Non-Financial Eligibility

State Residency

42 CFR 435.403

State Residency

The state provides Medicaid to otherwise eligible residents of the state, including residents who are absent from the state under certain conditions.

Individuals are considered to be residents of the state under the following conditions:

- Non-institutionalized individuals age 21 and over, or under age 21, capable of indicating intent and who are emancipated or married, if the individual is living in the state and:
  - Intends to reside in the state, including without a fixed address, or
  - Entered the state with a job commitment or seeking employment, whether or not currently employed.

- Individuals age 21 and over, not living in an institution, who are not capable of indicating intent, are residents of the state in which they live.

- Non-institutionalized individuals under 21 not described above and non IV-E beneficiary children:
  - Residing in the state, with or without a fixed address, or
  - The state of residency of the parent or caretaker, in accordance with 42 CFR 435.403(h)(1), with whom the individual resides.

- Individuals living in institutions, as defined in 42 CFR 435.1010, including foster care homes, who became incapable of indicating intent before age 21 and individuals under age 21 who are not emancipated or married:
  - Regardless of which state the individual resides, if the parent or guardian applying for Medicaid on the individual's behalf resides in the state, or
  - Regardless of which state the individual resides, if the parent or guardian resides in the state at the time of the individual's placement, or
  - If the individual applying for Medicaid on the individual's behalf resides in the state and the parental rights of the institutionalized individual's parent(s) were terminated and no guardian has been appointed and the individual is institutionalized in the state.

- Individuals living in institutions who became incapable of indicating intent at or after age 21, if physically present in the state, unless another state made the placement.

- Individuals who have been placed in an out-of-state institution, including foster care homes, by an agency of the state.

- Any other institutionalized individual age 21 or over when living in the state with the intent to reside there, and not placed in the institution by another state.

- IV-E eligible children living in the state, or
Medicaid Eligibility

- Otherwise meet the requirements of 42 CFR 435.403.
Medicaid Eligibility

Meet the criteria specified in an interstate agreement.

☐ Yes  ☐ No

☐ The state has interstate agreements with the following selected states:

- Alabama
- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Florida
- Georgia
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nebraska
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- New York
- North Carolina
- North Dakota
- Ohio
- Oklahoma
- Oregon
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- South Carolina
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Utah
- Vermont
- Virginia
- Washington
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin
- Wyoming

The interstate agreement contains a procedure for providing Medicaid to individuals pending resolution of their residency status and criteria for resolving disputed residency of individuals who (select all that apply):

- Are IV-E eligible
- Are in the state only for the purpose of attending school
- Are out of the state only for the purpose of attending school
- Retain addresses in both states
- Other type of individual

The state has a policy related to individuals in the state only to attend school.

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Provide a description of the policy:

The State of South Dakota does not consider an individual under age 19 a resident of South Dakota if she or he is in the State temporarily to attend school (e.g., college, boarding school, vocational school) without the intent to reside in South Dakota.
Medicaid Eligibility

The state has a definition of temporary absence, including treatment of individuals who attend school in another state.

☑ Yes ☐ No

Provide a description of the definition:

The State may not deny or terminate a resident's Medicaid eligibility because of that person's temporary absence from the State if the person intends to return when the purpose of the absence has been accomplished, unless another State has determined that the person is a resident there for purposes of Medicaid. Examples of temporary absences include, but are not limited to: hospitalization, court ordered visitation, education or training, vacations, and military.

The agency will follow-up with individuals when an individual's residency is questionable.

PRA Disclosure Statement

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0938–1148. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 40 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. If you have comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this form, please write to: CMS, 7500 Security Boulevard, Attn: PRA Reports Clearance Officer, Mail Stop C4-26-05, Baltimore, Maryland 21244-1850.