

APPENDIX 18

Provisions relating to legal settlement for general relief in the 48 States as of January 1, 1941

State and statutory provision ¹	Length of time for gaining settlement and/or residence		Length of time in which settlement and/or residence may be lost	Legal qualifications and agency practices regarding settlement and/or residence for general-relief purposes
	State	Local		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Alabama: Code 1940, title 44, sec. 5.		6 months.....	In the absence of specific statutory provisions, the courts generally hold that, when a settlement is once legally gained in a place, it must remain there until it is subsequently established elsewhere.	(1) The 6-month period must be prior to application for support. (2) Under a program of "Temporary Aid," general relief may be granted for a period of 30 days regardless of settlement or residence.
Arizona: Ann. Code 1939, secs. 70-117 to 70-118; enactment: 1937, ch. 18.	3 years.....	6 months.....	Temporary absence from State not to exceed 1 year during the 3-year period does not affect right of applicant for relief. An absence which is not temporary in character may cause loss of residence, regardless of the length of such absence.	(1) The 3-year period must immediately precede date of application; the 6-month period must also immediately precede this date. (2) No soldier, seaman, or marine in the Army or Navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of his being stationed at any naval or military base within the State (Constitution of the State of Arizona, Article VII, sec. 6). (3) Residence requirements do not prevent the granting of relief or aid in emergency cases.
Arkansas.....	(See col. 5).....	(See col. 5).....	(See col. 5).....	(1) Legal settlement for general relief is not defined by any general provision; settlement for the special public assistances is one year in State. (2) Under regulations of the State department of public welfare legal settlement is governed by intention coupled with the needs of the individual, rather than by length of residence. Authorization may be granted for any person to be sent into Arkansas regardless of how long he has lived out of the State, or even if he has never lived in the State, provided that: (a) The individual must desire to come; and (b) There must be some evidence to show that his best interests will be served by his coming. Under this plan, settlement may be relinquished immediately when a person leaves the State, in so far as eligibility for public assistance is concerned. Likewise, a person may gain settlement immediately upon his entry into the State, in so far as his right to public assistance is concerned. The loss and gain of settlement is optional under these conditions, since it is possible for residents of this State to continue to receive assistance for a limited period of time, while living in another State; also, a person residing in this State, who receives assistance from another State, does not automatically gain settlement in this State during the period in which such assistance is received.
California: Indigent Relief—Deerings Welfare and Institutions Code 1937, secs. 2550-2601.	3 years.....	1 year (see col. 5)	1 year (except for labor or other special or temporary purpose).	(1) Applicant must have lived continuously in the State for the 3-year period with intent to make it his home. (2) During that period he must not have received any public or private relief or support from friends, charitable organizations, or relatives other than legally responsible relatives. (3) Time spent in a public institution or on parole therefrom shall not be counted in determining matter of residence in this or another State. (4) One year's county residence must immediately precede application for assistance. (5) If the applicant has no such year's residence within 3 years preceding application, that county shall be responsible for his support wherein he was present for the longest time during the three year period. (6) Time spent in a public institution or on parole therefrom or in a private charitable institution, may not be counted in determining county residence. (7) Boards of county supervisors may give emergency relief to dependent nonresidents as they deem necessary.
Unemployment Relief—Laws of 1940, ch. 45.	3 years and 5 years (see col. 5).	(See col. 5).....	1 year (except for labor or other special or temporary purpose).	(1) The 3-year period must begin on or before June 1, 1940; otherwise applicant must have lived in the State 5 years. (2) Time spent in a public institution or on parole therefrom is to be disregarded in determining the period of residence in the State. (3) Aliens who entered the United States illegally subsequent to July 1, 1924 are not eligible; in order to be eligible every alien, unless he first proves entry prior to July 1, 1924, shall prove his entry into the United States was legal. (4) While there is no county residence requirement in the law for unemployment relief, the State relief administration follows the local requirements as outlined in the Welfare and Institutions Code (see above). (5) Nonresidents may receive temporary aid not to exceed 30 days verification of residence.
Colorado: Laws of 1939, ch. 141..	3 years.....	6 months.....	1 year.....	(1) Applicant must not have received any assistance from public funds, any part of which is contributed by State or county during three-year period. (2) Provided, if applicant has resided continuously in the State for 1 year prior to application and has been self-supporting during that time, he may receive relief in cases of extreme emergency. (3) Time spent in public institutions or on parole therefrom shall not be included in the 3-year period. (4) Six months in county must immediately precede application.
Connecticut: Gen. Stat. 1930, secs. 1684-1689; 1711; amendments: 1939 Supp. sec. 558e; Public Acts 1941, ch. 1942.		4 years (see col. 5).	4 consecutive years' absence from town. ²	(1) For inhabitants of other States, (a) 4 years must precede; (b) must be self-supporting during period without expense to town or this State; (c) or have been a resident for 1 year and own real estate valued at \$500. (2) For inhabitants of other towns, (a) 4 years continuous residence; (b) must be self-supporting during period; (c) must not have received aid from any other town or this State. (3) No person who is not an inhabitant of this State or of some State or territory of the United States shall gain settlement in a town, unless admitted by a vote of its inhabitants or by consent of its justices of the peace and selectmen. (4) A person without local settlement who is otherwise eligible, may receive relief, for which reimbursement is made by the State to local relief agencies.

See footnote at end of table.

Provisions relating to legal settlement for general relief in the 48 States as of January 1, 1941—Continued

State and statutory provision ¹	Length of time for gaining settlement and/or residence		Length of time in which settlement and/or residence may be lost	Legal qualifications and agency practices regarding settlement and/or residence for general-relief purposes
	State	Local		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Delaware: Rev. Code 1935, secs. 1132-1135, enactment: 1935, ch. 209.	2 years.....	1 year.....	1 year's absence from State....	(1) Two years must be in continuous residence. (2) Applicant must be a citizen of United States.
Florida.....	(See col. 5).....	(See col. 5).....	It is usually considered that a person has lost settlement in the State if he has been absent for a period of 1 year or has acquired settlement in another State. Likewise county residence is lost in 6 months.	(1) Legal settlement for general relief is not defined by any general provision. (2) It is generally held that settlement in a county is gained after 1 year's residence in the State, with 6 months in a given county. (3) For counties of 9,700-10,500 population 2 years' State residence and 1 year's county residence is required.
Georgia.....	(See col. 5).....	(See col. 5).....	An existing residence continues until another is acquired elsewhere and is not lost by temporary absence until a new one is intentionally established.	(1) Legal settlement for general relief is not defined by any general provision. (2) County boards of commissioners usually grant relief to persons who have resided within the State for a period of 1 continuous year or longer.
Idaho: Laws of 1935, ch. 15....	1 year.....	6 months.....		(1) Exceptions to the residence requirements may be made in case of "emergency or necessity."
Illinois: Rev. Stat. 1937, ch. 107, secs. 16, 16a, 17; amendments: 1939, pp. 828-829.		3 years.....	Place of residence is a matter of intent; when a residence has once been obtained, it is not lost by a temporary departure from that place, which remains the residence until another residence is acquired.	(1) The 3-year period must immediately precede application for relief
Indiana: Laws of 1939, ch. 44....	3 years.....	1 year.....	By acquiring new legal settlement or by wilful and uninterrupted absence from the State for 1 whole year, or wilful and uninterrupted absence from the township for 1 year and acquiring a new settlement within the State.	(1) The 3-year period must be consecutive with 1 whole year in township without interruption. (2) If during first 12 months of such residence in township applicant receives public aid, the period during which such aid was received is not included. (3) Time spent in any penal institution, public or private charitable or benevolent institution or hospital, or in any fraternal home, or in any place while in the military or naval service of the United States shall not be counted in determining legal settlement.
Iowa: Code 1939, secs. 3828.088 - 3828.090; amendments: House File 68, Forty-ninth General Assembly, 1941.		2 years ²	A legal settlement once acquired shall so remain until such person has removed from this State for more than 1 year or has acquired a legal settlement in some other county or State.	(1) Person must have continuous residence in county for 2 years. (2) Person who is an inmate of or is supported by any institution supported by charitable or public funds in any county of the State shall not acquire settlement in that county unless he had settlement in the county prior to being an inmate of the institution. (3) Person supported by public funds shall not acquire settlement in a county unless he had settlement in the county prior to such support. (4) Person must not have been "warned to depart." Such a person may file an affidavit that he is no longer a pauper and become eligible 2 years after filing affidavit if his residence has been continuous during that period. (5) Any person with settlement in this State who enlists in or is inducted into the military or naval service of the United States shall retain such settlement during the period of his military or naval service. Any person without settlement in this State who is serving in the military or naval service within the borders of this State shall not acquire a settlement during the period of such service.
Kansas: 1939 Supp. to 1935 Gen. Stat., sec. 39-305; amendments: 1938, ch. 48. 1939, ch. 200.	5 years.....	1 year.....	1 year's absence from county of legal settlement or acquiring new settlement.	(1) The 5-year period must be during 9 years immediately preceding application. (2) The 1-year period in county must be continuous immediately preceding application. (3) The following provisions are included in the rules and regulations of the State department of social welfare: (a) Settlement in the State or county is not lost by confinement at public expense in a prison, hospital, sanatorium, or other public or private institution within the State; (b) Settlement shall not be acquired during the period of time a person is a recipient of public assistance from any county or State or from the Federal Government, nor shall settlement be lost in any county of this State during the period of time a person receives public assistance from any other county or State or from the Federal Government; (c) Settlement in the State or in a county shall not be lost by service in the United States Army, Navy, or Marines, nor by enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps, National Youth Administration, a college, university, any hospital for special treatment, or institution of higher learning, nor by assignment to Federal, State, or county work-relief projects in another county or State; (d) Transient or nonresident persons who do not have legal settlement in the county of application shall be given assistance by that county, if they are in need, as long as their need shall continue to exist, or until they are returned upon authorization of the county or State in which they have legal settlement, to the county or State in which they have legal settlement, or until an agreement is reached between the counties involved and the county in which the applicant has legal settlement assumes financial responsibility for his care.
Kentucky.....	(See col. 5).....	(See col. 5).....	Loss of settlement is implied after 1 year's absence from the State.	(1) Legal settlement for general relief is not defined by any general provision. (2) It is generally considered that settlement is gained by 1 year's residence in the State and 6 months in the county.
Louisiana.....	1 year.....		Absence from the State for 1 continuous year.	(1) Legal settlement for general relief is not defined by any general provision. ⁴ (2) The 1-year period must be continuous.

See footnotes at end of table.

APPENDIX 18.—Provisions relating to legal settlement for general relief in the 48 States as of January 1, 1941—Continued

State and statutory provision ¹	Length of time for gaining settlement and/or residence		Length of time in which settlement and/or residence may be lost	Legal qualifications and agency practices regarding settlement and/or residence for general-relief purposes
	State	Local		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<p>Maine: Rev. Stat. 1930, ch. 33; amendments: 1931, ch. 129; 1933, chs. 203, 228; 1935, ch. 186; 1937, chs. 113, 203; 1939, ch. 45; 1941, chs. 253.³</p>		5 years.....	(a) 5 years' absence;..... (b) Former settlements are defeated by acquisition of new ones.	<p>(1) The 5-year period must be successive. (2) During that time person must not have received supplies as a pauper, directly or indirectly. (3) The settlement status of a person in the military or naval service of the United States or of a person who is an inmate of any asylum, penitentiary, jail, reformatory, or of the State institution shall not change during such period of service, confinement, or imprisonment, but his settlement shall remain as it was at the time of the beginning of such service, confinement, or imprisonment. (4) During the period that a person is supported in whole or in part by old-age assistance or aid to the blind, he and those who derive their settlement from him, shall not acquire or lose a pauper settlement, nor be in the process of acquiring or losing a pauper settlement.⁴ (5) A person without local settlement who is otherwise eligible, may receive relief, for which reimbursement from State funds is made to local relief agencies.</p>
<p>Maryland.....</p>				<p>(1) Legal settlement for general relief is not defined by any general provision. (2) In Baltimore, 1 year's residence is required, during which time person must not have received public assistance.</p>
<p>Massachusetts: Gen. Laws 1932, ch. 116, secs. 1-7; amendments: 1933, ch. 213.</p>		5 years.....	5 consecutive years.....	<p>(1) The 5-year period must be consecutive. (2) Person must not have received public relief (other than soldiers' and sailors' relief) during period unless, within 2 years after receiving such relief, the person reimburse town for such relief. (Work Projects Administration, Public Works Administration, National Youth Administration, and Civilian Conservation Corps are not considered public relief for such purposes.) (3) No former patient of a State or county tuberculosis sanatorium or hospital who is employed in such institution shall gain or lose settlement or be in the process of losing or gaining settlement while so employed. (4) Time during which a person is an inmate of any infirmary, jail, prison, or other public or State institution, within the commonwealth, or in any manner under its care and direction, or that of an officer thereof, or of a soldiers' or sailors' home whether within or without the commonwealth, shall not be counted in computing the time either for acquiring or defeating a settlement. (5) Special provisions for military settlement affect determination of settlement of certain veterans and their dependents not only in relation to their eligibility for soldiers' relief but also when they receive general relief. The basic difference is that local military settlement is lost only by acquisition of another or by 5 years' continuous absence from the State. (6) A person without local settlement who is otherwise eligible may receive relief, for which reimbursement from State funds is made to local relief agency.</p>
<p>Michigan: 1929 Comp. Laws, sec. 8208; 1940 Supp. to 1929 Comp. Laws, secs. 8255, 8309-125; enactment: 1925, Act 146; 1933, Act 71; 1939, Act 280.</p>		1 year.....	1 year's uninterrupted absence from the State (except for labor or other special or temporary purposes).	<p>(1) During 1-year period person must not have received any public or private relief or support from friends, charitable organizations, or relatives other than legally responsible relatives. (2) Time spent in a public institution or on parole therefrom shall not be counted in determining the matter of residence in this or another State. (3) Settlement shall not be gained in any township, city, or county, in which a State institution is located by an employee of such institution during the term of his employment and within 1 year thereafter.</p>
<p>Minnesota: 1938 Supp. to 1927 Mason's Stat., secs. 3161, 3161-1 to 3161-5; amendments: 1939, ch. 398.</p>	2 years.....	2 years (see col. 5).	(1) Acquiring new settlement in another State. (2) Voluntary and uninterrupted absence from the State for a period of 1 year with intent to abandon residence in this State.	<p>(4) Where there is a county system, there must be 2 years of continuous residence in county. (2) Where there is a town system, a person has settlement in the town, city, or village in which he has longest resided within two years. (3) When a person has resided two years continuously in the State, but not in any one county: (a) he shall have settlement in the county in which he has longest resided within such two years, if it has the county system; (b) he shall have settlement in the town, city, or village in which he has longest resided within such two years, if it has the town system. (4) Following conditions excluded in determining time of residence: (a) Recipients of old-age assistance and aid to dependent children but not aid to the blind; (b) Inmates of a hospital, old-age home, nursing home for the care of the invalid and aged; (c) Time during pendency of a suit to determine legal poor settlement; (d) Inmates of poorhouse, jail, prison, or other public institution; (e) Each month during which person received relief from the poor fund of any county or municipality or from funds supplied by State or United States (except aid to the blind) supplied as direct relief or work on a relief basis.</p>
<p>Mississippi: Code 1930, sec. 5703.....</p>		6 months.....	6 months.....	
<p>Missouri: Rev. Stat. 1929, sec. 12952.</p>		1 year.....	1 year.....	<p>(1) The 1-year period must immediately precede application. (2) Interstate transients are assisted for a period up to 3 months, pending return to place of legal residence.</p>
<p>Montana: 1939 Supp. to 1935 Rev. Code, sec. 349 A. 23; enactment: 1937, ch. 82; 1939, ch. 129; amendments: 1941, ch. 117.⁴</p>	3 years ⁴	1 year ⁴	1 year's voluntary and continuous absence from State. County residence is retained until another residence is acquired, in some other county of the State.	<p>(1) The 1-year period in county must be continuous. (2) Aliens found to be illegally within the United States are not eligible for relief from State funds.</p>

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Provisions relating to legal settlement for general relief in the 48 States as of January 1, 1941—Continued

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	State	Local		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nebraska: 1939 Supp. to 1929. Comp. Stat., sec. 68-115.	1 year (see col. 5).	1 year (see col. 5).	(1) By acquiring new residence in another State. (2) By voluntary and uninterrupted absence from the State for a period of 1 year with intent to abandon residence in the State.	(1) A person who has resided one year continuously within the State but not in any 1 county, shall have legal settlement in the county in which he has resided 6 months continuously. (2) Time spent as inmate of any public or private charitable or penal institution is excluded in determining residence. (3) Time during which person received relief from private charity or the poor fund of any county is excluded in determining residence.
Nevada: Comp. Laws 1929, secs. 5143-5144; amend- ments: 1933, ch. 12.	3 years.....	6 months.....	Residence is a matter of "intention" and is not generally regarded as having been lost unless a person leaves the State with the intention to remain away indefinitely.	(1) The 6-month period must immediately precede application. (2) If such is not the case, there must be satisfactory evidence in regard to where pauper last resided for six months prior to arrival in county where application is made.
New Hampshire: Public Laws 1926, ch. 105, sec. 1, amend- ments: 1933, ch. 142.	.....	5 years.....	A former settlement shall be lost upon the abandonment for 5 consecutive years of the domicile by which settlement was gained.	(1) No person shall have a home for the purpose of gaining settlement while assisted as a pauper. (2) Any settlement obtained under provisions of this act shall be lost by any person who has been assisted as a pauper for 5 consecutive years.
New Jersey: Laws of 1940, ch. 130, secs. 10-11.	5 years (see col. 5).	1 year (see col. 5).	1 year.....	(1) State residence may be acquired by 1 year's residence without interruption immediately prior to May 4, 1936. (2) Time spent in a charitable, custodial, or correctional institution is excluded: in determining residence. (3) Time during which public assistance is received from any municipal, county, or State agency is excluded in determining residence. (4) A person who has State residence but has not been a resident of any municipality for 1 year without interruption, shall have legal residence in that municipality wherein he has resided for the longer period of time within the preceding year.
New Mexico: Comp. Stat. 1929, sec. 101, amendments: 1939, ch. 189.	1 year.....	.....	.....	(1) The 1-year period applies only to assistance authorized by Boards of county commissioners and paid from county indigent funds. (2) While it does not apply to general relief provided by the State department of public welfare from State funds, it is the practice of the local offices of the department to deny assistance to persons who have not resided in the State for 1 year.
New York: Laws of 1940, ch. 619, Art. 4, secs. 117- 127.	.....	1 year.....	1 year's absence from State or acquiring of new local residence.	(1) During 1 year period person must not have received public assistance for himself or family. (2) No settlement shall be acquired: (a) By reason of place of birth; (b) By residence as patient in hospital or inmate of public or charitable institution; (c) While on parole from public institution; (d) While receiving any wage or payment of any kind after June 1, 1939 from any public agency administering relief or work-relief (unless recipient repays full cost of relief). (3) The receipt of the following aid shall not prevent the acquiring of a settlement: (a) Care of a wife or minor child of such person in a state institution or in any institution on commitment for delinquency; (b) Relief given by reason of quarantine because of a communicable disease under the provisions of the public health law; (c) Assistance or care for the cost of which the recipient has repaid in full; (d) Relief given at the request of a school or other public agency as part of its program of health betterment. (4) Restrictions pertaining to settlement in certain counties apply to persons and members of their family who may be inmates or employees of certain public institutions and agencies. Such persons usually may gain settlement in the county after 5 consecutive years' residence.
North Carolina: Code 1939, sec. 1342....	3 years (see col. 5).	1 year.....	Settlement continues until new one is acquired.	(1) The 3-year State residence requirement does not apply, if, at time of migration into State, person was able to maintain himself so as not to be deemed a pauper.
North Dakota: Laws of 1933, ch. 97; amendments: 1935, ch. 119, 1939, ch. 126.	1 year.....	1 year.....	(1) 1 year's voluntary absence. (2) However, if a resident of North Dakota moves to a State where residence is lost by less than 1 year of voluntary absence, he loses residence in North Dakota by absence from the State for the same length of time that he would lose residence in the State to which he moved.	(1) The 1-year period must be continuous. (2) During 1 year period person must not have received any type of public assistance or poor relief, whether county, State, or Federal. (3) Time spent in hospital, poorhouse, jail, prison, or other public institution is not computed in determining residence, and such time breaks continuity of residence.

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Ohio: Throckmorton's Ann. Code 1940, secs. 3391-2, 3477, 3479.		1 year in county, 3 months in township or municipality.	While there are no provisions for loss of legal settlement, eligibility for poor relief is lost under the following conditions: (1) Legal settlement for poor relief elsewhere; (2) In same manner as residence in the State to which he moves would be lost; (3) 4 years' absence from State.	(1) The 12-month period must be consecutive and without receipt of public relief or private charity. (2) The 3-month period must be consecutive and without receipt of public relief or private charity. (3) The 3-month period in township or municipality may be part of 12-month period in county. (4) When a person has for a period of more than 1 year not secured a legal settlement in any county, township, or city in the State, he shall be deemed to have a legal settlement in the county, township, or city where he last had such settlement. (5) Aliens who have entered United States illegally are not eligible for poor relief; no alien is eligible until he declares his intention of becoming a citizen or satisfies local authorities that he will apply for his papers within 60 days from the date of making application for poor relief.
Oklahoma: 1940 Supp. to 1931 Stat., sec. 4715; enactment: 1937, ch. 24.	1 year	(See col. 5)		(1) For the period of 1 year, person must have been a "bona fide citizen" and "actual resident" of the State. (2) Earlier statute, which has not been repealed, stipulated 6 months' residence in the county (1931 Stat., sec. 7562).
Oregon: Laws of 1939, ch. 241, secs. 6-11.	3 years	1 year	State settlement is lost by 1 year's absence from State; local residence is lost by 1 year's absence from county. (Casual absence is excepted.)	(1) Residence period must precede date of application. (2) Relief may be provided in unusual or emergency cases for persons without legal settlement.
Pennsylvania: Laws of 1937, p. 2028; laws of 1939, pp. 310, 1096.	1 year (plus 2 years' residence prior to application for general relief).		Settlement lost by acquiring new one, except that settlement of a Pennsylvanian also is lost if he is living in another State under circumstances which would operate to cause loss of settlement of a resident of that State living in Pennsylvania.	(1) The 2-year residence period must immediately precede application. (2) Person must not be public charge during 1-year period necessary to gain settlement. (3) Person must be citizen or alien who has within 2 years previous to January 1, 1940, filed declaration of intention to become a citizen.
Rhode Island: Indigent Relief — Public Laws, 1940, ch. 852, sec. 3.	(See col. 5)	5 years	It is generally held that settlement is lost when a person moves into another city or town or into another State with the intention of abandoning his former settlement and acquiring a new one elsewhere.	(1) The 5-year period must immediately precede application. (2) A person who has resided in the State for 1 year but who has not acquired local settlement but is otherwise eligible may receive relief, for which reimbursement from State funds is made to local relief agencies.
State Unemployment Relief — Public Laws, 1933, ch. 2011, sec. 18; amendments: Public Laws, 1940, ch. 852, sec. 3.	1 year (see col. 5).	6 months (see col. 5).		(1) Residence requirements for State unemployment relief may be waived "in special cases and for good cause."
South Carolina: Code of Laws 1932, sec. 4967.		3 years		(1) The 3-year period must be successive. (2) Person must have been self-supporting during this period. (3) Person must be a citizen. (4) State funds which are provided to match county funds for general relief may be used without strict compliance with the residence requirements in instances where counties approve this practice in so far as it involves county funds.
South Dakota: Code of 1939, secs. 50.0101 to 50.0107; amendments: 1939, ch. 200; 1941, ch. 211.	1 year	90 days	Absence from State for 1 year or acquiring new settlement.	(1) Person coming into the State or going from one county to another, who is a public charge, or likely to become such, may be prevented from acquiring a legal settlement in a county by serving upon such person a notice in writing by authority of the local officials warning person to depart. After serving such notice, the person shall not acquire legal settlement except by a continuous residence of 1 year in said county without further warning and without receiving public relief during that period.
Tennessee				(1) Legal settlement for general relief is not defined by any general provision. (2) It is usually accepted that a continuous residence of 1 year in a town or city without public relief establishes settlement. (3) 1 year's residence in a county is required for indoor relief.
Texas: Vernon's Stat. 1936, art 2351.	1 year	6 months	The courts have held that loss or change of residence is based on the intention of the person as evidenced by his acts. A resident of the State, therefore, may lose such residence by acquiring residence in another State.	

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Utah: Rev. Stat. 1933, sec. 19-5-60.	1 year (see col. 5).	4 months (see col. 5).	4 months' absence from county or upon acquiring new settlement (see col. 5).	(1) Settlement cannot be acquired while person is recipient of charity. (2) This statute in general applies to the granting of medical care, hospital care, and burials provided by the boards of county commissioners. The Attorney-General has ruled that later legislation makes it possible for persons in the State to receive assistance through the State department of public welfare regardless of legal settlement.
Vermont: Public Laws 1933, sec. 3923; amendments: 1935, Act 76; 1939, Act 70.	-----	3 years-----	3 consecutive years' absence from State.	(1) Person must be self-supporting during 3-year period. (2) An inmate of a hospital, home for aged, or other charitable institution in the State shall not, by reason of being an inmate of such institution, gain residence.
Virginia: Ann. Code 1936, sec. 2800.	3 years (see col. 5).	1 year-----	Upon acquiring new settlement.	(1) The 1 year period must be in 12 consecutive months. (2) During 1 year period person must not have received relief under provisions of law for the relief of the poor or relief from any charitable organization or have been unable to maintain himself. (3) The 3-year State residence requirement does not apply if, at the time of migration into the State, the person was able to maintain himself.
Washington ² -----	1 year ⁴ -----	-----	1 year's absence from the State.	(1) Legal settlement for general relief is not defined by any general provision. ⁴ (2) Emergency aid may be granted to nonresidents.
West Virginia: Code 1937, sec. 626(90)	1 year-----	(See col. 5)	While there is no legal provision, intent is the important consideration.	(1) The 1-year period must precede application. (2) Person must "actually reside" in county.
Wisconsin: Stat. 1939, secs. 49.02, 49.026, 49.03, 49.04, 49.06.	-----	1 year-----	1 year's absence and acquiring new settlement.	(1) No settlement shall be acquired: (a) While supported as a pauper; (b) While employed on Work Projects Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, or any other Federal or State work-relief program; (c) While residing in a transient camp; (d) While an inmate of any home, asylum, or institution.
Wyoming----- 1940 Supp. to 1931; Rev. Stat., sec. 103-1637; enactment: 1937, ch. 88.	1 year-----	1 year-----	1 year-----	(1) The 1-year period must immediately precede application; (2) Person must not be receiving public assistance during period.

Source: Based upon the provisions of the 48 State laws dealing with legal settlement and residence requirements for general-relief purposes. The information has been checked with the respective public-welfare agencies in the States, and agency practices, as reported by these agencies, have been incorporated in order to present as complete a statement as possible of the regulations under which such agencies operate in providing general relief to nonresident or unsettled persons. While the tabulation is primarily concerned with the status of settlement laws during 1940, more recent legislation has been included in several instances in order to bring the table up to date at the time it was completed.

¹ Enactment dates are given in addition to code references for most States where legislation has occurred with the last 5 years.

² Previous law provided that settlement was lost by 4 year's absence and/or acquiring new settlement.

³ Effective July 4, 1941. The new law increased the previous residence requirements which stipulated 1 year in local unit.

⁴ There is no statutory provision pertaining to settlement; but the State agency, under its rule-making authority, has established a State residence requirement for general relief.

⁵ Effective July 25, 1941.

⁶ Effective Mar. 11, 1941. The new law increased the previous residence requirements which stipulated 1 year in State and 6 months in county; it applies only to persons entering the State after Mar. 11, 1941.

⁷ Effective Mar. 1, 1941.

⁸ Effective July 1, 1941. Previous law provided that residence was lost by absence of 30 days and acquiring new settlement.