

H.R.1 One Big Beautiful Act Analysis

Select Committee on Federal Administration and Policy Changes

Context

- On July 4th, President Trump signed H.R.1 “One Big Beautiful Bill” (OBBB) into law
- Structured as a budget reconciliation package to circumvent traditional filibuster requirements, the bill integrates policy priorities from across 10 Senate committees into a unified legislative framework
- The extraordinary breadth and ambition of this package make it one of the most consequential pieces of legislation in recent congressional history
- With its expansive scope spanning 870 pages, this landmark legislation will impact virtually every industry and household in the U.S. through significant policy shifts, funding reallocations and regulatory changes

Overview

- OBBB imposes deep federal cuts to health and social safety programs while shifting new responsibilities, and costs, to state and local governments
- While some sectors receive targeted investment, such as defense and rural hospitals, the overall effect will likely increase financial pressure on cities, counties, and public agencies
- There is also a loss in federal grants that may impact public health, housing, and behavioral health programs
- New federal requirements around immigration and health will require costly local implantation
- This reduced federal funding will force cities, like Seattle, to make hard decisions regarding raising local taxes, cutting services, and delaying or cancelling infrastructure and capitol projects



Key Areas of Impact



Health and Human
Services



Immigration and
Border Security



Housing and
Community
Development



Transportation and
Infrastructure



Nutrition



Energy and
Environmental
Regulations



Technology



Tax Reforms and
Incentives

Health and Human Services

- Cuts \$940B in Medicaid and adds new work requirements, resulting in strain on public hospitals and local clinics, especially in low-income or high-need areas
- Prohibits the use of federal funding for entities engaged in providing family planning services, reproductive health, or related circumstances that provide abortions
 - The defunding of Planned Parenthood removes a critical public health provider
 - PP affiliates will see a drop in service capacity, especially for STI testing, birth control, and cancer screening, resulting in a lack, or disappearance, of crucial services for Seattle residents
- Cities and counties will face pressure to cover care for uninsured residents, particularly low-income adults, immigrants and marginalized populations, and patients in public hospital systems

Immigration and Border Security

- Includes an increase in fees for individuals applying for visas, asylum status, temporary protected status (TPS), and certain employment authorizations, resulting in more financial strain for individuals and families
- Appropriates billions for U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) for border wall infrastructure, detention costs, and legal enforcement
- Provides reimbursement and funding to state and local governments for border security efforts and enforcement of illicit activity, including \$625 million for FIFA World Cup costs

Housing and Community Development

- Includes an expansion of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, allowing for an expansion of housing production and affordable units
- Permanently, renews and enhances Opportunity Zones (OZs), with modified requirements and focus on rural revitalization
- After extensive outreach to republicans, including intense advocacy by Seattle City Light, the Municipal Bonds Tax Exempt Status was preserved. This allows Seattle to continue utilizing this necessary tool to finance large transportation, housing, energy, and water projects

Nutrition

- OBBB imposes \$186B in cuts to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
 - **Benefit Reductions:** Starting in October 2025, all Washington SNAP recipients—about 1 million people—will see a reduction in monthly benefits
 - For example, the maximum allotment for a family of four will drop from \$975 to \$848
 - **Expanded Work Requirements:** Over 130,000 Washingtonians will now need to meet new work requirements to maintain eligibility. This includes adults up to age 64, unless exempt due to caregiving or medical conditions
 - **Increased Administrative Costs:** Washington will shoulder an additional \$87.8 million in administrative costs to manage the revised SNAP program
 - **Cost-Sharing Mandate:** The state must also contribute at least \$100 million more to cover SNAP benefits, a shift from the previous federal funding mode
 - **Reduced Access to School Meals:** Fewer families eligible for SNAP will reduce automatic access to free school meals for as many as 13,462 Seattle students
 - **SNAP-Ed eliminated:** This cancels \$1 million in annual funding to 16 organizations in King County providing food education to over 143,000 people



Questions/Comments