



**TEXAS PRIMARY CARE
CONSORTIUM**

Primary Care at a Crossroads: Navigating Recent Policy, Budget, and Regulatory Changes

October 8, 2025 | 11:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. CT

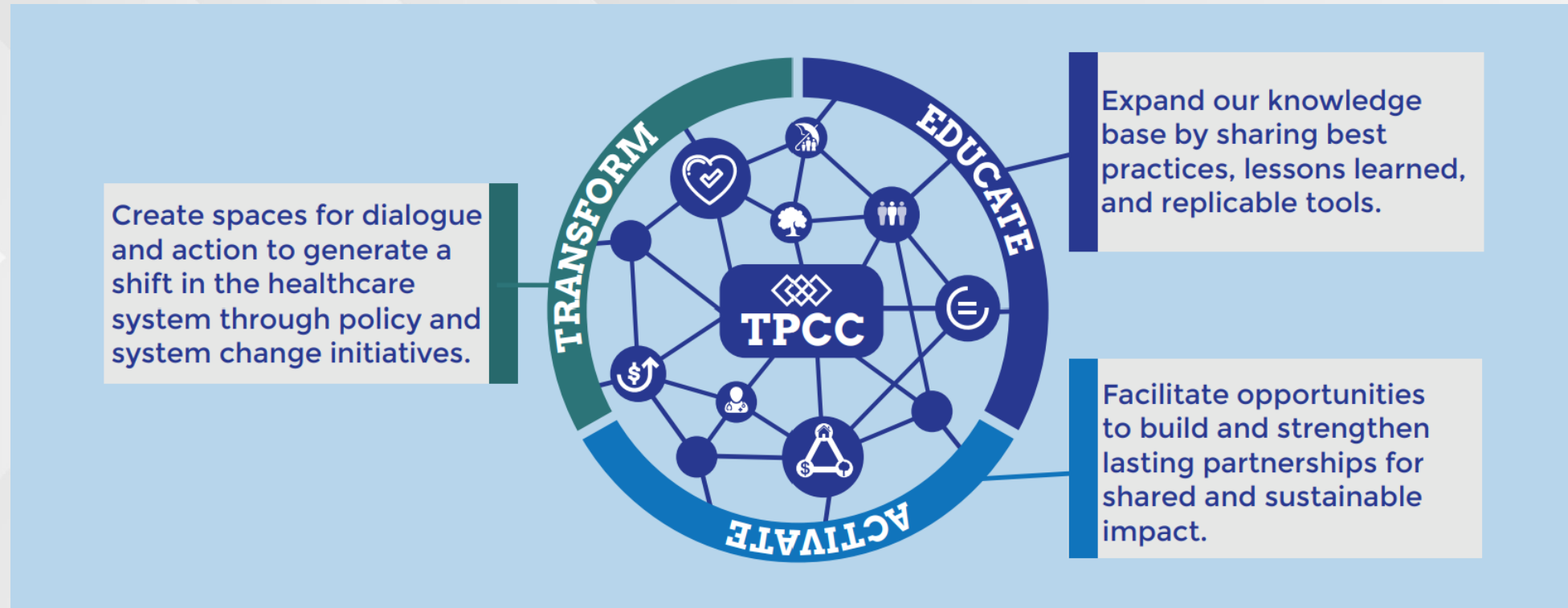


TEXAS PRIMARY CARE CONSORTIUM

The Texas Primary Care Consortium is a statewide collaborative with a mission to **advance high-quality primary care for all Texans**, co-led by the Texas Health Institute and the Texas Medical Home Initiative.



Texas Primary Care Consortium leads with the following framework:





Texas Primary Care Consortium's Goals

- ◇ Increase access to high-quality, cost-effective health care
- ◇ Improve the financial stability and vitality of Texas' primary care system
- ◇ Strengthen the primary care system

Primary Care at a Crossroads: Navigating Recent Policy, Budget, and Regulatory Changes



Helen Kent Davis
Senior Associate,
Health Policy,
Texas Health Institute
Webinar Facilitator



Stephanie Quinn
SVP, External Affairs and Practice
Experience, American Academy of
Family Physicians



Russell Kohl, MD, FAAFP
Chief Medical Officer and
Chief Operating Officer,
TMF Health Quality
Institute



Partners



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Federal Updates



One Big Beautiful Bill (OB3)

- ◇ Reduces federal health care spending by \$1.1 trillion over ten years and initiates significant new health policy direction across all federally funded health care programs
- ◇ Uses an array of administrative, eligibility, and programmatic financing restrictions to curtail health coverage and costs
- ◇ The bulk of OB3 reductions will be achieved by requiring Medicaid expansion states to enact stricter Medicaid eligibility and enrollment policies in addition to tighter financing limits
 - ◇ Mandatory work requirements, among other restrictions, will not apply here
- ◇ Texas will be most impacted by changes to ACA Marketplace eligibility, enrollment and costs as well as anticipated Medicare cuts prompted by mandatory sequestration
- ◇ OB3 staggers implementation over multiple years

OB3 Major Provisions Impacting Texas

Health Care Transformation

- Invests \$50 Billion toward rural health transformation over 5 years
- Redefines certain Direct Primary Care (DPC) arrangements not to be health insurance; makes compatible with Health Savings Accounts (HSAs)
- Permits HSA pairings with ACA Bronze & catastrophic plans
- Caps federal student loans for professional degrees at \$200k; total borrowing at \$257k

ACA

- Omits extension of enhanced premium tax credits*
- Discontinues APTCs for certain lawfully present immigrants and DACA recipients
- Bars PTC and cost-sharing limits for people enrolling via the low-income special enrollment period
- Eliminates auto enrollment for enrollees receiving PTC
- Expands HSA options for select ACA plans
- ***Parallel ACA regulations change the actuarial value for plans and further tighten eligibility & enrollment***

Medicaid & CHIP

- Halts rules on eligibility & enrollment simplification (Texas must still implement CHIP patient protections including eliminating the 90-day waiting period)
- Reduces Medicaid retroactive coverage to 2 months
- Restricts Medicaid financing strategies by freezing Medicaid provider taxes and limiting supplemental directed payment programs for hospital, rural health clinics, and other entities

Medicare

- Provides temporary, one year, physician payment increase
- Permits additional Medicare 4% sequestration cuts due to deficit spending*
- Eliminates eligibility for certain lawfully present refugees and asylum seekers
- Delays for 10 years rules to streamline Medicare Savings Program enrollment processes

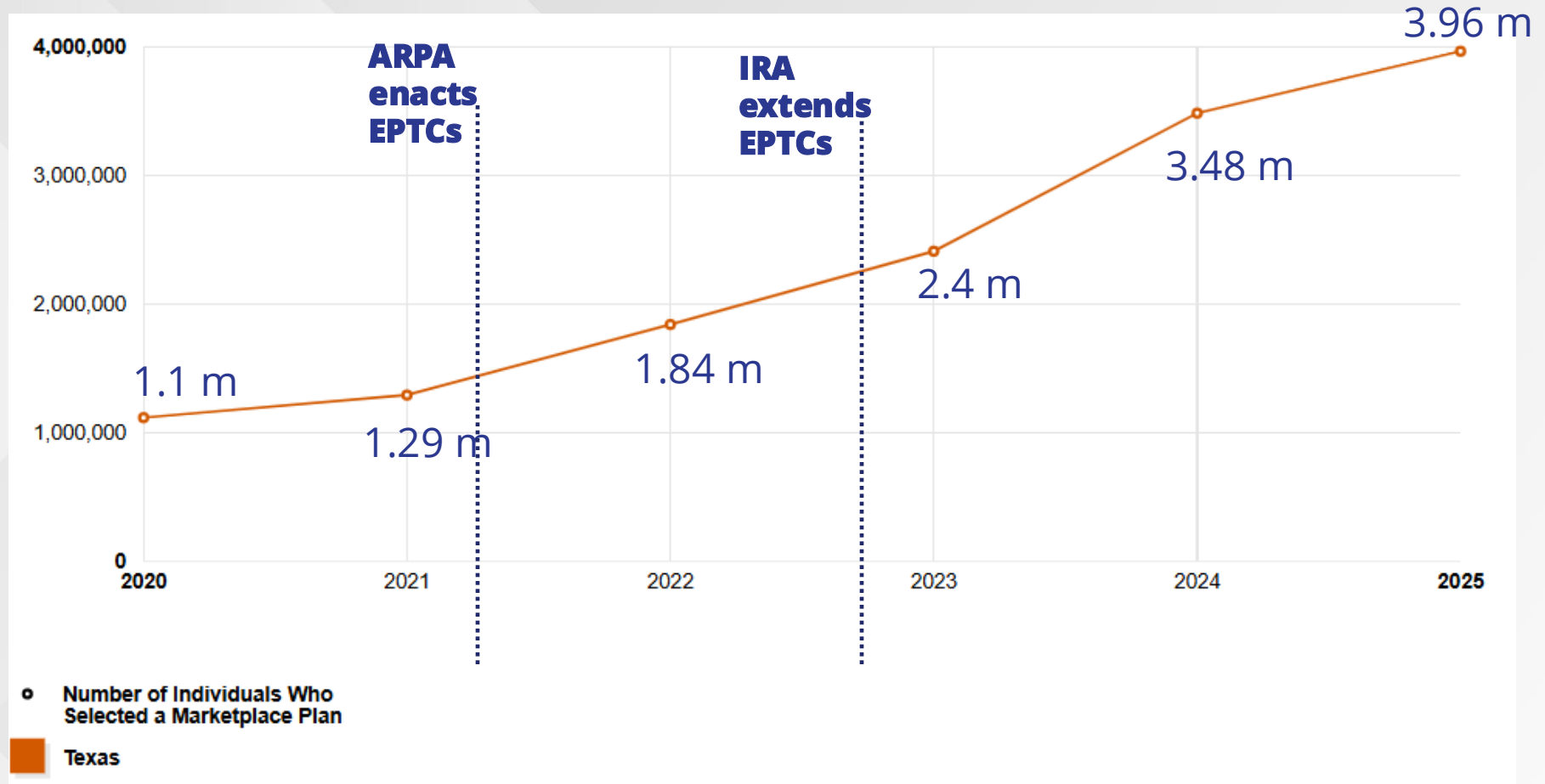
****absent Congressional action***

OB3: Timeline of Major Provisions

2025	2026	2027 & beyond	
• Moratorium on new rules re: Medicaid Eligibility & Enrollment and Medicare Savings Program (2025 to 2034) • Freeze on Medicaid provider taxes • Termination of ACA Enhanced Premium Tax Credits (12.31.25)* • Disallow Medicare coverage for specified newly applying lawfully present immigrants	• Rural health transformation grants (2026 to 2030) • Reclassification of DPC as not insurance (1.1.26) • Cap on federal professional/graduate student loans (7.1.26) • Shorter ACA open enrollment (via rule) • Elimination of PTCs for low-income special enrollment • Temporary Medicare physician payment increase (1.1.26 to 12.31.26) • Medicare sequestration cuts (2026 to 2034)*	• Phase down of Medicaid Directed Payments to Medicare limit (2028) • Restrictions on Medicaid retroactive coverage • Discontinuation of ACA tax credits for certain lawful immigrants • Elimination of auto enrollment • End of Medicare eligibility for certain lawfully present immigrants enrolled on/before 7.1.25	Medicaid ACA Medicare Other *Absent action by Congress

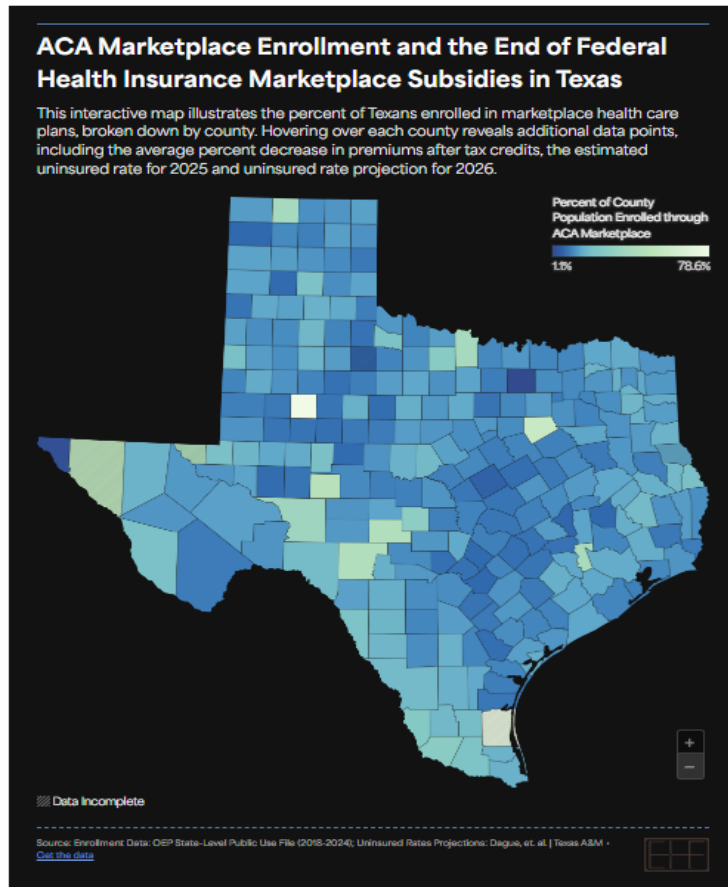
Texas ACA Enrollment Growth 2020-25

255% Increase (2.85 Million)



Source: [Marketplace Enrollment, 2014-2025](#) | KFF State Health Facts

Expiration of ACA Enhanced Premium Tax Credits



Between 665,000 and 1.45 million Marketplace enrollees will not continue individual Marketplace coverage in Texas in 2026, representing declines of 17- 37% from 2025, or 797,747 newly uninsured people

Source: [Projected Uninsurance Increases from the End of Federal Health Insurance Marketplace Subsidies in Texas](#), Episcopal Health Foundation, Sept. 18, 2025

OB3: Projected Impact, Possible Outcomes

Projected Impact

- Higher rates of uninsured
- Increased use of emergency departments
- Higher uncompensated care costs
- Escalate health insurance premiums
- Decrease revenue for mission-driven initiatives
- Flatten or reduce health care workforce
- Diminish health care capacity

Possible Outcomes

- Increase collaboration across health care sector
- Spark care coordination reforms
- Boost adoption of value-based care
- Quell consolidation
- Fuel development of new provider types
- Promote efficiency and paperwork reduction
- Spur creation of new health insurance models
- Prompt public discussion about tackling health care access, quality and affordability





CMS Regulatory Initiatives

Health Advisory Committee

- Promote chronic disease prevention and management
- Reduce unnecessary red tape
- Advance use of real-time data systems
- Improve Medicaid quality
- Strengthen Medicare Advantage sustainability
- ***Appointees to be named by CMS by end of 2025***

WISeR: Wasteful and Inappropriate Service Reduction Model

- Detect and prevent waste and fraud
- Apply commercial payer processes that may be faster, easier and more accurate;
- Increase transparency on existing Medicare coverage policy; and
- De-incentivize and reduce use of medically unnecessary care.
- ***Texas included in pilot, which will begin January 2026***





Advancing High-Quality Primary Care

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2025
AUSTIN, TX

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