



HR001 – SNAP Caseload Impact and Analysis

Rhode Island Department of Human Services



SNAP Caseload and Impact Analysis

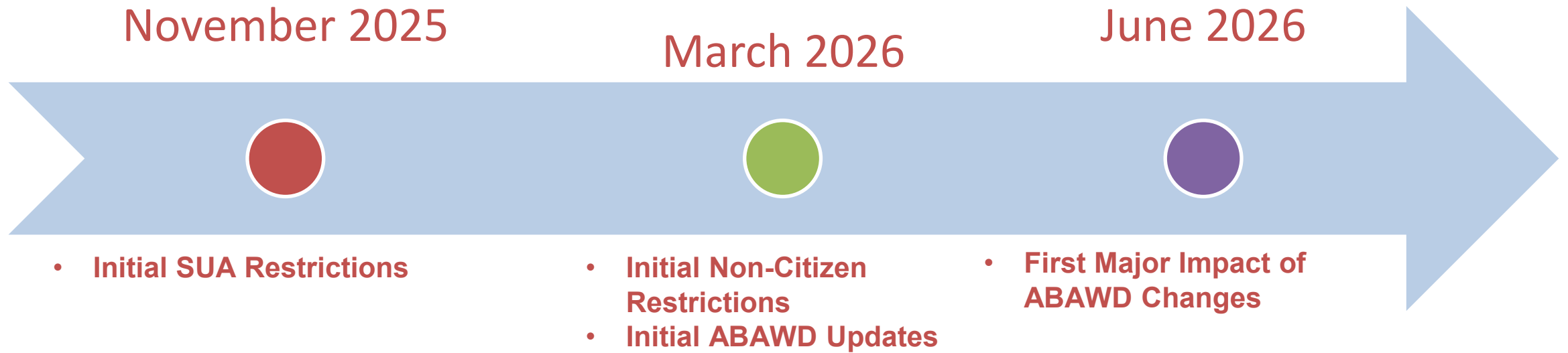
This presentation provides an analysis of SNAP caseload and impact related to changes mandated under HR1.

SNAP Caseload Data				
	July 2025	Nov 2025	March 2026	May 2026
Total # of SNAP Recipients	141,363	133,733	126,084	122,875
Total # of SNAP Households	88,340	84,416	80,537	78,969



RI DHS Implementation Timeline

RI DHS Implementation Timeline for Customer-Facing HR1 Changes:



Standard Utility Allowances (SUA) Rules

Changes initiated through the passage of HR1 narrow the group of individuals that will qualify for the Standard Utility Allowance deduction of \$844, likely resulting in a reduction of benefits.

HR1 Changes:

- Only households including an elderly or disabled household member can qualify for the SUA deduction based on participation in LIHEAP
- Households that do not include an elderly or disabled household member must document their actual heating and cooling expenses in order to be eligible for SUA.

Impact:

- Additional documentation burden on households
- Some households will no longer qualify for the \$844 SUA deduction, which may result in a reduction in SNAP benefits



SUA Updates – Impact

Changes related to the Standard Utility Allowance (SUA) went into effect in November 2025.

	# of Cases	# of Individuals
Total cases negatively impacted by SUA changes	2,420	2,955
Cases where benefits were lowered but not terminated	2,410	2,927
Cases closed due to SUA changes	10	28

Data is based on the point in time of implementation in November 2025.

All closed cases were due to loss of SUA and subsequent ineligibility.



Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWDs)

Changes initiated through the passage of HR1 require a broader set of SNAP customers to meet work requirements in order to remain eligible for benefits. These individuals are referred to as time-limited beneficiaries or ABAWDs.

Newly Impacted Populations Include:

- Individuals ages 54-64
- Parents whose youngest child is age 14-18
- Individuals experiencing homelessness
- Former foster youth
- Veterans
- Individuals living in a previously waived city/town (Central Falls, Charlestown, Foster, Johnston, New Shoreham*, Pawtucket, Providence, West Warwick, Woonsocket)

In Order to Maintain SNAP Benefits Beyond 3 Months, Individuals Must:

- Meet the work requirements by engaging in at least 80 hours per month of a qualifying activity, or
- Qualify for an exemption



ABAWD Impact

Changes related to the ABAWDs went into effect in RI Bridges in March 2026. Individuals newly subject to ABAWD work requirements would have closed as of 6/1/2026 without a documented exemption if they did not meet the work requirements in March, April, and May.

Closures as of 6/1/2026 due to failure to meet ABAWD Work Requirements:	
Aged 60-65*	268
Homeless	1,579
Veteran*	16
Former foster youth up to age 24	0
Families with children between ages 14-18	584
Waived City/Town Closures	1,648
Total:	4,095

Data is based on a point in time. Individuals are counted in only 1 category though they may have multiple statuses. *RI DHS was able to leverage certain Federal flexibilities to allow many individuals aged 60-65 and many veterans to maintain benefits beyond 3 months.



SNAP-Eligible Non-Citizens

Under H.R.1, to be eligible for SNAP benefits, an individual must fall into one of the following citizen or qualifying non-citizen categories. Some non-citizens are subject to a 5-year waiting period.

Citizen and non-citizen categories eligible for SNAP benefits:

- U.S. Citizen
- U.S. National
- Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR)*
- Cuban Haitian Entrants (CHE)
- Compact of Free Associate (COFA) citizens
- Amerasians
- *LPRs are subject to a 5-year waiting period unless they meet certain exemption criteria

LPRs may be exempt to the 5-year waiting period if they:

- Are a qualified non-citizen under age eighteen (18); or
- Have forty (40) qualifying work quarters; or
- Are determined blind or disabled and are receiving benefits or assistance for their condition; or
- Were lawfully residing in the U.S. and sixty-five (65) or older on 8/22/1996; or
- Have a U.S. military connection



SNAP-Eligible Non-Citizens, Continued

In addition to the standard exemptions to the 5-year bar for LPRs, some immigrants may enter the U.S. under a different status and later adjust or convert to LPR status and can be immediately eligible for SNAP. Individuals adjusted to an LPR status from the following statuses are exempt to the 5-year bar:

- Refugees
- Asylees
- Amerasians
- Cuban and Haitian Entrants (CHEs)
- Deportation Withheld
- North American Indians Born Abroad
- Hmong or Highland Laotian Tribal Members
- Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrants (SIV)
- Certain Afghan Nationals
- Certain Ukrainian Nationals
- Victims of Severe Trafficking



SNAP-Eligible Non-Citizens

HR1 changes narrow SNAP eligibility to U.S. citizens or nationals, lawful permanent residents, and a limited number of other non-citizen groups.

Impacted cases*:	453 Cases	930 Individuals
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*RI DHS implemented the new HR1 SNAP-Eligible Non-citizen rules in March 2026. Ongoing cases will not be impacted until the next eligibility run. Impacted cases represent the total number of active and on-going cases that will be impacted by HR1 SNAP-Eligible Non-Citizen rules at their next eligibility run, as of March 2026, if there are no changes to current case details.



Thank You

