State Plan for Pandemic EBT
Children in School and Child Care, 2020-2021

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Summary:	(1) This document is a template to assist States in the development of State plans to operate Pandemic EBT for school children during school year (SY) 2020-2021 and for children in child care during federal fiscal year 2021. (2) This document relates to Section 4601 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116-127) as amended by the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act (P.L. 116-159) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260).
Disclaimer:	**The contents of this guidance document do not have the force and effect of law and are not meant to bind the public in any way. This document is intended only to provide clarity to the public regarding existing requirements under the law or agency policies.**

Additional context and background for this document can be found at:
https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/state-guidance-coronavirus-pandemic-ebt-pebt

The P-EBT Assistance for Children in Schools and Child Care should be covered under an Emergency Information Collection Request for the Pandemic EBT (Schools), to be adjusted as appropriate, which is currently under review at OMB. Once OMB has approved the request and assigned the OMB# Control Number, FNS will include the necessary information on the State Plan.

State Plan for Pandemic EBT

Children in School and Child Care, 2020-2021

1. **State**: INDIANA

2. **Primary Citations**: Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA); Continuing Appropriations Act, 2021 and Other Extensions Act; Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021

3. **Executive Summary:**

Please provide the following data. In addition, please include a statement indicating that you commit to informing USDA of any significant increase or decrease in these data points during the ***date range***[1] covered by this initial plan (or subsequent amendment).

Note that P-EBT benefits for school children are available from the start of school year 2020-2021. P-EBT benefits for children in child care are only available from the start of federal fiscal year 2021, or October 1, 2020.

a. The ***date range*** covered by this State plan or amendment
   - for children in school
   - for children in child care: Initial period will cover the quarter of October 2020 – December 2020. Subsequent issuances will be on a quarterly basis.

b. Estimated monthly and total ***amount*** of P-EBT benefits the State will issue within this plan/amendment's date range.
   - Estimated amount issued to school children in SNAP households.
   - Estimated amount issued to school children in non-SNAP households
   - Estimated amount issued to non-school children in child care: Number of children under age 6, receiving SNAP benefits in October 2020 forward and one or more schools in the area of the child's residence is closed or has reduced attendance or hours for at least 5 consecutive days: 120,550 x School P-EBT Statewide monthly average of $67.97 and issued quarterly per student of $203.92 = **$24,582,556.**

c. Estimated total ***number*** of children to which the State will issue P-EBT benefits.
   - Estimated number of school children in SNAP households
   - Estimated number of school children in non-SNAP households
   - Estimated number of non-school children in child care: 120,550

d. Estimated total amount of administrative funds the State needs to complete the work described in this State plan/amendment.[2] See attached document providing estimates

e. Tentative P-EBT issuance schedule (the dates on which you will issue P-EBT benefits).

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[1] The date range covered by P-EBT State plan or amendment. For example: a State's initial plan could cover August 31 through September 30, 2020; and a later amendment could cover October 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020.

[2] Note that States may only claim 100% reimbursement for P-EBT administrative expenses incurred from October 1, 2020 forward.

- School children in SNAP households
- School children in non-SNAP households
- Children in child care: The current plan would be to load these first quarterly benefits during the first or second week of March 2021. Benefits would be loaded onto existing active SNAP EBT cards. For those not currently receiving SNAP benefits, we will issue a new P-EBT card for each child. This is estimated to be 109,928 loaded onto current SNAP EBT cards and 10,622 would receive a new P-EBT card.

Response:

4. P-EBT for School Children

A. Eligible Children

Standard for P-EBT Eligibility

A child is eligible for P-EBT benefits if two conditions are met:

1. The child would be eligible for free or reduced-price meals if the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program were operating normally. This includes children who are:
   a. directly certified or determined "other source categorically eligible" for SY 2020-2021, ***or***
   b. certified through submission of a household application processed by the child's school district for SY 2020-2021, ***or***
   c. enrolled in a Community Eligibility Provision school or a school operating under Provisions 2 or 3, ***or***
   d. directly certified, determined other source categorically eligible, or certified by application in SY 2019-2020 ***and*** the school district has not made a new school meal eligibility determination for the child in SY 2020-2021.
2. The child does not receive free or reduced-price meals at the school because the school is closed or has been operating with reduced attendance or hours for at least 5 consecutive days in the current school year. Once the minimum 5 consecutive day threshold is met, children are eligible to receive P-EBT benefits for closures or reductions in hours due to COVID-19.

- Describe how the State will identify eligible school children for P-EBT. Also describe what measures the State will take to prevent the issuance of benefits to school year 2019-2020 graduates and other non-students.
- How will the State determine and/or confirm each child's eligibility for free or reduced-price meals? Please describe separately for SNAP-recipient and non-SNAP-recipient children, children in public and non-public schools, new students (such as kindergarteners and transfer students), and children who become eligible during the school year.
- How will the State confirm each child's lack of access to meals at school? Please describe separately for SNAP-recipient and non-SNAP-recipient children, and children in public and non-public schools.
- Describe the process that the State will use to update and re-establish each child's in-person and virtual schedules. How frequently will that information be updated? (Note that this information must be updated no less frequently than every other month.).
- Describe the roles and responsibilities of each State agency or other partners involved in P-EBT (e.g. which agency is responsible for confirming eligibility).
- Describe any simplifying assumptions the State proposes to use and the justification for using those simplifying assumptions. Please address both in detail. In addition, please describe any proposed measures that the State will take to address program integrity when using the proposed simplifying assumptions.

Response: [please use as much space as needed]

B. School Status

Standard for P-EBT Eligible School Status

Children are eligible for P-EBT benefits if they are eligible for free or reduced price meals, but are unable to receive those meals at school due to the operating status of their schools as outlined below:

1. The school is closed (including any delayed start or early closure to the school year), or the school is operating with reduced attendance or hours.
2. School closures do not include weekends, or days when the school is closed due to a holiday or regularly scheduled break (Thanksgiving, New Year's Day, Spring Break, etc.).
3. The period of closure or reduced attendance or hours must meet the current school year minimum 5 consecutive day threshold before any child is eligible for P-EBT benefits. Once the minimum 5 consecutive day threshold is met, children are eligible to receive P-EBT benefits for closures or reductions in hours and/or attendance due to COVID-19.

- Describe how the State will identify, confirm and monitor the status of individual schools. Also describe how the State will identify the period of duration of the closure, reduced hours, or reduced attendance of the State's schools.
- How will the State confirm that the child's school has been closed or is operating with reduced attendance or hours for a minimum of 5 consecutive days?
- Describe how this information will be obtained and how often the State will collect updated information from schools. (Note that this information must be updated no less frequently than every other month.)

- Describe the State's plan for monitoring changes in eligible school status between the State's bi-monthly (or more frequent) collection of updated school data. Describe how the State will use this updated school information to revise issuance amounts.
- Describe any simplifying assumptions the State proposes to use and the justification for using those simplifying assumptions. Please address both in detail. In addition, please describe any proposed measures that ensure program integrity when using the proposed simplifying assumptions.

Response: [please use as much space as needed]

5. P-EBT for Children in Child Care

Standard for P-EBT Eligibility

A child enrolled in a covered child care facility is eligible for P-EBT if:

1. The child is a member of a household that received SNAP benefits at any time since October 1, 2020.
2. The child is enrolled in a covered child care facility. (Note that under the FFCRA, USDA deems all children under the age of 6 to be enrolled in a covered child care facility.)
3. During a public health emergency designation, the child's child care facility is closed or is operating with reduced attendance or hours for at least 5 consecutive days, resulting in the child's inability to attend the facility; or one or more schools in the area of the facility, or in the area of the child's residence, is closed or is operating with reduced attendance or hours.

- Describe how the State will identify eligible children and confirm their eligibility consistent with the above standard.
  The State has completed a data extract from our eligibility system to identify those children under age 6 receiving SNAP benefits in the months of October 2020, November 2020, and December 2020. All of this population is deemed as enrolled in a covered childcare facility and has been matched to a reporting P-EBT school, thus, no further match is required.
- How will the State determine and confirm the child's receipt of SNAP benefits in accordance with relevant SNAP privacy requirements?
  The State has completed a data extract from our eligibility system to identify those children under age 6 receiving SNAP benefits in the months of October 2020, November 2020, and December 2020.
- How will the State determine that a child's residence is in the area of one or more schools that is closed or is operating with reduced attendance or hours?
  The State has conducted a zip code match to determine if the child's residence zip code is within one of the zip codes of schools who reported for regular P-EBT for students. We found a 100% match based on this data run.
- For children whose residence is ***not*** in the area of one or more closed schools or schools operating with reduced attendance or hours, how will the State determine that child's eligibility? Specifically, how will the State determine that:
  - the child's child care facility is closed or is operating with reduced attendance or hours, or
  - the child's child care facility is in the area of one or more schools that are closed or operating with reduced attendance or hours?

See above responses that would result in this question being not applicable to our circumstances.

- Are there any State or local public health ordinances that limit the capacity of child care facilities in response to COVID-19 in your State? If yes, describe how you will use those to find that all SNAP-participant children under age 6 are eligible for P-EBT in those areas?
  This would be not applicable
- Describe the process that the State will use to update and re-establish each child's continued P-EBT eligibility and benefit level consistent with changes in the operating status of the child care facility or area schools? How frequently will that information be updated? (Note that this information must be updated no less frequently than every other month.)
  The State is adopting a process that basically mirrors our current School P-EBT issuance. As you are aware, we are completing our School P-EBT determinations retroactively on a quarterly basis. Our P-EBT childcare eligibility will be retroactive as well and cannot proceed until the School P-EBT issuance has been finalized each quarter since we will be using the zip codes for each reporting school in our determination of whether the child resides in a reported school zip code. If we do not have a nearby participating P-EBT school, we will work with the Office of Early Childhood and Out of School Learning (OECOSL) to verify if the child is receiving Child Care services. If yes, the OECOSL will verify if the participating facility meets the P-EBT eligibility requirements.
- Describe the roles and responsibilities of each State agency or other partners involved in P-EBT (e.g. which agency is responsible for confirming eligibility).
  The Division of Family Resources under FSSA is primarily responsible for the determination of eligibility for childcare P-EBT. We will work with the Office of Early Childhood and Out of School Learning (OECOSL) to verify if the child is receiving Child Care services. If yes, the OECOSL will verify if the participating facility meets the P-EBT eligibility requirements.
- What simplifying assumptions does the State propose? Why must the State make those simplifying assumptions? Please address both of these questions in detail.
  The State would not be requesting any simplifying assumptions for this portion of the plan.

6. Benefit Levels

Standard for Benefit Levels

1. The full daily benefit level for each eligible child is equal to the free reimbursement for a breakfast, a lunch, and a snack for school year 2020-2021. The benefit is multiplied by the number of days that the eligible child's status makes them eligible for P-EBT benefits.

SY 2020-2021 July 1, 2020 - June 30, 2021	Free Reimbursements USDA School Meal Programs			
	Lunch	Breakfast	Snack (NEW)	Daily Total
Contiguous U.S.	$3.60	$2.26	$0.96	**$6.82**
Alaska	5.79	3.64	1.56	**10.99**
Hawaii, Guam, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico	4.20	2.64	1.13	**7.97**

Notes:

1. Lunch rates include the 7 cent performance-based reimbursement and the extra 2 cents per meal received by school food authorities in which 60 percent or more of the lunches served during the second preceding school year were served free or at a reduced price.
2. Breakfast rates are those received by "severe need" schools.
3. Snack rates are those for afterschool snacks served in afterschool care programs

Source: https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-07-22/pdf/2020-15764.pdf

- Describe the benefit levels proposed, including how days of eligibility will be determined. What simplifying assumptions does the State propose? Why must the State make those simplifying assumptions? Please address both of these questions in detail.

  The only simplifying assumption that Indiana is anticipating will be the use of the statewide average per student issued for school P-EBT to arrive at the per child P-EBT childcare benefit. Indiana's Governor's Office and Department of Education have managed the pandemic statewide for schools and citizens without any regional differentiations in policy or strategy. Given this perspective, the State is homogenous in terms of the impact that the pandemic has had on all school systems, students, and families in general.

  The statewide average School P-EBT benefit per student in Indiana for each month of the period from October 2020 – December 2020 was $67.97. By using this simplification, the State will align with the consistency in policy and strategy regarding the pandemic in Indiana, and both State and school resources will not be burdened with the additional complications of responding to concerns regarding what could be conceived as disproportionate application of the benefit amount statewide. Further, this approach allows Indiana to fairly and reasonably support children previously eligible and then moved out of the State (e.g., child was eligible in October 2020 and then moved out in a later month). Consequently, Indiana will be more effective in promulgating this benefit timely and effectively for the families who critically require this assistance, especially given the fact that childcare P-EBT guidance came to fruition only recently, and Indiana needs to get benefits to families quickly.

  Note that the State's approach for subsequent P-EBT childcare issuances will be to provide the applicable statewide average school P-EBT benefit amount recalculated for each month in the quarter and apply that amount to the P-EBT childcare benefit. To clarify:

  - Child Care P-EBT statewide benefit amount per child for March batch will equal AVERAGE per month for quarter (Student P-EBT 10/2020: 12/2020)

- Child Care P-EBT statewide benefit amount per child for May batch will equal AVERAGE per month for quarter (Student P-EBT 1/2021: 3/2020)
- Child Care P-EBT statewide benefit amount per child for July batch will equal AVERAGE per month for quarter (Student P-EBT 4/2021: 6/2020)
- Child Care P-EBT statewide benefit amount per child for September batch will equal AVERAGE per month for quarter (Student P-EBT 7/2021: 9/2020)

7. Implementation Timeline, EBT Processing, and Benefit Issuance

Please provide an implementation timeline for SY 2020-2021 with estimated dates for major milestones in your plan.

- States should develop their timeline cooperatively, including input from its EBT processor and all State agencies involved in implementing P-EBT. Instead of using specific dates, describe important milestones and realistic durations between them. USDA suggests that States build their timelines from the date USDA approves the State's plan (Day #0).
- The timeline must include the State's tentative issuance dates. In SY 2019-2020, most States issued in phases, and on a rolling basis thereafter. For example: issuance to SNAP households Day #10, to non-SNAP households on Day #15, and to newly identified cases from Day #16 onward. This is a best practice, which we encourage States to continue.
- Examples of other possible milestones include, but are not limited to:
  - State Education agency provides student data to SNAP State agency (Day #5)
  - P-EBT hotline becomes active (Day #9)
  - Public notice campaign begins (Day #10), etc.

  We continue consistent communications with Conduent EBT and will ensure that the proposed schedule of issuance will be coordinated with them. Our current plan would be to load these childcare P-EBT benefits during the first or second week of March. As expected, most of these benefits will be loaded onto existing active SNAP EBT cards. This is estimated to be 109,928 loaded onto current SNAP EBT cards and 10,622 would receive a new P-EBT card. We already have the existing communications set up for robocalls and updates to our P-EBT website to inform families/recipients of this issuance and the eligibility requirements.

Please also address each of the following:

- Will the State issue P-EBT benefits on a unique P-EBT card design? If so, who will receive these cards, non-SNAP households only? Or also SNAP households?
  Since SNAP benefits receipt is a requirement of childcare P-EBT, most of these benefits will be loaded onto existing SNAP EBT cards. For those not currently receiving SNAP benefits, we will be issuing a P-EBT card in the name of the child.
- How will the State distinguish P-EBT from SNAP and D-SNAP issuances? USDA strongly encourages the use of a sub-benefit type, even if your State did not do so in SY 2019-2020. This will greatly facilitate the States' ability to report and USDA to maintain accountability for P-EBT.
  The State has several sub-benefit types still available and thus plans to use one of the different types to distinguish this childcare P-EBT benefit from any other benefit.

- What will be your draw/spend priority for P-EBT, SNAP, and D-SNAP? USDA suggests making P-EBT first on your draw/spend priority.
  We agree that P-EBT will be the draw/spend priority.
- How will the State handle expungement of P-EBT benefits? USDA recommends that States follow the same expungement rules that the State currently follows for SNAP.
  The State will follow the same expungement rules that are currently followed for SNAP.
- During SY 2019-2020, large numbers of P-EBT cards were returned to EBT processors via mail, due to incorrect addresses. How will you and your EBT processor handle returned P-EBT cards? How will you handle the need to issue replacement cards in these cases?
  This should not be an issue for childcare P-EBT since most of the benefits will be issued on the existing SNAP EBT card. This is estimated to be 109,928 loaded onto current SNAP EBT cards and 10,622 would receive a new P-EBT card.
- Will you issue ***new*** P-EBT cards to existing P-EBT households? No
  - If so, who will receive these cards? Non-SNAP households only? Or also SNAP households?
  - If not, how will you handle cases where the P-EBT household no longer has their P-EBT card?
    As noted previously, most of these childcare P-EBT benefits will be loaded onto existing SNAP EBT cards. For those not currently receiving SNAP, we will load and send a P-EBT card in the eligible child's name.

8. Customer Service

Recommended Standard for Household Support

USDA strongly encourages States to develop a customer service plan that anticipates common questions from households of children that are eligible and potentially eligible to participate in P-EBT, and that ensures that all who are eligible are able to receive and use their P-EBT benefits.

1. USDA strongly encourages States to provide a means to resolve disputes and answer questions from actual or potential P-EBT households.
2. USDA strongly encourages States to provide relevant program information to actual and potential P-EBT households.

- How will the State resolve disputes or issuance errors (incorrect benefit amount, denied benefits, etc.)? Based on the large number of such inquiries received by USDA, the States, and EBT processors, USDA suggests a phone number (hotline) staffed by personnel empowered to research and address such cases.
  The State has an e-mail box already established for taking such inquiries. Also, the current statewide DFR 800 number will be available and call script developed to handle inquiries concerning this benefit.
- Please describe how the State will serve groups with potential access problems, for example: homeless children, foster children, children without social security numbers, children with limited English proficiency, households without internet access, and people living with disabilities.

Since the majority identified to receive these benefits are currently receiving SNAP benefits, we do not anticipate issues in serving these populations. For limited English proficiency, we do have immediate capabilities to translate any information as needed.

- Describe the State's public information campaign. That is, the information you will provide to the general public (i.e., ***not directly*** to P-EBT participants), and how you will provide that information (i.e., print or broadcast advertising, social media, mailers to the general population).
  The State will release a statewide media statement concerning this new benefit. As most are receiving SNAP, we will be reaching out to all with available phone numbers through robo-call messages to inform of this additional benefit. The State P-EBT website will be updated with this new benefit information. As well, we will update our FAQs, and communication with parents on eligibility. We will continue to post an address correction form on our website for parents to provide an updated address should the address in school file no longer be correct. This is after each issuance and a replacement card will then be mailed to this new address.
- Describe what information you will provide for households that do not want the P-EBT benefit that is directly issued to them. How dispose of the card, etc.
  This information is contained on the buck slip with the P-EBT card noting that if do not wish to use the benefits that the card should be destroyed.
- Describe the information you will provide ***directly*** to P-EBT participants (this is different than the information you provide to the general public), and how you will provide that information. For example:
  - What will you provide to explain the purpose of P-EBT and how to use the benefit? Based on the large number and wide variety of public inquiries that USDA, States, and EBT processor call centers received regarding P-EBT in Spring and Summer of 2020, USDA recommends it include:
    - A description of P-EBT
    - Instructions for PINing a P-EBT card
    - Explanation of where benefits can be used
    - Explanation of how benefits can and cannot be used (i.e., eligible foods and non-eligible items)
    - Explanation of violations and penalties, such as trafficking
    - An indication that benefits are non-transferable
    - Instructions for destroying the card, if they want to decline benefits
    - Information regarding a hotline, helpdesk, or website/portal that participants can reach out to, if they have questions, need assistance (setting up a PIN, for example)
      For those not currently receiving SNAP, the buck slip information sent out with the P-EBT card does contain the information noted above. As well, the buck slip will contain reference to our P-EBT website for more information on the program. The buck slip is included as part of this plan submission for reference and will be posted on our P-EBT website.
  - How will you provide P-EBT information to non-SNAP households? How will you provide P-EBT information to SNAP households?
    - Will you provide information via mailers? Will the mailer(s) be a flyer/brochure, buck slip, letter, or some other alternative? USDA

recommends flyers/brochures, because these can be used more flexibly than buck slips.

- Will you provide information via e-mail, text messages, social media, website, robo-call, and/or other electronic means?
  For those receiving SNAP benefits currently, we will contact each case through robo-calls. As well, our website will be updated with information on the Child Care P-EBT program. For those who were on SNAP since October 2020 but currently not receiving benefits, we will be sending a new P-EBT card in the child's name and the buck slip will be included which provides information on why they are receiving the card and benefit.

9. Over-issuance of P-EBT benefits

States should outline a process to recover or adjust P-EBT payments to correct errors on previous issuances. States cannot simply apply their existing SNAP benefit claim process to P-EBT. Accordingly, States should develop P-EBT-specific rules and procedures and include those in their State plans. States must also consider the capability of their SNAP systems to distinguish P-EBT from SNAP benefits.

The process should take into consideration that many households received their benefits, without application, through an automated match process that relied on the State's own administrative data. Reclaiming benefits under those circumstances calls for a process that weighs the equity of the claim, the burden on affected households, and the likelihood and costs of recovery. Given those considerations, a State's P-EBT plan should consider reasonable thresholds for taking action to recover over-issued benefits. States that establish a process for benefit recovery must provide clear notice to beneficiaries of the circumstances under which the State may attempt to recover benefits or reduce a future issuance. Under no circumstances may the State reduce a SNAP benefit to settle a P-EBT claim.

Finally, the States recognize that USDA is responsible for ensuring accountability of funds for P-EBT purposes. As part of its oversight responsibilities, USDA may hold State agencies liable for aggregate over-issuances or improper payments. USDA's course of action is to pursue P-EBT over-issuance claims in the aggregate where USDA believes such action is merited, based on the nature of the error that gave rise to the over-issuance, the size of the error, and whether such action would advance program purposes.

Response: The State confirms that we will not attempt to reclaim P-EBT benefits by reducing a household's SNAP benefit. Since P-EBT benefits are unsolicited benefits to many of the families receiving, the State does recognize that efforts must be taken to communicate and attempt to rectify questions and concerns. The State will research cases that come to our attention where perhaps custody recently changed such as to a guardian or custodial parent status changes. In these situations, if the benefit has already been spent, there is no further recourse available. If the benefit has not been spent, we are able to re-issue a P-EBT card for the child.

10. Benefit Issuance Reporting

The State agrees to complete the FNS-292 form as well as all other normally recurring SNAP reporting, including the FNS 46, 388, and 778 reports, on a timely basis in accordance with requirements.

11. Administrative Funding

A separate grant to cover State level administrative costs associated with the administration of P-EBT will be awarded to the SNAP State Agency within each State, for the period of performance October 1, 2020 through September 30 2021. As the authorized grantee, the SNAP State Agency will be granted access to the associated letter-of-credit in which the administrative grant funds will be placed. As P-EBT related State administrative costs may be incurred by State agencies other than the SNAP State Agency, the SNAP State Agency will be responsible for entering into interagency agreements in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding, or document of similar construct, with all other respective State agencies responsible for delivering P-EBT benefits. The SNAP State Agency will be responsible for reimbursing the administrative costs of all associated agencies accordingly.

Prior to USDA releasing the grant for administrative funding, each SNAP State Agency will be required to submit a P-EBT Budget Plan using the FNS-366(a) Program and Budget Summary Statement. Funds will not be released to the SNAP State Agency's letter-of-credit until this plan is submitted and approved. The SNAP State Agency's Budget Plan should include the estimated administrative costs for all State agencies that will be handling P-EBT.

As noted in Item 9 above, the SNAP State Agency will be also responsible for reporting all administrative expenditures on a separate FNS-778, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Federal Financial Report designated specifically for P-EBT. The expenditures on the FNS-778 should align with those outlined in the FNS-366(a), Program and Budget Summary Statement. The forms associated with P-EBT will be modified accordingly.

12. Release of Information

Per Section 1101(e) of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act: Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize State educational agencies and school food authorities administering a school lunch program under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) to release to appropriate officials administering the supplemental nutrition assistance program such information as may be necessary to carry out this section."

13. Civil Rights Statement

The State will continue to comply with civil rights requirements, to include providing equal access to individuals with disabilities and individuals who are limited English proficient.

14. Administration of State P-EBT Plan

The State will administer P-EBT according to the terms of its approved State plan. If the State wishes to change any of the terms of its plan, the State shall first notify USDA and will, if requested by USDA, submit a plan amendment for USDA review and approval.

Signature and Title of Requesting SNAP State Agency Official:

Adrienne M. Shields

Signature
Adrienne Shields, Director, FSSA/Division of Family Resources

Date of Request: 2/19/2021