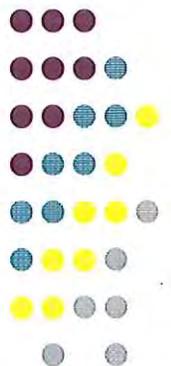


FoodShare Wisconsin

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The federal supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP) -- formerly known as the food stamp program -- provides benefits to eligible households to purchase food from participating retailers. In Wisconsin, the program is referred to as FoodShare Wisconsin, or simply FoodShare.

All FoodShare benefits are federally funded, except for benefits provided to certain legal immigrants. The program is administered through a partnership between federal, state, and local governments. At the federal level, the Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) in the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), funds benefit payments and monitors state compliance with federal program rules. In Wisconsin, the Department of Health Services (DHS) administers the program by contracting with counties and tribes to perform program enrollment and caseload management functions, providing electronic benefit card services to enrollees through a contracted third party, and ensuring that recipients comply with federal requirements.

Eligibility Requirements

Federal law establishes eligibility requirements for SNAP benefits, but provides states with several options for determining program eligibility. This section provides a broad overview of FoodShare eligibility requirements in Wisconsin. A comprehensive summary of program policy is provided in the Department's FoodShare Wisconsin Handbook, which is available on the DHS website.

Financial Requirements. In general, families with gross income that does not exceed 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL) qualify for FoodShare benefits. The federal government is expected to release updated poverty guidelines in late January,

2011 (in 2010, 200% of the FPL for a family of three equaled \$36,620).

Categorical Eligibility. Federal regulations allow a state to extend categorical SNAP eligibility to certain individuals who are eligible to receive services supported by temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) funding. All notices of FoodShare eligibility approval or revision include notice of the availability of "JobNet" employment services, a TANF-funded job search resource offered by the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development. Consequently, most FoodShare recipients currently qualify categorically for the program as households that have income at or below 200% of the FPL, and that receive notice of TANF-funded JobNet employment services.

Other provisions in federal law establish financial criteria for non-categorically eligible households, requiring the household to have net income of less than 100% of the FPL. However, as nearly all Wisconsin FoodShare recipients qualify under the categorical criteria described above, these requirements generally do not apply to the program.

An exception to these categorical eligibility requirements applies to households with an elderly, blind, or disabled (EBD) member. Those households have no limit on gross household income, but must have net income of no more than 100% of the FPL to qualify for FoodShare benefits.

Assets. For most FoodShare households, assets are not considered when determining eligibility for benefits. Federal law specifies asset limits of \$2,000 for most households, but states may choose not to implement the asset test for eligibility.

An exception to the asset test applies to households with gross income of over 200% of the FPL that include an EBD member. These households

may not have more than \$3,000 in countable assets, in addition to no more than 100% FPL in net income.

Nonfinancial Requirements. In addition to the financial requirements described above, applicants for FoodShare must meet certain nonfinancial requirements.

Citizenship and Residence. To qualify for FoodShare, an individual must be a Wisconsin resident and a United States citizen or qualified resident alien (as defined under federal law). Certain legal immigrants may qualify for state-funded benefits, rather than the federal benefit, as described below. Undocumented immigrants are not eligible to receive federal or state-funded FoodShare benefits. Applicants must provide a social security number for all members of the household, and provide all other information necessary for making a determination of eligibility.

A resident of an institution who receives most of his or her meals through the facility's normal operations is not eligible for FoodShare. This does not apply to individuals who live in certain authorized facilities, such as shelters for the homeless, group living arrangements, or drug or alcohol treatment centers.

Child Support. Cooperation with a child support order is not a condition of FoodShare participation. Under federal law, states have the option to disqualify individuals who are delinquent in a court-ordered child support payment. States may also disqualify custodial or non-custodial parents who do not cooperate in establishing paternity and obtaining support for the child. 2007 Wisconsin Act 20 repealed statutory provisions that made certain individuals ineligible for FoodShare benefits due to noncompliance with child support enforcement requirements.

Work Requirements. Federal law places time limits on SNAP eligibility for certain able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs) who do not meet work-related requirements. However, under the

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), all states received a temporary federal waiver of work requirements for ABAWDs, based on the rate of unemployment. Without this waiver, ABAWDs would generally be required to engage in work or work programs for 20 or more hours per week, and could only receive benefits for up to three months if they did not meet these requirements.

State-Option FoodShare Program. In the mid-1990s, certain legal immigrants were made ineligible for federal food stamp benefits under federal welfare reform legislation. However, a subsequent federal law authorized states to issue state-funded food stamp benefits to qualified immigrants who were ineligible for federal benefits. Wisconsin implemented the state option FoodShare program (SOFSP) in 1998, which provides FoodShare benefits funded with state general purpose revenue (GPR) to qualified legal immigrants.

The federal Farm Bill of 2002 restored eligibility for federal food stamp benefits to qualified immigrants who are otherwise eligible and who receive SSI, are under 18 years of age, or have lived in the United States continuously for five years as a qualified immigrant from the date of entry into the country. As a result of this legislation, current SOFSP recipients are primarily able-bodied adults who have lived in the United States for fewer than five years.

In fiscal year 2009-10, Wisconsin issued a total of \$1.4 million in SOFSP benefits to an average of approximately 1,500 individuals per month. SOFSP participants receive the same monthly benefit amount that they would have received if they were eligible for federal SNAP benefits based on citizenship status.

Transitional FoodShare Benefits. Transitional FoodShare allows households that stop receiving Wisconsin Works (W-2) or tribal TANF benefits to qualify for five months of FoodShare benefits. The transitional FoodShare allotment is calculated using income, expenses, and household size from the

month prior to the last W-2 or tribal TANF payment. Households may receive regular FoodShare benefits after the five-month transition period, but must apply for recertification for the program.

Enrollment. Appendix I shows total average monthly enrollment in the program, for calendar years 2004 through 2009. The appendix shows significant caseload growth in the program during the past several years, which is consistent with national trends. In Wisconsin, the number of individuals in families that received FoodShare benefits increased nearly 95% in the past three years, from 394,500 in October, 2007, to 768,100 in October, 2010. Similarly, the number of families that received FoodShare benefits increased by 107%, from 168,400 in October, 2007, to 349,600 in October, 2010.

Appendix II shows total payments to families that received FoodShare benefits for calendar years 2004 through 2009.

Benefits

The monthly FoodShare benefit a family receives is calculated by subtracting the household's expected contribution to purchase food, based on family income, from the maximum benefit the family can receive, based on family size.

Individuals may apply online for FoodShare benefits and other health and human services by using the state's Access to Eligibility Support Services (ACCESS) website. Local income maintenance agencies and DHS staff review the information applicants submit through ACCESS. Most eligible households are certified to receive FoodShare benefits for a 12-month period. Households that include a migrant or seasonal farm worker, and households that contain homeless individuals, are certified for a six-month period.

If all the members of a participating household

are elderly, blind, or disabled and no one in the household has earned income, the household must report changes in household size, earned and unearned income, and shelter expenses within 10 days of the change. All other families are only required to report changes if their total monthly gross income exceeds 130% of the FPL.

The maximum monthly benefit is based on the cost of the "USDA thrifty food plan," a model market basket of foods intended to provide adequate nutrition at a low cost. The USDA periodically updates the thrifty food plan to reflect changes in nutrition recommendations, and consumption and pricing data. Table 1 shows the maximum monthly benefits available to participating households, by family size, effective October, 2010, through September, 2011. The minimum FoodShare benefit a household can receive is \$16.

Table 1: Maximum Monthly Benefit, by Household Size

Effective October, 2010 through September, 2011

Household Size	Maximum Benefit
One	\$200
Two	367
Three	526
Four	668
Five	793
Six	952
Seven	1,052
Eight	1,202
Each Additional Member	Add \$150

The household's expected contribution for food purchases equals 30% of the household's net income, after certain credits and deductions are taken into account. The benefit a household receives equals the difference between the maximum benefit amount in federal law, and this 30% net income amount.

Credits Deducted from Gross Income for Benefit Determination. To determine the total

monthly benefit, net income is calculated by subtracting the following credits from a household's gross monthly income.

Standard Credit. All participating households may deduct a standard credit from gross income, based on household size. Households with one to three people receive a standard credit of \$142, households with four people receive a standard credit of \$153, households with five people receive a standard credit of \$179, and households with six or more people receive a standard credit of \$205.

Earned Income Deduction. Households receive a credit of 20% of earned income. Earned income includes salaries, wages, commissions, tips, or payments for services.

Medical Expense Credit. EBD recipients receive a monthly medical expense credit equal to any out-of-pocket medical expenses that exceed \$35 per month. Examples of allowable medical expenses include medical and dental care, prescription or certain over-the-counter drugs, health insurance premiums, and certain home health care expenses.

Child Care Credit. Individuals who pay for child care and who are employed, or participate in work-related training or education, may receive a child care credit. This credit may not exceed the amount the individual actually paid for child care expenses. In 2008, federal legislation eliminated limits on the monthly child care credits a household could claim, previously set at \$200 per month for each dependent child under age two, and \$175 per month for other children.

Child Support Credit. Individuals required to make court-ordered child support payments receive a credit equal to the amount of the required payment. Individuals in households that receive legally-owed child support must include the child support as income.

Shelter Credits. All FoodShare households may deduct shelter costs that exceed 50% of the household's income after subtracting the other credits

described above. Deductible shelter expenses include rent, home mortgage and property taxes, countable utility expenses, mobile home lot rent and loan payments, insurance on the structure, second mortgages, special assessments, and condominium or condominium association fees.

Utility Credit. Prior to April 1, 2009, households could claim one of the following utility allowances as a deduction from gross income: heating standard utility allowance (HSUA), limited utility, electric, cooking fuel, phone, water/sewer, or trash collection. The amounts of these credits vary, and a household could claim no more than one credit.

2009 Wisconsin Act 28 provided that any household that qualified for FoodShare would also automatically receive a federally-funded low-income home energy assistance program (LIHEAP) payment for heating assistance of no more than \$1. Under federal law, any household that receives a LIHEAP payment of any amount qualifies for the HSUA in the FoodShare program. The HSUA is the largest of the utility credits listed above (\$433, effective October, 2010). As a result of this legislation, all FoodShare recipients can claim the full HSUA as a deduction to their gross income.

A household may claim a maximum of \$458 in combined shelter and utility credits. There is no maximum for households that include an EBD member. In addition, homeless households may deduct actual expenses of shelter costs.

Benefit Calculation Example. Table 2 provides three examples of monthly household benefits. The first and second examples show the monthly benefit

Table 2: Benefit Calculation Examples

A household's monthly benefit equals the difference between the maximum benefit amount for the household size, and 30% of net household income.

	Family A	Family B	Family C
Household Size	3	3	4
Maximum Monthly Benefit	\$526	\$526	\$668
Net Household Income	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,200
30% of Net Income	\$0	\$300	\$400
Monthly Benefit	\$526	\$226	\$268

for a three-member household with no monthly income (Family A) and a three-member household with net income of \$1,000 per month (Family B). The third example shows the monthly benefit for a four-member household with net income of \$1,200 (Family C).

FoodShare Purchases. Households may use FoodShare benefits to buy various food products for human consumption, and seeds and plants for use in home gardens to produce food. FoodShare benefits may not be used to buy alcoholic beverages, tobacco, lunch counter items, vitamins, medicines, pet foods, or any non-food items, and may not be exchanged for cash. Elderly and disabled recipients may use FoodShare benefits to purchase certain prepared meals. Sales tax is not added to FoodShare items.

The state issues debit cards, known as QUEST cards, to FoodShare participants. Recipients use the QUEST cards to purchase eligible food items at participating grocery stores.

Each month, benefits are added automatically to each household's QUEST card account using an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) system. The household may use the QUEST card as often as it wishes during the month. Any unused balance in a given month is available in the following month, although any benefits that remain unused after 365 days become unavailable. Participants cannot use the QUEST card to receive cash from a participating food store, and each card requires the user to enter a four-digit personal identification number (PIN). EBT equipment may be supplied either by the retailer or by DHS. For those retailers without equipment, DHS provides a manual transaction capability.

The state contracts with eFunds Corporation to provide services relating to the QUEST card, including a 24-hour customer and retailer service line. Recipients can use this line to report and replace lost, stolen, or damaged cards, obtain current account balances, obtain a transaction history for up to three months, change the PIN, and resolve disputes regarding account transactions. If disputes are not re-

solved by eFunds within 90 days, customer service refers the claim to state or county dispute resolution staff. The recipient can also request a hearing at any time. Lost benefits are generally replaced in the case of system malfunctions.

Administration

Federal matching funds generally support 50% of most eligible state and county administrative costs. In federal fiscal year 2008-09, the cost of administrative functions totaled approximately \$43.7 million in state and local funds, and \$45.2 million in federal funding. These amounts include funding provided to support administration of the FoodShare Employment and Training program.

Local Income Maintenance Agencies. DHS contracts with county and tribal income maintenance (IM) agencies to conduct certain enrollment and caseload management functions. Fifty percent of county costs are supported with federal funds. Eligible tribal enrollment and caseload management activities receive 75% federal reimbursement.

Milwaukee Enrollment Services Center. Pursuant to 2009 Wisconsin Act 15 and 28, DHS established the Milwaukee Enrollment Services Center (MilES), to provide administrative services relating to Medicaid, FoodShare, SSI Caretaker Supplement, and child care eligibility functions for Milwaukee County residents, beginning January 1, 2010.

MilES is budgeted \$14.9 million annually in state and federal funds that were previously budgeted to support Milwaukee County's income maintenance program. In addition, this unit is supported with a \$2.7 million contribution from Milwaukee County. This funding supports administration costs for all programs administered by MilES, including FoodShare. The unit is staffed with a combination of state supervisory positions and Milwaukee County employees.

Enrollment Services Center. DHS also established the Enrollment Services Center (ESC) to conduct enrollment and caseload management activities for all individuals, regardless of their county of residence, who apply for, and are enrolled in the BadgerCare Plus Core Plan for childless adults. The ESC also conducts all FoodShare enrollment and caseload management activities for individuals who are childless adults. DHS began contracting with Hewlett Packard in August, 2010, to assist with administration of the ESC.

FoodShare Employment and Training Program

Federal law requires states to establish employment and training programs for SNAP participants. In Wisconsin, this program is the FoodShare employment and training (FSET) program. Until a few years ago, physically and mentally fit FoodShare recipients between the ages of 16 and 60, with limited exceptions, were required to participate in FSET. However, pursuant to provisions in 2007 Wisconsin Act 20, program participation became voluntary in March, 2008. With this change, FSET participation has decreased from a peak of 8,126 participants in February, 2008, to an average of approximately 5,300 individuals per month in state fiscal year 2009-10.

Local IM or FSET contract agencies administer Wisconsin's FSET at the local level. These agencies must fund the programs separately from W-2 programs, and may contract the program out to other service providers. Appendix III provides the all-funds FSET allocations for calendar year 2010, by county and tribe.

FSET is funded from two sources. First, FSET agencies receive an annual allocation, supported 100% with federal funds, to enable individuals to obtain unsubsidized employment. Agencies may use these funds to support expenses related to the development, administration, and contracting for

allowable case management expenses for participating individuals. Second, agencies receive a GPR-funded allocation, which they may combine with local funds, to support their FSET programs. Counties and tribes may use these funds to support administrative expenses that exceed the 100% federal allocation, and for supportive services to participating individuals for reasonable and necessary expenses that directly relate to participation in FSET. Eligible expenses supported with state and local funding are supported with 50% federal matching funds.

Each FSET agency is required to offer orientation, ongoing assessment, and employment search as "core" activities for participants. Additional services may include basic education and short-term vocational training. FSET agencies may assist participants to become self-employed or to gain work experience. FSET agencies also provide assistance for transportation and work-related expenses if necessary for assigned FSET activities (such as child care and related costs, clothing suitable for job interviews, vision correction, dental work, and transportation costs).

After the FSET agency conducts an assessment of a participating individual, the agency develops an initial employability plan within the first three weeks after enrollment. The FSET agency determines appropriate activities and related supportive services that may be considered by the participant, who may accept any or all of the recommendations. The written agreement developed by the individual and case worker is reviewed and updated at least every six months while the individual participates in the FSET program.

In order to maintain eligibility for FSET-funded support services, individuals must fulfill any work, employment search, or training requirements established by income maintenance (IM) agencies or FSET agencies. Any adult FoodShare recipient may volunteer to participate in the FSET program, regardless of the participant's employment status.

Sanctions and Penalties

Federal penalties may be assessed to SNAP recipients for intentional violations of SNAP policies. There are also penalties for violations by retailers and for payment errors committed by the state.

Violations by Recipients. The state is responsible for ensuring that recipients comply with SNAP regulations. FoodShare participants are subject to penalties for intentional program violations (IPVs). In 2009, 155 FoodShare recipients were sanctioned for IPVs.

Violations include any of the following: (a) making a false or misleading statement; (b) misrepresenting, concealing or withholding facts; or (c) committing any violation of federal law or state law or regulations relating to the program for the purpose of using, presenting, transferring, acquiring, receiving, possessing, or trafficking FoodShare benefits. Benefit trafficking is generally defined as exchanging SNAP benefits for cash rather than allowable food items.

A person who commits an IPV may be barred from the program for a certain period of time, depending on how many times the person has committed a violation and the severity of the violation. Individuals are ineligible for benefits for one year after the first IPV. A participant is subject to a two-year ineligibility period if he or she commits a second IPV, or a first IPV where benefits are involved in the sale of drugs. A state or federal court may impose a ten-year ineligibility period on a person who makes a fraudulent statement about his or her identity or residence to simultaneously receive multiple benefits.

An individual is permanently barred from the program if he or she commits any of the following: (a) a third IPV; (b) a first IPV where benefits are involved in the sale of firearms, ammunition, or explosives; (c) a first IPV involving the trafficking of \$500 or more of program benefits; or (d) a

second IPV where benefits are involved in the sale of drugs.

A violation may be determined by a variety of means, including a court order or an administrative disqualification hearing (ADH). An individual remains eligible for FoodShare during a pending ADH or court proceeding. If a person is found to have committed an IPV, the penalty applies only to that individual, and not to other members of the household or food group.

An individual cannot receive FoodShare benefits for any month in which he or she is a fugitive felon, or in violation of probation, parole, or extended court-ordered supervision.

FNS monitors retailer compliance with SNAP regulations, and makes authorization and disqualification decisions. Retailer violations include sale of ineligible items, benefit trafficking, or accepting benefits without authorization. Penalties range from a six-month disqualification to permanent disqualification from program participation, depending on the type of violation and the number of previous violations.

State Payment Accuracy. The USDA may sanction states for provision of SNAP benefits in excess of individual eligibility allotment. States may also receive SNAP performance bonus payments for high payment accuracy. National and Wisconsin payment error rates have declined over the past 10 years, partly due to the transition to EBT systems.

FNS modified the procedure to determine sanctions in federal fiscal year 2003-2004. If a state's payment error rate exceeds the national average payment error rate by a specified amount for two consecutive years, that state is liable for a financial penalty. The USDA imposes no sanctions on any state with a payment error rate of less than 6%, regardless of how that state's error rate compares to the national average. FNS may waive the penalty, allow the state to invest a portion of the penalty to improve program administration, or

require the state to pay a portion of the penalty to the federal agency.

The USDA sanctioned Wisconsin for FoodShare payment error every year from federal fiscal year (FFY) 1993-94 to 2001-02, and in 2003-04. The state was allowed to invest the penalty amounts to

improve program administration. Wisconsin's FoodShare payment error has fallen within the allowed range in every year since 2003-04. In 2008-09, Wisconsin's payment error rate was 1.11 percent, and the state received a bonus award of \$1,894,828 for high payment accuracy, and \$966,963 for improved negative error rate.

Additional Resources

Additional information on FoodShare Wisconsin and SNAP can be found through the following resources:

Wisconsin Department of Health Services:

www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/foodshare

FoodShare Wisconsin Handbook:

www.emhandbooks.wi.gov/fsh

FSET Handbook:

www.emhandbooks.wi.gov/fset

U.S. Food and Nutrition Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture:

www.fns.usda.gov/snap

APPENDIX I

Average Monthly Number of Recipients, By County and Tribe Calendar Years 2004 through 2009

County/ Tribe	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Statewide Total	329,037	352,728	372,313	388,401	444,558	604,388
Adams	1,386	1,724	1,760	1,914	2,178	2,872
Ashland	1,519	1,729	1,923	1,964	2,276	2,747
Barron	2,655	3,070	3,470	3,781	4,339	5,625
Bayfield	513	599	747	737	849	1,083
Brown	10,800	12,394	12,850	13,695	16,395	22,027
Buffalo	564	609	606	646	785	1,105
Burnett	916	1,070	1,182	1,237	1,500	2,093
Calumet	899	1,055	1,206	1,378	1,659	2,345
Chippewa	3,147	3,562	3,885	4,245	4,914	6,635
Clark	923	1,170	1,286	1,402	1,689	2,428
Columbia	1,687	2,001	2,151	2,379	3,000	4,121
Crawford	740	851	866	908	1,167	1,690
Dane	17,358	18,892	20,356	21,744	26,045	34,204
Dodge	2,874	3,261	3,421	3,646	4,353	6,245
Door	848	1,014	1,150	1,138	1,259	1,716
Douglas	3,171	3,415	3,566	3,751	4,403	5,756
Dunn	2,102	2,397	2,610	2,786	3,356	4,446
Eau Claire	4,830	5,517	5,898	6,405	7,482	9,558
Florence	223	292	315	328	395	508
Fond du Lac	3,575	4,076	4,302	4,486	5,305	7,485
Forest	462	541	565	586	734	981
Grant	1,442	1,647	1,748	2,005	2,425	3,490
Green	1,209	1,343	1,567	1,693	2,065	3,012
Green Lake	625	728	773	826	1,065	1,506
Iowa	720	880	1,001	1,101	1,317	1,925
Iron	271	295	332	390	481	657
Jackson	931	1,127	1,226	1,244	1,400	1,953
Jefferson	2,128	2,580	2,973	3,340	3,823	5,590
Juneau	1,274	1,430	1,530	1,529	1,833	2,689
Kenosha	12,266	13,379	14,355	15,206	17,212	21,818
Kewaunee	499	603	692	714	864	1,252
La Crosse	5,325	6,047	6,515	7,016	8,060	10,124
Lafayette	535	615	685	698	823	1,190
Langlade	1,539	1,686	1,823	1,941	2,287	3,008
Lincoln	1,184	1,371	1,521	1,587	1,991	2,829
Manitowoc	2,720	3,105	3,251	3,426	3,979	5,838
Marathon	5,435	6,369	7,038	7,636	8,761	11,799
Marinette	2,017	2,369	2,664	2,894	3,410	4,674
Marquette	795	942	1,125	1,101	1,228	1,610
Menominee	763	843	953	1,068	1,184	1,531

County/ Tribe	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Milwaukee	141,979	141,504	142,636	141,693	151,475	186,382
Monroe	1,996	2,039	2,215	2,305	2,899	4,183
Oconto	1,368	1,617	1,844	2,021	2,430	3,273
Oneida	1,820	2,066	2,237	2,319	2,662	3,429
Outagamie	4,206	5,007	5,749	6,359	7,712	10,769
Ozaukee	1,130	1,331	1,549	1,747	2,051	2,901
Pepin	249	295	314	364	431	602
Pierce	730	838	900	967	1,281	2,008
Polk	1,321	1,514	1,784	2,093	2,553	3,756
Portage	2,749	3,223	3,431	3,545	4,007	5,271
Price	881	1,050	1,196	1,221	1,283	1,624
Racine	12,660	13,647	14,771	16,066	19,346	25,177
Richland	977	1,117	1,224	1,383	1,549	2,039
Rock	11,514	12,142	13,070	13,863	16,400	21,699
Rusk	902	996	1,143	1,294	1,608	2,286
St. Croix	1,242	1,432	1,700	1,982	2,657	4,241
Sauk	2,028	2,374	2,720	2,924	3,692	5,117
Sawyer	1,173	1,350	1,574	1,726	2,094	2,709
Shawano	1,513	1,659	1,799	1,987	2,394	3,507
Sheboygan	4,057	4,785	5,320	5,798	7,137	10,189
Taylor	711	941	1,044	1,201	1,462	2,004
Trempealeau	1,136	1,242	1,229	1,377	1,737	2,434
Vernon	1,057	1,256	1,371	1,518	1,733	2,403
Vilas	630	761	818	970	1,250	1,635
Walworth	3,356	3,966	4,438	4,963	6,148	8,560
Washburn	955	1,046	1,208	1,310	1,689	2,141
Washington	3,049	3,451	3,561	3,860	4,562	6,594
Waukesha	4,929	5,544	6,027	6,284	7,645	10,893
Waupaca	1,822	2,006	2,124	2,273	2,879	4,114
Waushara	1,185	1,283	1,380	1,478	1,868	2,481
Winnebago	6,066	6,835	7,501	8,037	9,481	12,677
Wood	4,358	5,154	5,505	5,738	6,489	8,043
Enrollment Services Center*	---	---	---	---	---	22,470
Bad River	319	344	387	394	483	556
Lac du Flambeau	668	735	779	764	881	1,126
Oneida Nation	849	947	1,204	1,316	1,543	1,991
Potawatomi	34	35	29	22	26	52
Red Cliff	318	332	339	350	408	510
Sokaogon Tribe	150	176	191	198	193	193
Stockbridge-Munsee	80	90	115	120	137	181

* The Enrollment Services Center began handling all FoodShare applications for childless adults beginning June 15, 2009, regardless of the individual's county of residence.

APPENDIX II

FoodShare Benefits Payments, By County and Tribe Calendar Years 2004 through 2009

County/ Tribe	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Statewide Total	\$310,998,796	\$325,791,508	\$351,145,477	\$372,637,747	\$465,931,774	\$750,525,979
Adams	1,149,981	1,514,486	1,595,297	1,700,158	2,109,177	3,384,613
Ashland	1,154,354	1,478,294	1,664,530	1,707,594	2,111,455	3,200,141
Barron	2,040,208	2,480,823	2,919,917	3,222,808	3,966,864	6,505,454
Bayfield	382,401	470,552	619,725	654,608	802,449	1,251,462
Brown	9,393,470	11,440,002	11,845,981	12,884,738	16,839,557	27,916,720
Buffalo	401,658	463,237	455,039	497,870	613,291	1,152,257
Burnett	695,216	885,400	981,987	1,039,900	1,422,742	2,512,968
Calumet	687,336	809,911	994,132	1,201,439	1,496,744	2,551,099
Chippewa	2,437,743	2,771,640	3,198,459	3,640,425	4,528,557	7,434,347
Clark	685,814	947,386	1,057,352	1,162,890	1,470,169	2,703,833
Columbia	1,347,539	1,688,523	1,778,361	2,052,781	2,897,895	4,946,775
Crawford	535,839	642,074	649,698	703,509	1,001,223	1,782,536
Dane	14,642,908	17,429,315	19,270,382	21,025,251	27,748,895	45,995,151
Dodge	2,349,207	2,790,749	2,906,933	3,174,223	4,063,169	7,338,637
Door	650,689	797,694	930,186	911,515	1,094,967	1,873,935
Douglas	2,615,634	3,024,103	3,259,151	3,514,099	4,495,495	7,427,017
Dunn	1,644,986	1,946,230	2,131,104	2,307,792	3,017,445	5,062,070
Eau Claire	3,857,958	4,510,232	4,934,104	5,527,939	7,036,132	11,342,399
Florence	167,925	221,757	243,304	257,259	344,780	560,156
Fond du Lac	2,972,136	3,506,311	3,785,572	3,911,819	5,135,665	9,088,270
Forest	345,031	446,492	466,507	513,903	674,251	1,202,410
Grant	1,080,631	1,265,333	1,370,173	1,562,273	2,049,707	3,643,424
Green	890,643	1,010,781	1,239,897	1,335,842	1,756,477	3,351,157
Green Lake	444,945	551,688	617,221	657,439	899,335	1,609,848
Iowa	536,344	649,347	800,240	862,162	1,141,875	2,132,564
Iron	185,273	203,651	231,300	278,732	388,708	704,688
Jackson	701,583	900,394	1,014,752	1,033,449	1,294,708	2,310,100
Jefferson	1,721,814	2,191,464	2,585,484	2,933,280	3,621,223	6,766,950
Juneau	959,784	1,121,086	1,287,255	1,271,501	1,688,414	3,009,435
Kenosha	11,123,067	12,818,220	14,321,619	15,407,222	18,801,614	29,409,978
Kewaunee	393,408	496,438	573,314	599,215	780,386	1,424,975
La Crosse	4,182,745	5,170,617	5,671,387	6,187,825	7,722,518	12,188,517
Lafayette	396,321	488,534	535,173	522,644	685,022	1,323,292
Langlade	1,238,212	1,440,592	1,575,926	1,674,403	2,129,658	3,541,246
Lincoln	881,256	1,137,960	1,279,624	1,342,794	1,830,665	3,200,105
Manitowoc	2,179,967	2,531,351	2,700,236	2,855,174	3,563,129	6,474,934
Marathon	4,228,403	5,262,692	6,004,277	6,661,234	8,396,116	14,169,026
Marinette	1,576,726	1,958,932	2,255,866	2,501,799	3,228,115	5,415,125
Marquette	611,783	766,522	966,525	928,265	1,148,349	1,882,456
Menominee	721,658	834,456	984,659	1,132,237	1,420,294	2,212,827

County/ Tribe	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Milwaukee	\$128,256,584	\$141,561,632	\$146,548,200	\$148,655,979	\$176,121,239	\$263,992,484
Monroe	1,573,581	1,678,421	1,889,479	2,064,747	2,745,863	4,912,333
Oconto	1,157,366	1,433,803	1,666,423	1,840,665	2,399,085	3,956,856
Oneida	1,448,991	1,741,635	1,865,797	1,959,220	2,440,518	3,893,788
Outagamie	3,351,546	4,272,055	4,976,072	5,602,500	7,390,689	13,136,939
Ozaukee	910,646	1,128,748	1,348,499	1,535,896	1,962,293	3,429,740
Pepin	\$190,088	\$214,917	\$237,576	\$278,818	\$364,723	\$654,903
Pierce	617,341	719,523	790,933	890,609	1,280,478	2,411,750
Polk	973,704	1,170,244	1,431,441	1,679,755	2,325,015	4,324,520
Portage	2,187,007	2,683,358	2,846,124	2,968,306	3,708,476	6,076,869
Price	665,471	812,875	947,115	947,985	1,077,233	1,702,203
Racine	11,221,861	13,080,326	14,782,863	16,485,054	21,572,378	34,281,552
Richland	752,658	929,236	1,048,384	1,226,968	1,508,749	2,414,131
Rock	10,457,876	11,610,806	12,567,242	13,672,950	17,568,935	28,858,260
Rusk	676,638	795,934	942,502	1,062,477	1,405,183	2,545,084
St. Croix	1,056,846	1,263,403	1,544,808	1,829,250	2,712,236	5,205,806
Sauk	1,743,595	2,100,650	2,415,391	2,606,929	3,602,015	6,127,980
Sawyer	958,959	1,135,437	1,403,726	1,560,070	2,087,482	3,406,619
Shawano	1,252,148	1,426,032	1,615,250	1,817,781	2,364,952	4,186,105
Sheboygan	3,314,698	4,096,343	4,560,183	4,974,241	6,739,734	12,010,256
Taylor	513,130	702,299	778,492	916,179	1,235,840	2,100,581
Trempealeau	845,003	956,914	938,267	1,093,276	1,465,808	2,636,553
Vernon	780,501	972,841	1,101,726	1,226,122	1,558,919	2,701,576
Vilas	449,613	540,305	608,771	744,124	1,071,791	1,838,102
Walworth	2,938,904	3,590,499	4,115,210	4,770,577	6,286,370	10,932,380
Washburn	765,507	909,064	1,041,360	1,137,185	1,685,421	2,599,854
Washington	2,411,898	2,941,466	3,107,881	3,449,867	4,422,165	7,898,337
Waukesha	4,107,681	4,883,386	5,357,479	5,739,057	7,564,960	13,433,652
Waupaca	1,462,476	1,668,880	1,802,085	2,000,886	2,726,138	4,716,114
Waushara	911,621	997,766	1,138,137	1,259,523	1,738,572	2,834,352
Winnebago	4,872,663	5,831,233	6,410,934	7,019,329	9,145,510	15,404,965
Wood	3,435,542	4,297,601	4,670,861	4,946,623	6,072,047	9,495,115
Enrollment Services Center*	---	---	---	---	---	28,402,778
Bad River	283,024	321,019	373,130	433,122	584,224	753,665
Lac du Flambeau	554,183	706,869	760,854	784,528	1,008,201	1,664,997
Oneida Nation	765,209	931,196	1,146,853	1,414,337	1,732,734	2,744,588
Potawatomi	22,288	28,470	23,759	17,286	22,331	62,361
Red Cliff	290,565	338,218	344,022	335,550	468,522	701,495
Sokaogon Tribe	138,560	173,901	201,010	218,128	207,589	247,695
Stockbridge-Munsee	67,450	78,934	93,989	111,838	140,121	228,521

* The Enrollment Services Center began handling all FoodShare applications for childless adults beginning June 15, 2009, regardless of the individual's county of residence.

APPENDIX III

FSET Allocations (Federal, State, and Local Funds) Calendar Year 2010

County/Tribe	Amount	County/Tribe	Amount
Statewide Total	\$9,296,982		
Adams	\$34,143	Milwaukee	\$3,761,152
Ashland	41,748	Monroe	16,827
Barron	100,961	Oconto	112,074
Bayfield	7,023	Oneida	15,937
Brown	134,659	Outagamie	158,368
Buffalo	5,058	Ozaukee	29,642
Burnett	8,788	Pepin	7,115
Calumet	23,465	Pierce	10,026
Chippewa	136,870	Polk	20,919
Clark	16,931	Portage	56,907
Columbia	25,838	Price	12,823
Crawford	7,017	Racine	299,006
Dane	800,209	Richland	15,812
Dodge	40,220	Rock	98,984
Door	56,380	Rusk	10,844
Douglas	30,255	St. Croix	20,023
Dunn	76,384	Sauk	41,986
Eau Claire	139,852	Sawyer	43,561
Florence	2,484	Shawano	14,989
Fond du Lac	45,825	Sheboygan	119,823
Forest	4,427	Taylor	10,939
Grant	18,304	Trempealeau	10,876
Green	17,004	Vernon	9,662
Green Lake	12,629	Vilas	7,421
Iowa	7,877	Walworth	55,463
Iron	6,907	Washburn	8,324
Jackson	8,244	Washington	45,358
Jefferson	138,448	Waukesha	159,723
Juneau	11,174	Waupaca	26,773
Kenosha	1,294,802	Waushara	13,886
Kewaunee	6,531	Winnebago	187,510
La Crosse	142,444	Wood	112,642
Lafayette	4,633	Bad River	15,233
Langlade	14,509	Lac du Flambeau	24,533
Lincoln	14,871	Oneida Nation	7,084
Manitowoc	39,339	Potawatomi	5,375
Marathon	152,929	Red Cliff	11,545
Marinette	47,433	Sokaogon Tribe	15,588
Marquette	13,838	Stockbridge-Munsee	5,375
Menominee	6,401		