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FoodShare

The federal supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP), called FoodShare in Wisconsin, provides federally-funded benefits to low-income individuals and families to buy food from participating retailers.

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. At the state level, the Department of Health Services (DHS) defines program policy within the bounds of federal regulatory guidance, oversees local agency operations, and conducts internal quality assurance activities.

Benefits are provided to FoodShare "assistance groups," (AGs) which include all individuals in a "food unit" that meet all of the program eligibility criteria. A food unit consists of one or more persons who live in the same household and purchase and prepare food together for household consumption. Some members of a food unit, such as certain immigrants, may not be members of an AG, although the income of each member of a food unit is considered in determining program eligibility for the AG. Some people must always apply for FoodShare benefits together, including spouses and children under 22 who live with a parent or step-parent. An individual may not belong to more than one AG.

Once an AG's program eligibility is determined, its monthly FoodShare benefit allotment is loaded onto an electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card. Each AG includes one primary cardholder (the person whose name is listed first on an application form as the person applying for FoodShare benefits for his or her AG). However, certain authorized

individuals and members of the assistance group, other than the primary cardholder, may also use the card.

In September, 2020, approximately 711,000 individuals, representing approximately 12% of Wisconsin's total population, lived in approximately 373,900 AGs that received FoodShare benefits. Of these individuals, approximately 40 percent were minors and 25 percent were elderly, blind, or disabled individuals. Appendices 1 and 2 provide information on unduplicated individuals that were eligible to receive FoodShare benefits at least once at any time during a given year and benefit expenses for calendar years 2016 through 2019.

Administration

Although FoodShare benefits are fully funded by the federal government, state and local governments are responsible for administering the program. Many FoodShare administrative functions are combined with those for other public assistance programs, including the state's Medicaid program.

Specifically, DHS administers the program by contracting with 10 multi-county income maintenance (IM) consortia (consisting of county staff) and nine tribes in all counties, except Milwaukee County. These consortia perform program enrollment, caseload management, and administer programs in accordance with federal and state requirements. The state-run IM office in Milwaukee County, Milwaukee Enrollment Services (MILES), is not included in a multi-county consortium. Instead, DHS staff performs case management functions for Milwaukee County enrollees.

Table 1: Administrative Costs of FoodShare (FFY 2015 through FFY 2019)

	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017	FFY 2018	FFY 2019
Non-Fed	\$55,630,900	\$65,566,400	\$70,348,400	\$59,129,600	\$78,165,600
Fed	<u>64,086,300</u>	<u>74,452,700</u>	<u>74,280,000</u>	<u>62,851,800</u>	<u>82,584,700</u>
Total	\$119,717,200	\$140,019,100	\$144,628,400	\$121,981,400	\$160,750,300

In addition to the administration of Miles, the state has the following responsibilities in administering the IM system: (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.

The program is administered with a combination of federal, state and local funds. Federal matching funds generally support 50% of most eligible state and county administrative costs including program reporting, management, and evaluation, fraud control, quality assurance, and EBT issuance. Table 1 shows the administrative costs of FoodShare, including the FoodShare employment and training program, in federal fiscal years (FFYs) 2015 through 2019.

Eligibility

Federal law specifies financial and nonfinancial program eligibility requirements, including options states may use in implementing these requirements.

Financial Eligibility. Federal law permits individuals to qualify for SNAP benefits in one of two ways. First, they may qualify if they reside in households that meet income and resource limits specified in federal law. Second, they may qualify for SNAP benefits automatically if they have been determined to be eligible for other public assistance programs, a method commonly referred to as "categorical eligibility."

Federal Standards. States may choose to adopt federally-specified income and resource limits. In states that choose this option, a household may qualify for benefits if a food unit has net income less than 100% of the federal poverty level (FPL) and gross income below 130% of the FPL. Net income is calculated by applying several federally allowable deductions.

In addition, households may not have countable (liquid) assets that exceed specified levels. In FFY 2021, the asset limit is \$2,250. The value of a home is not counted as an asset. States may also exclude the value of certain assets, such as the value of a household vehicle.

Categorical Eligibility. A state must also provide categorical eligibility for SNAP benefits to AGs that receive cash assistance funded from the federal temporary assistance for needy families (TANF) program, the supplemental security income (SSI) program, or a state's general assistance program, as long as the AG's food unit's net income does not exceed 100% of the FPL.

Alternatively, states have the option to provide "broad-based categorical eligibility" (BBCE) by making households categorically eligible for SNAP if they qualify for a non-cash TANF or state maintenance of effort (MOE) funded benefit. As of May, 2020, 40 states, two territories, and the District of Columbia used this method of establishing eligibility for SNAP. These states typically offer brochures or a referral to a job service or human services department as a benefit to potential applicants.

Wisconsin's FoodShare program provides broad-based categorical eligibility. AGs in food

units with gross income up to 200% of the FPL may qualify if they receive a referral to Job Center of Wisconsin employment services, a Department of Workforce Development job search program partially funded by TANF. Historically, AGs that met this broad-based categorical eligibility standard were not required to meet an asset test.

Table 2 shows 200% of the FPL for FFY 2021 (the period from October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021), for various household sizes. The federal poverty levels are updated annually.

Table 2: BBCE Threshold (FFY 2021)

Household Size	Annual Gross Income Threshold -- 200% of FPL
1	\$25,536
2	34,488
3	43,440
4	52,416
5	61,368
6	70,320

Asset Limit and Restrictions. 2017 Wisconsin Act 59 required DHS to implement an asset limit on individuals seeking eligibility for the FoodShare program. Specifically, Act 59 required that an individual who is not an elderly, blind, or disabled be found ineligible to participate in FoodShare in a month in which the household of which the individual is a member has liquid assets of more than \$25,000. Liquid assets are defined as an individual's financial resources that are cash, or can be converted to cash without incurring penalties, excluding the equity value of vehicles or of a home serving as the individual's primary residence.

In January, 2018, DHS submitted the necessary liquid asset waiver request to FNS. The request specified that, during the FoodShare application process, the IM agency will ask the household if the total value of their cash, checking, savings, and money market accounts is \$25,000 or more. Households who answer in the affirmative will not be eligible for FoodShare benefits, but can reapply

in a future month should their liquid assets decrease at such a time. However, FNS since informed DHS that it will not approve the waiver.

Subsequently, 2017 Wisconsin Act 269 placed additional restrictions on certain assets, to the extent permitted under federal law. Specifically, an individual who is not elderly, blind, or disabled and who is at least 19 years of age is ineligible to participate in the FoodShare program in a month in which the individual owns any of the following: (a) more than one home; (b) a primary residence (excluding agricultural land) that is worth more than 200 percent of the statewide median home value; or (c) vehicles (except those used for business purposes) with a combined equity value of more than \$20,000. DHS has the authority to promulgate rules allowing for a hardship exemption from the asset restrictions described in Act 269. A waiver would be necessary to implement these asset restrictions.

In its refusal to approve the Act 59 asset limit waiver, FNS informed DHS that the agency is anticipating possible changes to broad-based categorical eligibility regulations, which could potentially impact asset limits in the future. DHS has indicated that it will wait for any potential FNS changes, and guidance, on this topic before taking further action on either the asset limits enacted under Act 59 or the asset restrictions enacted under Act 269.

In July, 2019, FNS issued a proposed federal rule to amend and restrict BBCE. However, as of the date of this paper, that rule has not been finalized.

Households with an Elderly, Blind, or Disabled (EBD) Member. An exception to the broad-based categorical eligibility requirements applies to food units with an elderly (over 60 years old), blind, or disabled member. For them, there is no limit on gross income, 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 food units that include an elderly, blind, or disabled member and have gross income over 200% of the FPL. In FFY 2021, these households may not have more than \$3,500 in countable assets, although certain assets, such as vehicles, homes, 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 food unit, and provide all other information necessary for determining eligibility.

Certain groups of non-citizens, including qualified immigrants who are children under the age of 18, elderly individuals born before August 22, 1931, who lawfully resided in the United States on August 22, 1996, and certain refugees and asylees, who meet other SNAP eligibility requirements (including income and resource limits) may become immediately eligible for benefits. Other qualified immigrants (non-citizens with certain immigration status defined by federal law) may only become eligible for SNAP benefits after a waiting period.

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 a rent receipt, lease, mortgage receipt, or utility bill. Homeless individuals and migrants 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. 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.

Prior to January 1, 2008, FoodShare benefits were denied to individuals who were noncompliant with child support enforcement procedures. Specifically, the following individuals were ineligible for FoodShare benefits: (a) a custodial parent of a child under the age of 18 with an absent parent who does not fully cooperate in good faith with efforts to establish the paternity of a child or to establish or enforce a child support order; (b) a man alleged to be a father who refuses to cooperate in efforts to establish the paternity of a child; (c) a noncustodial mother of a child under the age of 18 who refuses to cooperate in efforts directed at establishing the paternity of a child; (d) a noncustodial parent of a child under the age of 18 who refuses to participate in providing or obtaining child support; and (e) an individual obligated by court order to pay child support and is delinquent in making those court-ordered payments. Children of sanctioned individuals continued to be eligible for FoodShare.

2017 Act 59 reinstated the requirements regarding compliance with establishing paternity and collecting child support that had been in effect prior to January 1, 2008. In limited circumstances, for example in instances of domestic violence or cases of alternate court approved payment plans, the applicant may be exempt from the child support and paternity compliance requirements established under Act 59.

However, the Act 59 provisions have not yet taken effect due to concerns regarding the child support case fees that can be charged to FoodShare recipients and a requirement in Act 59 that

implementation of this provision be done in a substantially state budget-neutral manner in regard to child support fees. DHS indicates that Act 59 cannot be implemented in a manner that is substantially budget-neutral without a change to federal law.

42 USC 654(6)(B) prohibits states from collecting child support fees from SNAP-eligible households if child support compliance is a condition of eligibility. Per the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 still requires states to submit child support fees to the federal government for these cases. Therefore, the state would be required to submit fees to the federal government for cases on which the state could not collect fees, thereby preventing implementation from being budget neutral.

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 within the last five years must pass a drug test to qualify for FoodShare. If the person fails the drug test, he or she is ineligible for FoodShare benefits for 12 months. If the felony is still within the past five years at the end of that 12-month period, the individual must submit to and pass a drug test to be eligible for FoodShare. Drug testing is not repeated when the person's eligibility is subsequently reviewed for recertification.

Work Registration Requirements. With limited exceptions, all individuals ages 16 through 59 who do not work, or work less than 30 hours per week, are required by federal law to register for work to be eligible for FoodShare benefits. Exceptions include, but are not limited to, individuals who: (a) are caregivers for dependent children under the age of six or for individuals who cannot care for themselves; (b) are participating in substance abuse

treatment programs; (c) have applied for, or are receiving unemployment insurance benefits; (d) are enrolled at least half-time in a recognized school, training program, or institution of higher learning; (e) are physically or mentally unable to work; or (f) are taking part in and complying with the W-2 work requirement.

ABAWD Work Requirement. An able-bodied adult without dependents (ABAWD) is an individual, age 18 to 49, who is able to work, not pregnant, and does not reside in a household with a child under age 18. Federal law requires certain ABAWDs to meet a work requirement in order to remain eligible for FoodShare. ABAWDs who do not meet the work requirement can only receive three months of benefits in a 36-month period. A month in which an ABAWD does not meet the work requirement is referred to as a time-limited benefit (TLB) month. Wisconsin waived this requirement from 2002 through 2013 under a state option offered by FNS. However, under provisions enacted in 2013 Wisconsin Act 20, DHS reinstated the work requirement in all counties as of April 1, 2015.

Under the work requirement, ABAWDs must work or participate in a qualifying employment and training program for at least 80 hours per month to remain eligible for FoodShare benefits. Qualifying programs include the FoodShare employment and training (FSET), Wisconsin Works (W-2), or Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) programs. ABAWDs who do not work or participate in these programs for at least 80 hours per month can only receive FoodShare benefits for up to three months in a 36-month period. Additional information on the FSET program is presented later in this paper.

Certain ABAWDs are exempt from the work requirement, including, but not limited to: (a) individuals who are determined unfit for employment, including individuals receiving temporary or permanent disability benefits from the government or a private source, are mentally or

physically unable to work as determined by the IM agency, or are verified as unable to work by a statement from a health care professional or social worker; (b) individuals who are caring for a child under age six or an incapacitated person; (c) individuals receiving unemployment compensation (UC) or who have applied for, and are complying with, UC work requirements; (d) individuals regularly participating in an alcohol or other drug treatment or rehabilitation program; (e) students of higher education; and (f) individuals complying with Wisconsin Works (W-2) program requirements.

Since the ABAWD work requirements were implemented statewide and up to March, 2020, approximately 128,900 ABAWDs who were subject to the work requirements lost their eligibility for FoodShare benefits after using up their three TLB months. However, it is possible that some of these individuals have since started meeting the work requirement or are no longer ABAWDs and have therefore regained eligibility for FoodShare.

Temporary Suspension of the ABAWD Work Requirement. During the SARSCoV-2 pandemic the ABAWD work requirement was largely suspended under the federal Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA), continuing until the month after the national health emergency expires. However, in order to maintain its eligibility for "pledge state" funding, Wisconsin was not able to suspend the ABAWD work requirement under FFCRA. [See *Program Funding* section of this paper for additional information on pledge state funding.]

Instead, DHS received federal approval to apply more broadly the ABAWD work requirement "good cause" exemption between March and July, 2020. Subsequently, the Department was able to suspend the ABAWD work requirement by utilizing administrative exemptions that expired on September 30, 2020. The Department notified FNS of Wisconsin's intent to temporarily suspend the ABAWD work requirement under provisions

in federal law pertaining to high unemployment, effective October 1, 2020, through September 31, 2021. FNS approved the Department's request in July, 2020.

FSET Requirement for All Able-Bodied Adults. To the extent allowed by the federal government, 2017 Wisconsin Act 264 mandated DHS to require that all able-bodied adults who receive FoodShare benefits participate in FSET beginning on October 1, 2019. As allowed under federal law, failure to comply with the FSET requirement will result in the non-compliant individual having their benefits sanctioned for one month for their first offense, three months for their second offense, and six months for their third and subsequent offenses. More information on the FSET requirement for able bodied adults can be found in the FSET section of this paper.

FoodShare Employment and Training (FSET) Program

Federal law requires states to establish an employment and training program for SNAP participants to provide them the opportunities to gain skills, training, and experience they need to find employment and reduce their reliance on SNAP benefits. The program is also one way ABAWDs can meet the work requirement. Wisconsin's FoodShare Employment and Training (FSET) program provides these services through contracted vendors in 11 regions and eight tribal agencies. DHS provides funding to FSET agencies to administer and deliver FSET services within each region by contracting with local service providers and community organizations. Appendix 3 shows each region's boundaries and the FSET vendors for each region in 2020.

Prior to 2008, non-disabled FoodShare recipients between the ages of 16 and 60 were generally required to participate in FSET as a condition of

receiving FoodShare benefits. Provisions included in 2007 Wisconsin Act 20 made participation in the program voluntary, beginning in March, 2008. However, changes enacted as part of the January 2018 Special Session on Welfare Reform reinstated the FSET participation requirement for certain individuals.

Specifically, 2017 Act 264 required all able-bodied adults who receive FoodShare benefits to participate in FSET beginning October 1, 2019. For purposes of the requirement, an able-bodied adult is between the ages of 18 and 50, physically and mentally fit for employment, not-pregnant, and not otherwise exempt from participation in FSET under federal law. FoodShare recipients who are: (a) employed (as defined by DHS); (b) enrolled at least half-time in a school, training program, or an institution of higher education; or (c) caretakers of a child under the age of six or a dependent who is disabled, are exempt from the Act 264 requirements.

As introduced, the Governor's 2019-21 budget deleted the FSET requirement for the able-bodied adults described in the preceding paragraph. However, the 2019-21 budget, as passed by the Legislature, retained the FSET requirement and provided \$9,786,600 (\$4,893,300 GPR and \$4,893,300 FED) in 2019-20 and \$31,319,600 (\$15,659,800 GPR and \$15,659,800 FED) in 2020-21 to fund FSET services for this population. GPR funding provided under this item was placed in the Joint Committee on Finance's program supplements appropriation. However, the Governor vetoed the funding for this provision and in his veto message directed DHS to exempt this population from sanctions under the work requirement as allowed under federal law.

Federal law, as referenced in the Governor's veto message, states that a state agency must reimburse the costs of transportation and other costs (including childcare) that the agency determines to be necessary and directly related to participation in the employment and training program. Individuals who have reimbursable monthly expenses in excess

of available funding cannot be required to participate in that component of the employment and training program. If possible, these individuals must be placed in another suitable component of the employment and training program. However, if a suitable component is not available, these individuals are exempt from participation in the employment and training program until a suitable component is available or the individual's circumstances change and his or her monthly expenses no longer exceed the available and allowable reimbursement.

Eligibility. All FoodShare recipients over the age of 16 are eligible for participate in FSET.

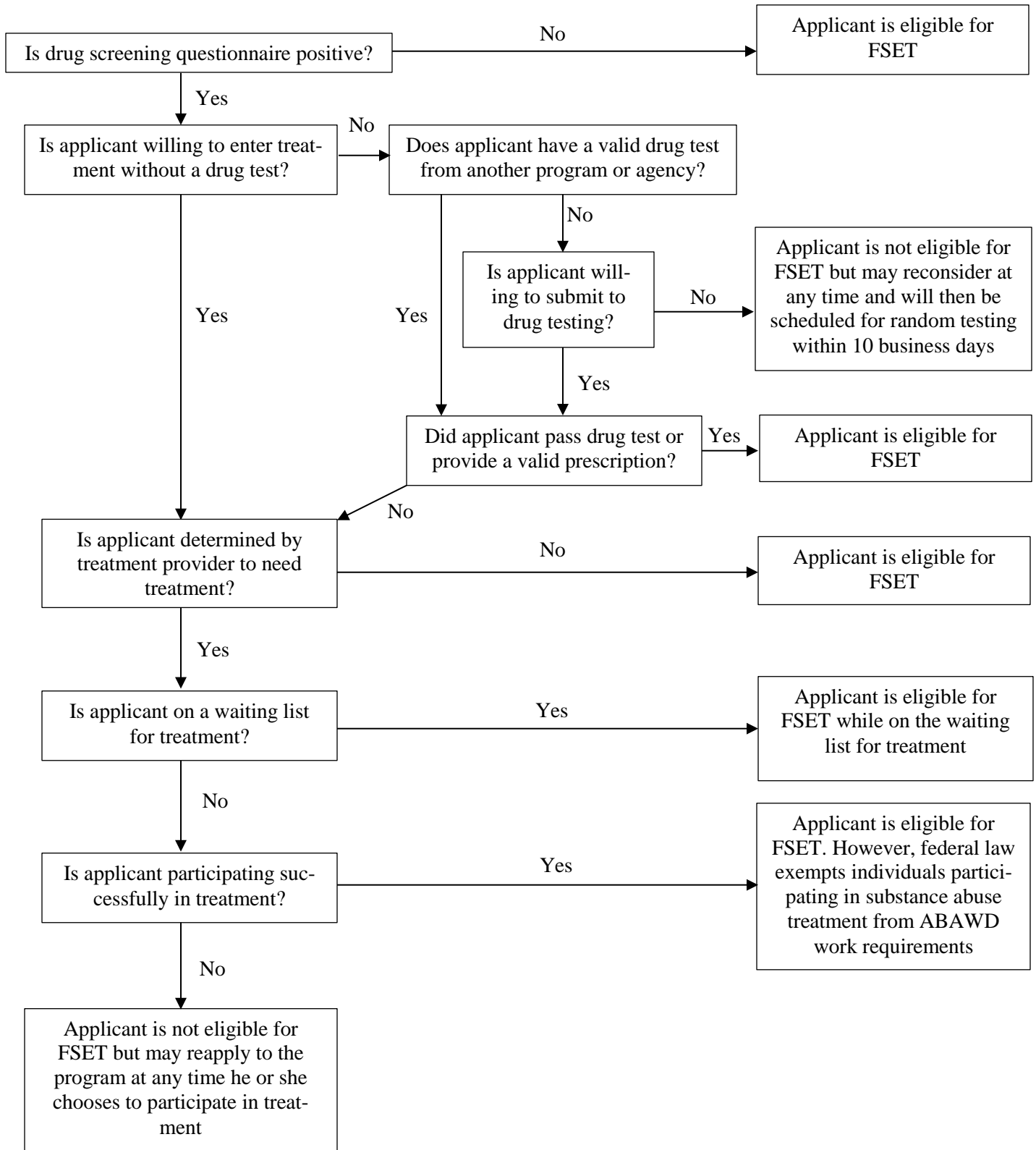
DHS currently requires non-ABAWDs who choose to participate in FSET to be assigned at least 12 hours of FSET activities per month but there is no requirement as to how many hours these individuals must complete.

Drug Testing. 2015 Act 55 required DHS to promulgate rules to develop and implement a drug screening, testing, and treatment program for FSET participants who are ABAWDs that choose to meet the ABAWD work requirement through FSET. In May, 2018, DHS published rules relating to this provision (DHS 38). Subsequently, 2017 Act 370 codified the requirements in DHS 38 in state statute and required implementation no later than October, 2019. Under the requirements, ABAWDs must complete a drug screening questionnaire at the time of their initial application for FoodShare and at the time of their annual certification renewal.

Figure 1 represents the process for determining an ABAWD's eligibility for FSET services under the drug screening, testing, and treatment provisions, as outlined in state law.

Prior to the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, DHS had been working toward implementation of this statute in conjunction with the health risk assessment for childless adults on Medicaid. However, in order to qualify for enhanced federal Medicaid funding during the federal public health emergency

Figure 1: Drug Screening, Testing, and Treatment for ABAWDs Participating in FSET



associated with the pandemic, DHS has suspended its work toward implementation of this provision. The Department indicates that it plans to resume its efforts to implement this statute once the public health emergency has ended and the pandemic has been brought under control.

Program Services. FSET components include:

- Job search and training activities to assist participants to prepare for work, which includes assistance with applications and resume development, motivational and informational workshops, and interviewing skills;
- Education and vocational training activities that improve basic skills and employability, such as adult basic education, basic workplace literacy, English as a second language, short-term training certification, and some types of post-secondary education;
- Workfare, which is available for ABAWDs not meeting the work requirement who need to develop the basic skills or work history they need to enter the job market successfully. These assignments may be established with public or private nonprofit employers, but cannot replace or prevent regular employment by these agencies;
- Work experience, which offers individuals the opportunity for job shadowing or a short-term placement in a work or training setting;
- Self-employment, which is primarily designed to assist participants in starting and maintaining their own businesses; and
- Job retention, which is available to individuals who have gained employment while participating in FSET to help the participant maintain their employment for the first 90 days.

After the FSET agency conducts an assessment of a newly-enrolled individual, the agency works with the participant to determine appropriate

activities and services for that participant. The individual and case worker then develop a written agreement, known as an employment plan, that is reviewed and updated at least every three months while an ABAWD participates in FSET, and every six months for participants who are not subject to the work requirement or ABAWDs meeting their work requirement outside of FSET.

FSET agencies must provide supportive services for reasonable and necessary expenses that directly relate to the individual's participation in FSET. The most common types of supportive services include bus tokens, gas vouchers, clothing appropriate for job interviews, and training and work uniforms. FSET agencies may reimburse participants for the actual costs of dependent care, although enrollees must first apply for child care assistance under the Wisconsin Shares child care subsidy program before accessing FSET funds to support these costs.

In order to maintain eligibility for FSET-funded support services, individuals must fulfill work, employment search, or training requirements established in their employment plan.

Since the ABAWD work requirements were implemented statewide (April, 2015 through August, 2020), IM agencies have referred approximately 361,700 FoodShare recipients to FSET agencies, including 224,600 ABAWDs who were subject to work requirements and 137,100 other FoodShare enrollees. During that time period, approximately 116,200 individuals were enrolled in the FSET program, including 48,800 ABAWDs who were subject to the work requirements and 67,400 other FoodShare enrollees. In addition, approximately 41,900 FSET program participants gained employment and verified their employment with their FSET agency.

Program Funding. FSET is supported by state, local, and federal funds, with two levels of federal reimbursement, 100% and 50%. FSET funds

support administrative expenses and supportive services for participating individuals for reasonable and necessary expenses that directly relate to participation in FSET.

"Pledge state" funding is one of the two types of 100% federal funding supporting Wisconsin's FSET services. Wisconsin is a federal pledge state, which means the state has the federal ABAWD work requirement in place, reaches out to ABAWDs in their third month of TLBs, and pledges to provide employment and training services to all ABAWDs. In return, pledge states receive a portion of an annual \$20 million pledge state grant. However, as more states become pledge states the portion received by each becomes smaller. In FFY 2020 Wisconsin received approximately \$1.2 million in federal pledge state funding, which is less than in prior years.

The other type of 100% federal funding supporting FSET services is SNAP Education and Training funding. Prior to 2016-17, Wisconsin's share of 100% federal funding for SNAP Education and Training was based on an estimate of the number of ABAWDs in the state. Now that the ABAWD policy has been fully implemented, FNS uses the actual number of Wisconsin ABAWDs, rather than estimates.

The contracts between DHS and the FSET vendors specify the terms and conditions of service provision, and provide funding up to a specified total dollar amount. FSET vendors receive reimbursement from DHS for eligible invoiced costs.

Appendix 4 provides the monthly FSET budget for FFY 2021 for each of the current regions and vendors. This appendix reflects maximum monthly contract amounts, not actual amounts paid, since vendors submit invoices for actual expenditures, not budgeted amounts.

Table 3 shows the actual FSET expenditure amounts, excluding IM costs, for state fiscal years (SFYs) 2016 through 2020.

Table 3: Total FSET Expenditures By State Fiscal Year

SFY	Total FSET Expenditures
2015-16	\$41,395,100
2016-17	40,458,800
2017-18	39,072,200
2018-19	36,099,000
2019-20	39,122,400

Table 4 shows average monthly enrollment in FSET. During the first year (April 1, 2015 - March 31, 2016), new FoodShare enrollees that were ABAWDs not meeting the work requirement were subject to the work requirements upon enrollment, ABAWDs not meeting the work requirement who were already enrolled in FoodShare were only required to comply with the requirements when their FoodShare eligibility was re-determined, which occurs annually for most enrollees

Table 4: Average Monthly FSET Enrollment

	ABAWDs	Other	Total
Apr, 2015-Sep, 2015	3,795	4,430	8,224
Oct, 2015-Mar, 2016	4,735	7,932	12,667
Apr, 2016-Sep, 2016	3,002	7,311	10,313
Oct, 2016-Mar, 2017	2,021	7,366	9,387
Apr, 2017-Sep, 2017	1,526	8,612	10,138
Oct, 2017-Mar, 2018	1,308	8,709	10,017
Apr, 2018-Sep, 2018	1,208	7,376	8,584
Oct, 2018-Mar, 2019	1,367	6,569	7,936
Apr, 2019-Sep, 2019	1,542	6,833	8,375
Oct, 2019-Feb, 2020*	1,363	6,622	7,985

*ABAWD work requirement exemptions in effect starting March, 2020, due to SARS-CoV-2 pandemic.

Benefits

Qualifying households are eligible to 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 household 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.

Table 5 shows the maximum monthly benefits available to participating households, by household size, for FFY 2021. For households with one or two members, the minimum FoodShare benefit a household can receive is \$16. For households with more than two members, there is no minimum benefit amount.

Table 5: Maximum Monthly Benefit, by Assistance Group Size (Effective October, 2020 through September, 2021)

Assistance Group Size	Maximum Benefit
1	\$204
2	374
3	535
4	680
5	807
6	969
7	1,071
8	1,224

For each additional person, add \$153.

Determining Net Income. A household's monthly benefit equals the maximum benefit in Table 5 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. The dollar amounts in these calculations are in effect for FFY 2021.

Standard Credit. All households may deduct a standard credit from gross income, based on household size. For FFY 2021, households with one to three people receive a standard credit of \$167, households with four people receive a

standard credit of \$181, households with five people receive a standard credit of \$212, and households with six or more people receive a standard credit of \$243.

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

Medical Expenses. EBD recipients receive a medical expense credit equal to qualifying 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.

Dependent Care. Individuals who pay for the care of a child, elderly, or disabled person, and who are employed or participate in work-related training or education may receive a dependent care credit. This credit cannot exceed actual out of pocket dependent care expenses.

Child Support. Individuals required to make court-ordered child support payments, and who are either making payments or can reasonably be anticipated to make 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 excess shelter and utility 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, as well as "standard utility allowances" (SUAs) of specified amounts for heating, electricity, telephone, or other utilities.

Households that have received a Wisconsin heating energy assistance (WHEAP) or low income home energy assistance program (LIHEAP) payment of more than \$20 in Wisconsin or from another state in the current month or within the past 12 months will receive the heating and cooling standard utility allowance (HCSUA), the largest of the SUAs (\$462 in October, 2020). Households that have not received a WHEAP or LIHEAP payment will receive SUAs based on the household's incurred utility obligations.

In FFY 2021, a household may claim a maximum of \$586 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. Table 6 provides an example of how shelter and utility credits are calculated under the FoodShare program.

Table 6: Calculation of Shelter Deduction and Utility Allowances

A household may deduct any housing and utility expense greater than 50% of its income after prior deductions.

	Households	
	A	B
1. Qualifying Shelter Expenses	\$700	\$700
2. Utility Credits	462	300
3. Income after Prior Deductions	1,000	1,800
Total Credit (1 plus 2 minus 50% of 3)	\$586*	\$100

*Maximum Credit is \$586.

Benefit Determination Calculations. Table 7 provides three examples of monthly household benefit calculations. The examples show the monthly benefit for a three-member household with no monthly income (Household A), a three-member household with net income of \$1,000 per month (Household B), and a four-member household with net income of \$2,000 (Household C). In each case, 30% of household net adjusted income is subtracted from the maximum benefit amount for that household size to calculate the monthly benefit.

Table 7: Examples of Monthly Benefit Calculation

A household's monthly benefit equals the difference between the maximum benefit amount for the household size (Line 1) and 30% of net household income (Line 2).

	Households		
	A	B	C
Household Size	3	3	4
Net Monthly Household Income (after deductions)	\$0	\$1,000	\$2,000
1. Maximum Monthly Benefit	\$535	\$535	\$680
2. 30% of Net Income	\$0	\$300	\$600
Monthly Benefit (1 minus 2)	\$535	\$235	\$80

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 only 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 households are "simplified reporting households," and thus are only required to report changes if their total monthly gross income exceeds 130% of the FPL.

Simplified reporting AGs, except homeless and migrant households, are required to submit a six-month report form (SMRF), which identifies certain changes that may have occurred since the previous eligibility determination or redetermination that would affect program eligibility or benefits including: (a) a change of \$50 or more in unearned income based on the most recently verified amount; (b) changes in earned income, including wages, number of hours worked, and changes in jobs; and (c) changes in household composition, addresses, and legal obligations to pay child support.

Individuals may complete the initial application for FoodShare benefits and other income maintenance programs in person at a local IM office, by

phone, or online through the state's Access to Eligibility Support Services (ACCESS) website.

Transitional FoodShare Benefits. Households that previously received cash assistance under the W-2 or tribal TANF benefits programs may qualify for FoodShare benefits for five months after the termination of these cash payments. A household'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.

FoodShare Purchases. Participating assistance groups 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, hot foods, foods that will be eaten at the store, vitamins, medicines, pet foods, or any non-food items, and may not be exchanged for cash. Elderly, blind, 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 AGs to make purchases at participating retailers. Participants cannot use the QUEST card to receive cash from a participating food store, and each card requires that the user enter a four-digit personal identification number (PIN).

Online Purchases. Beginning May 21, 2020, FoodShare recipients are able to shop online at two grocery retailers set up at the national level to accept online payment (Amazon and Walmart). Online retailers must meet the same criteria as physical stores in order to obtain SNAP vendor approval from FNS.

As with SNAP purchases from physical stores, only eligible food may be purchased with SNAP benefits. Delivery fees and other associated charges may not be paid for with SNAP benefits. As of

October, 2020, 47 states offered online shopping as an option to SNAP participants.

EBT System. Each month, benefits automatically accrue in each household's account using an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) system. There is no minimum dollar amount required for a FoodShare transaction, no maximum limit on the number of FoodShare transactions allowed, and no transaction fee to use a QUEST card. Any unused balance in a given month is available in the following month. However, if a household does not access their account for one year, any unused benefits older than 365 days will become permanently unavailable and be expunged from the account.

Additionally, starting in the spring of 2019, FoodShare accounts that are inactive for a minimum of six months will have their benefits removed and stored offline. An account is determined to be inactive if, for a period of six months or longer, an individual or household that is receiving FoodShare benefits uses no benefits that have been posted to the individual's or household's account. However, an individual or household can regain access to their benefits within 48 hours of a request to restore the benefits or upon reapplication for FoodShare. Prior to the removal of benefits DHS must attempt to notify the affected individual or household and describe the steps the individual or household must take to get the benefits returned to the account.

If a household's QUEST card is damaged, lost, or stolen, federal regulations require a state to replace that card and to place a hold on the account. All cardholders are eligible for one free replacement of a lost or stolen QUEST card each calendar year. After receiving a free replacement card, any additional replacement cards for lost or stolen cards are subject to a \$2.70 replacement fee, which will be paid from the cardholder's FoodShare benefits account.

The state contracts with Fidelity National

Information Services (FIS) 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 FIS 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.

The federal Agricultural Act of 2014 requires all non-exempt retailers to use EBT systems. Exempt retailers include farmers' markets, direct marketing farmers, military commissaries, non-profit food buying cooperatives, and certain group living arrangements. As of October, 2020, there were 60 SNAP authorized farmers' markets in Wisconsin.

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 2019, 162 IPVs were issued by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) at DHS, with IM agencies issuing an additional 667 IPVs, for a total of 829 FoodShare IPVs issued that year.

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. Additionally, FNS may, in lieu of a disqualification, subject a vendor to a civil money

penalty (CMP). CMPs may be issued in two types of cases. First, a CMP may be issued if FNS determines that disqualification would cause hardship to participating households because there is no other authorized retail food store in the area selling as large a variety of staple food items at comparable prices. Hardship CMPs may not be imposed in lieu of permanent disqualification. Second, FNS may issue a civil money penalty in certain trafficking cases, in lieu of permanent disqualification. Trafficking CMPs may only be imposed if the vendor can demonstrate, among other criteria, that they had established and implemented an effective compliance policy and program to prevent SNAP violations at the time of the reported trafficking.

In FFY 2019, FNS issued two time-limited disqualifications, three permanent disqualifications, and three CMPs to vendors in Wisconsin. No trafficking CMPs were issued.

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. Since at least FFY 2009, the maximum amount provided by FNS in performance bonuses has been \$48 million annually across all eligible bonus categories and states.

In Wisconsin, both DHS and FNS conduct quality control assessments of a sample of SNAP cases to determine whether the original benefit award in a particular case was correct, and whether there were any changes in the recipient's circumstances that were not appropriately accounted for in subsequent allotment decisions. The quality control process is designed to generate an objective measure of a state or local agency's performance in determining eligibility for and allotment of SNAP benefits. Based on data obtained during the quality control process and submitted by the state to FNS, FNS calculates each state's payment accuracy rate, or "error rate," in its initial and subsequent eligibility and allotment determinations.

If a state's payment error rate exceeds 105% of the national average payment error rate for two consecutive years, that state incurs 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. While FNS was previously able to 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, federal law prohibits FNS from waiving any portion of a penalty imposed due to excessive error rates in two consecutive FFYs.

In FFY 2008, Wisconsin's payment error rate was 7.38%, which was among the ten highest error rates for states. Wisconsin was among the states facing sanctions by USDA unless DHS reduced its error rate in FFY 2009. In order to reduce its error rate, DHS entered into an agreement with Julie Osnes Consulting.

In FFY 2009, the first year in which DHS began using the Julie Osnes Consulting method, DHS' payment error rate dropped to 1.1%. However, it was later determined that the Julie Osnes Consulting methodology for reducing error rates, as implemented by DHS, included a number of improper practices such as: (a) finding ways to induce client responses to justify dropping error cases from the review, including discouraging client cooperation and pursuing unnecessary information from clients; (b) selectively applying requirements and policies to overturn and reduce errors; (c) asking leading questions of clients to obtain desired answers to eliminate error potential; and (d) omitting certain pieces of verification from certain cases in the documentation made available to FNS.

FNS conducted an on-site review of DHS' quality control review process in May 2016. FNS' review concluded that DHS' quality control processes and procedures showed deficiencies in the

integrity of Wisconsin's quality control system. Specifically, FNS concluded that Wisconsin introduced bias into its quality control review process by not following FNS requirements in its review of sample cases. FNS also concluded that recommendations from Julie Osnes Consulting contributed to non-compliance with required FNS quality control case record documentation.

Both before and after the FNS audit, DHS has taken steps to eliminate the bias in its SNAP quality control process introduced by Julie Osnes Consulting and use of the Julie Osnes Consulting-instituted case review methods

In September, 2015, FNS notified DHS that Wisconsin was awarded \$2,486,361 in "high performance bonus funds" for its application timeliness rate during FFY 2014. Generally, FNS considers a case processed timely if the household has an opportunity to participate within seven days of the application date for expedited service cases and within 30 days of the application date for regular processing cases. In FFY 2014, Wisconsin's timeliness rate was 95.87%. This was the third highest of the 50 states with other states' timeliness rates ranging from 63.36% (Illinois) to 99.61% (Idaho). In that year, the state's payment error rate was 2.55%, compared to a national average of 3.66%.

In April, 2017, DHS entered into a settlement agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice. As part of the agreement DHS paid USDOJ \$6,991,905. DHS indicates that the Department paid its obligations under the settlement agreement in SFY 2016-17, using the unbudgeted funding resulting from the additional federal draw from enhanced federal funds on enrollment activities at IM agencies over the biennium claimed on state contract amounts for IM consortia and tribal IM agencies. The settlement amount covered the time period between October 1, 2008, and September 30, 2012.

For FFY 2015, FNS determined that only states which had introduced no bias into their quality control system were eligible for a bonus. For FFY 2016, FNS suspended all payment accuracy bonuses. Payment accuracy bonuses resumed in FFY 2017, at which time the national payment error rate was 6.3% and Wisconsin's error rate was 7.17%.

For FFY 2018, the national SNAP payment error rate was 6.80% and Wisconsin's was 7.94%. However, for FFY 2019, the national SNAP payment error rate increased to 7.36%, while Wisconsin's error rate for that same year decreased to 5.40%.

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

APPENDIX 1

Unduplicated Number of Groups and Recipients*, By County and Tribe Calendar Years 2016 through 2019

	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Groups	Recipients	Groups	Recipients	Groups	Recipients	Groups	Recipients
Adams	2,635	4,903	2,535	4,681	2,511	4,575	2,385	4,301
Ashland	1,836	3,655	1,759	3,486	1,715	3,423	1,673	3,282
Barron	4,453	8,931	4,309	8,701	4,056	8,077	3,889	7,530
Bayfield	1,090	2,140	997	1,937	935	1,828	914	1,702
Brown	18,298	39,969	17,427	37,750	16,550	35,227	15,931	33,302
Buffalo	752	1,640	789	1,735	760	1,594	687	1,366
Burnett	1,556	3,362	1,487	3,197	1,458	3,093	1,443	2,956
Calumet	1,740	4,047	1,676	3,915	1,530	3,481	1,473	3,246
Chippewa	4,556	9,989	4,458	9,686	4,098	8,804	3,984	8,359
Clark	2,118	4,811	2,046	4,604	1,961	4,382	1,788	3,905
Columbia	4,103	8,137	3,813	7,465	3,573	6,827	3,489	6,511
Crawford	1,382	2,892	1,383	2,799	1,344	2,624	1,327	2,559
Dane	33,709	62,497	32,625	60,119	32,288	58,649	30,307	54,874
Dodge	5,931	12,143	5,583	11,497	5,294	10,730	5,108	10,101
Door	1,626	3,142	1,497	2,941	1,438	2,800	1,369	2,620
Douglas	4,262	8,450	4,083	8,008	3,858	7,342	3,718	6,969
Dunn	3,100	6,802	3,016	6,500	2,902	6,051	2,756	5,657
Eau Claire	8,414	16,484	8,019	15,597	7,639	14,605	7,309	13,734
Florence	445	820	420	749	396	719	385	720
Fond du Lac	6,882	14,045	6,620	13,449	6,342	12,825	6,130	12,344
Forest	915	1,859	881	1,762	855	1,653	792	1,540
Grant	3,059	6,378	3,053	6,291	2,854	5,866	2,858	5,779
Green	2,333	4,914	2,094	4,387	1,968	4,049	1,848	3,734
Green Lake	1,546	3,187	1,490	3,104	1,367	2,763	1,316	2,691
Iowa	1,559	3,254	1,434	3,021	1,380	2,827	1,340	2,713
Iron	616	1,099	610	1,086	590	1,043	541	953
Jackson	1,610	3,527	1,543	3,362	1,517	3,205	1,458	3,039
Jefferson	5,612	11,596	5,168	10,639	4,806	9,703	4,619	9,315
Juneau	2,856	6,078	2,789	5,894	2,769	5,615	2,704	5,366
Kenosha	16,427	34,085	15,663	32,319	15,023	30,605	14,347	29,023
Kewaunee	1,038	2,249	959	2,095	875	1,864	858	1,792
La Crosse	8,589	16,705	8,299	16,196	7,744	15,017	7,251	13,888
Lafayette	1,049	2,318	982	2,108	927	1,957	896	1,861
Langlade	2,382	4,671	2,315	4,530	2,222	4,348	2,160	4,180
Lincoln	2,339	4,712	2,274	4,537	2,139	4,139	2,025	3,788
Manitowoc	5,163	10,760	4,958	10,369	4,768	9,762	4,659	9,389
Marathon	9,134	19,217	8,859	18,400	8,210	16,856	7,917	15,781
Marinette	3,790	7,475	3,660	7,283	3,406	6,750	3,230	6,272
Marquette	1,470	2,990	1,407	2,783	1,300	2,535	1,255	2,506
Milwaukee	169,623	323,209	164,273	313,276	161,079	304,879	157,555	295,906

	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Groups	Recipients	Groups	Recipients	Groups	Recipients	Groups	Recipients
Monroe	3,498	7,745	3,400	7,547	3,188	6,994	3,017	6,471
Oconto	2,497	5,285	2,325	4,891	2,170	4,586	2,117	4,467
Oneida	3,150	6,035	2,893	5,507	2,756	5,181	2,620	4,829
Outagamie	10,051	21,440	9,333	20,006	8,711	18,396	8,296	17,193
Ozaukee	2,576	4,991	2,432	4,655	2,290	4,418	2,168	4,064
Pepin	467	998	448	932	419	889	404	846
Pierce	1,706	3,633	1,597	3,432	1,573	3,349	1,451	3,015
Polk	2,997	6,394	2,928	6,078	2,859	5,832	2,747	5,472
Portage	4,240	8,510	3,981	7,975	3,838	7,581	3,634	7,104
Price	1,265	2,383	1,240	2,454	1,211	2,364	1,161	2,236
Racine	20,437	42,758	20,179	41,735	19,522	40,004	18,608	37,972
Richland	1,730	3,555	1,648	3,455	1,574	3,166	1,534	3,019
Rock	17,665	35,898	16,603	33,819	15,893	31,888	15,390	30,541
Rusk	1,537	3,188	1,520	3,075	1,453	2,923	1,410	2,859
St. Croix	3,093	6,871	3,016	6,600	2,952	6,333	2,874	6,009
Sauk	5,289	10,881	5,089	10,323	4,911	9,778	4,622	9,102
Sawyer	1,644	3,353	1,560	3,095	1,507	2,935	1,454	2,778
Shawano	3,090	6,647	2,980	6,359	2,788	5,883	2,695	5,603
Sheboygan	8,095	17,004	7,721	16,123	7,364	15,305	7,222	14,745
Taylor	1,398	2,957	1,323	2,796	1,239	2,551	1,142	2,326
Trempealau	1,810	3,799	1,759	3,709	1,725	3,558	1,581	3,270
Vernon	1,988	4,432	1,895	4,149	1,774	3,812	1,661	3,498
Vilas	1,479	2,773	1,444	2,710	1,393	2,615	1,321	2,394
Walworth	6,911	14,705	6,326	13,394	5,872	12,147	5,537	11,214
Washburn	1,556	3,292	1,528	3,157	1,485	2,989	1,438	2,821
Washington	5,273	10,648	4,939	9,829	4,718	9,282	4,539	8,784
Waukesha	12,724	24,661	12,207	23,406	11,634	21,983	11,021	20,477
Waupaca	3,654	7,667	3,444	7,150	3,189	6,492	3,107	6,293
Waushara	2,052	4,377	1,925	4,116	1,803	3,805	1,746	3,676
Winnebago	11,969	25,125	11,372	23,700	10,703	22,291	10,211	20,955
Wood	7,077	14,219	6,725	13,567	6,403	12,867	6,210	12,360
Tribes								
Bad River	328	731	284	669	260	584	239	540
Lac Courte Oreilles	419	933	409	914	439	943	452	1,002
Lac du Flambeau	731	1,664	647	1,561	592	1,466	605	1,471
Menominee	1,114	2,830	1,019	2,645	960	2,516	975	2,520
Oneida	1,023	2,813	863	2,493	842	2,495	767	2,200
Potawatomi	24	55	21	58	20	58	14	41
Red Cliff	256	627	238	592	201	506	208	515
Sokaogon	148	304	126	276	123	270	108	234
Stockbridge-Munsee	<u>99</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>189</u>
State Total**	484,858	967,356	464,889	925,047	447,833	880,164	432,470	840,111

* Number of unduplicated individuals that were eligible to receive FoodShare within a county or tribe at least once during the calendar year.

** County counts do not sum to the state total because recipients and assistance groups served in two counties are counted in both counties but only once in the state total.

APPENDIX 2

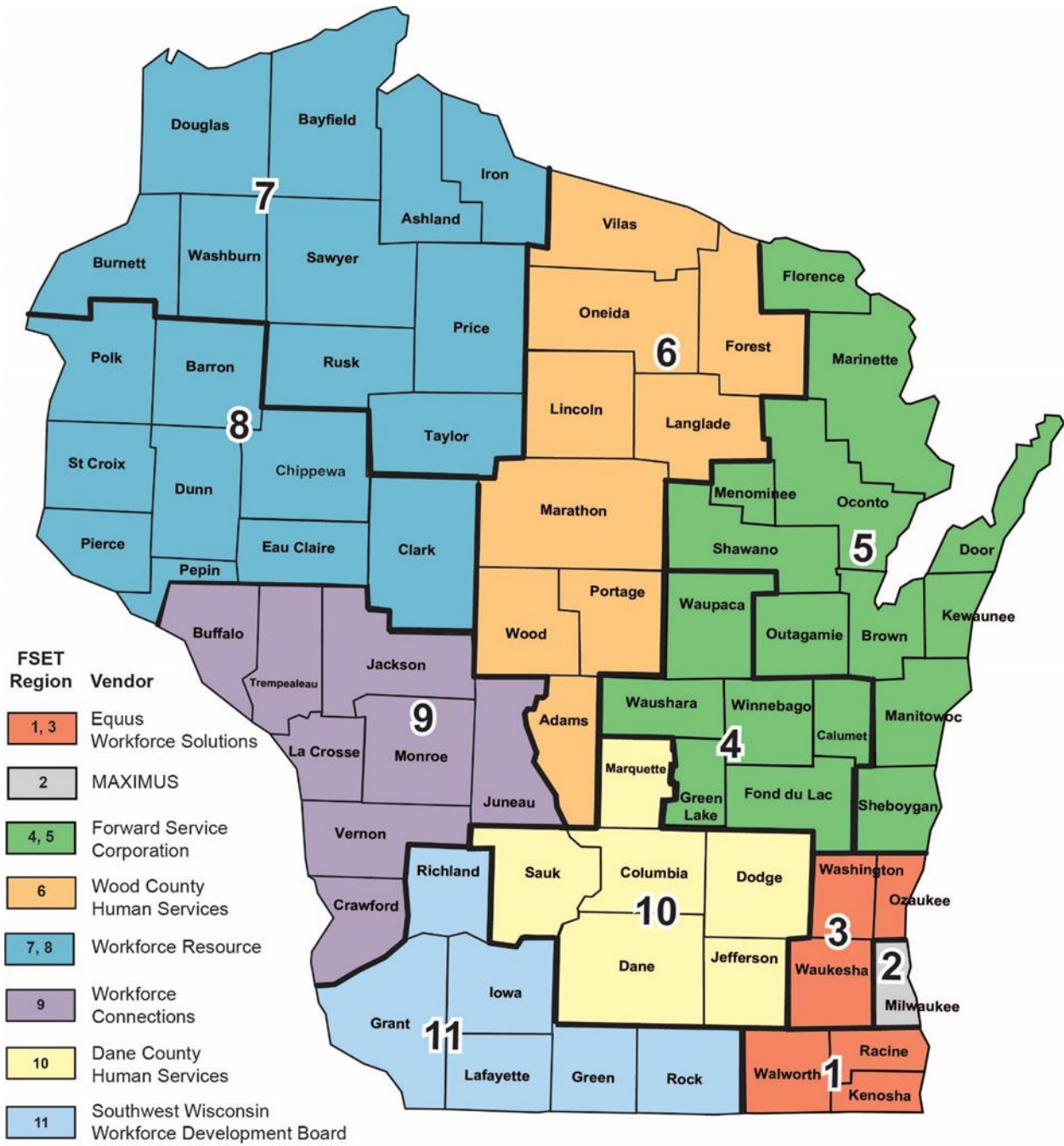
FoodShare Benefits Payments, By County and Tribe Calendar Years 2016 through 2019

County/Tribe	2016	2017	2018	2019
Adams	\$3,936,617	\$3,747,664	\$3,414,446	\$3,356,908
Ashland	3,005,466	2,844,060	2,706,082	2,518,949
Barron	6,582,919	6,209,481	5,598,159	5,487,550
Bayfield	1,799,590	1,687,458	1,520,368	1,347,451
Brown	33,104,636	31,231,193	28,462,965	26,968,871
Buffalo	1,181,933	1,189,723	1,096,904	897,414
Burnett	2,801,333	2,433,779	2,295,141	2,258,826
Calumet	2,771,088	2,659,475	2,322,514	2,126,929
Chippewa	7,555,260	7,242,763	6,420,281	5,894,128
Clark	3,679,573	3,425,390	3,109,212	2,748,214
Columbia	6,373,149	5,746,717	5,268,770	4,925,506
Crawford	2,113,667	2,021,931	1,970,117	1,855,082
Dane	56,507,105	54,338,893	52,310,620	49,311,080
Dodge	9,584,371	8,807,341	8,146,992	7,538,016
Door	2,375,923	2,197,492	1,990,550	1,884,759
Douglas	6,878,165	6,450,424	5,820,269	5,546,231
Dunn	4,961,138	4,731,605	4,382,735	4,115,310
Eau Claire	13,056,713	12,141,101	11,016,154	10,376,506
Florence	706,675	626,758	530,885	526,459
Fond du Lac	11,254,901	10,550,285	9,876,252	9,488,610
Forest	1,505,705	1,356,517	1,221,845	1,052,427
Grant	4,605,265	4,557,711	4,236,882	4,207,400
Green	3,697,487	3,207,630	2,875,802	2,714,034
Green Lake	2,433,881	2,295,517	2,049,134	1,956,931
Iowa	2,423,649	2,295,606	2,077,178	1,959,443
Iron	953,152	899,284	790,811	743,038
Jackson	2,726,612	2,468,990	2,305,062	2,150,676
Jefferson	9,204,382	8,214,421	7,573,642	7,328,800
Juneau	4,617,815	4,527,840	4,114,732	4,029,198
Kenosha	31,503,595	29,365,434	27,424,927	26,167,346
Kewaunee	1,686,306	1,476,514	1,347,294	1,253,148
La Crosse	13,334,897	12,684,278	11,500,200	10,818,981
Lafayette	1,696,135	1,547,507	1,373,108	1,296,606
Langlade	3,786,506	3,700,402	3,419,290	3,332,723
Lincoln	3,791,090	3,522,157	3,086,603	2,831,771
Manitowoc	8,414,300	7,781,864	7,215,167	6,901,147
Marathon	15,571,903	14,688,501	13,072,557	12,097,955
Marinette	5,940,529	5,463,456	4,903,541	4,463,111
Marquette	2,350,235	2,127,167	1,924,373	1,857,241
Milwaukee	341,287,390	332,667,603	317,388,548	308,959,986

County/Tribe	2016	2017	2018	2019
Monroe	\$6,407,311	\$6,105,496	\$5,400,162	\$5,010,629
Oconto	4,276,747	3,841,346	3,566,350	3,272,308
Oneida	4,827,262	4,428,576	4,019,329	3,706,237
Outagamie	15,942,207	14,520,712	12,788,365	11,887,440
Ozaukee	3,955,667	3,651,140	3,423,061	3,161,338
Pepin	689,841	678,335	588,470	547,996
Pierce	2,671,226	2,501,101	2,326,761	2,140,374
Polk	4,806,244	4,490,240	4,103,381	3,801,541
Portage	6,714,524	6,272,854	5,916,134	5,557,512
Price	1,729,140	1,764,633	1,642,859	1,624,446
Racine	39,692,736	38,065,333	36,062,584	34,331,172
Richland	2,816,912	2,636,825	2,405,560	2,271,345
Rock	33,566,580	30,545,241	28,663,610	27,240,411
Rusk	2,489,923	2,483,083	2,277,925	2,119,643
St. Croix	5,133,513	4,842,208	4,457,777	4,210,909
Sauk	8,515,540	8,100,717	7,568,887	7,010,372
Sawyer	2,876,365	2,684,230	2,482,614	2,241,648
Shawano	5,199,657	4,881,598	4,404,060	4,198,393
Sheboygan	14,430,405	13,827,867	12,778,192	11,967,531
Taylor	2,229,722	2,089,233	1,829,961	1,643,691
Trempealeau	2,988,441	2,756,747	2,557,112	2,325,292
Vernon	3,402,073	3,064,092	2,763,933	2,579,221
Vilas	2,179,734	2,176,407	1,988,151	1,775,064
Walworth	12,435,653	11,009,955	9,803,149	8,915,377
Washburn	2,569,334	2,450,790	2,212,110	2,105,796
Washington	8,535,338	7,779,657	7,157,377	6,650,113
Waukesha	20,015,422	18,463,858	17,268,398	16,057,857
Waupaca	6,009,744	5,369,311	4,767,802	4,585,396
Waushara	3,136,847	3,008,271	2,681,644	2,554,646
Winnebago	19,790,232	18,174,926	16,784,558	15,866,888
Wood	11,454,615	10,692,722	9,930,923	9,535,562
Tribes				
Bad River	749,147	666,792	589,435	523,080
Lac Courte Oreilles	907,923	906,142	894,929	951,444
Lac du Flambeau	1,836,205	1,686,697	1,550,831	1,540,354
Menominee	2,315,123	2,238,617	2,088,443	2,130,401
Oneida Nation	2,469,904	2,249,687	1,833,900	1,597,754
Potawatomi	45,805	45,183	38,719	25,351
Red Cliff	632,970	559,054	461,124	490,347
Sokaogon	300,237	251,431	230,911	210,445
Stockbridge-Munsee	<u>199,937</u>	<u>156,618</u>	<u>134,855</u>	<u>138,528</u>
State Total	\$912,707,262	\$867,249,657	\$810,604,458	\$773,798,613

APPENDIX 3

FSET Regions and Vendors 2020



APPENDIX 4

FFY 2021 Monthly Contract Budgets for FSET Regions and Vendors

FSET Region	Vendor	Monthly Budget (FFY 21 Contract Budgets)
1	Equus Workforce Solutions	\$282,433
2	MAXIMUS	1,447,583
3	Equus Workforce Solutions	90,683
4	Forward Service Corporation	116,425
5	Forward Service Corporation	186,842
6	Wood County Human Services	282,350
7	Workforce Resource	74,550
8	Workforce Resource	129,500
9	Workforce Connections	69,983
10	Dane County Human Services	324,958
11	Southwest Wisconsin Workforce Development Board	181,142
Bad River*		3,292
Lac du Flambeau*		11,517
Menominee*		9,750
Oneida*		5,333
Potawatomi*		375
Red Cliff*		4,567
Sokaogon*		3,642
Stockbridge-Munsee*		<u>1,483</u>
Statewide		\$3,226,408

*While all vendors and tribes contract directly with DHS, tribes do not go through the Request for Proposal process.