

WAC 182-503-0525 Washington apple health—Residency requirements for an institutionalized person. (1) An institutionalized person is a person who resides in an institution as defined in WAC 182-500-0050. The term "person" used in this section means an "institutionalized person" unless otherwise indicated. It does not include persons who receive services under a home and community-based waiver program. When a state is making a placement for a person in another state, the term institution also includes foster care homes, licensed as described in 45 C.F.R. 1355.20.

(2) The agency must determine whether a person is capable of indicating their intent to reside in Washington state when deciding whether that person is a resident of the state. The agency determines that persons who meet the following criteria are deemed incapable of indicating intent to reside in the state:

(a) The person is judged legally incompetent by a court of law;

(b) A physician, psychologist or licensed medical professional in the field of intellectual disabilities has determined that the person is incapable of indicating intent; or

(c) The person is incapable of declaring intent due to a documented medical condition.

(3) When a person is placed in an out-of-state institution by the agency, its designee or by a department of social and health services-contracted agency, the state arranging the placement is considered the person's state of residence, unless the person is capable of expressing intent and:

(a) Indicates a desire to change his or her state of residence; or

(b) Asks the current state of residence for help in relocating. This may include assistance in locating an institutional placement in the new state of residence.

(4) If another state has not authorized the placement in the institution, as described in subsection (3) of this section, the agency or its designee uses one of the following criteria to determine the state of residence for a person who is age 20 or younger:

(a) The state of residence is the state where the parent or legal guardian is a resident at the time of the placement in the institution. To determine a parent's or legal guardian's place of residence, follow rules described in WAC 182-503-0520 for a noninstitutionalized person.

(b) The state of residence is the state where the parent or legal guardian currently is a resident if the person resides in an institution in that state.

(c) If the parents of the person are separated and live in different states, the state of residence is that of the parent filing the application.

(d) If the parental rights are terminated and the person has a legal guardian, the state of residence is where the legal guardian is a resident.

(e) If the person has both a guardian of the estate and a guardian of the person, the state of residence is where the guardian of the person is a resident, unless the state has laws which delegate guardianship to a state official or agency for persons who are admitted to state institutions. In that case, the state of residence for the person is the state where the institution is located (unless another state has authorized the placement).

(f) If the person has been abandoned by the parents or legal guardian, and an application is filed on their behalf by another party, the state of residence is the state where the person is institutionalized. The term abandoned also includes situations where the parents or legal guardian are deceased.

(5) A person age 21 or older that is capable of indicating intent is considered a resident of the state where he or she is living and intends to reside.

(6) A person age 21 or older who became incapable of indicating intent at age 21 or older is considered a resident of the state where the person is physically residing, unless the person has been placed in the institution by another state.

(7) A person age 21 or older who became incapable of indicating intent before the age of 21 is considered a resident of the state where the parents or legal guardian were residents at the time of the placement in the institution.

(8) If a noninstitutionalized person moves directly from another state to an institution in Washington state, it is not necessary for the person to establish residency in Washington state prior to entering the facility. The person is considered a resident if he or she intends to reside in the state unless the placement was made by the other state.

(9) A person of any age who receives a state supplemental payment (SSP) is considered a resident of the state that is making the payment.

(10) In a dispute between states, the state of residence is the state in which the person is physically located.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 41.05.021, 41.05.160, Public Law 111-148, 42 C.F.R. § 431, 435, and 457, and 45 C.F.R. § 155. WSR 14-16-052, § 182-503-0525, filed 7/29/14, effective 8/29/14.]