



## WISCONSIN CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

TO: Members, Senate Committee on Economic and Workforce Development

FROM: Barbara Sella, Associate Director for Respect Life and Social Concerns

DATE: February 9, 2022

RE: Senate Bills 902, 905, & 912, FoodShare and Medicaid Continuing Eligibility

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On behalf of the Catholic bishops of Wisconsin, we respectfully urge you to oppose Senate Bills 902, 905, and 912, which limit access to programs that allow vulnerable persons to receive medical care and food assistance. Now, more than ever, we must ensure that people have the resources necessary to recover from the ongoing pandemic.

The WCC has opposed efforts to condition food or health care supports upon a person's productivity. Public assistance programs exist to aid vulnerable individuals and families whose situation prevents them from being able to meet basic needs. Frequently, those who most need FoodShare and Medicaid benefits are facing a myriad of challenges, some of which may be lifelong. Addiction, trauma, illness, accidents, and the loss of family, housing, or employment can all stymie efforts to build stability. The goal of these programs is to accompany vulnerable individuals so they can move out of poverty.

Today, we all have experienced the universal challenge of a pandemic and many continue to face heightened uncertainty. Employees do not know how or when their work will be interrupted by infections in their home or workplace. Many are experiencing the long-term effects of COVID-19 and families are dealing with the loss of loved ones. Finally, all are experiencing heightened food, heating, and other costs associated with widespread inflation.

**Senate Bill 902.** In response to the pandemic, the State of Wisconsin suspended efforts to enforce FoodShare work requirements and did not seek further implementation of drug testing and FoodShare Employment and Training (FSET) requirements. The pandemic is still with us, so it is appropriate that these suspensions continue. It is also worth noting that our Catholic food pantries, Society of St. Vincent de Paul Conferences, and other charities across the state assist families in need, regardless of health condition, drug addiction, or employment status. These charitable agencies have learned that underlying and untreated mental health issues often prevent individuals from seeking and maintaining work and lead them to self-medicate with drugs and alcohol. Senate Bill 902 would require that these individuals, struggling to return to normalcy, dedicate further time, transportation, and resources towards compliance with drug testing, treatment, and FSET requirements.

Before the pandemic, effective trauma-informed drug treatment programs were too few, but current access to treatment, especially in-person treatment, has been further limited by the

pandemic. Times of stress can foster relapses, making successful participation in FSET more difficult. In a time of rising food costs and uncertainty, we must remove, not increase, these impediments to alleviating hunger.

**Senate Bills 905 and 912.** In a similar way, Senate Bills 905 and 912 make it more difficult to retain health care coverage during the pandemic. Senate Bill 905 would require that the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) determine an individual's eligibility every six months. Currently, most Medicaid recipients must complete a program renewal at least once a year to determine ongoing program eligibility.

Health care is a basic human right and access to health care for all has been a policy goal of the U.S. bishops since 1919. It is important to remember that those who currently receive Medicaid are individuals who are elderly, blind, disabled, pregnant, with chronic conditions or diseases, children and their parents, or individuals living in poverty. By definition they are in need of services and do not have access to the resources necessary to receive treatment and medications without Medicaid. These are individuals and families who are likely struggling to meet home and transportation expenses, as well as meeting the basic needs of their loved ones. They frequently must transition from one home to another, as well as from one employment situation to another, changing addresses, phone numbers, and earnings along the way.

Without the follow-up and case management needed to help Medicaid recipients better assess how to exit poverty and manage the demands of daily life, repeated six-month eligibility reviews become administratively burdensome to both the State and Medicaid participants. The requirement will lead to missed deadlines, appointments, treatments, and medications, rather than a meaningful path towards self-improvement. Many will not even realize that their coverage has lapsed until care is needed.

Senate Bill 912 would punish able-bodied, adult Medicaid participants up to age 65 who do not accept an offer of legal, paid employment or an offer of increased work hours or wages. There is no accounting for when those hours are scheduled, the benefits that may accompany the offer, or whether it is a position that offers any kind of long-term advancement. There is no exception for those who may have retired spouses living at home who do not meet the definition of being "dependent," but may still require greater attention and care. Senate Bill 912 does not acknowledge those who might not be able to hazard the added anxiety or responsibility that comes with increased hours and wages. Still others may be coping with life-limiting conditions or progressive illnesses and may wish to opt for less than a 40-hour workweek.

Under both SB 905 and SB 912, a failure to disclose information in a timely manner can result in a six-month suspension from the Medicaid program. In effect, these bills will force individuals to place immediate employment considerations above family and health commitments and long-term employment strategies. These bills place productivity above individual health and family responsibility and force vulnerable people to take the best short-term offer placed in front of them, regardless of other considerations.

Finally, it is important to note the impact all three bills will have on private charitable actors. Depriving the poorest among us of needed food and health care will only shift the burden to the

hundreds of private charities, Catholic and other, which are already overwhelmed. While as Catholics we stand ready to serve the common good, we cannot be expected to serve more with less.

In conclusion, reforming public assistance programs so as to reduce poverty and dependency requires the involvement of government and the private sector working cooperatively. Reforms must ensure that people in poverty do not become targets, but rather that they receive the supports and services appropriate to their needs. Self-sufficiency and self-determination require that those in poverty be listened to and respectfully engaged. Overly bureaucratic and punitive measures to reduce fraud and encourage responsibility all too often have the opposite effect of deepening hopelessness and further impoverishing the most vulnerable. The problem of poverty requires a holistic approach, something that our Catholic Charities agencies and Society of St. Vincent de Paul councils are adept at doing. Everyone has an interest in reducing drug dependency, improving health, and encouraging labor force participation. We urge you not to tie the hands of our state's most vulnerable individuals by enacting laws that limit their recovery, but instead work together to improve the lives of all of Wisconsin's residents.

Thank you.