PROPOSED RULES WITH PREAMBLE TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE TEXAS REGISTER. THIS DOCUMENT WILL HAVE NO SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES BUT IS SUBJECT TO FORMATTING CHANGES AS REQUIRED BY THE TEXAS REGISTER. ON APRIL 17, 2018, THE TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION PROPOSED THE BELOW RULES WITH PREAMBLE TO BE SUBMITTEDTO THE TEXAS REGISTER. Estimated Publication Date of the Proposal in the Texas Register: May 4, 2018 Estimated End of Comment Period: June 4, 2018 The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) proposes amendments to the following section of Chapter 813, relating to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training (SNAP E&T): Subchapter B. Access to Employment and Training Activities and Support Services, §813.13 PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY PART III. EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS PART IV. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only ment staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipient	1 2 3		813. SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMENT AND TRAINING	
ON APRIL 17, 2018, THE TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION PROPOSED THE BELOW RULES WITH PREAMBLE TO BE SUBMITTEDTO THE TEXAS REGISTER. Estimated Publication Date of the Proposal in the Texas Register: May 4, 2018 Estimated End of Comment Period: June 4, 2018 The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) proposes amendments to the following section of Chapter 813, relating to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training (SNAP E&T): Subchapter B. Access to Employment and Training Activities and Support Services, §813.13 PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY PART II. EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS PART IV. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determinin	4			
ON APRIL 17, 2018, THE TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION PROPOSED THE BELOW RULES WITH PREAMBLE TO BE SUBMITTEDTO THE TEXAS REGISTER. Estimated Publication Date of the Proposal in the Texas Register: May 4, 2018 Estimated End of Comment Period: June 4, 2018 The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) proposes amendments to the following section of Chapter 813, relating to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training (SNAP E&T): Subchapter B. Access to Employment and Training Activities and Support Services, §813.13 PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY PART II. EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS PART IV. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determinin		SUBJECT	TO FORMATTING CHANGES AS REQUIRED BY THE TEXAS REGISTER.	
BELOW RULES WITH PREAMBLE TO BE SUBMITTEDTO THE TEXAS REGISTER. Estimated Publication Date of the Proposal in the Texas Register: May 4, 2018 Estimated End of Comment Period: June 4, 2018 The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) proposes amendments to the following section of Chapter 813, relating to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training (SNAP E&T): Subchapter B. Access to Employment and Training Activities and Support Services, §813.13 PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY PART II. EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS PART III. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause does not apply to exempt				
Estimated Publication Date of the Proposal in the Texas Register: May 4, 2018 Estimated End of Comment Period: June 4, 2018 The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) proposes amendments to the following section of Chapter 813, relating to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training (SNAP E&T): Subchapter B. Access to Employment and Training Activities and Support Services, §813.13 PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY PART II. EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS PART IV. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP				
Estimated Publication Date of the Proposal in the Texas Register: May 4, 2018 Estimated End of Comment Period: June 4, 2018 The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) proposes amendments to the following section of Chapter 813, relating to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training (SNAP E&T): Subchapter B. Access to Employment and Training Activities and Support Services, \$813.13 PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY PART II. EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS PART IV. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause does not apply to exempt r		BELOW RU	JLES WITH PREAMBLE TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE TEXAS REGISTER.	
Estimated End of Comment Period: June 4, 2018 The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) proposes amendments to the following section of Chapter 813, relating to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training (SNAP E&T): Subchapter B. Access to Employment and Training Activities and Support Services, §813.13 PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY PART II. EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS PART IV. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not		Estimated D	hyblication Data of the Duanosal in the Tayon Projector May 4, 2019	
The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) proposes amendments to the following section of Chapter 813, relating to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training (SNAP E&T): Subchapter B. Access to Employment and Training Activities and Support Services, \$813.13 PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY PART II. EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS PART IV. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate				
The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) proposes amendments to the following section of Chapter 813, relating to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training (SNAP E&T): Subchapter B. Access to Employment and Training Activities and Support Services, \$813.13 PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY PART II. EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS PART IV. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP		Estimated E	and of Comment Period: June 4, 2018	
Chapter 813, relating to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Employment and Training (SNAP E&T): Subchapter B. Access to Employment and Training Activities and Support Services, \$813.13 PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY PART II. EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS PART IV. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP		The Texas V	Norkforce Commission (TWC) proposes amendments to the following section of	
Subchapter B. Access to Employment and Training Activities and Support Services, §813.13 PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY PART II. EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS PART IV. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP				
Subchapter B. Access to Employment and Training Activities and Support Services, §813.13 PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY PART II. EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS PART IV. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP		-		
Subchapter B. Access to Employment and Training Activities and Support Services, §813.13 PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY PART II. EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS PART IV. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP		(SIVIII Zec	-).	
PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY PART II. EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS PART IV. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP		Subcha	oter B. Access to Employment and Training Activities and Support Services, §813.13	
PART II. EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS PART IV. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP		,		
PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS PART IV. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP	20	PART I.	PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY	
PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP	21	PART II.	EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS	
PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP		PART III.	IMPACT STATEMENTS	
PART I. PURPOSE, BACKGROUND, AND AUTHORITY The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP		PART IV.	COORDINATION ACTIVITIES	
The purpose of the proposed Chapter 813 rule change is to amend the rule to clarify the respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP				
respective roles of TWC and the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) in the good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP				
good cause determination process. The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP				
The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP		•		
The US Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAP E&T Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP		good cause	determination process.	
Management Evaluation (ME) review in June 2015 to evaluate TWC's operation and compliance with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP		The US Det	partment of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted a SNAPE&T	
with established policies, regulatory requirements, and quality standards. FNS determined that TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP		1 , ,		
TWC's process with respect to good cause determination did not fully comply with federal law and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP		_		
and regulations requiring that only merit staff be permitted to conduct SNAP certifications, and prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP				
prohibiting SNAP E&T funds from being used for certification activities. FNS emphasized that HHSC must be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to a recommendation. Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP		-		
37 a recommendation. 38 39 Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause 40 determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good 41 cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate 42 voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME 43 review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for 44 determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to 45 reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP				
Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP	36	HHSC mus	t be the agency responsible for determining good cause, with TWC's input limited to	
Section 813.13 of TWC's current SNAP E&T rules sets out the criteria for good cause determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP	37	a recommen	ndation.	
determinations, specifying that Local Workforce Development Boards (Boards) make good cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP	38			
cause determinations for mandatory work registrants and for exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP			•	
 voluntarily in SNAP E&T services. However, based on the finding by FNS during the ME review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP 				
review, TWC must amend the rule to reflect that HHSC is the agency responsible for determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP				
determining good cause, limiting TWC's input to a recommendation made by Board staff and to reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP				
reflect that good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who participate voluntarily in SNAP				
AD BALL SPIVICES	45 46	E&T servic		

1	
2	PART II. EXPLANATION OF INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS
3	(Note: Minor editorial changes are made that do not change the meaning of the rules and,
4	therefore, are not discussed in the Explanation of Individual Provisions.)
5	
6	SUBCHAPTER B. ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES AND
7	SUPPORT SERVICES
8 9	TWC proposes the following amendments to Subchapter B:
10	§813.13. Good Cause for Mandatory Work Registrants Who Participate in SNAP E&T
11	Services
12	
13	Section 813.13 is renamed "Good Cause for Mandatory Work Registrants Who Participate in
14	SNAP E&T Services," because good cause does not apply to exempt recipients who voluntary
15	participate in SNAP E&T services.
16	
17	Section 813.13(a):
18	adds language to clarify that good cause applies only to work registrants who are required to
19	participate in SNAP E&T services;
20	deletes "exempt recipients who voluntarily participate in SNAP E&T service"; and
21	clarifies that good cause is recommended to HHSC for approval.
22	
23	Section 813.13(b) is deleted because Boards do not make good cause determinations.
24	
25	Section 813.13(c):
26	deletes "reasons constitutes good cause" and adds "legitimate reasons for failing to participate
27	in SNAP E&T activities" for clarity;
28	deletes "exempt recipient who voluntarily";
29	changes "Texas Workforce Center" to "Workforce Solutions Office"; and
30	is re-lettered as subsection (b).
31	
32	Section 813.13(d) is amended to clarify that Boards will monitor good cause monthly and share
33	results with HHSC if there is a change in the circumstances surrounding the good cause
34 35	exception. Paragraph (2) is deleted because boards cannot extend good cause.
	PART III. IMPACT STATEMENTS
36 37	Randy Townsend, Chief Financial Officer, has determined that for each year of the first five
38	years the rule will be in effect, the following statements will apply:
39	years the rule will be in effect, the following statements will apply.
40	There are no additional estimated costs to the state and to local governments expected as a result
41	of enforcing or administering the rule.
42	or enroreing or administering the rate.

There are no estimated cost reductions to the state and to local governments as a result of

enforcing or administering the rule.

43 44

45

There are no estimated losses or increases in revenue to the state or to local governments as a result of enforcing or administering the rule.

3 4

There are no foreseeable implications relating to costs or revenue of the state or local governments as a result of enforcing or administering the rule.

5 6 7

There are no anticipated economic costs to individuals required to comply with the rule.

8 9

There is no anticipated adverse economic impact on small businesses, microbusinesses, or rural communities as a result of enforcing or administering the rule.

10 11 12

13

Based on the analyses required by Texas Government Code §2001.024, TWC has determined that the requirement to repeal or amend a rule, codified at Texas Government Code §2001.0045, does not apply to this rulemaking.

14 15 16

18

Government Growth Impact Statement

17 TWC has determined that during the first five years the amendment will be in effect:

- -- the proposed amendment will not create or eliminate a government program;
- --implementation of the proposed amendment will not require the creation or elimination of employee positions;
- --implementation of the proposed amendment will not require an increase or decrease in future
 legislative appropriations to TWC;
- 23 -- the proposed amendment will not require an increase or decrease in fees paid to TWC;
- 24 -- the proposed amendment will not create a new regulation:
- 25 -- the proposed amendment will not expand, limit, or eliminate an existing regulation;
- 26 -- the proposed amendment will not change the number of individuals subject to the rule; and
- 27 -- the proposed amendment will not positively or adversely affect the state's economy.

28 29

30

31

Economic Impact Statement and Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

TWC has determined that the proposed rule will not have an adverse economic impact on small businesses or rural communities, as these proposed rules place no requirements on small businesses or rural communities.

32 33 34

Doyle Fuchs, Director of Labor Market and Career Information, has determined that there is no significant negative impact upon employment conditions in the state as a result of the rules.

353637

Courtney Arbour, Director, Workforce Development Division, has determined that for each year of the first five years the rule is in effect, the public benefit anticipated as a result of enforcing the proposed rule will be to comply with statutory requirements and clarify rule language.

39 40 41

38

TWC hereby certifies that the proposal has been reviewed by legal counsel and found to be within TWC's legal authority to adopt.

42 43 44

PART IV. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES

- In the development of this rule for publication and public comment, TWC sought the
- involvement of Texas' 28 Boards. TWC provided the concept paper regarding this rule

2 conducted a conference call with Board executive directors and Board staff on November 3, 3 2017, to discuss the concept paper. During the rulemaking process, TWC considered all 4 information gathered in order to develop rules that provide clear and concise direction to all 5 parties involved. 6 7 Comments on the proposed rule may be submitted to TWC Policy Comments, Workforce Policy 8 and Service Delivery, attn: Workforce Editing, 101 East 15th Street, Room 459T, Austin, Texas 9 78778; faxed to (512) 475-3577; or e-mailed to TWCPolicyComments@twc.state.tx.us. 10 11 Comments must be received or postmarked no later than 30 days from the date this proposal is 12 published in the Texas Register. 13 14 The rule is proposed under Texas Labor Code §301.0015 and §302.002(d), which provide TWC with the authority to adopt, amend, or repeal such a rule as it deems necessary for the effective 15 administration of TWC services and activities. 16 17 18 The proposed rule affects Texas Labor Code, Title 4, particularly Chapters 301 and 302, as well 19 as Texas Government Code, Chapter 2308.

amendment to the Boards for consideration and review on October 31, 2017. TWC also

1

20

1	CHAPTER 813. SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
2	EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
3	
4	SUBCHAPTER B. ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES AND
5	SUPPORT SERVICES
6	
7	§813.13. Good Cause for Mandatory Work Registrants and Exempt Recipients Who
8	Voluntarily Participate in SNAP E&T Services.
9	
10	(a) Good cause applies only to mandatory work registrants who are required to
11	participate in SNAP E&T services and exempt recipients who voluntarily participate
12	in SNAP E&T services. A Board shall ensure that good cause is determined
13	recommended to HHSC for approval before SNAP benefits are denied when
14	mandatory work registrants state that they have a legitimate reason for:
15	
16	(1) mandatory work registrants state that they have a legitimate reason for failing
17	to respond to the outreach notification; and
18	
19	(2) mandatory work registrants and exempt recipients who voluntarily participate
20	in SNAP E&T services have legitimate reasons for failing to participate in
21	SNAP E&T activities.
22	
23	(b) A Board shall ensure that a good cause determination:
24	
25	(1) is based on individual and family circumstances;
26	
27	(2) is based on face to face or telephone contact;
28	
29	(3) includes a temporary period when mandatory work registrants or exempt
30	recipients who voluntarily participate in SNAP E&T services may be unable to
31	attend scheduled appointments or participate in ongoing work activities; and
32	
33	(4) is made at the time the change in circumstances is made known to the Board's
34	service provider.
35	
36	(b)(e) For purposes of this chapter, the following reasons constitute good cause are
37	legitimate reasons for failing to respond to outreach notifications or failing to
38	participate in SNAP E&T activities:
39	
40	(1) temporary illness or incapacitation;
41	
42	(2) court appearance;
43	
44	(3) caring for a physically or mentally disabled household member who requires
45	the recipient's presence in the home;
46	

(c)(d) A Board shall ensure that good cause:

- (1) is reevaluated monitored at least on a monthly basis; and results are shared with HHSC if there is a change in the circumstances surrounding the good cause exception.
- (2) is extended if the circumstances giving rise to the good cause exception are not resolved after available resources to remedy the situation have been considered; and based on the existence of family violence, does not exceed a total of 12 consecutive months per occurrence.