



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

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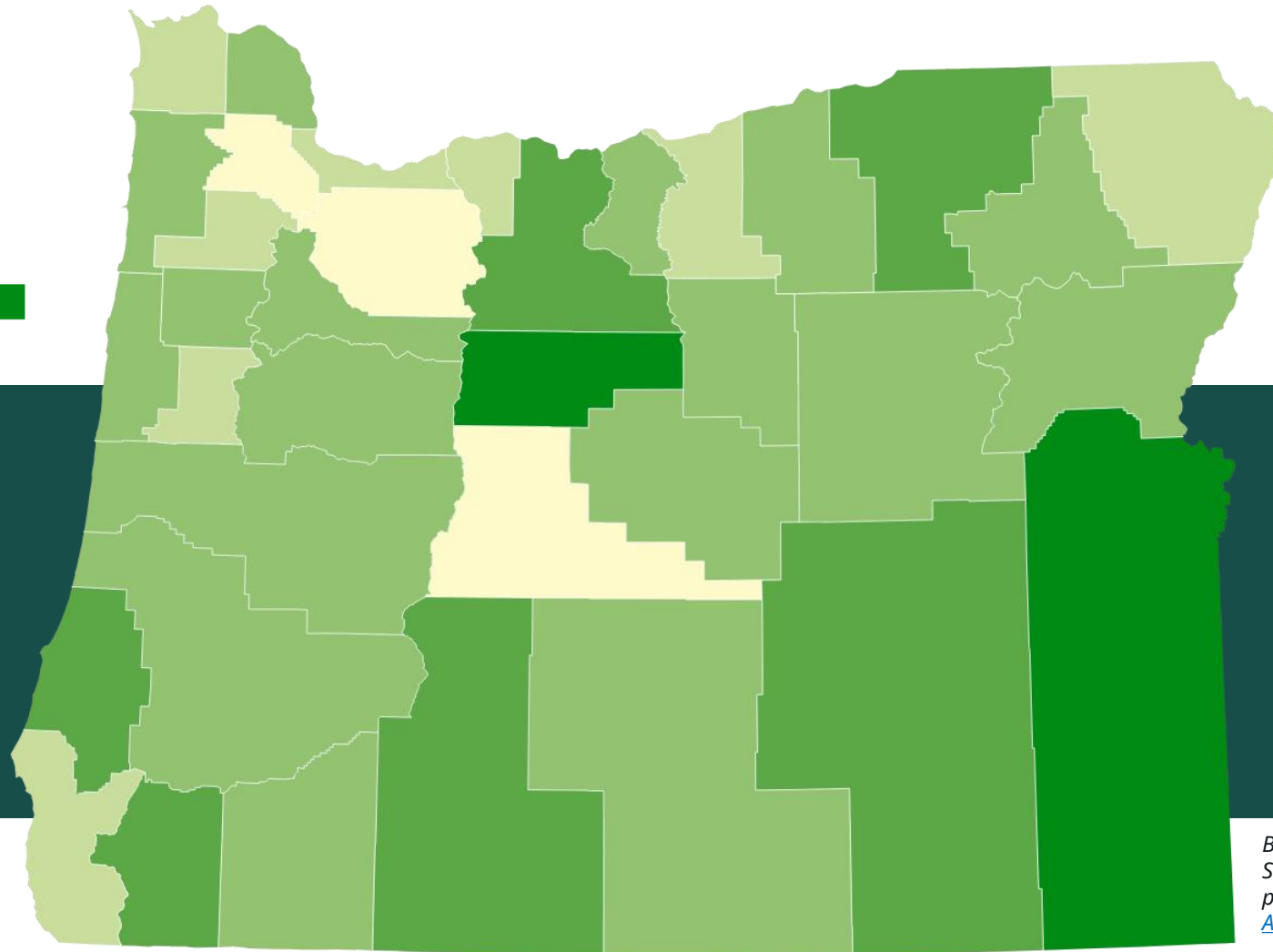
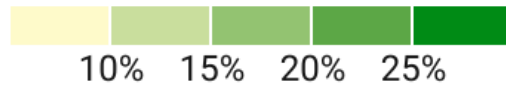
Agenda

1. SNAP by the numbers
2. Why SNAP matters for kids
3. Key H.R.1 provisions and impacts



1 in 6 Oregonians participate in SNAP

Percentage of households receiving SNAP by county



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

SNAP combats child hunger and poverty

- More than **54%** of Oregon households receiving SNAP include children.



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

- **1 in 5** children in Oregon rely on SNAP to get enough to eat.



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

Access to SNAP increases child safety

SNAP participation is associated with **lower risk for child welfare system involvement.**

- Adopting SNAP policy options that **increase household resources** helps **prevent child maltreatment** and Child Protective Services (CPS) involvement.*



*Johnson-Motoyama, et. al (2022): [Association Between State Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Policies, Child Protective Services Involvement, and Foster Care in the US, 2004-2016](#). JAMA network open, 5(7), e2221509.

SNAP supports better educational outcomes



National
research
findings

SNAP participation:

- Leads to **improvements in reading and mathematics** skills among elementary-age children.*
- **Increases the chances of graduating from high school** by as much as 18 percentage points.*
- Lowers the likelihood that a child living below the poverty line will have to **repeat a grade**.**

*Frongillo, et. al (2006): [Food Stamp Program Participation is Associated with Better Academic Learning among School Children](#). Journal of Nutrition, vol 136 , issue 4, 1077-80.

**Beharie, et. al (2017): [A Protective Association between SNAP Participation and Educational Outcomes Among Children of Economically Strained Households](#). Journal of Hunger and Environmental Nutrition, vol 12 , issue 2, 181-92.

SNAP-Ed program: A partnership with OSU Extension Service

169

Oregon K-12
sites

24

early childhood
education sites

16

before/after
school sites

- 
- **187** farm-to-school activities
 - Grades 9-12 increased eating more than 1 type of some days of the week by **13.64%** and frequency of eating vegetables **34.43%** per day
 - Grades 1-2 decreased screen time (TV and video games) by **5.19%** per day
 - Ages 5-17 increased reading of nutrition labels and/or ingredient lists from **37.36%** of participants to **44.63%**.



SNAP and the Direct Certification Program

162,215
eligible children*

- Referred to the **National School Lunch Program** (NSLP) through direct certification.
- Qualified for summer food benefits through **Summer EBT**.



*During federal fiscal year (FFY) 2024

H.R.1: SNAP provisions with impacts on children

Effective date	Description	Population 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 to afford groceries .
July 4, 2025	SNAP eligibility for refugee, asylee 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.	 ~ 3,000 lawfully present individuals lose benefits, including refugees, asylees and other conditionally allowed individuals.
October 1, 2025	National Education and Obesity Prevention Grant repeal: Eliminates funding for SNAP-Ed program, a nutrition education program carried out in partnership with Oregon State University Extension Service.	 In FY 2024, SNAP-Ed reached 25,000+ Oregonians .
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 monthly benefit decrease of \$58.

Domino impacts: Shrinking access to school and summer meals

- Fewer schools could qualify for the **Community Eligibility Provision** (CEP)
 - Increased paperwork burden for families
 - Lost school meals for children in immigrant families
- Disrupted access to Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (**Summer EBT**) program



Questions



OREGON DEPARTMENT OF
Human Services