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An estimated 563,000 immigrants call Colorado home<sup>1</sup>, and more than 304,900 U.S.-born Coloradans live with at least one immigrant parent.<sup>2</sup> H.R. 1, signed by President Trump on July 4, 2025, will have lasting negative effects on the well-being of Colorado children, particularly those in immigrant families. The law—officially enacted as Public Law 119-21—reflects a broader trend of immigrant exclusion and reduced access to essential programs such as health care, food assistance, and tax credits.

### SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)

Under H.R. 1, SNAP will only be available to a very narrow group, including:

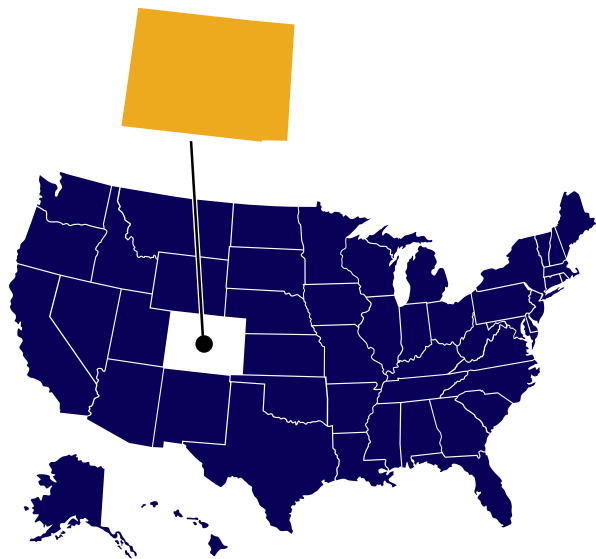
- U.S. citizens or U.S. nationals
- Lawful permanent residents (green card holders)
- Immigrants who have been granted the status of Cuban or Haitian Entrant
- Individuals lawfully residing in the United States in accordance with the Compacts of Free Association (COFA) between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau

**Immigrants now excluded:** SNAP eligibility will end for refugees, people granted asylum, certain victims of labor or sex trafficking, certain victims of domestic violence, and other immigrants with lawful status who are currently eligible. Current SNAP recipients remain eligible until their next recertification.

COLORADO IMPACT EFFECTIVE NOV. 1, 2025	
4,000	Immigrants who may be affected by this restriction
\$16,070,400	Potential loss in gross domestic product (GDP) from excluding refugees and asylees from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in the first year <sup>3</sup>

### CHILD TAX CREDIT (CTC)

- Parents without a Social Security number (SSN) will no longer be able to claim the Child Tax Credit (CTC) for their eligible children.
- H.R. 1 also makes permanent an existing restriction that requires children to have an SSN to qualify for the CTC.



COLORADO IMPACT EFFECTIVE TAX YEAR 2025	
19,638	Colorado children with Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers (ITINs) who were excluded under the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, signed by President Trump. The law expanded the CTC but required an SSN for eligibility, leaving out many children in mixed-status immigrant families.
42,300	The number of U.S. citizen children in Colorado who have only ITIN-eligible parents
61,938	Number of children in Colorado affected by CTC exclusions
\$136,263,600	Potential budget loss to Colorado in the first year <sup>3</sup>



1. The Economic and Fiscal Impacts of Mass Deportation: What’s at Risk in Colorado | Colorado Fiscal Institute and Immigration Research Initiative  
2. Immigrants in Colorado | American Immigration Council  
3. THE BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 2025 HARMS IMMIGRANT FAMILIES | Center for Law and Social Policy

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MEDICAID

H.R. 1 makes major changes to Medicaid that will affect low-income families across the state and also makes changes that will impact immigrants and immigrant families in Colorado, including:

- Lowering the amount states can collect in provider taxes
- Adding work requirements for many adults in the expansion program
- Delaying new rules that would make applying for and renewing coverage easier
- Limiting how far back people can receive retroactive coverage
- Requiring more frequent eligibility checks

EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 2026<sup>4</sup>



**Removes availability of advance premium tax credits (APTC) during periods of Medicaid ineligibility due to immigration status**

Lawfully present immigrants with household incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level who are ineligible for Medicaid because of immigration status are no longer eligible for premium tax credits, effective Jan. 1, 2026.

COLORADO IMPACT	
<b>\$138</b>	Average monthly premium for those currently eligible for the advance premium tax credit (APTC) <sup>3</sup>
<b>\$432</b>	Average <b>increase</b> in monthly premium for those who lose access to the advance premium tax credit (APTC) <sup>3</sup>

EFFECTIVE OCT. 1, 2026



**Eliminates the enhanced federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) for certain Emergency Medicaid recipients.**

Limits federal matching payments for Emergency Medicaid for individuals who would otherwise be eligible for Medicaid expansion coverage, except for their immigration status, to the state's base FMAP.

COLORADO IMPACT	
<b>7,000</b>	Number of lawfully present immigrants in Colorado who may lose Medicaid coverage <sup>5</sup>

EFFECTIVE OCT. 1, 2026



**Ends federal funding for Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) for most categories of "qualified" immigrants.**

Federal funding matches will be restricted to:

- U.S. citizens or U.S. nationals
- Lawful permanent residents (green card holders)
- Immigrants granted status as Cuban or Haitian entrants
- Individuals lawfully residing in the United States under the Compacts of Free Association (COFA) between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau

Restricts federal funding for qualified immigrants for Medicaid and CHIP coverage, including:

- Refugees
- Humanitarian parolees
- Asylum grantees
- Certain abused spouses and children
- Trafficking victims
- Other noncitizens



4. [The Implementation Timeline of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act](#) | Center for American Progress  
5. [Understanding the Impact of H.R.1 and Federal Changes to Medicaid](#) | Colorado Dept. of Health Care and Policy Financing



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IMMIGRATION POLICIES

H.R. 1 creates new U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) application fees and dramatically increases others for certain immigration applications and forms of humanitarian protection. Below are a few examples.<sup>5</sup>

	WHAT IT COVERS	PREVIOUS FEE	H.R. 1 FEE (FISCAL YEAR 2025)
Asylum Application Fee	Filing an Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal (Form I-589) under Section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act	\$0	\$100
Temporary Protected Status (TPS)	Fee for registering for TPS	\$50	\$500 (+\$30 biometrics fee)
Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) Fee	Fee for Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) petition (Form I-360) for children who have been abused, abandoned, or neglected by one or both parents under Section 101(a)(27)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act	\$0	\$250

IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT

H.R. 1 allocates more than \$170 billion for immigration and border enforcement through 2029.<sup>6</sup>

The Colorado Fiscal Institute is deeply concerned that increased funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) could expand enforcement activity and deepen fear in Colorado communities. When families live in fear of detention or deportation, they are less likely to go to work, take their children to school, or engage in community life.

This climate of fear has far-reaching economic and social consequences. Many Coloradans who are eligible for safety net programs—such as health care, food assistance, or child care support—may avoid applying out of fear that participation could expose them or their loved ones to immigration enforcement. The result is not only harm to individual families but also to Colorado’s workforce, schools, and local economies.

COLORADO IMPACT	
\$45 billion	Detention
\$32 billion	Enforcement & Deportations
\$75 billion	Border Wall & Militarization
\$13.5 billion	State & Local enforcement reimbursement

This resource is an adaptation of a publication originally developed by Utah Voices for Children, whose support and collaboration made this version possible.

5. [Explainer | Trump and Congress’s Punishing New Immigration Fees](#) | National Immigrant Justice Center  
6. [What’s in the Big Beautiful Bill? Immigration and Border Security Unpacked](#) |