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FoodShare

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FoodShare

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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. In calendar year 2023, eligible Wisconsin residents received approximately \$1.5 billion in benefits under the program.

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, 2024, 707,900 individuals, representing 12% of Wisconsin's total population, lived in 374,500 AGs that received FoodShare benefits. Of these AGs, 34 percent had at least one minor and 47 percent contained at least one elderly, blind, or disabled individual. 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 2020 through 2023. However, comparison between years for this period is challenging since during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic a number of federal flexibilities were in place that had a significant impact on FoodShare enrollment and benefit issuances.

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

Table 1: Administrative Costs of FoodShare (FFY 2019 through FFY 2023)

	FFY 2019	FFY 2020	FFY 2021	FFY 2022	FFY 2023
Non-Fed	\$78,165,600	\$63,995,700	\$68,204,400	\$59,514,200	\$76,497,700
Fed	<u>82,584,700</u>	<u>67,214,900</u>	<u>74,547,400</u>	<u>61,058,200</u>	<u>77,630,400</u>
Total	\$160,750,300	\$131,210,600	\$142,751,800	\$120,572,400	\$154,128,100

requirements. The state-run IM office in Milwaukee County, Milwaukee Enrollment Services (MiES), is not included in a multi-county consortium. Instead, DHS staff performs case management functions for Milwaukee County enrollees.

In addition to the administration of MiES, 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) 2019 through 2023.

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 2025, the asset limit is \$3,000. 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 October, 2024, 41 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 2025 (the period from October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2025), for various household sizes. The federal poverty levels are updated annually.

Table 2: BBCE Threshold (FFY 2025)

Household Size	Annual Gross Income Threshold -- 200% of FPL
1	\$30,120
2	40,896
3	51,648
4	62,400
5	73,176
6	83,928

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 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. At that time, DHS indicated that it would 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. Subsequently, on June 9, 2021, USDA withdrew its proposed rule on asset limits.

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 (60 years or older), 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 2025, these households may not have more than \$4,500 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.

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, who is able to work, not pregnant, and does not reside in a household with a child under age 18. The federal Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 changed the age range for ABAWD members.

- Prior to September 1, 2023, the age range was 18 to 49 years old.
- Between September 1, 2023, and September 30, 2023, the age range was 18 to 50 years old.
- Between October 1, 2023, and September 30, 2024, the age range was 18 to 52 years old.
- From October 1, 2024 and going forward, the age range is 18 to 54 years old.

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.

Starting in March, 2020, and for the duration of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, the ABAWD work requirement was largely suspended. The ABAWD policy, which was suspended nationwide under a provision in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020, was reimplemented nationwide beginning on July 1, 2023. However, the Department used banked discretionary exemptions to

support a nine-month phase-in of the ABAWD policy. As a result, by April 1, 2024, all individuals that were enrolled in FoodShare who were subject to the ABAWD policy were required to meet the requirement to retain eligibility beyond the TLB, unless the individual resided in a geographically exempt area of the state.

Specifically, federal law provides that, upon the request of the state agency, the Secretary of USDA may waive the applicability of the three-month ABAWD time limit for any group of individuals in the state if the Secretary makes a determination that the area in which the individuals reside has an unemployment rate of over 10 percent, or does not have a sufficient number of jobs to provide employment for the individuals.

In federal fiscal year 2024-25, the work requirements are suspended for ABAWDs who live in the following geographic areas due to unemployment rates higher than the national average: (a) the City of Racine; (b) Adams, Bayfield, Douglas, Florence, Forest, Iron, Marquette and Menominee counties; and (c) tribal land and reservations belonging to Wisconsin's federally-recognized Indian tribes and bands.

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 2024.

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 would have 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 associated with the pandemic, DHS has suspended its work toward implementation of this provision. The Department has not yet developed an implementation plan for this requirement.

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

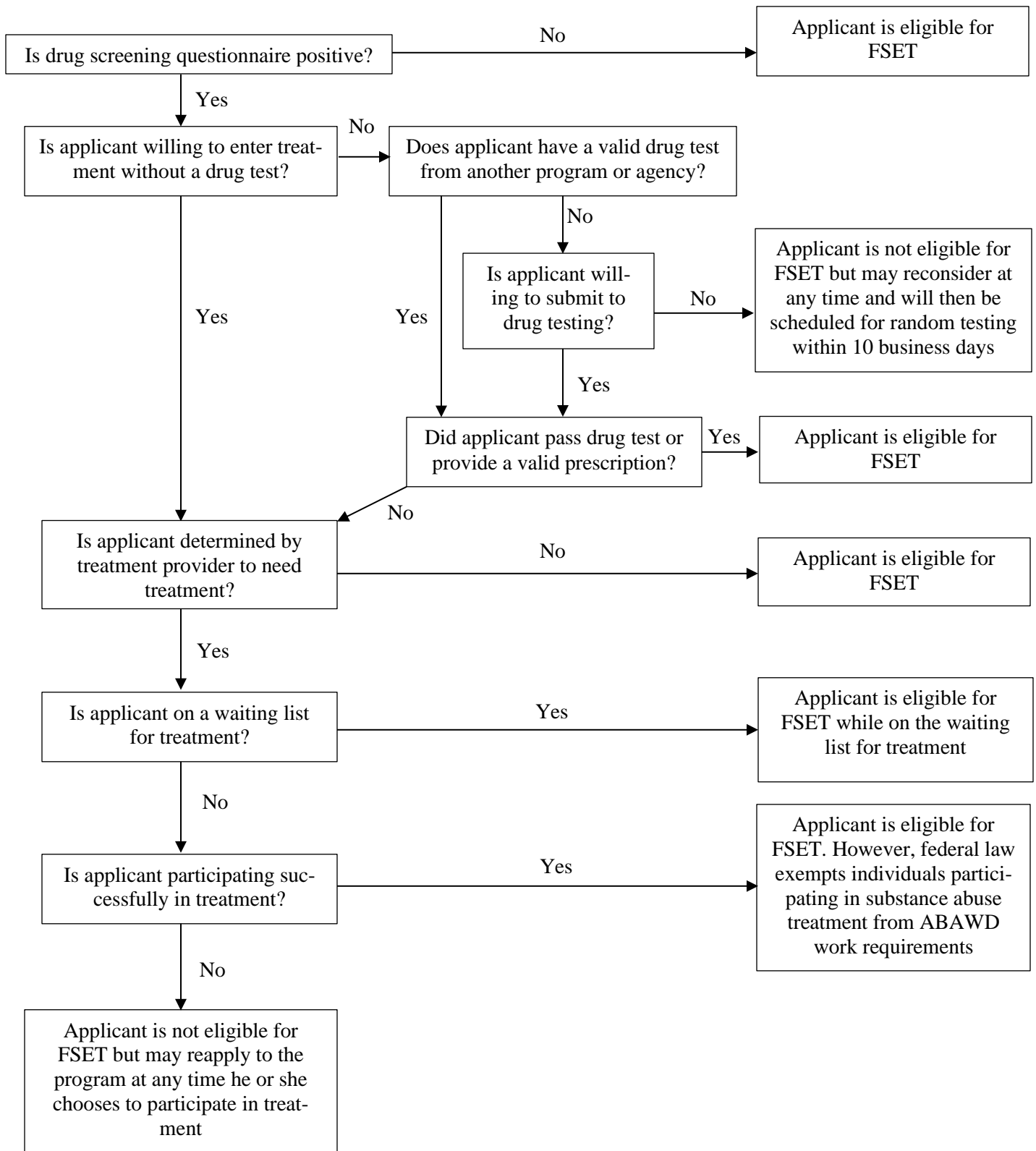
post-secondary education;

- 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

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



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, 2024), IM agencies have made 491,376 referrals to FSET agencies, of which 169,383 enrolled. Of those referrals, 259,816 were subject to the ABAWD work requirement. Of the ABAWD policy referrals, 53,331 enrolled in the program. During that time period, 58,048 individuals were reported by their FSET agency as having entered employment.

In September, 2024, there was 9,396 individuals enrolled in FSET, of which 1,517 were ABAWDs needing to meet the work requirement via FSET in order to retain eligibility for FoodShare.

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, the amount received varies widely, depending on how many states seek pledge state funding. In FFY 2024, only three states were pledge states and as such, Wisconsin

received approximately \$6.8 million in federal pledge state funding. Prior to FFY 2024, Wisconsin had most recently been a pledge state in FFY 2020 and received approximately \$1.2 million. Wisconsin is seeking pledge state funding for FFY 2025.

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 2025 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) 2020 through 2024, as well as the DHS

Table 3: Total FSET Expenditures By State Fiscal Year

SFY	Total FSET Expenditures
2019-20	\$39,122,400
2020-21	39,599,900
2021-22	24,295,900
2022-23	35,047,500
2023-24	35,073,400
2024-25*	38,198,900

*Projection

projection for 2024-25 expenditures.

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 Thrifty Food Plan was introduced in 1975 and updated in 1983, 1999, and 2006. However, the 2018 Farm Bill directed USDA to re-evaluate the Thrifty Food Plan by 2022 and every five years thereafter. As such, the Thrifty Food Plan was updated in 2021, effective for FFY 2022 benefit issuances beginning October 1, 2021.

SNAP maximum allotments (benefit amounts) are adjusted each year based on the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan in June and take effect on October 1.

Table 4 shows the maximum monthly benefits available to participating households, by household size, for FFY 2025. For households with one or two

Table 4: Maximum Monthly Benefit, by Assistance Group Size (Effective October, 2024 through September, 2025)

Assistance Group Size	Maximum Benefit
1	\$292
2	536
3	768
4	975
5	1,158
6	1,390
7	1,536
8	1,756

For each additional person, add \$220.

members, the minimum FoodShare benefit a household can receive is \$23. For households with more than two members, there is no minimum benefit amount.

Determining Net Income. A household's monthly benefit equals the maximum benefit in Table 4 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 2025.

Standard Credit. All households may deduct a standard credit from gross income, based on household size. For FFY 2025, households with one to three people receive a standard credit of \$204, households with four people receive a standard credit of \$217, households with five people receive a standard credit of \$254, and households with six or more people receive a standard credit of \$291.

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 average payments they make. 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 the current month or within the past 12 months will receive the heating standard utility allowance, the largest of the SUAs (\$538 in October, 2024). Households that have not received a WHEAP or LIHEAP payment will receive SUAs based on the household's incurred utility obligations.

In FFY 2025, a household may claim up to \$712 in combined shelter and utility credits. There is no maximum for households that include an EBD member. Homeless households may deduct actual expenses of shelter costs. Table 5 provides an example of how shelter and utility credits are calculated under the FoodShare program.

Benefit Determination Calculations. Table 6 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,

Table 5: 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	538	375
3. Income after Prior Deductions	1,000	1,800
Total Credit (1 plus 2 minus 50% of 3)	\$712*	\$175

*Maximum Credit is \$712.

Table 6: 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	\$768	\$768	\$975
2. 30% of Net Income	\$0	\$300	\$600
Monthly Benefit (1 minus 2)	\$768	\$468	\$375

30% of household net adjusted income is subtracted from the maximum benefit amount for that household size to calculate the monthly benefit.

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. As of November 1, 2024, households in which: (a) all adults are age 60 or older, blind, or have a disability; (b) no members are earning money from a job or self-employment; and (c) no one is a migrant worker will only have to renew their certification for benefits every three years.

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. SNAP participants in all 50 states and the District of Columbia are able to shop online at approved grocery retailers. 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.

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, as of spring 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, 2024, there were 157 SNAP authorized farmers and 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 2023, 94 IPVs were issued by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) at DHS, with IM agencies issuing an additional 891 IPVs, for a total of 985 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 2023, FNS issued 11 time-limited disqualifications, five permanent disqualifications, and five hardship CMPs to vendors in Wisconsin. No trafficking CMPs were issued.

SNAP Fraud Framework Implementation Grants. The purpose of the SNAP Fraud Framework Implementation Grant Program is to support state agency efforts to improve and expand recipient fraud prevention, detection and investigation efforts using the procedures, ideas and practices outlined in the SNAP Fraud Framework.

In FFY22, up to \$5 million was made available for grants ranging from \$250,000 to \$750,000. Wisconsin was one of six grant recipients, with DHS receiving \$741,751 to develop a data analysis program that will merge multi-formatted data currently available, as well as new data, in to an easy to utilize format. The program will quickly identify and analyze fraudulent SNAP transactions, identify fraud trends, and allow data and data analysis to be readily accessible to data analysts and investigators in all stages of the investigation.

In FFY23, FNS awarded approximately \$3 million through these grants. Wisconsin received \$662,689 to implement new EBT card features for recipients, including mass Personal Identification Number (PIN) updates, opt-in protections for out-of-state SNAP transactions, and cardholder text alerts and education. These tools were intended to reduce the impacts of stolen SNAP benefits through electronic means, including card skimming, card cloning, and similar fraudulent methods.

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.

For FFY 2023, the national SNAP payment error rate was 11.68% and Wisconsin's was 5.15%. DHS indicates that Wisconsin has not received any state accuracy payment bonuses since 2021.

APPENDIX 1

Unduplicated Number of Groups and Recipients*, By County and Tribe Calendar Years 2020 through 2023

	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Groups	Recipients	Groups	Recipients	Groups	Recipients	Groups	Recipients
Adams	2,505	4,467	2,802	4,983	2,787	4,889	2,795	4,921
Ashland	1,769	3,355	1,916	3,590	1,914	3,588	1,941	3,619
Barron	4,243	8,241	4,569	8,632	4,398	8,216	4,298	8,036
Bayfield	989	1,811	1,085	1,964	1,170	2,137	1,166	2,116
Brown	17,747	36,893	19,543	39,614	19,599	39,326	19,562	38,877
Buffalo	733	1,442	850	1,658	816	1,596	798	1,573
Burnett	1,534	3,038	1,642	3,256	1,611	3,152	1,621	3,160
Calumet	1,608	3,529	1,775	3,816	1,850	3,974	1,770	3,876
Chippewa	4,400	8,989	4,835	9,821	4,726	9,472	4,629	9,333
Clark	2,023	4,323	2,240	4,760	2,217	4,591	2,253	4,618
Columbia	4,194	7,789	4,278	7,870	4,035	7,415	4,001	7,376
Crawford	1,359	2,554	1,462	2,742	1,512	2,832	1,506	2,852
Dane	34,263	61,414	36,822	64,659	36,589	63,563	37,087	64,022
Dodge	5,719	11,137	6,279	12,049	6,137	11,732	6,015	11,525
Door	1,534	2,924	1,670	3,110	1,609	3,005	1,579	2,912
Douglas	3,993	7,488	4,360	7,874	4,194	7,576	4,176	7,471
Dunn	2,997	5,997	3,358	6,659	3,297	6,552	3,237	6,357
Eau Claire	7,914	14,833	8,681	15,815	8,516	15,319	8,463	15,146
Florence	396	719	458	815	438	774	432	748
Fond du Lac	6,782	13,383	7,325	14,246	7,143	13,887	7,127	13,819
Forest	873	1,745	956	1,860	985	1,888	942	1,828
Grant	3,069	6,161	3,372	6,680	3,395	6,674	3,451	6,778
Green	1,952	3,912	2,121	4,181	2,119	4,182	2,203	4,214
Green Lake	1,431	2,869	1,548	3,059	1,509	2,978	1,508	2,978
Iowa	1,390	2,749	1,465	2,851	1,432	2,825	1,432	2,830
Iron	611	1,019	646	1,048	666	1,085	669	1,095
Jackson	1,696	3,466	1,927	3,896	1,938	3,910	1,935	3,892
Jefferson	5,084	9,903	5,472	10,527	5,335	10,263	5,368	10,230
Juneau	2,942	5,796	3,253	6,254	3,224	6,065	3,124	5,866
Kenosha	15,506	30,531	16,526	32,125	16,215	31,443	15,982	30,801
Kewaunee	921	1,869	1,017	2,063	1,016	2,078	1,022	2,110
La Crosse	7,935	14,843	8,783	16,191	8,698	15,769	8,569	15,576
Lafayette	971	2,013	1,047	2,162	1,036	2,092	1,030	2,086
Langlade	2,282	4,331	2,463	4,592	2,444	4,650	2,392	4,500
Lincoln	2,202	4,029	2,415	4,412	2,420	4,445	2,472	4,546
Manitowoc	5,157	10,324	5,637	11,164	5,704	11,252	5,681	11,189
Marathon	8,730	17,010	9,598	18,438	9,568	18,377	9,652	18,741
Marquette	3,574	6,922	3,975	7,441	4,018	7,532	4,061	7,672
Marquette	1,305	2,589	1,416	2,709	1,394	2,675	1,340	2,578
Milwaukee	169,199	311,589	173,074	318,104	169,416	312,554	165,717	306,058

	2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Groups	Recipients	Groups	Recipients	Groups	Recipients	Groups	Recipients
Monroe	3,332	7,024	3,703	7,705	3,704	7,600	3,688	7,639
Oconto	2,291	4,721	2,454	4,973	2,586	5,155	2,595	5,211
Oneida	2,815	5,230	3,055	5,480	3,064	5,589	2,936	5,265
Outagamie	9,250	18,872	10,184	20,510	10,128	20,429	10,220	20,607
Ozaukee	2,533	4,737	2,837	5,194	2,761	4,952	2,657	4,745
Pepin	409	850	451	928	417	837	419	848
Pierce	1,618	3,323	1,807	3,677	1,649	3,270	1,642	3,203
Polk	2,969	5,955	3,291	6,456	3,158	6,180	3,195	6,293
Portage	4,211	8,074	4,750	8,980	4,661	8,842	4,556	8,685
Price	1,253	2,450	1,328	2,522	1,358	2,560	1,379	2,549
Racine	20,211	40,572	21,375	42,335	20,851	41,373	20,812	40,885
Richland	1,692	3,319	1,764	3,369	1,679	3,248	1,671	3,250
Rock	16,491	32,354	17,545	33,959	17,563	34,029	17,631	33,766
Rusk	1,511	3,037	1,637	3,129	1,709	3,198	1,674	3,240
St. Croix	3,158	6,508	3,498	7,059	3,429	6,980	3,419	6,884
Sauk	5,225	10,336	5,570	10,732	5,439	10,611	5,542	10,632
Sawyer	1,526	2,851	1,624	2,902	1,617	2,930	1,556	2,831
Shawano	2,940	6,127	3,203	6,527	3,289	6,777	3,389	6,951
Sheboygan	8,053	16,294	8,830	17,733	8,836	17,712	8,872	17,539
Taylor	1,244	2,463	1,361	2,661	1,358	2,647	1,443	2,776
Trempealeau	1,747	3,589	1,944	3,951	1,970	4,027	1,882	3,897
Vernon	1,826	3,778	2,048	4,083	1,975	3,929	1,968	3,905
Vilas	1,421	2,613	1,510	2,704	1,455	2,634	1,483	2,595
Walworth	6,141	12,356	6,622	12,957	6,493	12,496	6,435	12,438
Washburn	1,522	2,897	1,623	3,016	1,599	2,900	1,610	2,894
Washington	5,216	9,958	5,650	10,691	5,343	10,281	5,377	10,413
Waukesha	12,753	23,419	13,822	25,070	13,190	23,915	13,039	23,666
Waupaca	3,326	6,664	3,638	7,157	3,617	7,060	3,616	7,067
Waushara	1,863	3,768	2,094	4,130	2,090	4,136	2,093	4,207
Winnebago	11,302	23,005	12,379	24,667	12,249	24,339	12,386	24,976
Wood	6,545	12,933	7,408	14,331	7,476	14,347	7,662	14,848
Tribes								
Bad River	221	493	230	504	226	506	213	466
Lac Courte Oreilles	447	980	496	1,008	524	1,042	529	1,032
Lac due Flambeau	605	1,478	656	1,553	725	1,661	751	1,653
Menominee	1,049	2,692	1,156	2,778	1,276	2,956	1,340	3,042
Oneida	997	2,877	870	2,325	899	2,329	1,070	2,720
Potawatomi	28	115	26	108	257	610	16	63
Red Cliff	231	551	244	586	25	100	243	565
Sokaogon	115	243	131	292	133	282	126	268
Stockbridge-Munsee	69	169	83	196	84	200	78	170
State Total**	473,918	908,396	501,612	951,233	495,543	938,312	492,517	930,518

* 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.

***Tribal members are counted in the county that administers services regardless of their county of residence.

APPENDIX 2

FoodShare Benefits Payments, By County and Tribe Calendar Years 2020 through 2023*

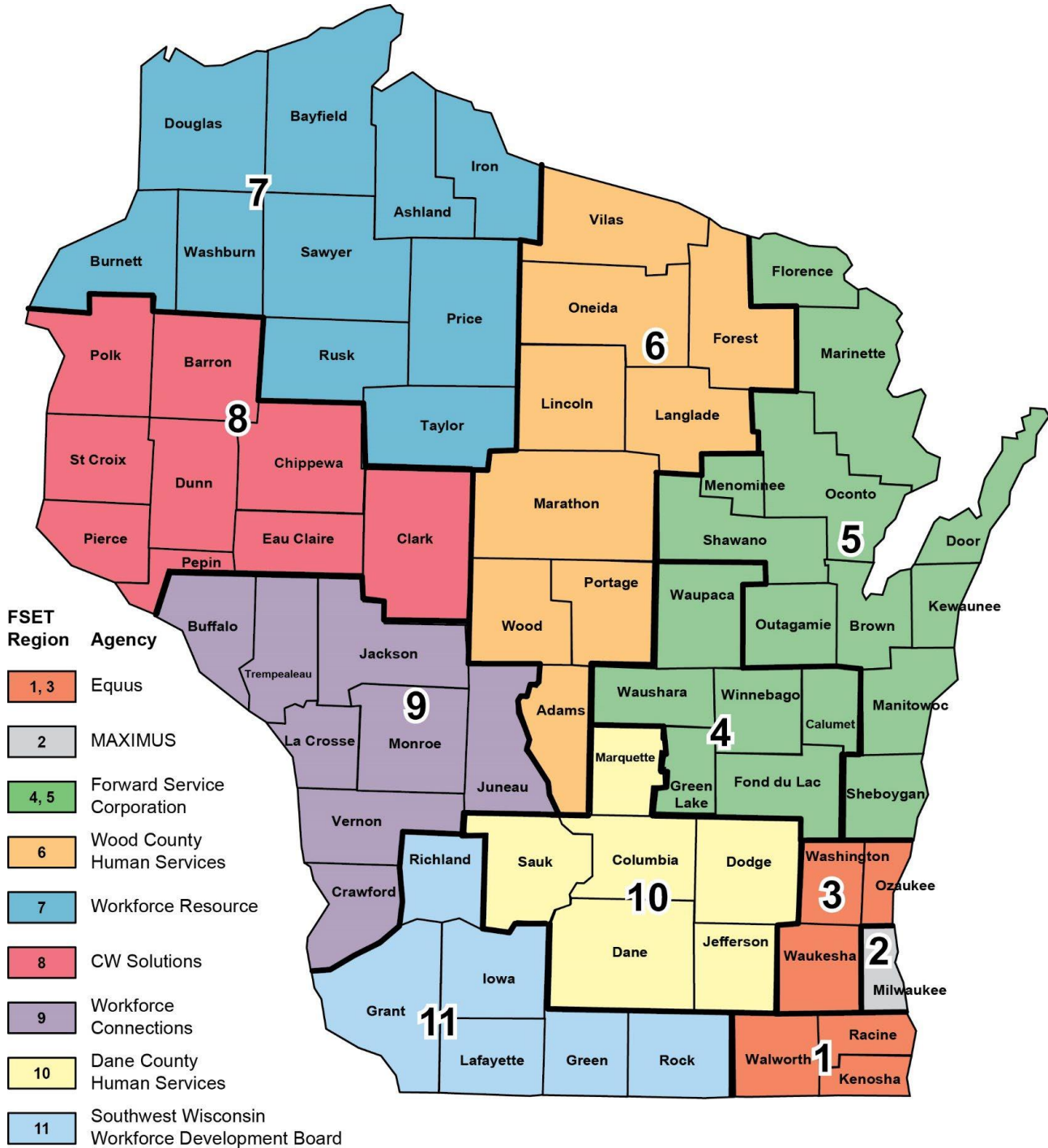
County/Tribe	2020	2021	2022	2023
Adams	\$5,944,173	\$10,033,242	\$10,350,882	\$6,827,535
Ashland	4,418,484	7,354,371	7,546,037	5,046,908
Barron	10,572,471	17,096,920	16,710,864	10,480,665
Bayfield	2,418,304	4,038,996	4,465,968	3,092,803
Brown	48,905,354	81,181,580	82,617,272	57,570,284
Buffalo	1,821,638	3,179,940	3,192,105	1,986,746
Burnett	4,052,108	6,625,835	6,714,640	4,324,609
Calumet	4,172,922	6,811,433	7,203,347	4,777,256
Chippewa	11,294,188	18,830,850	18,754,783	12,191,931
Clark	5,303,086	9,103,767	8,953,437	5,852,336
Columbia	9,191,548	15,347,072	15,146,465	10,159,304
Crawford	3,385,166	5,476,612	5,886,319	3,748,832
Dane	85,730,717	140,274,701	139,682,232	104,035,717
Dodge	13,933,953	23,427,674	23,406,125	15,601,187
Door	3,757,131	6,397,561	6,244,368	3,994,806
Douglas	10,051,086	16,617,512	16,398,236	10,792,814
Dunn	7,515,003	12,771,557	12,629,613	8,363,889
Eau Claire	19,284,695	31,349,167	30,871,561	21,206,616
Florence	960,341	1,625,141	1,698,613	960,016
Fond du Lac	17,173,026	28,097,955	28,411,677	19,541,290
Forest	2,146,081	3,736,497	3,888,083	2,432,254
Grant	8,047,053	13,104,132	13,700,025	9,150,623
Green	5,073,471	8,379,536	8,539,120	5,836,294
Green Lake	3,553,913	5,936,472	5,903,537	3,947,233
Iowa	3,566,580	5,557,584	5,654,003	3,833,332
Iron	1,407,604	2,258,225	2,376,221	1,532,249
Jackson	4,158,379	7,524,363	7,881,841	5,143,833
Jefferson	13,074,867	21,163,405	20,989,238	14,352,801
Juneau	7,584,625	12,571,647	12,678,027	8,371,050
Kenosha	42,354,518	68,867,895	66,932,327	47,651,464
Kewaunee	2,459,319	3,926,869	4,109,905	2,718,140
La Crosse	19,469,553	32,904,911	32,675,945	22,630,088
Lafayette	2,560,615	4,316,654	4,224,479	2,685,131
Langlade	5,851,230	9,567,962	9,742,462	6,287,241
Lincoln	5,316,706	8,900,714	9,359,279	6,052,800
Manitowoc	13,332,439	22,350,046	23,051,736	15,283,008
Marathon	21,838,488	36,986,003	37,411,629	25,519,584
Marinette	8,785,020	14,784,507	15,683,997	10,184,611
Marquette	3,375,313	5,508,727	5,525,983	3,441,503
Milwaukee	476,482,173	742,689,478	737,459,639	543,049,621

County/Tribe	2020	2021	2022	2023
Monroe	\$8,990,452	\$15,273,271	\$15,298,027	\$10,375,958
Oconto	6,011,597	9,800,876	10,359,157	6,921,976
Oneida	6,758,994	11,126,718	11,314,606	6,976,462
Outagamie	22,648,467	38,517,662	39,134,692	26,155,757
Ozaukee	5,993,346	10,345,939	9,864,915	6,502,575
Pepin	1,051,328	1,753,531	1,653,034	1,059,542
Pierce	4,025,118	6,796,740	6,232,897	4,210,280
Polk	7,536,746	12,640,163	12,487,013	8,132,715
Portage	10,258,033	17,911,270	17,942,122	12,493,789
Price	3,116,651	5,055,734	5,377,431	3,412,039
Racine	56,499,155	90,252,885	89,661,330	65,029,453
Richland	4,246,351	6,768,267	6,708,279	4,379,474
Rock	45,531,025	73,307,479	74,587,436	53,211,947
Rusk	4,027,805	6,376,249	6,877,881	4,463,961
St. Croix	7,841,657	13,421,186	13,175,728	8,924,567
Sauk	13,312,229	21,722,159	22,073,473	15,003,345
Sawyer	3,830,237	6,007,982	6,325,935	4,015,910
Shawano	7,874,801	12,934,410	13,670,796	9,555,866
Sheboygan	21,446,769	36,264,746	36,946,998	26,130,991
Taylor	3,187,233	5,194,131	5,324,767	3,499,758
Trempealeau	4,433,286	7,594,374	7,672,988	5,168,626
Vernon	4,900,631	8,287,905	8,123,552	5,097,032
Vilas	3,355,479	5,528,828	5,443,372	3,460,281
Walworth	16,417,252	26,979,987	25,683,076	17,599,812
Washburn	3,832,665	6,116,644	6,022,446	3,919,642
Washington	12,605,031	20,984,955	20,839,160	14,454,359
Waukesha	30,118,589	50,517,498	48,831,110	33,644,817
Waupaca	8,602,832	14,071,633	14,213,567	9,404,628
Waushara	4,794,057	8,159,150	8,504,491	5,544,392
Winnebago	29,332,838	48,270,556	48,592,658	33,845,904
Wood	16,631,092	27,777,031	29,269,991	20,047,156
Tribes				
Bad River	698,968	1,100,127	1,060,255	731,572
Lac Courte Oreilles	1,384,290	2,210,495	2,302,114	1,743,204
Lac du Flambeau	2,251,420	3,529,842	3,927,536	3,086,322
Menominee	3,014,830	5,446,993	6,130,490	4,812,698
Oneida Nation	2,387,476	3,889,459	3,754,156	2,650,752
Potawatomi	119,614	159,300	173,765	67,470
Red Cliff	724,964	1,204,138	1,346,610	913,536
Sokaogon	336,324	600,740	602,743	386,053
Stockbridge-Munsee	<u>212,022</u>	<u>358,454</u>	<u>374,866</u>	<u>233,159</u>
State Total	\$1,310,664,995	\$2,120,937,014	\$2,122,557,479	\$1,497,926,181

* During the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency, emergency FoodShare allotments have been issued. These emergency allotments take FoodShare households to their maximum allowable amount, and can increase the statewide monthly issuance of FoodShare benefits by more than 50%.

APPENDIX 3

FSET Regions and Vendors 2024



APPENDIX 4

FFY 2025 Monthly Contract Budgets for FSET Regions and Vendors

FSET Region/Nation*	Vendor	Monthly Budget (FFY 25 Contract Budgets)
1	Equus Workforce Solutions	\$188,250
2	Maximus Human Services, Inc.	1,154,853
3	Equus Workforce Solutions	67,617
4	Forward Service Corporation	129,949
5	Forward Service Corporation	212,120
6	Wood County Human Services	305,404
7	Workforce Resource	77,298
8	CW Solutions	259,661
9	Workforce Connections	82,717
10	Dane County Dept. of Human Services	212,369
11	Southwest Wisconsin Workforce Development Board	166,208
Bad River		3,289
Lac du Flambeau		11,518
Menominee		9,747
Oneida		5,335
Potawatomi		377
Red Cliff		4,566
Sokaogon		3,639
Stockbridge-Munsee		<u>1,488</u>
Statewide		\$2,896,403

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

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