

File - Rules & Regulations
Dept. of Institutions Agencies

MEMORANDUM

To:

Mr. Thompson

From: Irving Engelman

INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

March 11, 1957

*Forwarded per request
of Mr. Urbanik.*

EE

ly entitled "Aid
ufficient copies for

vision provides a
reviewed.

/1/48.

ted to your Field

rs,

INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

Engelman
Chief
stance



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
TRENTON 25

BUREAU OF ASSISTANCE
148 WEST STATE STREET

March 11, 1957

TO: MUNICIPAL WELFARE DIRECTORS

RE: Revision of M.A. 1.006
Employability as a Condition of Eligibility

Attached is revised regulation M.A. 1.006, formerly entitled "Aid Granted to Persons Engaged in Labor Disputes." Sufficient copies for staff use, where necessary, are enclosed.

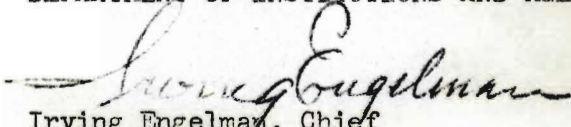
Your attention is called to the fact that this revision provides a specific change in policy and should be carefully reviewed.

Please destroy all copies of M.A. 1.006 revised 3/1/48.

Any questions about this revision should be directed to your Field Representative or this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES


Irving Engelman, Chief
Bureau of Assistance

IE/MCRd

Approved
Elmer V. Andrews, Director
Division of Welfare

State of New Jersey
Department of Institutions and Agencies
Division of Welfare-Bureau of Assistance

M.A. 1.006
Rev. 3/57

TITLE: REIMBURSEMENT

SUBJECT: EMPLOYABILITY AS A CONDITION OF ELIGIBILITY

A. Citation of Statute and Constitution

Chapter 156, P.L. 1947 (R.S. 44:8-108) defines reimbursable public assistance as "assistance rendered to needy persons not otherwise provided for under the laws of this State, where such persons are willing to work but are unable to secure employment due either to physical disability or inability to find employment."

The Constitution of New Jersey 1947, Article I, paragraph 19, guarantees that "Persons in private employment shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively."

B. Interpretation and Policy

It may be inferred from the quoted section of the statute that persons unwilling to work are ineligible for public assistance. However, for purposes of public administration, the phrase "unwilling to work" must be defined as objectively as possible. For this purpose, therefore, it is interpreted that a person may be considered unwilling to work only when all of the elements of either (1) or (2) following are present:

- (1) He is physically and mentally capable of engaging in remunerative employment or self-employment; and he refuses, without just and reasonable cause, to seek such employment or self-employment, or to make himself available for referral to, or consideration by prospective employers; OR
- (2) He is physically and mentally capable of engaging in remunerative employment or self-employment; and such employment or self-employment is available to him; and he refuses, without just and reasonable cause, to accept such employment or engage in such self-employment.

At the same time, the effect of the Constitutional provision cited above must be considered. The Constitutional guarantee of the "right to organize and bargain collectively" implies the right of the individual to participate in a bona fide labor dispute as between the employer and the collective bargaining unit by which the individual is represented. Moreover, a "strike", when lawfully authorized and conducted, is recognized as an inherent and lawful element of the process of bargaining collectively and of resolving labor disputes. Accordingly, when an individual is participating in a lawful "strike," he may not be considered merely because of such participation, as refusing to work without just cause.

C. Regulations

Based on the foregoing statement of interpretation and policy, the following regulations are established:

1. Employability is a resource to be considered in determining eligibility for public assistance.

2. When it is clearly established that an individual is able to work, and that he refuses, without just and reasonable cause, to seek work, or to make himself available for referral to and consideration by prospective employers, he shall be deemed ineligible for public assistance.

3. When it is clearly established that an individual is able to work, that a specific job within his capabilities is available to him, and that there is no just and reasonable cause for a refusal to accept the job so available, if he nevertheless refuses to accept the employment, he shall be deemed ineligible for public assistance.

4. No individual shall be presumed to be unwilling to work, or to be wrongfully refusing to accept suitable employment, merely because he is participating in a lawful labor dispute.

5. An individual who is participating in a lawful labor dispute, and who is needy, has the same right to apply for public assistance, for himself and his dependents, as any other individual who is needy.

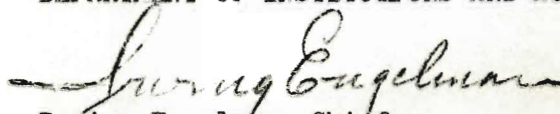
6. In the case of an applicant for public assistance who is participating in a lawful labor dispute, there shall be an investigation of need and other conditions of eligibility, and an evaluation of income and resources, in the same way and to the same extent as in all other cases. In such instances, "strike benefits" or other payments available to the individual from the labor union or other source, shall be considered a resource and shall be determined and accounted for.

7. The right of persons to bargain collectively with an employer does not imply the right to bargain collectively with the public assistance agency; and the right of individuals to apply for public assistance does not carry with it a right to apply collectively for public assistance through an agent or representative.

8. If an individual is found to be disqualified for public assistance because of wrongful refusal to seek or accept available employment (as provided in regulations #2 and #3 above), such disqualification shall not affect the eligibility of his spouse, minor children, or other persons in his household, if they are needy persons.

9. Assistance which is granted consistently with these regulations and all other eligibility conditions, to a needy person, will not be excluded from matching State aid merely because such person is engaged in a lawful labor dispute.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES



Irving Engelman, Chief
Bureau of Assistance

IE/MCRd

Approved
Elmer V. Andrews, Director
Division of Welfare

Official Regulation 1.006, revised 3/57
Destroy Regulation 1.006, revised 3/1/48



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
TRENTON 25

BUREAU OF ASSISTANCE
148 WEST STATE STREET

March 11, 1957

TO: MUNICIPAL WELFARE DIRECTORS

RE: Revision of M.A. 1.006
Employability as a Condition of Eligibility

Attached is revised regulation M.A. 1.006, formerly entitled "Aid Granted to Persons Engaged in Labor Disputes." Sufficient copies for staff use, where necessary, are enclosed.

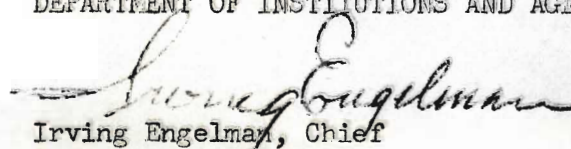
Your attention is called to the fact that this revision provides a specific change in policy and should be carefully reviewed.

Please destroy all copies of M.A. 1.006 revised 3/1/48.

Any questions about this revision should be directed to your Field Representative or this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES


Irving Engelman, Chief
Bureau of Assistance

IE/MCRd

Approved
Elmer V. Andrews, Director
Division of Welfare

State of New Jersey
Department of Institutions and Agencies
Division of Welfare-Bureau of Assistance

M.A. 1.006
Rev. 3/57

TITLE: REIMBURSEMENT

SUBJECT: EMPLOYABILITY AS A CONDITION OF ELIGIBILITY

A. Citation of Statute and Constitution

Chapter 156, P.L. 1947 (R.S. 44:8-108) defines reimbursable public assistance as "assistance rendered to needy persons not otherwise provided for under the laws of this State, where such persons are willing to work but are unable to secure employment due either to physical disability or inability to find employment."

The Constitution of New Jersey 1947, Article I, paragraph 19, guarantees that "Persons in private employment shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively."

B. Interpretation and Policy

It may be inferred from the quoted section of the statute that persons unwilling to work are ineligible for public assistance. However, for purposes of public administration, the phrase "unwilling to work" must be defined as objectively as possible. For this purpose, therefore, it is interpreted that a person may be considered unwilling to work only when all of the elements of either (1) or (2) following are present:

- (1) He is physically and mentally capable of engaging in remunerative employment or self-employment; and he refuses, without just and reasonable cause, to seek such employment or self-employment, or to make himself available for referral to, or consideration by prospective employers; OR
- (2) He is physically and mentally capable of engaging in remunerative employment or self-employment; and such employment or self-employment is available to him; and he refuses, without just and reasonable cause, to accept such employment or engage in such self-employment.

At the same time, the effect of the Constitutional provision cited above must be considered. The Constitutional guarantee of the "right to organize and bargain collectively" implies the right of the individual to participate in a bona fide labor dispute as between the employer and the collective bargaining unit by which the individual is represented. Moreover, a "strike", when lawfully authorized and conducted, is recognized as an inherent and lawful element of the process of bargaining collectively and of resolving labor disputes. Accordingly, when an individual is participating in a lawful "strike," he may not be considered merely because of such participation, as refusing to work without just cause.

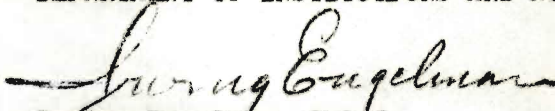
C. Regulations

Based on the foregoing statement of interpretation and policy, the following regulations are established:

1. Employability is a resource to be considered in determining eligibility for public assistance.
2. When it is clearly established that an individual is able to work, and that he refuses, without just and reasonable cause, to seek work, or to make himself available for referral to and consideration by prospective employers, he shall be deemed ineligible for public assistance.
3. When it is clearly established that an individual is able to work, that a specific job within his capabilities is available to him, and that there is no just and reasonable cause for a refusal to accept the job so available, if he nevertheless refuses to accept the employment, he shall be deemed ineligible for public assistance.
4. No individual shall be presumed to be unwilling to work, or to be wrongfully refusing to accept suitable employment, merely because he is participating in a lawful labor dispute.
5. An individual who is participating in a lawful labor dispute, and who is needy, has the same right to apply for public assistance, for himself and his dependents, as any other individual who is needy.
6. In the case of an applicant for public assistance who is participating in a lawful labor dispute, there shall be an investigation of need and other conditions of eligibility, and an evaluation of income and resources, in the same way and to the same extent as in all other cases. In such instances, "strike benefits" or other payments available to the individual from the labor union or other source, shall be considered a resource and shall be determined and accounted for.
7. The right of persons to bargain collectively with an employer does not imply the right to bargain collectively with the public assistance agency; and the right of individuals to apply for public assistance does not carry with it a right to apply collectively for public assistance through an agent or representative.
8. If an individual is found to be disqualified for public assistance because of wrongful refusal to seek or accept available employment (as provided in regulations #2 and #3 above), such disqualification shall not affect the eligibility of his spouse, minor children, or other persons in his household, if they are needy persons.

9. Assistance which is granted consistently with these regulations and all other eligibility conditions, to a needy person, will not be excluded from matching State aid merely because such person is engaged in a lawful labor dispute.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES



Irving Engelman, Chief
Bureau of Assistance

IE/MCRd

Approved
Elmer V. Andrews, Director
Division of Welfare

Official Regulation 1.006, revised 3/57
Destroy Regulation 1.006, revised 3/1/48



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
TRENTON 25

BUREAU OF ASSISTANCE
148 WEST STATE STREET

March 11, 1957

TO: MUNICIPAL WELFARE DIRECTORS

RE: Revision of M.A. 1.006
Employability as a Condition of Eligibility

Attached is revised regulation M.A. 1.006, formerly entitled "Aid Granted to Persons Engaged in Labor Disputes." Sufficient copies for staff use, where necessary, are enclosed.

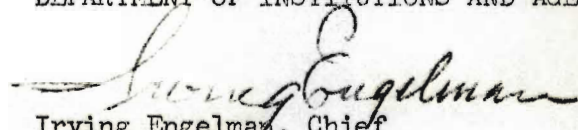
Your attention is called to the fact that this revision provides a specific change in policy and should be carefully reviewed.

Please destroy all copies of M.A. 1.006 revised 3/1/48.

Any questions about this revision should be directed to your Field Representative or this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES


Irving Engelman, Chief
Bureau of Assistance

IE/MCRd

Approved
Elmer V. Andrews, Director
Division of Welfare

State of New Jersey
Department of Institutions and Agencies
Division of Welfare-Bureau of Assistance

M.A. 1.006
Rev. 3/57

TITLE: REIMBURSEMENT

SUBJECT: EMPLOYABILITY AS A CONDITION OF ELIGIBILITY

A. Citation of Statute and Constitution

Chapter 156, P.L. 1947 (R.S. 44:8-108) defines reimbursable public assistance as "assistance rendered to needy persons not otherwise provided for under the laws of this State, where such persons are willing to work but are unable to secure employment due either to physical disability or inability to find employment."

The Constitution of New Jersey 1947, Article I, paragraph 19, guarantees that "Persons in private employment shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively."

B. Interpretation and Policy

It may be inferred from the quoted section of the statute that persons unwilling to work are ineligible for public assistance. However, for purposes of public administration, the phrase "unwilling to work" must be defined as objectively as possible. For this purpose, therefore, it is interpreted that a person may be considered unwilling to work only when all of the elements of either (1) or (2) following are present:

- (1) He is physically and mentally capable of engaging in remunerative employment or self-employment; and he refuses, without just and reasonable cause, to seek such employment or self-employment, or to make himself available for referral to, or consideration by prospective employers; OR
- (2) He is physically and mentally capable of engaging in remunerative employment or self-employment; and such employment or self-employment is available to him; and he refuses, without just and reasonable cause, to accept such employment or engage in such self-employment.

At the same time, the effect of the Constitutional provision cited above must be considered. The Constitutional guarantee of the "right to organize and bargain collectively" implies the right of the individual to participate in a bona fide labor dispute as between the employer and the collective bargaining unit by which the individual is represented. Moreover, a "strike", when lawfully authorized and conducted, is recognized as an inherent and lawful element of the process of bargaining collectively and of resolving labor disputes. Accordingly, when an individual is participating in a lawful "strike," he may not be considered merely because of such participation, as refusing to work without just cause.

C. Regulations

Based on the foregoing statement of interpretation and policy, the following regulations are established:

1. Employability is a resource to be considered in determining eligibility for public assistance.

2. When it is clearly established that an individual is able to work, and that he refuses, without just and reasonable cause, to seek work, or to make himself available for referral to and consideration by prospective employers, he shall be deemed ineligible for public assistance.

3. When it is clearly established that an individual is able to work, that a specific job within his capabilities is available to him, and that there is no just and reasonable cause for a refusal to accept the job so available, if he nevertheless refuses to accept the employment, he shall be deemed ineligible for public assistance.

4. No individual shall be presumed to be unwilling to work, or to be wrongfully refusing to accept suitable employment, merely because he is participating in a lawful labor dispute.

5. An individual who is participating in a lawful labor dispute, and who is needy, has the same right to apply for public assistance, for himself and his dependents, as any other individual who is needy.

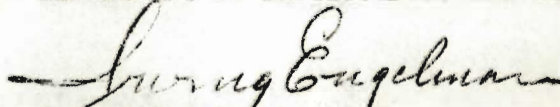
6. In the case of an applicant for public assistance who is participating in a lawful labor dispute, there shall be an investigation of need and other conditions of eligibility, and an evaluation of income and resources, in the same way and to the same extent as in all other cases. In such instances, "strike benefits" or other payments available to the individual from the labor union or other source, shall be considered a resource and shall be determined and accounted for.

7. The right of persons to bargain collectively with an employer does not imply the right to bargain collectively with the public assistance agency; and the right of individuals to apply for public assistance does not carry with it a right to apply collectively for public assistance through an agent or representative.

8. If an individual is found to be disqualified for public assistance because of wrongful refusal to seek or accept available employment (as provided in regulations #2 and #3 above), such disqualification shall not affect the eligibility of his spouse, minor children, or other persons in his household, if they are needy persons.

9. Assistance which is granted consistently with these regulations and all other eligibility conditions, to a needy person, will not be excluded from matching State aid merely because such person is engaged in a lawful labor dispute.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES



Irving Engelman, Chief
Bureau of Assistance

IE/MCRd

Approved
Elmer V. Andrews, Director
Division of Welfare

Official Regulation 1.006, revised 3/57
Destroy Regulation 1.006, revised 3/1/48



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
TRENTON 25

BUREAU OF ASSISTANCE
148 WEST STATE STREET

March 11, 1957

TO: MUNICIPAL WELFARE DIRECTORS

RE: Revision of M.A. 1.006
Employability as a Condition of Eligibility

Attached is revised regulation M.A. 1.006, formerly entitled "Aid Granted to Persons Engaged in Labor Disputes." Sufficient copies for staff use, where necessary, are enclosed.

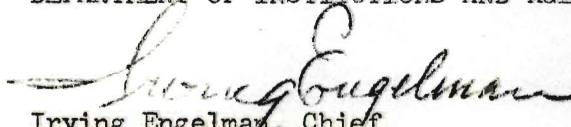
Your attention is called to the fact that this revision provides a specific change in policy and should be carefully reviewed.

Please destroy all copies of M.A. 1.006 revised 3/1/48.

Any questions about this revision should be directed to your Field Representative or this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES


Irving Engelman, Chief
Bureau of Assistance

IE/MCRd

Approved
Elmer V. Andrews, Director
Division of Welfare

State of New Jersey
Department of Institutions and Agencies
Division of Welfare-Bureau of Assistance

M.A. 1.006
Rev. 3/57

TITLE: REIMBURSEMENT

SUBJECT: EMPLOYABILITY AS A CONDITION OF ELIGIBILITY

A. Citation of Statute and Constitution

Chapter 156, P.L. 1947 (R.S. 44:8-108) defines reimbursable public assistance as "assistance rendered to needy persons not otherwise provided for under the laws of this State, where such persons are willing to work but are unable to secure employment due either to physical disability or inability to find employment."

The Constitution of New Jersey 1947, Article I, paragraph 19, guarantees that "Persons in private employment shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively."

B. Interpretation and Policy

It may be inferred from the quoted section of the statute that persons unwilling to work are ineligible for public assistance. However, for purposes of public administration, the phrase "unwilling to work" must be defined as objectively as possible. For this purpose, therefore, it is interpreted that a person may be considered unwilling to work only when all of the elements of either (1) or (2) following are present:

- (1) He is physically and mentally capable of engaging in remunerative employment or self-employment; and he refuses, without just and reasonable cause, to seek such employment or self-employment, or to make himself available for referral to, or consideration by prospective employers; OR
- (2) He is physically and mentally capable of engaging in remunerative employment or self-employment; and such employment or self-employment is available to him; and he refuses, without just and reasonable cause, to accept such employment or engage in such self-employment.

At the same time, the effect of the Constitutional provision cited above must be considered. The Constitutional guarantee of the "right to organize and bargain collectively" implies the right of the individual to participate in a bona fide labor dispute as between the employer and the collective bargaining unit by which the individual is represented. Moreover, a "strike", when lawfully authorized and conducted, is recognized as an inherent and lawful element of the process of bargaining collectively and of resolving labor disputes. Accordingly, when an individual is participating in a lawful "strike," he may not be considered merely because of such participation, as refusing to work without just cause.

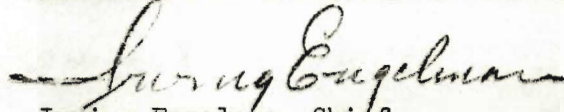
C. Regulations

Based on the foregoing statement of interpretation and policy, the following regulations are established:

1. Employability is a resource to be considered in determining eligibility for public assistance.
2. When it is clearly established that an individual is able to work, and that he refuses, without just and reasonable cause, to seek work, or to make himself available for referral to and consideration by prospective employers, he shall be deemed ineligible for public assistance.
3. When it is clearly established that an individual is able to work, that a specific job within his capabilities is available to him, and that there is no just and reasonable cause for a refusal to accept the job so available, if he nevertheless refuses to accept the employment, he shall be deemed ineligible for public assistance.
4. No individual shall be presumed to be unwilling to work, or to be wrongfully refusing to accept suitable employment, merely because he is participating in a lawful labor dispute.
5. An individual who is participating in a lawful labor dispute, and who is needy, has the same right to apply for public assistance, for himself and his dependents, as any other individual who is needy.
6. In the case of an applicant for public assistance who is participating in a lawful labor dispute, there shall be an investigation of need and other conditions of eligibility, and an evaluation of income and resources, in the same way and to the same extent as in all other cases. In such instances, "strike benefits" or other payments available to the individual from the labor union or other source, shall be considered a resource and shall be determined and accounted for.
7. The right of persons to bargain collectively with an employer does not imply the right to bargain collectively with the public assistance agency; and the right of individuals to apply for public assistance does not carry with it a right to apply collectively for public assistance through an agent or representative.
8. If an individual is found to be disqualified for public assistance because of wrongful refusal to seek or accept available employment (as provided in regulations #2 and #3 above), such disqualification shall not affect the eligibility of his spouse, minor children, or other persons in his household, if they are needy persons.

9. Assistance which is granted consistently with these regulations and all other eligibility conditions, to a needy person, will not be excluded from matching State aid merely because such person is engaged in a lawful labor dispute.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES



Irving Engelman, Chief
Bureau of Assistance

IE/MCRd

Approved
Elmer V. Andrews, Director
Division of Welfare

Official Regulation 1.006, revised 3/57
Destroy Regulation 1.006, revised 3/1/48



State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
TRENTON 25

BUREAU OF ASSISTANCE
148 WEST STATE STREET

March 11, 1957

TO: MUNICIPAL WELFARE DIRECTORS

RE: Revision of M.A. 1.006
Employability as a Condition of Eligibility

Attached is revised regulation M.A. 1.006, formerly entitled "Aid Granted to Persons Engaged in Labor Disputes." Sufficient copies for staff use, where necessary, are enclosed.

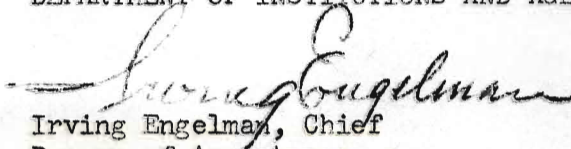
Your attention is called to the fact that this revision provides a specific change in policy and should be carefully reviewed.

Please destroy all copies of M.A. 1.006 revised 3/1/48.

Any questions about this revision should be directed to your Field Representative or this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES


Irving Engelman, Chief
Bureau of Assistance

IE/1CRd

Approved
Elmer V. Andrews, Director
Division of Welfare

State of New Jersey
Department of Institutions and Agencies
Division of Welfare-Bureau of Assistance

M.A. 1.006
Rev. 3/57

TITLE: REIMBURSEMENT

SUBJECT: EMPLOYABILITY AS A CONDITION OF ELIGIBILITY

A. Citation of Statute and Constitution

Chapter 156, P.L. 1947 (R.S. 44:8-108) defines reimbursable public assistance as "assistance rendered to needy persons not otherwise provided for under the laws of this State, where such persons are willing to work but are unable to secure employment due either to physical disability or inability to find employment."

The Constitution of New Jersey 1947, Article I, paragraph 19, guarantees that "Persons in private employment shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively."

B. Interpretation and Policy

It may be inferred from the quoted section of the statute that persons unwilling to work are ineligible for public assistance. However, for purposes of public administration, the phrase "unwilling to work" must be defined as objectively as possible. For this purpose, therefore, it is interpreted that a person may be considered unwilling to work only when all of the elements of either (1) or (2) following are present:

(1) He is physically and mentally capable of engaging in remunerative employment or self-employment; and he refuses, without just and reasonable cause, to seek such employment or self-employment, or to make himself available for referral to, or consideration by prospective employers; OR

(2) He is physically and mentally capable of engaging in remunerative employment or self-employment; and such employment or self-employment is available to him; and he refuses, without just and reasonable cause, to accept such employment or engage in such self-employment.

At the same time, the effect of the Constitutional provision cited above must be considered. The Constitutional guarantee of the "right to organize and bargain collectively" implies the right of the individual to participate in a bona fide labor dispute as between the employer and the collective bargaining unit by which the individual is represented. Moreover, a "strike", when lawfully authorized and conducted, is recognized as an inherent and lawful element of the process of bargaining collectively and of resolving labor disputes. Accordingly, when an individual is participating in a lawful "strike," he may not be considered merely because of such participation, as refusing to work without just cause.

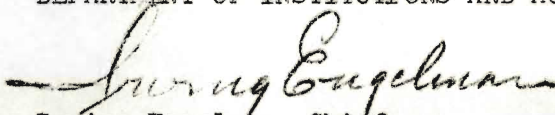
C. Regulations

Based on the foregoing statement of interpretation and policy, the following regulations are established:

1. Employability is a resource to be considered in determining eligibility for public assistance.
2. When it is clearly established that an individual is able to work, and that he refuses, without just and reasonable cause, to seek work, or to make himself available for referral to and consideration by prospective employers, he shall be deemed ineligible for public assistance.
3. When it is clearly established that an individual is able to work, that a specific job within his capabilities is available to him, and that there is no just and reasonable cause for a refusal to accept the job so available, if he nevertheless refuses to accept the employment, he shall be deemed ineligible for public assistance.
4. No individual shall be presumed to be unwilling to work, or to be wrongfully refusing to accept suitable employment, merely because he is participating in a lawful labor dispute.
5. An individual who is participating in a lawful labor dispute, and who is needy, has the same right to apply for public assistance, for himself and his dependents, as any other individual who is needy.
6. In the case of an applicant for public assistance who is participating in a lawful labor dispute, there shall be an investigation of need and other conditions of eligibility, and an evaluation of income and resources, in the same way and to the same extent as in all other cases. In such instances, "strike benefits" or other payments available to the individual from the labor union or other source, shall be considered a resource and shall be determined and accounted for.
7. The right of persons to bargain collectively with an employer does not imply the right to bargain collectively with the public assistance agency; and the right of individuals to apply for public assistance does not carry with it a right to apply collectively for public assistance through an agent or representative.
8. If an individual is found to be disqualified for public assistance because of wrongful refusal to seek or accept available employment (as provided in regulations #2 and #3 above), such disqualification shall not affect the eligibility of his spouse, minor children, or other persons in his household, if they are needy persons.

9. Assistance which is granted consistently with these regulations and all other eligibility conditions, to a needy person, will not be excluded from matching State aid merely because such person is engaged in a lawful labor dispute.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES



Irving Engelman, Chief
Bureau of Assistance

IE/MCRd

Approved
Elmer V. Andrews, Director
Division of Welfare

Official Regulation 1.006, revised 3/57
Destroy Regulation 1.006, revised 3/1/48