



Leveraging the power of collaboration to solve hunger in Oklahoma
by improving systems, policies, and practices.

HR 1, also referred to as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, passed by Congress and was signed by President Trump in July 2025. HR 1 severely cuts the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), harming the thousands of Oklahoma residents who rely on this program for food. Hunger Free Oklahoma strongly condemns these changes and highlights their severe impact on low-income families below.

Key Harms to Oklahoma:

1. Oklahoma Saddled with Huge New Costs:

- Administrative Costs:** Starting October 1, 2026, Oklahoma will pay 75% of SNAP's operating costs, up from 50%. This means at least **\$30 million more per year** for the state, potentially leading to fewer staff and slower service for families.
- Food Benefit Costs:** Starting October 1, 2027, Oklahoma may have to pay a share of SNAP food benefits if the state's payment error rate (over or underpayment errors due to state or recipient error) is 6% or higher. Payment error rates are not a measure of fraud. Oklahoma's FFY24 error rate was 10.87%. The cost share is likely to be between 5-15% of benefits which would cost **\$90-\$270 million extra annually**. This could force our state to make deep cuts, substantially increasing poverty in Oklahoma, or abandoning SNAP altogether. It will reduce the federal benefits flowing to the state, harming SNAP's ability to stimulate Oklahoma's local economies, especially during tough economic times.

State SNAP Payment Error Rate	State Share of Benefit	Annual Estimated Cost for OK
<6%	0%	\$0
6 – 7.99%	5%	\$90 million
8 – 9.99%	10%	\$180 million
>10%	15%	\$270 million

Federal Fiscal Year	OK Error Rate	National Avg. Error Rate
2018	6.98%	6.80%
2019	8.09%	7.36%
2022	8.89%	11.54%
2023	10.64%	11.68%
2024	10.87%	10.93%

2. Harsh and Ineffective Work Rules Expand:

- Prior SNAP law imposed a three-month SNAP benefit limit within a three-year period for adults ages 18-54 unless they met strict work requirements or exemptions.
- The new law expands work requirements to include older SNAP users from ages 55-64, and to families with dependent children ages 14 and older (previously all households with dependent children under 18 were exempt).

- c. The bill also eliminated exemptions for people experiencing homelessness, veterans, and youth aging out of foster care, who were previously exempted under the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023.
- d. This change puts **35,000 Oklahoma families at risk of losing needed food support** through SNAP. Research has consistently shown that such work-reporting rules do **not** increase employment. Instead, they create new layers of administrative red tape, making it harder for people who *are* working to prove it, and cutting off support for people who aren't working because they can't (due to age, disability, or because they're providing care for others, etc.). These policies will be effective as soon as federal guidance is released and states can implement them.

3. Legal Immigrants Barred from Food Aid:

- a. Most immigrants with humanitarian protections will immediately lose SNAP eligibility (undocumented immigrants were never eligible for SNAP). This abandons a long-standing commitment to people fleeing danger and will cut food aid for U.S. citizen children of these immigrant families. This policy will be effective as soon as federal guidance is released and states can implement it.

4. SNAP Benefit Amounts Will Stagnate:

- a. The new law stops future updates to how SNAP benefits are calculated, effectively freezing amounts (besides basic inflation adjustments). SNAP benefits are already too low.

5. Utility Deductions Limited; Internet Deductions Removed:

- a. The law restricts utility deductions to only households with older adults or people with disabilities, and bars internet costs from certain SNAP calculations. This raises burdens for state staff and lowers benefits for low-wage families struggling with high utility bills and makes internet access harder. This policy will be effective as soon as federal guidance is released and states can implement it.

6. SNAP Nutrition Education Eliminated:

- a. Funding for Oklahoma's SNAP-Ed program is cut starting October 1, 2025. This program provided **\$8 million** in Oklahoma for vital nutrition education. SNAP-Ed is unique; it teaches healthy eating, partners with local food programs like Double Up Oklahoma, and supports the state's economy by promoting healthier residents and local farmers. Its elimination will reduce health, worsen food security, and weaken economic benefits for Oklahoma.

Cuts to SNAP also negatively impact other nutrition programs. Because SNAP receipt automatically makes children eligible for **free or reduced-price school meals and summer EBT, children will lose** those direct connections.