

**State Plan for Pandemic EBT
Children in School and/or Child Care, Summer 2023**

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Summary:	(1) This document is a template to assist states in the development of an approved state plan to operate Pandemic EBT for school children and for children in child care during summer 2023. (2) This document relates to Section 1101 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), the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260), the American Rescue Plan Act, 2021 (P.L. 117-2), and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328)

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

The submission of a P-EBT state plan, associated template and related reporting obligations are addressed in OMB# 0584-0660, expiration 11/30/2023.

**State Plan for Pandemic EBT
Children in School and/or Child Care, Summer 2023¹**

*Please note that due to the FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act, states can submit a P-EBT Plan for Summer 2023 **without** a School Year 2022-2023 P-EBT Plan for School Children or Children in Child Care.*

1. State: Vermont

2. Primary Citation: Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA), as amended.

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 summer period covered by this initial plan (or subsequent amendment).

- a. Estimated total amount of P-EBT benefits the state will issue within this amendment’s date range. (Consult the appropriate table in Section 4, “Benefit Levels.”)
 - Estimated amount issued to school children
 - Estimated amount issued to non-school children in child care²
- b. Estimated total number of children to which the state will issue P-EBT benefits.
 - Estimated number of school children
 - Estimated number of non-school children in child care
- c. Tentative P-EBT issuance schedule (the date(s) on which Summer P-EBT benefits will be issued). Note that if the federal public health emergency (PHE) declaration for COVID-19 ends prior to September 30, 2023, states must issue all P-EBT benefits for summer 2023 by September 30, 2023. USDA will only approve summer 2023 P-EBT plans that commit to issuing all benefits by September 30, 2023 as long as it remains a possibility that the public health emergency will end prior to September 30, 2023.
 - School children
 - Children in child care
 - Please provide tentative issuance dates for the *potential* benefit for children in child care. Note: USDA will release additional guidance before the start of the summer to confirm the availability and finalize the value of the summer 2023 P-EBT benefit for children in child care.

¹ Changes to the Summer P-EBT program contained in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 are highlighted in yellow throughout this document.

² Conditional on the federal public health emergency declaration for COVID-19 extending into the summer months.

d. Names of state agencies involved in administering this plan.

Response:

The Vermont Agency of Education and Department for Children and Families, Economic Services Division jointly administer the P-EBT program. With the recent news that the federal government will end the public health emergency on May 11, Vermont is only issuing summer P-EBT benefits to children in schools. The state estimates that 80,000 children in Vermont schools are eligible for the summer P-EBT benefit. The estimated issuance amount is 80,000 * \$120 per child, for a total of \$9,600,000. The issuance is planned for no later than August 2023, along with the February through May school P-EBT benefit issuance. Vermont commits to informing USDA of any significant increases or decreases in these estimates.

4. Summer P-EBT for school children:

- Describe how the state will identify school children who attended an NSLP-participating school at the end of school year 2022-2023 who qualified to receive free or reduced price school meals under the NSLP or SBP. This group includes:
 - School children who attended a school that participated in the Community Eligibility Provision or Special Provisions 2 or 3 in school year 2022-2023.
 - Children who were directly certified for free school meals or who were certified by application for free or reduced price school meals during school year 2022-2023, or children who are determined newly eligible for free or reduced-price meals.

States may not issue summer 2023 P-EBT benefits to children who did not attend an NSLP-participating school at the end of the school year immediately preceding the summer (i.e. at the end of SY 22-23).

- Describe how the state will ensure that households with children eligible for free or reduced price school meals will have an opportunity to establish their eligibility by application through the end of SY 22-23 and into the summer of 2023 (*to the extent possible*). USDA understands that states that elect to keep their school meal application process open beyond the end of the school year will set a summer application deadline that allows the states to process these applications and issue benefits by September 30, 2023, should that become necessary as a result of the expiration of the COVID public health emergency.

Response:

The Vermont legislature passed a law, Act 151 (2022) available at <https://legislature.vermont.gov/Documents/2022/Docs/ACTS/ACT151/ACT151%20As%20Enacted.pdf>, that provides state funding for schools that offer universal school meals for students attending schools operating the Community Eligibility Provision or Provision 2 through the

National Child Nutrition Act and National School Lunch Act. Universal school meals are effective in Vermont starting July 1, 2022. Because of this state funding, every public school in Vermont and many independent schools are operating CEP or Provision 2 in school year 2022-2023.

A simplifying assumption is made that children enrolled in school in May 2023 are enrolled in school for the remainder of the school year and are eligible for the summer P-EBT benefit.

Vermont has six independent schools that operate pricing programs. These schools will be instructed to accept and process applications for free/reduced-priced meals with a deadline of June 30 for purposes of summer P-EBT eligibility. Students who were enrolled in school in June and newly eligible for free/reduced-price meals through application or direct certification will be reported to AOE and DCF for summer P-EBT eligibility.

5. Summer P-EBT for children in child care:

- Describe how the state will identify children under age 6³ who are enrolled in SNAP during the covered summer period.
- Describe how the state will identify children who are part of a SNAP household who are newly eligible for P-EBT child care benefits during the covered summer period.

Response:

Not applicable with the end of the PHE in May 2023.

6. Benefit Levels

Summer 2023 P-EBT Benefit

Please note that this new benefit from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 has changed from the level for Summer 2022 P-EBT benefits.

Summer 2023 P-EBT Benefit	
Contiguous U.S.	\$120
Alaska	188
Hawaii, Guam, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	139

³ See school year 2022-2023 P-EBT Q&A #29 ([click here](#)) for additional information on children who reach their 6th birthday after the start of school year 2022-2023.

(USDA will provide additional guidance at a later date on pro-rated summer child care benefits in the event that the PHE extends into the summer months but ends prior to the end of the summer.)

7. Implementation Timeline, EBT Processing, and Benefit Issuance

Please provide an implementation timeline for summer 2023 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 past years, 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.
- If the PHE ends on or before September 30, 2023, states must issue all P-EBT benefits by September 30, 2023.
- 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.

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?
- 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 P-EBT issuances for previous school years. This will greatly facilitate the states' ability to report and USDA to maintain accountability for P-EBT.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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?
- Will you issue *new* P-EBT cards to existing P-EBT households?
 - 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?

Response:

Vermont will collect summer eligibility information from schools when it collects the February through May eligibility data in late May. The summer issuance will be distributed to households with the February through May school P-EBT benefits. This issuance is planned for no later than August 2023.

Newly eligible children for free/reduced-price meals from the six independent schools that operate pricing programs will be reported to AOE/ESD in July/August and these benefits will be issued before September 30, exact timeline still to be determined.

Vermont provides confirmation that its P-EBT summer plan mirrors its approved school year and childcare plan for EBT processing and benefit issuance information.

8. Customer Service

To complete Section 8, we encourage states to use language from their previously approved SY 22-23 plans, if applicable.

- 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.
- Please describe how the state will serve groups with potential access problems, for example: homeless children, foster children, children without social security numbers, children and caregivers with limited English proficiency, households without internet access, and people living with disabilities.
- 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).
- Describe what information you will provide for households that do not want the P-EBT benefit that is directly issued to them. How to dispose of the card, etc.
- 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 over the past year, 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)
- 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?

Response: Vermont provides confirmation that its P-EBT summer plan mirrors its approved school year and childcare plan customer service section.

9. Over-issuance of P-EBT benefits

To complete Section 9, we encourage states to use language from their previously approved SY 22-23 plans, if applicable.

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.

Please describe how your state will manage P-EBT payment errors.

Response: Vermont provides confirmation that its P-EBT summer plan mirrors its approved school year and childcare plan over-issuance section.

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. 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 10 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 by not discriminating on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex (including gender identity and sexual orientation), disability, age, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity. The state will also

provide meaningful access to its programs and activities for individuals who are limited English proficient, and provide equal access to individuals with disabilities.

14. Administration of State P-EBT Plan

The state will administer P-EBT according to the terms of its approved state plan. In general, conditions related to benefit issuance reporting, administrative funding, and release of information remain in effect for the covered summer period. 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.

Reminder

If the state needs to make any significant changes to its Summer 2023 plan after approval, the state needs to submit an amendment to USDA that describes the change and its impact on operating summer P-EBT. USDA will review the amendment and approve allowable amendments.

Signatures and Titles of Requesting SNAP and Child Nutrition State Agency Officials:



Mary Rose Krueger
State Director of Child Nutrition Programs
Vermont Agency of Education

Leslie Wisdom

Leslie Wisdom
Food and Nutrition Program Director
Vermont Department for Children and Families
Economic Services Division

Date of Request: February 2, 2023