



STATE OF WISCONSIN
Division of Hearings and Appeals

In the Matter of



DECISION

FOO/161720

PRELIMINARY RECITALS

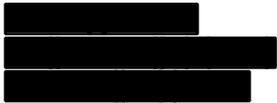
Pursuant to a petition filed November 03, 2014, under Wis. Admin. Code § HA 3.03(1), to review a decision by the Winnebago County Department of Human Services in regard to FoodShare benefits (FS), a hearing was held on November 26, 2014, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

The issue for determination is whether the agency correctly denied Petitioner’s application for FoodShare for his children because they are on the FoodShare case of their mother and placement is 50/50.

There appeared at that time and place the following persons:

PARTIES IN INTEREST:

Petitioner:



Respondent:

Department of Health Services
1 West Wilson Street, Room 651
Madison, Wisconsin 53703

By: Leslie Vosters

Winnebago County Department of Human Services
220 Washington Ave.
PO Box 2187
Oshkosh, WI 54903-2187

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:

David D. Fleming
Division of Hearings and Appeals

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Petitioner (CARES # ) is a resident of Winnebago County.
2. Petitioner filed this appeal seeking FoodShare (FS) benefits for his two children. He had applied for FoodShare in October 2014 and that application was denied as Petitioner’s 2 children receive FoodShare benefits on an open FoodShare case with their mother.

3. Petitioner is not a documented individual and is not FoodShare eligible.
4. Petitioner and the children's mother have joint custody of the children with 50/50 placement.

DISCUSSION

In Wisconsin, the state agency has developed policy standards to determine FS household composition in cases involving children in joint custody. The policy is clear in requiring that the child cannot be a member of more than one FS group in the same month. See the FoodShare Wisconsin Handbook, §3.4.1. State policy also determines the assignment of a joint custody child to a specific household:

Children are included in the household where they reside when they are under the care and control of a parent a person's biological, step, or adoptive mother or father regardless of age. Parenthood doesn't have to be verified or other caretaker in that household. There may be situations when the residence of a child a person's biological, step, or adopted son or daughter, regardless of age, is not easily determined. There are many methods that can be used to determine the child's residence. If the residence of a child is questionable, court documents can be used to determine if there is a primary caretaker designated. It may be a situation of joint custody and a 50-50 custody split. If one parent is not designated as primary caretaker, the parents can be asked to decide. Individuals can only be included in one food unit.

If the parents cannot or will not decide, compare the parents' activities and responsibilities against the following list and determine which one is exercising more control than the other:

1. If the parents reside in different school districts, where does the child attend school? Who selected the school?
2. Who assists the child with homework or school-related tasks?
3. Are there tuition costs for the child's education? If so, who pays those costs?
4. If the child is enrolled in day care, who arranges for and pays these costs?
5. Who is responsible for taking the child to and from school and/or day care?
6. Which parent is listed as the contact for emergencies at the child's school or day care provider?
7. Who arranges medical and dental care for the child? Who selects the physician and dentist?
8. Who maintains the child's medical records?
9. Who initiates decisions regarding the child's future?
10. Who responds to medical or law enforcement emergencies involving the child?
11. Who spends money on food or clothing for the child when the child visits the absent parent?
12. Who disciplines the child?
13. Who plays with the child and arranges for entertainment?
14. Are more of the child's toys, clothing, etc. kept at one parent's home than the other's?

Only one parent can receive FS for a child. If you still cannot determine which food unit the child should be in, the caretaker that first applies would be eligible. Use the best information available to make your decision, and document in case comments the basis of your determination. If you still cannot determine which food unit the child should be in, call the CARES Client Assistance for Reemployment and Economic Support call center.

FS Handbook, §3.2.1.1.

As noted in the Findings, Petitioner's children are already included in another FoodShare case – that of their mother. She was apparently the first parent to apply for FoodShare for the children. Though the mother left the State for 2 months about three years ago and for a month about a year ago, leaving the children with Petitioner and without adequate resources to care for them, this is not enough to conclude

that the children should be removed from the mother's case and that a FoodShare case be opened for them with Petitioner. If the court ordered joint custody and 50/50 placement changes or if Petitioner can show that the parties have changed placement on their own and Petitioner can demonstrate via the standards included above that he is the primary caretaker he may reapply for FoodShare.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

That the agency correctly denied Petitioner's FoodShare application for his children as they are included in the FoodShare household of their mother and the evidence is not sufficient to demonstrate that Petitioner is the primary caregiver.

THEREFORE, it is

ORDERED

That this appeal is dismissed.

REQUEST FOR A REHEARING

You may request a rehearing if you think this decision is based on a serious mistake in the facts or the law or if you have found new evidence that would change the decision. Your request must be **received within 20 days after the date of this decision**. Late requests cannot be granted.

Send your request for rehearing in writing to the Division of Hearings and Appeals, 5005 University Avenue, Suite 201, Madison, WI 53705-5400 **and** to those identified in this decision as "PARTIES IN INTEREST." Your rehearing request must explain what mistake the Administrative Law Judge made and why it is important or you must describe your new evidence and explain why you did not have it at your first hearing. If your request does not explain these things, it will be denied.

The process for requesting a rehearing may be found at Wis. Stat. § 227.49. A copy of the statutes may be found online or at your local library or courthouse.

APPEAL TO COURT

You may also appeal this decision to Circuit Court in the county where you live. Appeals must be filed with the Court **and** served either personally or by certified mail on the Secretary of the Department of Health Services, 1 West Wilson Street, Room 651, Madison, Wisconsin 53703, **and** on those identified in this decision as "PARTIES IN INTEREST" **no more than 30 days after the date of this decision** or 30 days after a denial of a timely rehearing (if you request one).

The process for Circuit Court Appeals may be found at Wis. Stat. §§ 227.52 and 227.53. A copy of the statutes may be found online or at your local library or courthouse.

Given under my hand at the City of Milwaukee,
Wisconsin, this 2nd day of January, 2015

\sDavid D. Fleming
Administrative Law Judge
Division of Hearings and Appeals



State of Wisconsin\DIVISION OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

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The preceding decision was sent to the following parties on January 2, 2015.

Winnebago County Department of Human Services
Division of Health Care Access and Accountability