



# Impact of SNAP changes for individuals with disabilities and older adults

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# Agenda

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SNAP in Oregon

Impact of H.R. 1 on SNAP

Community and government responses

Questions

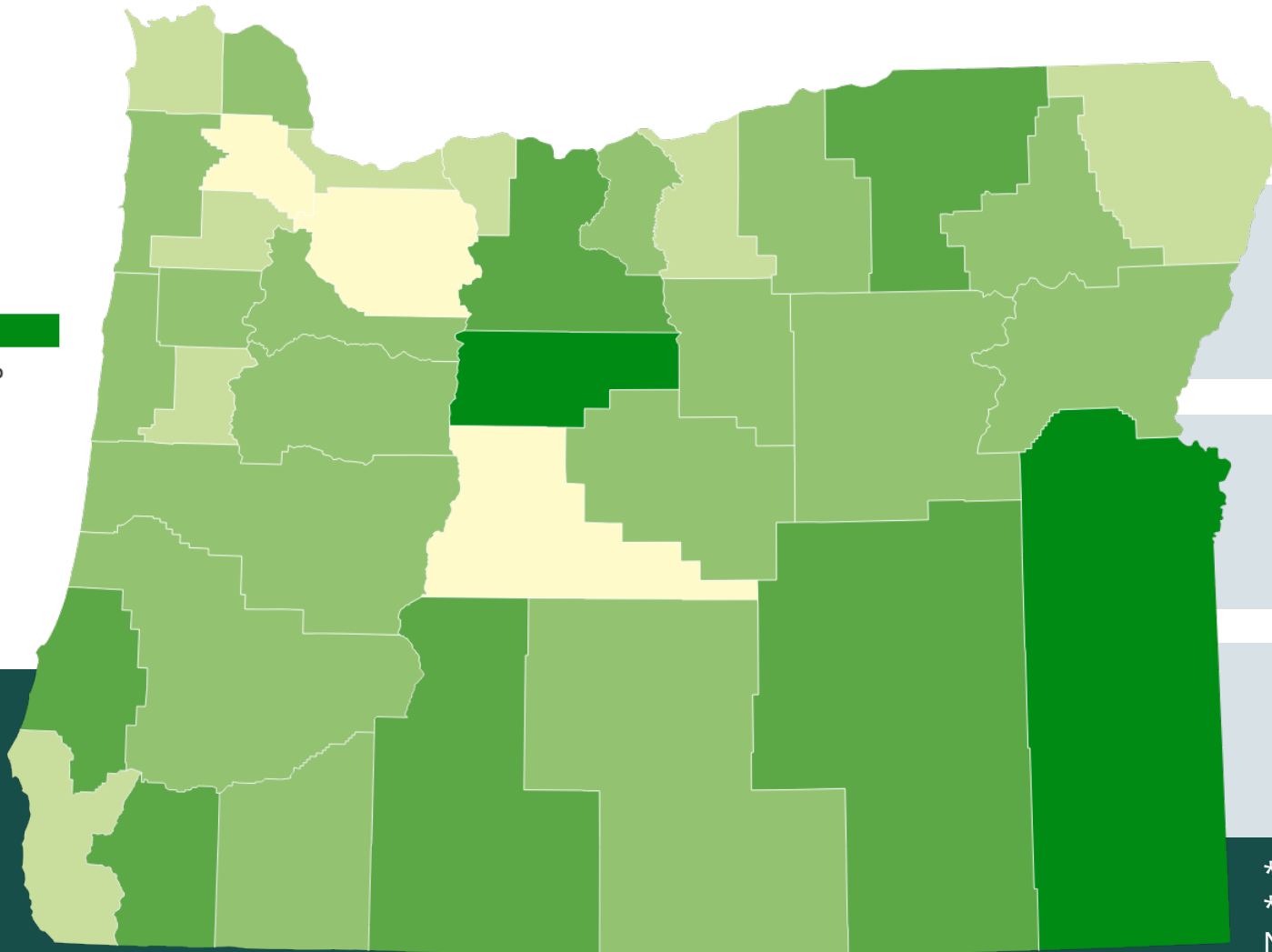
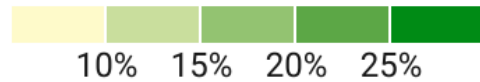
# SNAP in Oregon

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By the numbers

# 1 in 6 Oregonians participate in SNAP

Percentage of households receiving SNAP by county



**757,000**  
individuals\*

**76,343**  
Age 60+\*

**47,786**  
have a disability\*\*

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

\*Based on ODHS caseload data  
\*\*As defined by Food and Nutrition Services

# Food insecurity

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Nearly **1 in 7 seniors** in Oregon **experiences food insecurity**.  
(Oregon Food Bank)

**Disproportionate impact:** Communities of color, low-income seniors, individuals with disabilities and immigrants.

Food-insecure older adults are **more likely to have poor/fair health** and **chronic health conditions**.

**Adults 60+** have the **lowest SNAP participation rate** in Oregon.  
(Partners for a Hunger Free Oregon)

Consumer Price Index:  
**All food increased 0.4%**  
from July 2025 to August  
2025, **higher than any  
other category.**

# SNAP monthly snapshot

**\$313**

Average  
benefit per  
household

**\$183**

Average  
benefit per  
person

**210k+**

Participating  
children

**130k+**

Participating  
adults 65+



Source: Oregon  
Department of  
Human  
Services  
caseload data,  
March 2025.

# **House Resolution 1 (H.R. 1)**

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**Impact on individuals APD and ODDS**

# H.R. 1: SNAP impact for individuals getting services from APD and ODDS

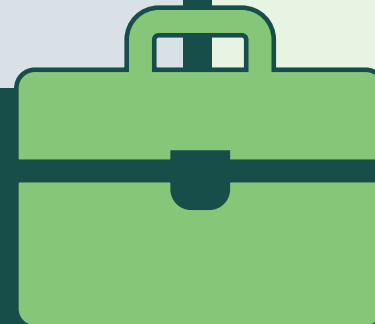
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## SNAP work-requirement exemptions:

- People ages 55-64 added to who must meet 80 hour per month work rules to get more than 3 months of SNAP
- Removed exemptions for veterans, people experiencing homelessness, and former foster youth
- People with a disability remain exempt

## Work rules will not impact individuals with I/DD, behavioral health or physical disability

- Will not apply to individuals receiving long-term services and supports.





# Community and government response

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Impact on individuals APD and ODDS

# Gift card considerations for SNAP recipients

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## Not counted as income

- Gift cards that cannot be sold
- Store specific gift cards
- Gift cards not provided regularly

## Counted as income

- Gift cards that can be sold
- Gift cards that can be used as cash

Additional guidance: Memorandum from Food and Nutrition Service Guidance

# Gift card considerations for other programs

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## For individuals receiving:

- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Medicaid
- Medicaid Long Term Services and Supports
- OPI-Classic and OPI-Medicaid
- Potentially subsidized housing and energy assistance

In general, gift cards are treated as cash

- Card amount is counted as income in the month received
- Any balance left on the card is a resource in the next month



Additional guidance: [Social Security program operations manual](#)



# Community response impacts

Community members may want to provide cash or gift cards to individuals impacted by SNAP changes

Food, gifts and payment of bills directly to the creditor do not count as income

- E.g., a friend or family member can pay PGE directly
- Community volunteer may go to the store, purchase food and deliver to the individual

Better options

- Purchase food directly
- Pay utility costs and other bills directly to the company
- Donate to Food Banks and Area Agencies on Aging

# Support for individuals receiving Medicaid long term services and supports

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Case managers help individuals address food related needs through the person-centered service planning

In-home consumers can have their caregivers take them to food banks or go to the food bank for them

Individuals can use their community transportation benefits to go to food banks and other community supports

In-home consumers can receive up to two Medicaid-funded home delivered meals every day

Individuals with life-threatening conditions may be able to receive payments from ODHS for special diets

Additional in-home hours may be an option for some

Individuals in licensed care settings receive 3 meals plus snacks daily

# APD Food Security Services: Older Americans Act (OAA)

## APD receives federal funding for OAA programs.

- Supports people aged 60+
- Funds 16 Area Agencies on Aging
- Nutrition services: Home-delivered meals and congregate meal sites

### Fiscal Year 2024-25

**1.97M**

Home-delivered  
meals (HDM)

**13,512**

HDM  
consumers

**562k+**

Congregate  
meals

**14,122**

Congregate  
consumers

# Potential Government response considerations

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## **Tax refunds do not count in the month the tax refund was received**

- If it is not spent in that month, it will count as resources

## **Previous stimulus checks did not count as income**

- They would have counted as assets except for the Public Health Emergency

## **Potential state supplemental benefits may be crafted in such a way as to not impact eligibility**

- Oregon administrative rule is more restrictive than federal regulations.

# Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC)

Helps all older adults and people with disabilities find services and resources

## Services

- Information and referral with trained and certified staff to assess needs, explain service options and give referrals
- Toll-free number
- Consumer-focused website with searchable resource database including public and private long-term services and supports service provider information

## Other help

- Explains available long-term services and supports options
- Gives objective, trusted information and help
- Empowers people to make informed decisions, and helps them easily access services and supports
- Helps individuals find services they need



# Difference between 211 and ADRC

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Both provide free, confidential information and referrals.

## **211info**

- Offers resources for people of all ages and abilities

## **ADRC**

- Serves older adults, people with disabilities and veterans

# Questions



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# Appendix



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# Appendix A: Food insecurity in Oregon

- **Food insecurity**, which means having uncertain or limited access to adequate food, is **associated with poorer health outcomes**.\*
- **Food-insecure children** are at least **twice as likely to report being in fair or poor health** and at least 1.4 times more likely to have asthma, compared to food-secure children.\*

Source: Gunderson and Ziliak: Food Insecurity and Health Outcomes. Health Affairs, vol. 34 no. 11 (2015)

## Food insecurity disproportionately affects

- Renters
- People with less education
- People in rural areas
- Single mother households
- Younger and middle-aged adults
- Communities of color

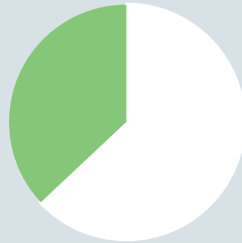
Source: McElhaney and Edwards: Pandemic Increases in Oregon's Food Insecurity (2021-2023). Oregon State University School of Public Policy (2024)

# Appendix B: SNAP households

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



- More than **37%** are in households 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.