

September 27, 2018

Oklahoma Health Care Authority  
4345 N. Lincoln Blvd, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Re: SoonerCare 1115(a) Demonstration Waiver Work/Community Engagement Amendment

Dear Oklahoma Health Care Authority,

I am writing on behalf of the Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP). CLASP is a national, nonpartisan, anti-poverty nonprofit advancing policy solutions for low-income people. We work at both the federal and state levels, supporting policy and practice that makes a difference in the lives of people living in conditions of poverty. CLASP submits the following comments in response to Oklahoma's SoonerCare 1115(a) Demonstration Waiver request and raises serious concerns about the effects of the amendment, as proposed, on the coverage and health outcomes of low-income Medicaid beneficiaries in Oklahoma.

These comments draw on CLASP's deep experience with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), two programs where many of the policies proposed in this proposal have already been implemented – and been shown to be significant barriers to low-income people getting and retaining benefits. These comments also draw on CLASP's experience in working with six states under the Work Support Strategies (WSS) project, where these states sought to dramatically improve the delivery of key work support benefits to low-income families, including health coverage, nutrition benefits, and child care subsidies through more effective, streamlined, and integrated approaches. From this work, we learned that reducing unnecessary steps in the application and renewal process both reduced burden on caseworkers and made it easier for families to access and retain the full package of supports that they need to thrive in work and school.

The proposal would have a dramatic and negative impact on access to care for deeply poor parents (leading to negative effects for their children as well). There is no reason to believe that people who lose health coverage for not working a set number of hours per month will be transitioning to employer-sponsored insurance or earning enough to qualify for subsidies under the Affordable Care Act. This waiver thus takes a big step backwards in coverage. We therefore believe that it is inconsistent with the goals of the Medicaid program, notwithstanding the January 11, 2018 guidance from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

Medicaid plays a critical role in supporting the health and well-being of low-income adults and children. In fact, many Medicaid enrollees work in low-wage jobs where employer-sponsored health care is not offered or is prohibitively expensive. Others may have health concerns that threaten employment stability, and without Medicaid, would be denied access to the medical supports they need to hold a job, such as access to critical medications.

The Medicaid statute is clear that the purpose of the program is to furnish medical assistance to individuals whose incomes are not enough to meet the costs of necessary medical care and furnish such assistance and services to help these individuals attain or retain the capacity for independence and self-

care. States are allowed in limited circumstances to request to “waive” provisions of the rule but the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) may only approve a project which is “likely to assist in promoting the objectives” of the Medicaid Act.<sup>1</sup> A waiver that does not promote the provision of affordable health care would not be permissible.

This waiver proposal’s attempt to transform Medicaid and reverse its core function will result in parents losing needed coverage, poor health outcomes, and higher administrative costs. There is extensive and strong literature that shows, as a recent *New England Journal of Medicine* review concludes, “Insurance coverage increases access to care and improves a wide range of health outcomes.”<sup>2</sup> Moreover, losing health coverage will also make achieving work and education goals significantly more difficult for beneficiaries. This amendment is therefore inconsistent with the Medicaid purpose of providing medical assistance and should be rejected. It is also inconsistent with improving health and increasing employment.

It is also important to recognize that limiting parents’ access to health care will have significant negative effects on their children as well. Children do better when their parents and other caregivers are healthy, both emotionally and physically.<sup>3</sup> Adults’ access to health care supports effective parenting, while untreated physical and mental health needs can get in the way. For example, a mother’s untreated depression can place at risk her child’s safety, development, and learning.<sup>4</sup> Untreated chronic illnesses or pain can contribute to high levels of parental stress that are particularly harmful to children during their earliest years.<sup>5</sup> Additionally, health insurance coverage is key to the entire family’s financial stability, particularly because coverage lifts the burdens of unexpected health problems and related costs. These findings were reinforced in a new study, which found that when parents were enrolled in Medicaid their children were more likely to have annual well-child visits.<sup>6</sup>

### **Proposals to Take Health Coverage Away from Individuals Who Do Not Meet New Work Requirements**

CLASP does not support Oklahoma’s proposal to take away health coverage from parents who do not meet new work requirements. Our comments focus on the harmful impact the proposed work requirements will have on Oklahomans and the state. Oklahoma is proposing to implement a work requirement for beneficiaries who are between the ages of 19-50, unless they qualify for an exemption.

Those who are subject to the work requirement will have to work or participate in other qualifying activities for 20 hours per week to stay enrolled in Medicaid. The penalty for not complying with the work requirement is disenrollment from Medicaid for at least one month or until the requirements are met.

CLASP strongly opposes work requirements for Medicaid beneficiaries and urges Oklahoma to reconsider their approach to workforce development. Work requirements—and disenrollment for failure to comply—are inconsistent with the goals of Medicaid because they would act as a barrier to access to health insurance, particularly for those with chronic conditions and disabilities, but also for those in areas of high unemployment or who work the variable and unpredictable hours characteristic of many low-wage jobs. The reality is that denying access to health care makes it less likely that people will be healthy enough to work. This provision would also increase administrative costs of the Medicaid program and reduce the use of preventive and early treatment services, ultimately driving up the costs of care while also leading to worse health outcomes.

The request for a work requirement is especially troublesome given Oklahoma’s extremely low income eligibility limit for Medicaid. Non-disabled adults in Oklahoma are only eligible for Medicaid if they are

living in deep poverty and raising dependent children (under 43 percent of the poverty level, equivalent to just \$8,935.40 *annually* for a family of three). These families are facing enormous struggles to make ends meet. Placing extra burdens on these families for the adults to receive health care is not only immoral but may actually make it harder for them to find and keep employment.

In addition, section 1931 of the Social Security Act ensures Medicaid eligibility for adults with children who would have been eligible for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program according to 1996 income guidelines, regardless of whether they currently receive cash assistance. Oklahoma's request to implement a work requirement for this population (if they don't qualify for an exemption) would effectively eliminate this guarantee of coverage. This request by Oklahoma appears to be in direct conflict with the law.

### *Proposals to Take Health Coverage Away from Individuals Who Do Not Meet New Work Requirements Do Not Promote Employment*

Lessons learned from TANF, SNAP, and other programs demonstrate that work requirement policies are not effective in connecting people to living-wage jobs that provide affordable health insurance and other work support benefits, such as paid leave.<sup>7</sup> A much better focus for public policy is to develop skills training for jobs that are in high demand and pay living wages, help people get the education they need to climb their career ladder, and foster an economy that creates more jobs.

Another consequence of a work requirement could be, ironically, making it harder for people to work. When additional red tape and bureaucracy force people to lose Medicaid, they are less likely to be able to work. People must be healthy in order to work, and consistent access to health insurance is vital to being healthy enough to work.<sup>8</sup> Medicaid expansion enrollees from Ohio<sup>9</sup> and Michigan<sup>10</sup> reported that having Medicaid made it easier to look for employment and stay employed. Making Medicaid more difficult to access could have the exact opposite effect on employment that supporters of work requirements claim to be pursuing.

### *Proposals to Take Health Coverage Away from Individuals Who Do Not Meet New Work Requirements Grow Government Bureaucracy and Increase Red Tape*

Taking away health coverage from Medicaid enrollees who do not meet new work requirements would add new red tape and bureaucracy to the program and only serve as a barrier to health care for enrollees. Tracking work hours, reviewing proof of work, and keeping track of who is and is not subject to the work requirement every month is a considerable undertaking that will be costly and possibly require new technology expenses to update IT systems.

One of the key lessons of the Work Support Strategies initiative is that every time that a client needs to bring in a verification or report a change adds to the administrative burden on caseworkers and increases the likelihood that clients will lose benefits due to failure to meet one of the requirements. In many cases, clients remain eligible and will reapply, which is costly to families who lose benefits as well as to the agencies that must process additional applications. The WSS states found that reducing administrative redundancies and barriers used workers' time more efficiently and helped with federal timeliness requirements.

Lessons from the WSS initiative is that the result of Oklahoma's new administrative complexity and red tape is that *eligible* people will lose their health insurance because the application, enrollment, and on-going processes to maintain coverage are too cumbersome. Recent evidence from Arkansas' first three

months of implementing work requirements also suggests that bureaucratic barriers for individuals who already work or qualify for an exemption will lead to disenrollment. Over 4,300 beneficiaries lost coverage on September 1<sup>st</sup>, likely becoming uninsured because they didn't report their work or work-related activities. These individuals represent about 17 percent of the state's first cohort of Medicaid beneficiaries subject to the work requirement.<sup>11</sup> As reported by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, many of those who failed to report likely didn't understand the reporting requirements, lacked internet access or couldn't access the reporting portal through their mobile device, couldn't establish an account and login, or struggled to use the portal due to disability.<sup>12</sup>

Further, the administrative overhead costs associated with Oklahoma's waiver will be substantial and arguably a poor allocation of resources. According to Oklahoma's proposal, the state plans to implement work requirements for approximately 6,000 total individuals. Establishing an entirely new bureaucratic system of paperwork, verifications, case management, and IT systems for such a small segment of the Medicaid population is wasteful and an irresponsible use of administrative dollars.<sup>13</sup>

### *Proposals to Take Health Coverage Away from Individuals Who Do Not Meet New Work Requirements Do Not Reflect the Realities of Our Economy*

Proposals to take away health coverage from Medicaid enrollees who do not work a set number of hours per month do not reflect the realities of today's low-wage jobs. For example, seasonal workers may have a period of time each year when they are not working enough hours to meet a work requirement and as a result will churn on and off the program during that time of year. Or, some may have a reduction in their work hours at the last minute and therefore not meet the minimum numbers of hours needed to retain Medicaid. Many low-wage jobs are subject to last-minute scheduling, meaning that workers do not have advance notice of how many hours they will be able to work.<sup>14</sup> This not only jeopardizes their health coverage if Medicaid has a work requirement but also makes it challenging to hold a second job. If you are constantly at the whim of random scheduling at your primary job, you will never know when you will be available to work at a second job.

### *Proposals to Take Health Coverage Away from Individuals Who Do Not Meet New Work Requirements are Likely to Increase Churn*

Oklahoma's proposal to take away health coverage from Medicaid enrollees who do not meet new work requirements is likely to increase churn. As people are disenrolled from Medicaid for not meeting work requirements, possibly because their hours get cut one week or they have primarily seasonal employment (like construction work), they will cycle back on Medicaid as their hours increase or the seasons change. People may be most likely to seek to re-enroll once they need healthcare and be less likely to receive preventive care if they are not continuously enrolled in Medicaid.

### *Disenrollment and lock out would lead to worse health outcomes, higher costs*

After Medicaid enrollees lose exempt or employment status, they have ten days to register with the Job Search Project or comply with SNAP E&T. If they are not able to comply within ten days, Medicaid eligibility will be terminated for a minimum of one month until the individual meets work requirement criteria. The one-month lock-out period serves no purpose other than to be punitive and does not encourage work.

Once terminated from Medicaid coverage, beneficiaries will likely become uninsured. Needed medical services and prescription drugs, including those needed to maintain positive health outcomes, may be

deferred or skipped. Because people without health coverage are less likely to have regular care, they are more likely to be hospitalized for avoidable health problems and to experience declines in their overall health.<sup>15</sup> Further, during the one-month lock-out period, these now-uninsured patients present as uncompensated care to emergency departments, with high levels of need and cost—stretching already overburdened hospitals and clinics. This will only lead to poorer health outcomes and higher uncompensated costs for providers.

The impact of even short-term gaps in health insurance coverage has been well documented. In a 2003 analysis, researchers from the Urban Institute found that people who are uninsured for less than 6 months are less likely to have a usual source of care that is not an emergency room, more likely to lack confidence in their ability to get care and more likely to have unmet medical or prescription drug needs.<sup>16</sup> A 2006 analysis of Medicaid enrollees in Oregon found that those who lost Medicaid coverage but experienced a coverage gap of fewer than 10 months were less likely to have a primary care visit and more likely to report unmet health care needs and medical debt when compared with those continuously insured.<sup>17</sup>

The consequences of disruptions in coverage are even more concerning for consumers with high health needs. A 2008 analysis of Medicaid enrollees in California found that interruptions in Medicaid coverage were associated with a higher risk of hospitalization for conditions such as heart failure, diabetes, and chronic obstructive disorders. In addition to the poorer health outcomes for patients, these avoidable hospitalizations are also costly for the state.<sup>18</sup> Similarly, a separate 2008 study of Medicaid enrollees with diabetes who experienced disruptions in coverage found that the per member per month cost following reenrollment after a coverage gap rose by an average of \$239, and enrollees were more likely to incur inpatient and emergency room expenses following reenrollment compared to the period of time before the enrollee lost coverage.<sup>19</sup>

When the beneficiary re-enrolls in Medicaid after the one-month lock-out period, they will be sicker and have higher health care needs. Studies repeatedly show that the uninsured are less likely than the insured to get preventive care and services for major chronic conditions.<sup>20</sup> Public programs will end up spending more to bring these beneficiaries back to health.

### *Support services will be inadequate*

Child care is a significant barrier to employment for low-income parents. Many low-income jobs have variable hours from week to week and evening and weekend hours, creating additional challenges to finding affordable and safe child care. Under Oklahoma's proposal, parents whose children are older than 5 years are subject to the work requirements. Finding affordable and safe child care for children is difficult and a barrier to employment. Requiring employment in order to maintain health care, but not providing adequate support services such as child care, sets a family up for a no-win situation. Even with the recent increase in federal child care funding, Oklahoma does not have enough funding to ensure all eligible families can access child care assistance.<sup>21</sup>

### *Proposals to Take Health Coverage Away from Individuals Who Do Not Meet New Work Requirements Will Harm Persons with Illness and Disabilities*

Many people who are unable to work due to disability or illness are likely to lose coverage because of the work requirement. Although Oklahoma proposes to exempt individuals who are disabled or designated as physically or mentally unfit to work, in reality many people who are not able to work due to disability or unfitness are likely to not receive an exemption due to the complexity of paperwork. A Kaiser Family

Foundation study found that 36 percent of unemployed adults receiving Medicaid—but who are not receiving Disability/SSI—reported illness or disability as their primary reason for not working. In Oklahoma, this rate is 29 percent.<sup>22</sup>

New research shows a correlation between Medicaid expansion and an increased employment rate for persons with disabilities.<sup>23</sup> In states that have expanded Medicaid, persons with disabilities no longer have to qualify for SSI in order to be eligible for Medicaid. This change in policy allows persons with disabilities to access health care without having to meet the criteria for SSI eligibility, including an asset test. Other research that shows a drop in SSI applications in states that have expanded Medicaid supports the theory that access to Medicaid is an incentive for employment.<sup>24</sup> Jeopardizing access to Medicaid for persons with disabilities by the policies proposed in Oklahoma’s proposal will ultimately create a disincentive for employment among persons with disabilities. Oklahoma will best serve persons with disabilities by not imposing a work requirement in their existing Medicaid program and by expanding Medicaid as intended by the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

Further, an Ohio study found that one-third of the people referred to a SNAP employment program that would allow them to keep their benefits reported a physical or mental limitation. Of those, 25 percent indicated that the condition limited their daily activities,<sup>25</sup> and nearly 20 percent had filed for Disability/SSI within the previous 2 years. Additionally, those with disabilities may have a difficult time navigating the increased red tape and bureaucracy put in place to administer a work requirement, including proving they are exempt. The end result is that many people with disabilities will in fact be subject to the work requirement and be at risk of losing health coverage.

### *Proposals to Take Health Coverage Away from Individuals Who Do Not Meet New Work Requirements Will Harm Returning Citizens*

Having a criminal record can make it extremely difficult to find a job and meet work requirements. Research shows that roughly half of returning citizens are still unemployed one year after release.<sup>26</sup> These individuals face many legal and social impediments to finding and retaining employment which can build stability and reduce the risk of recidivism. Taking away health coverage for not working a set number of hours per month only exacerbates this challenge. People with criminal records face many more legal barriers to employment such as occupational licensing bans that preclude them from obtaining even low skilled and entry level positions. Even an arrest record can be a long-term barrier to finding and keeping employment since many businesses conduct background checks; a recent survey found that 96 percent of employers conduct background checks on job applicants that include a criminal history search.<sup>27</sup>

Oklahoma’s proposal would subject returning citizens after only six months of release to work a set number of hours per month in order to be Medicaid eligible. Many people with criminal records need more time, training, and hands-on assistance to find adequate employment. Access to benefits, such as Medicaid can mean the difference between an individual successfully reintegrating into society, or recidivating.

### *Stated goals misaligned with the waiver proposal*

Oklahoma lists six goals of their waiver application:

1. Promote advancement of member education, training, employment and community activity engagement;
2. Encourage active job seeking activities and securing employment;
3. Encourage participation in and completion of skills/training/education programs;

4. Increase rates of enrollment in work and training programs;
5. Decrease Medicaid enrollment due to increased earnings; and
6. Increase rates of enrollment in Insure Oklahoma premium assistance programs.

CLASP contends that none of these goals require a punitive measure of disenrollment from Medicaid by not meeting a set number of work hours. CLASP also notes that there is no goal related to ensuring people have access to health insurance.

Furthermore, CLASP contends that achievement of goal #5 will leave many people without access to affordable health insurance. If Medicaid enrollees do become ineligible for Medicaid due to increased earnings, it is very likely they will earn between 48 percent of the poverty level (Medicaid eligibility threshold) and 100 percent of poverty. With an income in this range they will not be eligible for subsidies to help purchase private insurance through the Marketplace.

While Oklahoma may contend that some people in this situation will be insured through the Insure Oklahoma premium assistance program, CLASP notes that there are limitations to the Insure Oklahoma plan<sup>28</sup> and is therefore unlikely to be available to all who leave Medicaid due to increased earnings.

#### *Budget neutrality information is insufficient*

The state's proposal does not include budget neutrality information that is necessary to evaluate the anticipated impact of the proposal. The proposal does not provide any estimate of the number of people who are expected to become disenrolled from Medicaid, despite indicating an anticipated reduction in spending with the waiver. Oklahoma should provide details about the anticipated change in enrollment in the state. Without this detail, it is impossible to fully understand the impact of the proposal.

#### **Conclusion**

For all the reasons laid out above, the state should reconsider their approach to encouraging work. If Oklahoma is serious about encouraging work, helping people move into jobs that allow for self-sufficiency (and affordable ESI), and improving its state's health ranking the state would be committed to ensuring that all adults have access to health insurance in order to ensure they are healthy enough to work. Oklahoma could opt to expand Medicaid as intended by the ACA, which will ensure that people have consistent access to Medicaid and close the coverage gap. Instead, the state is asking to place additional barriers between the state's most vulnerable families and their health care.

Thank you for considering CLASP's comments. Contact Suzanne Wikle ([swikle@clasp.org](mailto:swikle@clasp.org)) with any questions.

All sources accessed September 2018.

<sup>1</sup> Jane Perkins, “Section 1115 Demonstration Authority: Medicaid Act Provisions That Prohibit a Waiver,” National Health Law Program, 2017, <http://www.healthlaw.org/issues/medicaid/waivers/sec-1115-demonstration-authority-medicaid-provisions-that-prohibit-waiver#.WhRIBFWnHIU>.

<sup>2</sup> Benjamin D. Sommers, M.D., Ph.D., Atul A. Gawande, M.D., M.P.H., and Katherine Baicker, Ph.D., Health Insurance Coverage and Health — What the Recent Evidence Tells Us, *New England Journal of Medicine*, July 21, 2017. <http://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMsb1706645>.

<sup>3</sup> Jack Shonkoff, Andrew Garner, “The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress,” *Pediatrics*, December 2011, <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2011/12/21/peds.2011-2663>.

<sup>4</sup> Stephanie Schmit and Christina Walker, “Seizing New Policy Opportunities to Help Low-Income Mothers with Depression,” CLASP, 2016, <http://www.clasp.org/resources-and-publications/publication-1/Opportunities-to-Help-Low-Income-Mothers-with-Depression-2.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup> National Scientific Council on the Developing Child and National Forum on Early Childhood Program Evaluation, “Maternal Depression Can Undermine the Development of Young Children,” Center on the Developing Child, Harvard University, Working Paper 8, 2009, <http://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/maternal-depression-can-undermine-the-development-of-young-children>.

<sup>6</sup> Maya Venkataramani, Craig Evan Pollack, Eric T. Roberts, “Spillover Effects of Adult Medicaid Expansions on Children’s Use of Preventive Services,” *Pediatrics*. 2017;140(6):e20170953, <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/pediatrics/early/2017/11/09/peds.2017-0953.full.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> LaDonna Pavetti, “Work Requirements Don’t Cut Poverty, Evidence Shows,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, June 2016, <http://www.cbpp.org/research/poverty-and-inequality/work-requirements-dont-cut-poverty-evidence-shows>.

<sup>8</sup> Jessica Gehr and Suzanne Wikle, “The Evidence Builds: Access to Medicaid Helps People Work,” February 2017, CLASP, <https://www.clasp.org/publications/fact-sheet/evidence-builds-access-medicaid-helps-people-work>.

<sup>9</sup> The Ohio Department of Medicaid, “Ohio Medicaid Group VIII Assessment: A Report to the Ohio General Assembly,” January 2017, <http://medicaid.ohio.gov/Portals/0/Resources/Reports/Annual/Group-VIII-Assessment.pdf>.

<sup>10</sup> Renuka Tipirneni, Jeffrey Kullgren, John Ayanian, Edith Kieffer, Ann-Marie Rosland, Tammy Chang, Adrienne Haggins, Sarah Clark, Sunghee Lee, and Susan Goold, “Medicaid Expansion Helped Enrollees Do Better at Work or in Job Searches,” University of Michigan, June 2017, <http://ihpi.umich.edu/news/medicaid-expansion-helped-enrollees-do-better-work-or-job-searches>.

<sup>11</sup> Jennifer Wagner “Over 4,300 Arkansas Beneficiaries Lost Medicaid This Month for Not Meeting Rigid Work Requirements,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, September 2018, <https://www.cbpp.org/blog/over-4300-arkansas-beneficiaries-lost-medicaid-this-month-for-not-meeting-rigid-work>.

<sup>12</sup> Jennifer Wagner “Commentary: As Predicted, Eligible Arkansas Medicaid Beneficiaries Struggling to Meet Rigid Work Requirements” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, July 2018, <https://www.cbpp.org/health/commentary-as-predicted-eligible-arkansas-medicaid-beneficiaries-struggling-to-meet-rigid>.

<sup>13</sup> Kaiser Family Foundation “Total Monthly Medicaid and CHIP Enrollment” (Washington, DC: KFF, 2018) <https://www.kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/total-monthly-medicaid-and-chip-enrollment/?currentTimeframe=0&selectedRows=%7B%22states%22:%7B%22oklahoma%22:%7B%7D%7D%7D&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>.

<sup>14</sup> Liz Ben-Ishai, “Volatile Job Schedules and Access to Public Benefits” CLASP, September 2015, <https://www.clasp.org/sites/default/files/public/resources-and-publications/publication-1/2015.09.16-Scheduling-Volatility-and-Benefits-FINAL.pdf>.

<sup>15</sup> Kaiser Family Foundation, “Key Facts About the Uninsured Population” September 2017, <http://kff.org/uninsured/fact-sheet/key-facts-about-the-uninsured-population/>.

<sup>16</sup> Jennifer Haley and Stephen Zuckerman, “Is Lack of Coverage A Short or Long-Term Condition?,” Kaiser Family Foundation, June 2003, <http://kff.org/uninsured/issue-brief/is-lack-of-coverage-a-short-or/>.

<sup>17</sup> Matthew J. Carlson, Jennifer DeVoe, and Bill J. Wright, “Short-Term Impacts of Coverage Loss in a Medicaid Population: Early Results From a Prospective Cohort Study of the Oregon Health Plan,” *Annals of Family Medicine*, 2006, <http://www.annfammed.org/content/4/5/391.short>.

<sup>18</sup> Andrew Bindman, Amitabha Chattopadhyay, and G. M. Auerback. “Interruptions in Medicaid coverage and risk for hospitalization for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions,” *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 2008, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19075204?dopt=Abstract>.

<sup>19</sup> A.G. Hall, J.S. Harman, and J. Zhang, “Lapses in Medicaid coverage: impact on cost and utilization among individuals with diabetes enrolled in Medicaid,” 2008, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19300311?dopt=Abstract>.



<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Center for Law and Social Policy “Child Care in the FY 2018 Omnibus Spending Bill” (Washington, DC: CLASP, 2018) <https://www.clasp.org/sites/default/files/publications/2018/03/Child%20Care%20in%20the%20FY%202018%20Omnibus.pdf>.

<sup>22</sup> Rachel Garfield, Robin Rudowitz, and Anthony Damico, “Understanding the Intersection of Medicaid and Work, February 2017, <http://kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/understanding-the-intersection-of-medicaid-and-work/>.

<sup>23</sup> Jean Hall, Adele Shartzter, Noelle Kurth, and Kathleen Thomas, “Medicaid Expansion as an Employment Incentive Program for People with Disabilities.”

<sup>24</sup> Aparna Soni, Marguerite Burns, Laura Dague, and Kosali Simon, “Medicaid Expansion and State Trends In Supplemental Security Income Program Participation”, August 2017, <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/pdf/10.1377/hlthaff.2016.1632>.

<sup>25</sup> Ohio Association of Foodbanks, Comprehensive Report: Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents, 2015, [http://admin.ohiofoodbanks.org/uploads/news/ABAWD\\_Report\\_2014-2015-v3.pdf](http://admin.ohiofoodbanks.org/uploads/news/ABAWD_Report_2014-2015-v3.pdf).

<sup>26</sup> Adam Looney and Nicholas Turner, “Work and Opportunity Before and After Incarceration,” The Brookings Institution, March 2018, p. 1, <https://www.brookings.edu/research/work-and-opportunity-before-and-after-incarceration/>; J. Petersilia, *When Prisoners Come Home: Parole and Prisoner Reentry*. Chicago, Ill: University of Chicago Press, 2003; J. Travis, *But They All Come Back: Facing the Challenges of Prisoner Reentry*, Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute Press, 2005.

<sup>27</sup> Survey: ‘Employers Universally Using Background Checks to Protect Employees, Customers and the Public,’ National Association of Professional Background Screeners (NAPBS), (November 2016 - February 2017), <http://www.esrcheck.com/wordpress/2017/08/03/survey-finds-96-percent-of-employers-conduct-background-screening/>.

<sup>28</sup> Georgetown Center for Children and Families, “New Waiver Proposal for Oklahoma Medicaid Beneficiaries Would Harm Low-Income Families with Children,” August 2018 [https://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/OKReport\\_Final\\_v1.pdf](https://ccf.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/OKReport_Final_v1.pdf).