

MISSISSIPPI DIVISION OF MEDICAID

Eligibility Policy and Procedures Manual

CHAPTER 102 – Non-Financial Requirements

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102.03.02 SPECIFIC RESIDENCY PROHIBITIONS

An individual cannot be denied Medicaid based on residency for the following reasons:

- The individual has not resided in MS for a specified period of time. There is no durational requirement for residency.
- The individual is temporarily absent from MS and intends to return when the purpose of the absence has been accomplished. However, if another state has accepted him as a resident for Medicaid purposes, the individual cannot be considered a MS resident.

102.03.03 TEMPORARY ABSENCE FROM THE STATE

The recipient is responsible for reporting a temporary absence from Mississippi and for giving information on his purpose, plans and dates of departure and return. The recipient's eligibility must be reviewed every three (3) months to determine the recipient's continued intent to reside in MS.

No limit is place on the length of the out-of-state visit.; however, if it is determined that an individual has left the state with no declared intention to return, the individual will be deemed to have given up MS residency and his eligibility will be terminated. Refer to 102.03.10 for further discussion.

102.03.04 INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING A STATE SUPPLEMENTARY PAYMENT

An individual receiving a state supplementary payment (optional or mandatory), such as state adoption assistance or state foster care payment, is a resident of the state making the supplementary payment. However, if the state making the payment is a member of the Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical Assistance (ICAMA) and an agreement is in effect, the child is a resident of the state in which he is living.

Mississippi is a member of ICAMA; however, Medicaid eligibility through the Mississippi Department of Human Services (MDHS) is not automatic. The placing state must coordinate with MDHS to authorize Medicaid eligibility through an ICAMA agreement for the child to be covered through MDHS.

If the family files an application for the child with the regional office, supplementary payments made by another state must be counted as income. In addition, parental income must be included along with the income of any siblings included in the application, if applicable.