

The Impact of **H.R. 1** on Asian New Yorkers



What is H.R.1 and Why Does it Matter?

H.R. 1 — or the “One Big Beautiful Bill Act” — is a sweeping federal legislation that:

- Increases the budget of the Immigration Customs and Enforcement (ICE), which will lead to more raids, detentions, and deportations that separate families
- Slashes Medicaid funding, which could take away health care from 1.5 million people in New York, and reduce funding to hospitals and nonprofits. It also decreases New York State’s funding for healthcare by \$14 billion.
- Makes it harder for people to get SNAP (food stamps) and CHIP (healthcare for children) which helps families get food and see doctors.
- Reduces funding for federal student aid making it more difficult for some students to go to college
- Raises fees, making it more expensive for immigrants to apply to live and work in the United States.
- Provides tax breaks for small businesses
- Delivers tax cuts to the wealthiest Americans

Why the Cuts in H.R. 1 Matter to Asian Communities in New York

We are the fastest-growing racial group in New York

2.1M

IN NEW YORK STATE

1.5M

IN NEW YORK CITY

IN NEW
YORK
STATE

63%

OF ASIAN PEOPLE WERE BORN IN
ANOTHER COUNTRY

Many live in households that include
family members who may not have the
legal papers to live in the US

And we make up

17% OF NEW
YORK
CITY

Asian Americans play an important role in
keeping New York’s economy running.

They work in hospitals, run small
businesses, and in thousands of other
jobs that people count on every day.

In NYC

34%

LIVE IN OR NEAR
THE POVERTY
LINE

NEARLY

+ 90%

OF ASIAN AMERICAN
CHILDREN LIVE WITH
AT LEAST ONE
IMMIGRANT PARENT

More Immigration Checks Puts Asian New Yorkers at Risk

H.R. 1 will make ICE the largest law–enforcement agency in U.S. history.

Asian Americans are the fastest-growing racial group in NYS, and 24% of immigrants from Asia live without legal status. Many live in households where some family members have legal papers and others don't. They often work in restaurants and other service jobs, which are often targets of ICE checks.

24% OF IMMIGRANTS WITHOUT LEGAL STATUS IN NEW YORK STATE ARE FROM ASIA

- With more power, funding, and detention centers, ICE will be able to make more sudden arrests, raid workplaces, and separate families, increasing risk even for long-time residents. Arrests of immigrants from Asian countries like China, Bangladesh, Nepal, and India in NYC are already up compared to last year.
- Fear of ICE may lead to many avoiding city services, medical care, and reporting crimes. When Trump was President the first time, anti-immigrant policies made many qualified Asian families in New York stop using food aid and other benefits.
- While NYC's sanctuary rules help protect immigrants, increased ICE enforcement in and around the city puts Asian Americans who travel or work outside NYC at risk.
- Overloaded legal aid systems could break down under more detention and deportation cases and children of undocumented Asian immigrants face serious stress if people who care for them are taken away.

Asian American Asylum Seekers and Mixed Status Families May Find it Harder to Become Citizens

- Immigration fees will go up for immigrants without legal status, green card holders, asylum seekers, visa applicants, and those sending money abroad.
 - \$5,000 fee for undocumented immigrants who miss court hearings
 - \$1,500 to adjust green card status
 - \$1,050 to apply for a waiver if you're not allowed to enter or stay in the U.S.
 - \$1,000 for asylum applications, \$100 each year for pending cases, \$550 for work permits, and \$900 to file or appeal motions
 - \$250 on all visas, \$30 for I-94 visitors entering and exiting the US
 - 1% remittance tax on non-bank transfers
- Asians are among the largest immigrants and refugee groups, and many families cannot afford these higher costs and legal fees.

Impact on Asian New Yorkers Using Medicaid/Essential Plan

The Essential Plan, which helps many low-income and immigrant New Yorkers, will lose funding from the federal government. Starting January 1, 2026, a total of 730,000 New Yorkers, including 224,000 immigrant enrollees, may lose their coverage through the plan. →



Impact on Asian New Yorkers Using Medicaid/Essential Plan

(Cont'd)

An estimated 1.5 million New Yorkers may lose health insurance in the next 10 years.

H.R. 1 also adds new work rules that say people must work about 80 hours per month and fill out extra paperwork. This could make it harder for people to get or keep their health insurance, even if they are qualified. even for those who are eligible.

38% OF ASIANS IN NYS ARE LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT

Almost 38% of Asians in New York State have a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English (limited-English-proficient or LEP) and nearly 1 in 4 of Asian Americans in the state don't have wired internet at home. This could make the extra paperwork especially difficult for our communities.

Asian American Families and Children Will Be Left Without Care

H.R. 1 cuts funding for SNAP and CHIP which helps support families get help with food, and healthcare for children.

- 36% of Asian children live in or near poverty, and many depend on CHIP to see a doctor, get regular check-ups and fill prescriptions.
- Cuts to SNAP will make it harder for children and families to get enough food.

40%

OF ALL ASIAN HOUSEHOLDS IN NYS THAT ARE LED BY A CITIZEN AND LIVING IN POVERTY DEPEND ON SNAP TO HELP BUY FOOD

Increased Barriers to Care for Asian Immigrants and Seniors

45%

OF OLDER ASIAN NEW YORKERS IN NYC LIVE IN OR NEAR POVERTY

- Older Asian New Yorkers, with limited English skills (70%), and those who live in or near poverty in NYC (45%), will be hit hardest by new work and paperwork rules. Language barriers, lack of internet access, age discrimination, and confusing paperwork will make these changes even harder.
- The bill raises the age for Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWDs) who must meet work rules from 54 to 64. Older Asian adults could lose SNAP benefits if they have a hard time proving they have a job, are sick or disabled, or are caring for someone.
- Asian New Yorkers up to age 64 may also lose Medicaid or Essential Plan coverage if they cannot meet the new rules. Undocumented older adults who use the Essential Plan could lose their health coverage and have no other options for care.



Loss of Healthcare Jobs will Hit Asian American Workers and Patients

HEALTHCARE IS A
TOP INDUSTRY,
EMPLOYING NEARLY

17%
OF ASIANS IN NYS

H.R. 1 puts 34,000 hospital-related jobs at risk statewide, including nearly 3,000 in the Bronx, where many Asian American healthcare workers live and work.

Asian healthcare workers not only serve as doctors, nurses, and technicians but also help Asian patients by bridging language and cultural gaps.

- Hospitals serving immigrant and low-income communities will face budget cuts, layoffs, reduced services, including for emergency care, and possible closures.
- Some hospitals may raise costs for other patients to make up lost revenue, making medical care costs for everyone go up

Fewer Learning Opportunities for Asian American Students

H.R. 1 would cut Pell Grants and limit federal student loans, making college more expensive.

- There are 99,311 Asian students of college age in New York State. Many may be forced to delay or stop going to college if they lose financial aid.

47% OF ASIAN AMERICAN
COLLEGE STUDENTS
ACROSS OUR COUNTRY
CURRENTLY RECEIVE
FINANCIAL AID FROM
THE GOVERNMENT

Asian American Small Businesses will See Some Positive Impacts

- Many small businesses can now permanently deduct 20% of qualified income from their taxes, which helps them save on their taxes and plan better for the future.
- Section 179 now lets small businesses deduct up to \$2.5M in equipment and workspace costs, which may encourage investment and growth.
- Most small businesses file taxes through personal income returns. H.R. 1 makes the 2017 tax rate cuts permanent, ensuring lower rates for these filers.
- Businesses can now write off up to \$4 million dollars in expenses for some assets.
- Businesses can continue writing off 100% of eligible asset costs in the year of purchase, a provision that supports recovery, expansion, and capital investment.

