with “excess” improper payments

*Able-bodied adults without dependents

**Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

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