 Department of Children & Family Services <i>Building a Stronger Louisiana</i>	Division/Section	Family Support
	Chapter No./Name	4 – Economic Stability (ES)
	Part No./Name	E – Special Households
	Section No./Name	E-100-FITAP-SNAP Joint Special Households (FITAP and SNAP)
	Document No./Name	E-120-SNAP Strikers
	Effective Date	January 1, 2010

E-121-SNAP DEFINITION

A STRIKER IS ANYONE INVOLVED IN A STRIKE OR CONCERTED STOPPAGE OF WORK BY EMPLOYEES (INCLUDING A STOPPAGE BY REASON OF THE EXPIRATION OF A COLLECTIVE-BARGAINING AGREEMENT) AND ANY CONCERTED SLOWDOWN OR OTHER CONCERTED INTERRUPTION OF OPERATIONS BY EMPLOYEES.

A person's status as a striker ends only when he returns to the job, retires, quits, is locked out, or is fired, regardless of the length of the strike.

EXCEPTION: A federal, state, or local government employee who participates in a strike against such government and is dismissed from his job will be considered to have voluntarily quit without good cause.

E-122- SNAP PERSONS NOT CONSIDERED STRIKERS

A person is not considered a striker if he is

- exempt from work registration on the day before the strike for any reason other than employment (such as care of a child).
- not participating in the strike, but cannot work because of the strike. Example: airline pilots strike, and baggage handlers cannot work because there is no work.
- afraid to cross the picket line because of threatened harm.
- locked out of his job by employers, including a person who was considered a striker before the lockout.


E-123- SNAP ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

A household with strikers is ineligible for supplemental nutrition assistance unless the household was eligible the day before the strike and is eligible at the time of application.

Treat the day prior to the strike as if it were the date of application. All points of eligibility must have been met as of that day for the household's current eligibility to be considered.

E-124- SNAP RESOURCES

If resources are over the maximum limit either the day before the strike or currently, the household is ineligible.

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E-125- SNAP INCOME

E-125-1- SNAP Prestrike Eligibility

Use the income of all household members (including the striker) as of the day before the strike. If the household is ineligible, deny the household.

If the household would have been eligible before the strike, compute current eligibility. However, such households must not receive an increased allotment as a result of the decreased income of the striking member.

E-125-2- SNAP Current Eligibility

- Compare the striker's income on the day before the strike with his current income (including union benefits and part-time jobs). Count the higher of the two incomes.
- Add the striker's higher income to the current income of other household members.

If the household is not currently eligible, deny the household.

If the household is eligible based on current income and income before the strike, determine if the household meets all other eligibility criteria. Other eligibility criteria must be considered the same as income, i.e., the household must be eligible both currently and before the strike.

E-126- SNAP WORK REGISTRATION

A striker must comply fully with the work registration requirement. He does not have to accept employment at a location subject to a strike or lock-out. If a strike is prohibited under either the Taft-Hartley or Railway Labor Acts, the agency considers this a continuing offer of suitable employment to the striker. Failure by the striker to return to this employment, for any reason, is failure to comply with work registration requirements. This makes the entire household ineligible.

E-127- SNAP VERIFICATION

The worker may contact union and company officials to find out the probable length of the strike and to verify wages from the struck company, striker's benefits, or other help from the union.