

This document is current as of July 30, 2025, and is not to be construed as legal advice or guidance about individual eligibility for benefits. We recommend consulting a case worker, local resettlement office or [immigration attorney](#) about your case.

The “One Big Beautiful Bill” Act: How it Could Impact You

July 2025

This document provides information about the impact of the “One Big Beautiful Bill Act” (OBBBA) on different categories of immigrants in the U.S.

What is the OBBBA and who will it impact?

On July 4, President Trump signed the OBBBA into law. The OBBBA is a massive spending bill that will impact individuals with temporary or permanent lawful status in the U.S., including:

- Refugees and Asylees
- Individuals seeking asylum
- Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) recipients
- Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) recipients
- T- and U-Visa recipients
- Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and parole recipients

The OBBBA restricts eligibility for health insurance (Medicaid, Medicare and CHIP), food assistance (SNAP), and various federal tax credits for these individuals and their families who are income eligible. The law also imposes new fees to apply for certain immigration benefits.

Health Insurance and Food Assistance

How will OBBBA impact my eligibility for Medicaid, Medicare and CHIP?

Medicaid, Medicare, and CHIP (Children’s Health Insurance Plan) are forms of joint federal and state health insurance for individuals, children, and seniors. The OBBBA restricted the category of “qualified noncitizens” who were previously considered eligible for these programs.

Under the OBBBA, refugees and asylees who have not obtained lawful permanent residency as well as individuals with pending applications for permanent lawful status such as U-visas, T-Visas, and SIJS are not considered “qualified non-citizens” and ineligible. Limited exceptions exist for pregnancy, children, and emergency care. You may, however, be eligible for state-provided health insurance.

A Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) who obtained their status from asylum- or refugee-based adjustment, SIV, SIJS, or U and T visas maintain their eligibility as “qualified non-citizens.”

Individuals presently seeking asylum as well as TPS and parole recipients are generally not eligible without another qualifying form of permanent status. You cannot adjust your status to become an LPR only based on having these forms of temporary status.

Even if you are ineligible, you do not automatically disqualify your household from receiving benefits if there are other members in the household, such as a U.S born child or LPR spouse, who are eligible.

For additional information, we recommend you contact your state Medicaid administrator. When providing personal information, it is important to exercise caution because recent reporting suggests Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has begun to access personal data of Medicaid enrollees.

How will OBBBA affect my eligibility for SNAP?

SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) helps individuals purchase food and nutrition for their households. Like Medicaid, OBBBA restricts eligibility for SNAP to a narrow category of “qualified non-citizens.” The categories of lawfully present individuals who are ineligible for Medicaid under the OBBBA, such as refugees and asylees, are no longer eligible for SNAP as well.

Like Medicaid, if you are ineligible for SNAP, the OBBBA does not disqualify the whole household from receiving food assistance if there are other members in the household who are eligible.

For additional information, we recommend you contact your state administrator of SNAP benefits. It is also important to exercise caution with the disclosure of personal information as certain states may share private data with ICE.

If I become an LPR, will OBBBA change the exemption to the five-year waiting period to receive Medicaid and SNAP?

Certain LPRs must wait five years before they receive Medicaid and SNAP. However, if you became an LPR based on your status as a SIV recipient, asylee, or refugee, you remain exempt from the five-year waiting period and may access these benefits. The OBBBA does not change this exemption.

When will these changes take effect?

The changes to Medicaid for lawfully present immigrants will take effect on October 1, 2026.

There is no provision in the OBBBA that delays implementation of the SNAP eligibility changes. However, we expect eligibility changes to be made official soon. States have up to 120 days to implement eligibility changes, and SNAP recipients could see changes during their next recertification.

Additional information is provided in the timeline below.

Tax Credits

How will OBBBA affect my eligibility for the premium tax credit (PTC) to purchase health insurance in the Affordable Care Act (ACA) marketplace?

Previously, lawfully present immigrants without LPR status, including individuals below 100% of the federal poverty level, could enroll in the ACA marketplace and receive subsidized care through a premium tax credit (PTC), allowing individuals ineligible for Medicaid to obtain insurance.

The OBBBA eliminates PTC eligibility for most individuals who lack LPR status. Lawfully present immigrants remain, however, eligible for private insurance coverage in the ACA marketplace without a PTC.

How will OBBBA affect my eligibility for the Child Tax Credit (CTC)?

The Child Tax Credit (CTC) is a federal tax credit that helps families with qualifying children reduce their tax bill. To qualify, the OBBBA requires the parent and the child to have a valid Social Security Number (SSN). An Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) alone is insufficient to claim the CTC. An SSN is also required to qualify for additional tax deductions in the OBBBA for seniors, tips, and overtime compensation.

State-provided Alternatives for Health Insurance and Food Assistance

If I lose health insurance or food assistance, what options are available to me?

After the passage of OBBBA, it is not yet known if and how certain states will provide health insurance and food assistance to income-eligible immigrants who do not qualify for Medicaid or SNAP.

As of May 2025, 14 states plus D.C. provided state-funded health coverage for children regardless of immigration status: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Washington, D.C. New Jersey and Vermont also provided coverage to individuals who are pregnant.

As of April 2025, seven states plus D.C. provided state-funded health coverage for income-eligible adults and seniors: California, Colorado, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, and Washington.

As of June 2024, six states provided state-funded food assistance to immigrant families: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, and Washington.

The eligibility requirements and benefits for each state program vary. To see if you qualify for these programs, we recommend you contact your case manager or your [state's department of social services](#).

Fees for Immigration Benefits

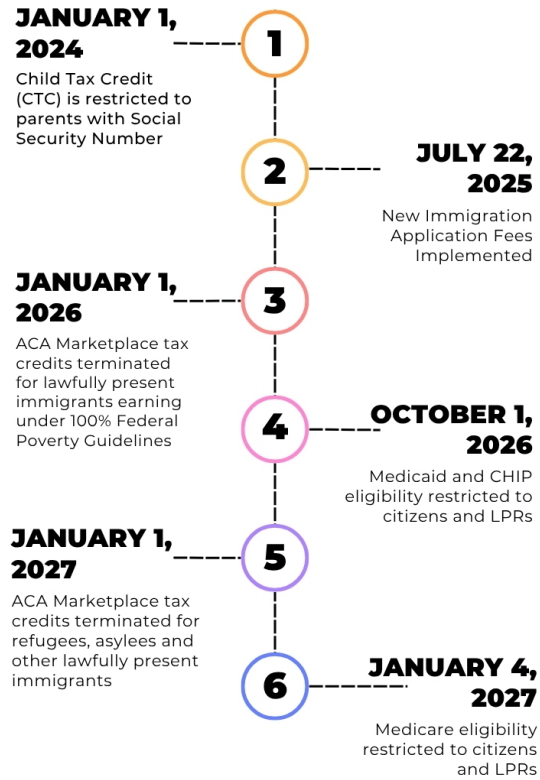
How will OBBBA increase the fees I pay for certain immigration benefits?

The OBBBA imposes new fees to apply for certain immigration benefits. Applicants must submit the fees with benefit requests postmarked on or after July 22, 2025. If you apply for asylum, TPS, parole, or work authorization, you are ineligible for a fee waiver.

Immigration Fees in the OBBBA			
Application	Former Fee Amount	New Fee Amount	Fee Waiver?
Asylum	\$0	\$100	No
Annual Asylum Fee	\$0	\$100 for each year that an application remains pending	No
Initial Asylum-based Work Authorization	\$0	\$550	No
Asylum-based Work Authorization Renewal or Extension	Paper Filing: \$520 Online Filing: \$470	Paper filing: \$275 plus the existing fee = \$795	No
TPS	Initial Application: \$50 + \$30 biometrics fee.	\$500 plus the existing fee =	No

		\$580	
Initial TPS-based Work Authorization	Paper Filing: \$520 Online Filing: \$470	Paper Filing: \$550 plus the existing fee = \$1070	No
TPS-based Work Authorization Renewal or extension	Paper Filing: \$520 Online Filing: \$470	Paper Filing: \$275 plus the existing fee = \$795 Online Filing: \$275 plus the existing fee = \$745	No
Parole	Varies. Many parole categories had no fee while the general parole filing fee was \$580 (online) or \$630 (via mail)	\$1,000 plus existing fees, unless one of ten exceptions applies based on the reason for seeking parole	No
Initial Parole-based Work Authorization	Varies. Many categories had no fee while the general initial fee was \$470.	\$550 plus existing fee	No
Parole-based Work Authorization Renewal or Extension	Varies. Many renewal and extension categories had no fee while the general renewal or extension fee was \$470.	\$275 plus existing fee.	No
Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) Fee	\$0	\$250	Yes
Appeal of a Decision of an Immigration Judge	\$0 if it was an appeal of an IJ decision under law, regulation or directive that does not require a filing fee or \$110.	\$900 plus the existing fee = \$1,010.	Yes
Motion to Reopen or Reconsider filed with the Immigration Court	\$0 if motion was based exclusively on an asylum claim, law or regulation, or \$145	\$900 plus the existing fee = \$1,045	No

Timeline of Changes in OBBBA



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