

FoodShare Wisconsin



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FoodShare Wisconsin

The federal supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP) provides benefits to low-income households to buy food. In Wisconsin, the program is referred to as FoodShare Wisconsin, or simply "FoodShare."

FoodShare benefits are federally funded, and the program is administered jointly by the federal, state, and local governments. At the federal level, the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) in the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) funds benefit payments, monitors state compliance with federal program rules, and oversees participating retailers. 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, and ensuring compliance with federal requirements.

Appendices I and II provide FoodShare participation and expenditure levels for calendar years 2007 through 2011.

Eligibility

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 FoodShare eligibility handbook, available on the DHS website.

Financial Eligibility. In general, families with gross income up to 200% of the federal poverty

level (FPL) qualify for FoodShare, under a state option called "categorical eligibility." Table 1 shows the 200% FPL threshold for calendar year 2012 at various household sizes. The FPL guidelines are updated annually.

Table 1: Categorical Eligibility Threshold, 2012

Family Size	Annual Income Threshold -- 200% of FPL
1	\$22,340
2	30,260
3	38,180
4	46,100
5	54,020
6	61,940

Categorical Eligibility. Federal regulations allow states to extend "categorical eligibility" for SNAP to individuals with income under 200% of the FPL who also qualify for services supported by temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) funding. This option is currently in effect in Wisconsin. All notices of FoodShare eligibility approval or revision include a description of "Job Center of Wisconsin" employment services, a Department of Workforce Development job search program partially funded by TANF. Receiving this notice qualifies individuals with income of less than 200% of the FPL as categorically eligible for FoodShare.

Federal law also establishes financial criteria for non-categorically eligible households, disqualifying households that have net income of over 100% of the FPL, or gross income of over 130% of the FPL. However, as nearly all Wisconsin FoodShare recipients qualify as categorically eligible, these requirements generally do not apply.

Assets. Assets held by participants (such as

savings or retirement accounts) are generally not considered when determining eligibility. Wisconsin has opted out of the federal asset limits of \$2,000 for most households.

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

In addition, an asset test applies to households that include an EBD member and that have gross income of over 200% of the FPL. These households may not have more than \$3,000 in countable assets, although many assets such as vehicles or retirement savings accounts do not count towards that limit.

Nonfinancial Eligibility. In addition to the financial criteria, FoodShare participants must meet certain nonfinancial requirements.

Citizenship. Only citizens of the United States and legal immigrants who meet certain conditions may receive SNAP benefits. Undocumented immigrants are not eligible for FoodShare. Applicants must provide a social security number for all members of the household, and provide all other information necessary for determining eligibility.

Until recently, Wisconsin provided state-funded benefits through the state-option FoodShare program (SOFSP) to certain legal immigrants who did not qualify for federal benefits. Established in 1998, SOFSP provided state general purpose revenue (GPR) funded benefits to non-disabled adults who had lived in the United States for fewer than five years. (Financially eligible legal immigrants who are under 18 years of age, are disabled, or have lived in the United

States for more than five years qualify for federally-funded SNAP benefits.) SOFSP participants received the same benefit amount that they would have received in federal SNAP benefits if they qualified based on citizenship status. The 2011-13 biennial budget act eliminated this program. In fiscal year 2010-11, the final year of the program, Wisconsin issued \$1.7 million in benefits, with enrollment of 1,464 individuals in June, 2011.

Residence. All FoodShare participants must be residents of Wisconsin. Eligibility workers determine residency based on a set of guidelines, with a wide range of documents accepted to verify residency, including rent receipt, lease, mortgage receipt or utility bill. Homeless individuals are exempt from the verification requirement. Individuals are not required to reside in Wisconsin for any minimum period of time prior to receiving benefits.

Residents of an institution who receive most meals through the institution are ineligible 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 Payments. Cooperation with a child support order is not a condition of FoodShare participation. Under federal law, states may disqualify individuals who are delinquent in a court-ordered child support payment, or who do not cooperate in establishing paternity and obtaining support for the child. 2007 Wisconsin Act 20 allowed certain individuals to receive FoodShare benefits regardless of noncompliance with child support enforcement requirements.

Criminal Violations. 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.

Individuals convicted of a felony for possession, use, or distribution of a controlled substance must pass a drug test to qualify for FoodShare. If the person fails the drug test, he or she is ineligible for 12 months. Drug testing is not repeated when the person's eligibility is subsequently reviewed for recertification.

Work Requirements. Federal law requires certain able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs) to meet work requirements in order to qualify for FoodShare. In general, ABAWDs who did not work or participate in work programs for at least 20 hours per week could only receive FoodShare benefits for up to three months.

Wisconsin has not applied this work requirement to ABAWDs since 2002, due to federal waivers and state options. In August, 2012, DHS sent a letter to FNS requesting that the suspension of the work requirements be extended only through July, 2013, and stating that it is the administration's "intent to lift the suspension of time limited benefits for nonexempt ABAWDs at the soonest possible opportunity." The letter also states that the Department is working on ways to enforce the work requirements.

Transitional FoodShare Benefits. Under transitional FoodShare, households that stop receiving Wisconsin Works (W-2) or tribal TANF benefits may qualify for FoodShare benefits for five months. A family's 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. In June, 2012, 6,702 individuals received transitional FoodShare benefits. In calendar year 2011, DHS distributed \$36 million in transitional FoodShare benefits.

Certification Periods. 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.

Enrollment Trends. Appendix I shows average monthly enrollment for calendar years 2007 through 2011, by county. Caseload has grown significantly over the past several years, from an average of 388,000 people per month in 2007 to 816,000 in 2011. This growth conforms to national SNAP trends, fuelled mainly by the recession and slow recovery, rather than by major changes to program eligibility criteria.

Benefits

Participating households receive a monthly FoodShare benefit, which equals the maximum monthly benefit for a household, minus 30% of that household's net adjusted income (this 30% represents the household's expected contribution to purchase food). The maximum monthly benefit varies by family size and is generally 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 food plan to reflect changes in nutrition recommendations, consumption, and food prices. Currently, maximum SNAP benefits are set at 113.6% of the June, 2008, value of the thrifty food plan.

Table 2 shows the maximum monthly benefits available to participating households, by family

size, effective October, 2012, through September, 2013. The minimum FoodShare benefit a household can receive is \$16.

Table 2: Maximum Monthly Benefit, by Household Size

Effective October, 2012 through September, 2013

Household Size	Maximum Benefit
1	\$200
2	367
3	526
4	668
5	793
6	952

For Each Additional Person, Add \$150

Determining Net Income. A household's benefit equals the maximum benefit in Table 2 minus 30% of net adjusted income. For FoodShare purposes, net adjusted income is calculated by subtracting the following credits from a household's gross monthly income.

Standard Credit. All households may deduct a standard credit from gross income, based on household size. Households with one to three people receive a standard credit of \$149, households with four people receive a standard credit of \$160, households with five people receive a standard credit of \$187, and households with six or more people receive a standard credit of \$214.

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

Medical Expenses. 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. 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 cannot exceed actual child care expenses. In 2008, federal legislation eliminated limits on the monthly child care credits a household could claim.

Child Support. 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 Deduction and Utility Allowances. Households may deduct shelter costs that exceed 50% of income after subtracting the other credits described above. Allowable shelter expenses include rent, mortgages, property taxes, mobile home lot rent and loan payments, insurance on the structure, special assessments, and condominium or condominium association fees.

In addition to the shelter costs, FoodShare participants can also claim certain utility allowances. Prior to April 1, 2009, households could claim one of the following utility allowances: 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 FoodShare participating household 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 SNAP. The HSUA equals the sum of the utility credits listed above (\$442, effective October, 2012). 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 \$469 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 Determination Calculations. Table 3 provides three examples of monthly household benefit calculations. The examples show the monthly benefit for a three-member household with no monthly income (Family A) a three-member household with net income of \$1,000 per month (Family B), and a four-member household with net income of \$2,000 (Family C). In each case, 30% of household net adjusted income is subtracted from the maximum benefit amount for that family size to calculate the monthly benefit.

Table 3: Examples of Monthly Benefit Calculation

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

	Family A	Family B	Family C
Household Size	3	3	4
Net Monthly Household Income (after deductions)	\$0	\$1,000	\$2,000
A. Maximum Monthly Benefit	\$526	\$526	\$668
B. 30% of Net Income	\$0	\$300	\$600
Monthly Benefit (A minus B)	\$526	\$226	\$68

FoodShare Purchases. Participating households can use FoodShare benefits to buy food, or seeds and plants for home gardens to produce food. FoodShare benefits may not be spent on 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 for purchases at participating grocery stores. 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).

Each month, benefits automatically accrue in each household's 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; any unused benefits become unavailable after 365 days. EBT equipment may be supplied either by the retailer or by DHS. For those retailers without equipment, DHS provides manual transaction capability.

If a household's QUEST card is lost or stolen, federal regulations require a state to replace that card and to place a hold on the account. The replacement card is provided to the household at no charge, and Wisconsin administrative code requires a replacement card be provided within five business days.

The state has contracted with eFunds Corporation since 2001 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, change the PIN, and resolve disputes regarding account transactions. If disputes are not resolved 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.

Benefit Trends. Appendix II shows FoodShare benefit expenditures, by county, for calendar years 2007 through 2011.

Administration

Although FoodShare benefits are fully funded by the federal government, the state and local governments administer the program in Wisconsin with a combination of federal, state and local funds. Many of these administrative functions are combined with those for other programs, particularly the Medicaid program that provides health coverage to low-income individuals and families. Administration of the FoodShare and Medicaid programs is generally referred to as the income maintenance (IM) system, which includes enrolling eligible individuals, managing ongoing cases, operating of the electronic EBT system, and penalizing participant program violations. FNS is responsible for certain administrative functions as well, such as oversight of participating SNAP retailers such as grocery stores.

Federal matching funds generally support 50% of most eligible state and county administrative costs. In federal fiscal year 2010-11, the cost of FoodShare administrative functions totaled approximately \$48.7 million in state and local funds, and \$50.4 million in federal funding. These amounts include funding provided to support administration of the FoodShare employment and training program, described in a subsequent section.

Individuals may apply for FoodShare benefits and other health and human services in person at a local IM office, by phone, or online through the state's Access to Eligibility Support Services (ACCESS) website. Local income maintenance agencies and DHS staff review the information applicants submit through ACCESS.

The 2011-13 biennial budget made multiple changes to the structure of the state's IM system. Prior to 2011 Wisconsin Act 32, the administration of FoodShare and Medicaid was divided as follows: (a) county employees at local IM agen-

cies performed enrollment and case management functions for residents of that county, except for childless adults; (b) state and Milwaukee County employees at the Milwaukee enrollment services center (MiLES), established in 2010, performed these functions for residents of Milwaukee County; and (c) state staff and private employees contracted through HP Enterprise Services (HP) at the Enrollment Services Center (ESC) in Madison performed these functions for FoodShare and Medicaid enrollees who were childless adults, regardless of that person's county of residence.

Under the Governor's initial budget proposal, most IM functions would have been centralized and performed mainly by contracted employees at an expanded ESC, and county workers would no longer have performed these case management activities. After notification by FNS that private contracted employees could not perform direct case management functions, and the development of an alternate plan by the Wisconsin County Human Service Association (WCHSA), the original proposal was substantially altered during the deliberations of the Joint Finance Committee. Under the proposal adopted by the Committee, and incorporated into Act 32, the state IM system has the following structure:

- The ESC, as previously structured, was eliminated, with county IM offices assuming responsibility for all childless adults beginning in 2012. The ESC's role changed to operating a document processing unit, and undertaking administrative support functions for the eligibility activities performed by the counties. Act 32 language specified the state's responsibilities in administering the IM system to include the following, in addition to the administration of MiLES: (a) statewide IM training; (b) second-party reviews; (c) information technology for call centers; (d) eligibility database design and maintenance; (e) contract monitoring, and other federal reporting; and (f) operation of the document processing unit. In addition, the document processing unit was moved from the original ESC location in Madison

to Janesville, to comply with a requirement that the document processing unit be relocated outside of Dane County by July 1, 2012.

- County staff continue to perform case management functions for FoodShare and Medicaid, including childless adults whose cases the ESC previously handled. However, instead of each county performing these activities separately, multi-county groups referred to as "consortia" administer those programs with county staff. Counties are required to contribute the amount of local funds spent in 2009 on IM activities (referred to as the "local overmatch") to that county's consortium. In total, the required overmatch for all counties equals \$22.8 million annually. Act 32 assigns the following responsibilities to the county consortia: (a) call center functions; (b) application processing and eligibility determinations; (c) ongoing case management; and (d) lobby services.

- Act 32 did not modify the role and function of Miles, and specified that the state-run IM office in Milwaukee County would not be included in the formation of the multi-county consortia. State staff will continue to perform case management functions for Milwaukee County residents, including for childless adults previously handled by the ESC. All county positions at Miles were converted to state positions. A previous requirement that Milwaukee County contribute \$2.7 million a year in county funds to Miles was repealed, but Milwaukee County's community aids allocation was reduced by \$2.7 million annually.

FoodShare Employment and Training Program

Federal law requires states to establish employment programs for SNAP participants. In Wisconsin, this program is the FoodShare em-

ployment and training (FSET) program. Prior to 2008, non-disabled FoodShare recipients between the ages of 16 and 60 were generally required to participate in FSET. However, the 2007-09 biennial budget made the program voluntary beginning in March, 2008. FSET participation has decreased from a peak of 8,126 participants in February, 2008, to an average of approximately 5,998 individuals per month in calendar year 2011.

Local units of government directly administer FSET, or contract with private agencies to do so. These agencies must fund the programs separately from W-2 programs, and may contract the program out to other service providers. FSET agencies must offer orientation, ongoing assessment, and employment search support. Additional services may include basic education, short-term vocational training, transportation, or other work- or job interview-related expenses (such as child care, clothing suitable for job interviews, vision correction, or dental work). FSET agencies may also assist participants to become self-employed.

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 agency determines appropriate activities and services that the participant may choose to accept. The individual and case worker then develop a written agreement that is reviewed and updated at least every six months while the individual participates in the FSET.

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

FSET is funded through two sources, in addition to any local funds provided by counties that are matched with federal funds: (a) a 100% federal allocation; and (b) a GPR allocation matched with federal dollars. The 100% federal allocation funds activities 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. Counties and tribes may use the GPR allocation 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 generate federal matching funds, with every state of local dollar spent receives one federal matching dollar (referred to as a 50% federal match). Appendix III provides the all-funds maximum FSET allocations for calendar year 2012, by county and tribe.

Sanctions and Penalties

Federal penalties may be assessed to SNAP recipients and retailers for intentional violations of program policies. States may also be liable for penalties for errors in determining the payment amounts to recipients.

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 2011, 106 FoodShare recipients were sanctioned for IPVs.

Violations include making a false or misleading statement, misrepresenting, concealing or withholding facts, or committing any violation of

federal or state law or regulations in order to use, transfer, receive or traffic FoodShare benefits. Benefit trafficking is generally defined as exchanging SNAP benefits for cash rather than allowable food items.

The state may bar a person who commits an IPV from the program for a certain period of time, depending on the severity of the violation, and the number of previous violations. Individuals are ineligible for benefits for one year after the first IPV, and for two years after a second IPV or after an IPV involving the sale of drugs. A state or federal court may disqualify for 10 years 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. An individual remains eligible for FoodShare during a pending hearing 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.

Violations by Retailers. 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. In fiscal year 2010-11, the USDA tempo-

rarily disqualified 13 retailers, and permanently disqualified 19 retailers.

In January, 2012, DHS sought broader authority from the USDA to monitor FoodShare retailer activities in Wisconsin. The USDA responded by encouraging DHS to work through existing options for state involvement in retailer fraud investigation, specifically through a state law enforcement bureau (SLEB) agreement.

State Payment Accuracy. The USDA may sanction state governments for incorrectly providing or denying SNAP benefits, or may make bonus payments to states for high payment accuracy. Payment error rates have declined over the past 10 years in Wisconsin and nationally, partly due to the transition to EBT systems.

If a state's payment error rate exceeds 105% of the national average payment error rate for two consecutive years, that state is liable for a financial penalty. The USDA imposes no sanctions on any state with an actual 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 government.

The USDA sanctioned Wisconsin for FoodShare payment error every year from federal fiscal year (FFY) 1993-94 to 2001-02, and in 2003-04. DHS was allowed to use the penalty amounts to improve program administration. Wisconsin's error rate has since decreased, and fallen within the acceptable range in every year except 2007-08. The state avoided sanctions for that year by improving its payment error rate in 2008-09 through analysis of program policies and a case review by a private contractor. As a result of this improvement, Wisconsin received \$2.9 million in federal performance bonus awards in 2008-09, and \$1.5 million in 2009-10.

Legislative Audit Bureau FoodShare Audit

In April, 2012, the Legislative Audit Bureau (LAB), a non-partisan legislative service agency that assists the Legislature in overseeing and monitoring state programs, released an audit on the FoodShare program. The report looked at a variety of issues, including benefit and administrative expenditures, eligibility and benefit determination accuracy and timeliness, and provision of benefits to ineligible individuals.

Among its findings, the LAB audit identified the following ineligible individuals who received FoodShare benefits: 447 individuals incarcerated in state prisons, and 1,192 individuals who were fleeing to avoid felony prosecution or imprisonment, or were in violation of parole or probation. The audit also looked at households who frequently replaced their QUEST cards, a possible indication of benefit trafficking.

The LAB also identified issues regarding state administration of FoodShare, including improving the timeliness of FoodShare applications (74.9% of applications were processed within required timelines in 2009-10), and increasing coordination of state and local fraud prevention and investigation efforts.

The LAB made multiple recommendations for program improvement, and requested that DHS respond to the Joint Audit Committee on certain issues, including the following:

- Plans to verify FoodShare applicant social security numbers;
- Results of DHS efforts to improve the timeliness of benefit determinations;
- Plans to review and address cases where multiple replacement cards may indicate unlawful use, and an analysis of the costs and

benefits of charging a fee for replacement QUEST cards to reduce benefit trafficking;

- Plans to provide additional training to caseworkers, and implement an effective process to prevent incarcerated individuals and individuals fleeing prosecution or incarceration from receiving FoodShare benefits, and recover any inappropriately provided benefits;

- Improvements to staff training for IPV disqualification procedures; and

- Description of how the Department will conduct future fraud prevention activities.

DHS submitted a report to the Joint Audit Committee on December 3, 2012, that addressed

the recommendations in the FoodShare audit. The report summarized several initiatives that DHS undertook in response to the audit, including the following: (a) improvements to how local IM workers verify applicant social security numbers, with steps taken to implement a real-time verification system; (b) new software and updates to existing software to help IM workers meet timeliness standards; (c) a pilot program, based on an existing program in North Carolina, to send letters to individuals who request multiple replacement cards, with additional follow-up for households that continue to request multiple cards; and (d) creation of the Prisoner Data Match project, which runs an automated check to see if a program participant is possibly incarcerated.

Additional Resources

Additional information on FoodShare 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

Legislative Audit Bureau 2012 Audit Report and DHS Follow-up Letter

legis.wisconsin.gov/lab/reports/12-8full.pdf

legis.wisconsin.gov/lab/reports/follow-up/FoodShare_DHS_12-8.pdf

APPENDIX I

Average Monthly Number of Recipients, By County and Tribe Calendar Years 2007 through 2011

County/ Tribe	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Statewide Total	388,401	444,566	595,025	743,836	816,215
Adams	1,914	2,178	2,872	3,229	3,358
Ashland	1,964	2,276	2,747	3,046	3,102
Barron	3,781	4,339	5,625	6,467	7,032
Bayfield	737	849	1,083	1,250	1,384
Brown	13,695	16,395	22,027	25,526	27,561
Buffalo	646	785	1,105	1,385	1,454
Burnett	1,237	1,500	2,093	2,380	2,331
Calumet	1,378	1,659	2,345	2,721	2,839
Chippewa	4,245	4,914	6,635	7,610	7,956
Clark	1,402	1,689	2,428	2,964	3,228
Columbia	2,379	3,000	4,121	4,950	5,344
Crawford	908	1,167	1,690	1,862	1,897
Dane	21,744	26,045	34,204	39,070	42,470
Dodge	3,646	4,353	6,245	7,467	7,892
Door	1,138	1,259	1,716	2,097	2,347
Douglas	3,751	4,403	5,756	6,386	6,848
Dunn	2,786	3,356	4,446	5,030	5,214
Eau Claire	6,405	7,482	9,558	10,839	11,746
Florence	328	395	508	585	595
Fond du Lac	4,486	5,305	7,485	8,635	9,234
Forest	586	734	981	1,276	1,453
Grant	2,005	2,425	3,490	4,095	4,288
Green	1,693	2,065	3,012	3,596	3,836
Green Lake	826	1,065	1,506	1,801	1,931
Iowa	1,101	1,317	1,925	2,282	2,375
Iron	390	481	657	837	851
Jackson	1,244	1,400	1,953	2,256	2,334
Jefferson	3,340	3,823	5,590	7,214	7,954
Juneau	1,529	1,833	2,689	3,259	3,603
Kenosha	15,206	17,212	21,818	24,124	25,583
Kewaunee	714	864	1,252	1,633	1,742
La Crosse	7,016	8,060	10,124	11,421	12,007
Lafayette	698	823	1,190	1,511	1,700
Langlade	1,941	2,287	3,008	3,272	3,506
Lincoln	1,587	1,991	2,829	3,428	3,699
Manitowoc	3,426	3,979	5,838	7,006	7,303
Marathon	7,636	8,761	11,799	14,105	14,881
Marinette	2,894	3,410	4,674	5,292	5,514
Marquette	1,101	1,228	1,610	1,813	1,978
Menominee	1,068	1,184	1,531	1,823	1,951

County/ Tribe	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Milwaukee	141,693	151,475	186,382	210,370	226,394
Monroe	2,305	2,899	4,183	5,047	5,442
Oconto	2,021	2,430	3,273	3,635	3,791
Oneida	2,319	2,662	3,429	4,152	4,440
Outagamie	6,359	7,712	10,769	12,719	13,564
Ozaukee	1,747	2,051	2,901	3,508	3,738
Pepin	364	431	602	703	710
Pierce	967	1,281	2,008	2,519	2,743
Polk	2,093	2,553	3,756	4,722	4,999
Portage	3,545	4,007	5,271	5,980	6,247
Price	1,221	1,283	1,624	1,802	1,873
Racine	16,066	19,346	25,177	27,574	28,698
Richland	1,383	1,549	2,039	2,476	2,619
Rock	13,863	16,400	21,699	24,646	26,151
Rusk	1,294	1,608	2,286	2,588	2,717
St. Croix	1,982	2,657	4,241	5,387	5,754
Sauk	2,924	3,692	5,117	6,328	6,940
Sawyer	1,726	2,094	2,709	3,102	3,305
Shawano	1,987	2,394	3,507	4,323	4,636
Sheboygan	5,798	7,137	10,189	11,762	12,467
Taylor	1,201	1,462	2,004	2,369	2,479
Trempealeau	1,377	1,737	2,434	2,789	2,975
Vernon	1,518	1,733	2,403	2,838	3,023
Vilas	970	1,250	1,635	1,827	1,933
Walworth	4,963	6,148	8,560	10,456	11,617
Washburn	1,310	1,689	2,141	2,552	2,833
Washington	3,860	4,562	6,594	7,969	8,333
Waukesha	6,284	7,645	10,893	13,936	16,002
Waupaca	2,273	2,879	4,114	4,954	5,132
Waushara	1,478	1,868	2,481	2,880	2,930
Winnebago	8,037	9,481	12,677	14,695	15,703
Wood	5,738	6,489	8,043	9,192	9,853
Enrollment Services Center*	---	---	22,470	73,238	98,292
Bad River	394	483	556	501	501
Lac du Flambeau	764	881	1,126	1,333	1,440
Oneida Nation	1,316	1,543	1,991	2,333	2,456
Potawatomi	22	26	52	60	44
Red Cliff	350	408	510	583	625
Sokaogon Tribe	198	193	193	221	246
Stockbridge-Munsee	120	137	181	222	250

* The Enrollment Services Center (ESC) began handling all FoodShare applications for childless adults beginning June 15, 2009, regardless of the individual's county of residence. The 2011-13 biennial budget eliminated the direct case management functions of the ESC, and counties assumed responsibility for these enrollees beginning in 2012.

APPENDIX II

FoodShare Benefits Payments, By County and Tribe Calendar Years 2007 through 2011

County/ Tribe	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Statewide Total	\$372,637,747	\$465,931,774	\$778,928,756	\$1,039,285,561	\$1,142,135,382
Adams	1,700,158	2,109,177	3,384,613	4,030,832	4,226,058
Ashland	1,707,594	2,111,455	3,200,141	3,663,912	3,714,598
Barron	3,222,808	3,966,864	6,505,454	7,953,795	8,716,058
Bayfield	654,608	802,449	1,251,462	1,479,241	1,651,291
Brown	12,884,738	16,839,557	27,916,720	33,464,802	36,271,685
Buffalo	497,870	613,291	1,152,257	1,584,503	1,720,436
Burnett	1,039,900	1,422,742	2,512,968	2,921,459	2,815,083
Calumet	1,201,439	1,496,744	2,551,099	3,019,035	3,139,236
Chippewa	3,640,425	4,528,557	7,434,347	8,817,763	9,418,411
Clark	1,162,890	1,470,169	2,703,833	3,370,906	3,651,373
Columbia	2,052,781	2,897,895	4,946,775	6,059,584	6,678,552
Crawford	703,509	1,001,223	1,782,536	2,087,861	2,142,191
Dane	21,025,251	27,748,895	45,995,151	53,593,445	57,794,718
Dodge	3,174,223	4,063,169	7,338,637	9,080,291	9,640,883
Door	911,515	1,094,967	1,873,935	2,445,992	2,840,485
Douglas	3,514,099	4,495,495	7,427,017	8,534,956	9,010,395
Dunn	2,307,792	3,017,445	5,062,070	5,958,303	6,226,474
Eau Claire	5,527,939	7,036,132	11,342,399	13,303,934	14,533,156
Florence	257,259	344,780	560,156	663,429	712,974
Fond du Lac	3,911,819	5,135,665	9,088,270	10,895,402	11,586,238
Forest	513,903	674,251	1,202,410	1,644,003	1,923,802
Grant	1,562,273	2,049,707	3,643,424	4,633,276	4,904,102
Green	1,335,842	1,756,477	3,351,157	4,296,394	4,548,160
Green Lake	657,439	899,335	1,609,848	2,097,164	2,220,682
Iowa	862,162	1,141,875	2,132,564	2,685,812	2,789,958
Iron	278,732	388,708	704,688	924,577	977,136
Jackson	1,033,449	1,294,708	2,310,100	2,769,205	2,810,878
Jefferson	2,933,280	3,621,223	6,766,950	9,046,189	9,952,491
Juneau	1,271,501	1,688,414	3,009,435	3,838,314	4,202,039
Kenosha	15,407,222	18,801,614	29,409,978	33,458,954	35,351,022
Kewaunee	599,215	780,386	1,424,975	1,927,985	2,111,352
La Crosse	6,187,825	7,722,518	12,188,517	14,332,028	15,057,490
Lafayette	522,644	685,022	1,323,292	1,751,515	1,921,826
Langlade	1,674,403	2,129,658	3,541,246	4,034,498	4,370,937
Lincoln	1,342,794	1,830,665	3,200,105	4,094,932	4,487,965
Manitowoc	2,855,174	3,563,129	6,474,934	8,217,792	8,673,521
Marathon	6,661,234	8,396,116	14,169,026	17,504,064	18,570,977
Marinette	2,501,799	3,228,115	5,415,125	6,434,934	6,489,498
Marquette	928,265	1,148,349	1,882,456	2,223,194	2,393,443
Menominee	1,132,237	1,420,294	2,212,827	2,770,241	2,941,160

County/ Tribe	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Milwaukee	\$148,655,979	\$176,121,239	\$263,992,484	\$320,558,172	\$334,332,215
Monroe	2,064,747	2,745,863	4,912,333	6,242,636	7,000,580
Oconto	1,840,665	2,399,085	3,956,856	4,587,280	4,825,273
Oneida	1,959,220	2,440,518	3,893,788	5,149,998	5,473,733
Outagamie	5,602,500	7,390,689	13,136,939	15,874,999	16,584,444
Ozaukee	1,535,896	1,962,293	3,429,740	4,277,506	4,639,700
Pepin	\$278,818	\$364,723	\$654,903	760,010	740,408
Pierce	890,609	1,280,478	2,411,750	3,126,052	3,404,099
Polk	1,679,755	2,325,015	4,324,520	5,739,113	6,083,252
Portage	2,968,306	3,708,476	6,076,869	7,193,406	7,502,417
Price	947,985	1,077,233	1,702,203	1,981,299	2,132,290
Racine	16,485,054	21,572,378	34,281,552	38,036,574	39,432,940
Richland	1,226,968	1,508,749	2,414,131	3,061,782	3,269,434
Rock	13,672,950	17,568,935	28,858,260	34,202,759	36,207,351
Rusk	1,062,477	1,405,183	2,545,084	3,057,661	3,166,139
St. Croix	1,829,250	2,712,236	5,205,806	6,801,835	7,100,811
Sauk	2,606,929	3,602,015	6,127,980	7,918,230	8,665,740
Sawyer	1,560,070	2,087,482	3,406,619	4,022,709	4,285,106
Shawano	1,817,781	2,364,952	4,186,105	5,338,150	5,666,577
Sheboygan	4,974,241	6,739,734	12,010,256	14,611,927	15,864,324
Taylor	916,179	1,235,840	2,100,581	2,628,713	2,779,520
Trempealeau	1,093,276	1,465,808	2,636,553	3,264,918	3,495,352
Vernon	1,226,122	1,558,919	2,701,576	3,309,861	3,468,732
Vilas	744,124	1,071,791	1,838,102	2,121,090	2,233,426
Walworth	4,770,577	6,286,370	10,932,380	13,639,706	15,329,647
Washburn	1,137,185	1,685,421	2,599,854	3,106,671	3,460,090
Washington	3,449,867	4,422,165	7,898,337	9,647,719	10,104,376
Waukesha	5,739,057	7,564,960	13,433,652	17,501,354	20,070,116
Waupaca	2,000,886	2,726,138	4,716,114	5,975,858	6,191,641
Waushara	1,259,523	1,738,572	2,834,352	3,384,093	3,417,873
Winnebago	7,019,329	9,145,510	15,404,965	18,550,490	19,803,185
Wood	4,946,623	6,072,047	9,495,115	11,242,794	12,074,056
Enrollment Services Center*	---	---	28,402,778	133,376,334	182,297,336
Bad River	433,122	584,224	753,665	645,804	659,694
Lac du Flambeau	784,528	1,008,201	1,664,997	2,017,974	2,282,833
Oneida Nation	1,414,337	1,732,734	2,744,588	3,231,406	3,313,500
Potawatomi	17,286	22,331	62,361	76,103	58,279
Red Cliff	335,550	468,522	701,495	812,145	875,574
Sokaogon Tribe	218,128	207,589	247,695	304,664	326,470
Stockbridge-Munsee	111,838	140,121	228,521	291,248	328,115

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APPENDIX III

FSET Maximum Allocations (State, Federal, and Local Funds) Calendar Year 2012

County/Tribe	Amount	County/Tribe	Amount
Statewide Total	\$7,060,033		
Adams	\$36,119	Milwaukee	\$2,633,400
Ashland	43,100	Monroe	19,545
Barron	114,491	Oconto	55,898
Bayfield	7,351	Oneida	17,799
Brown	147,055	Outagamie	224,437
Buffalo	6,367	Ozaukee	36,083
Burnett	9,598	Pepin	9,289
Calumet	33,206	Pierce	12,571
Chippewa	125,931	Polk	24,451
Clark	19,220	Portage	66,688
Columbia	29,558	Price	14,864
Crawford	7,830	Racine	244,958
Dane	564,614	Richland	11,719
Dodge	42,851	Rock	128,018
Door	40,646	Rusk	13,845
Douglas	34,319	St. Croix	27,032
Dunn	72,393	Sauk	62,516
Eau Claire	121,211	Sawyer	13,945
Florence	3,386	Shawano	17,801
Fond du Lac	54,015	Sheboygan	138,683
Forest	5,083	Taylor	14,838
Grant	23,437	Trempealeau	13,697
Green	21,055	Vernon	13,251
Green Lake	8,287	Vilas	8,082
Iowa	8,918	Walworth	70,492
Iron	7,059	Washburn	11,673
Jackson	9,564	Washington	59,527
Jefferson	31,916	Waukesha	233,799
Juneau	13,040	Waupaca	28,573
Kenosha	363,268	Waushara	15,214
Kewaunee	7,309	Winnebago	202,394
La Crosse	106,349	Wood	107,898
Lafayette	5,693	Bad River	15,629
Langlade	16,037	Lac du Flambeau	25,462
Lincoln	17,612	Oneida Nation	9,300
Manitowoc	53,595	Potawatomi	5,196
Marathon	139,006	Red Cliff	12,448
Marinette	47,712	Sokaogon Tribe	14,194
Marquette	14,207	Stockbridge-Munsee	5,796
Menominee	6,620		