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HOUSE BILL NO. 626

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

(Proposed by the Senate Committee on Education and Health
on February 22, 1996)

(Patron Prior to Substitute—Delegate Dillard)

A BILL to amend and reenact § 23-7.4 of the Code of Virginia; to amend the Code of Virginia by adding in Chapter 1 of Title 23 sections numbered 23-7.4:1, 23-7.4:2 and 23-7.4:3; and to repeal §§ 23-7.1, 23-7.1:01, 23-7.2, 23-7.2:1, and 23-7.3 of the Code of Virginia, relating to eligibility for in-state, free, or reduced tuition charges.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That § 23-7.4 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted, and that the Code of Virginia is amended by adding in Chapter 1 of Title 23 sections numbered 23-7.4:1, 23-7.4:2 and 23-7.4:3 as follows:

§ 23-7.4. Eligibility for in-state tuition charges.

A. For purposes of this section and §§ 23-7.4:1, 23-7.4:2 and 23-7.4:3, the following definitions shall apply:

"Date of the alleged entitlement" means the first official day of class within the term, semester or quarter of the student's program.

"Dependent student" means one who is listed as a dependent on the federal or state income tax return of his spouse, parents or legal guardian or who receives substantial financial support from his parents or legal guardian. *It shall be presumed that a student under the age of twenty-four on the date of the alleged entitlement receives substantial financial support from his parents or legal guardian, and therefore is dependent on his parents, unless the student (i) is a veteran or an active duty member of the U.S. Armed Forces; (ii) is a graduate or professional student; (iii) is married; (iv) is a ward of the court or was a ward of the court until age 18; (v) has no adoptive or legal guardian when both parents are deceased; (vi) has legal dependents other than a spouse; or (vii) is able to present clear and convincing evidence that he is financially self-sufficient.*

"Domicile" means the present, fixed home of an individual to which he returns following temporary absences and at which he intends to stay indefinitely. No individual may have more than one domicile at a time. Domicile, once established, shall not be affected by mere transient or temporary physical presence in another jurisdiction.

"Domiciliary intent" means present intent to remain indefinitely.

"Emancipated minor" means a student under the age of eighteen on the date of the alleged entitlement whose parents or guardians have surrendered the right to his care, custody and earnings and who no longer claim him as a dependent for tax purposes.

"Full-time employment" means employment resulting in, at least, an annual earned income reported for tax purposes equivalent to fifty work weeks of forty hours at minimum wage.

"Independent student" means one whose parents have surrendered the right to his care, custody and earnings, *do not claim him as a dependent on federal or state income tax returns, and have ceased to provide him substantial financial support him, and have not claimed him as a dependent on federal and state income tax returns for at least twelve months prior to the date of the alleged entitlement.*

"Special arrangement contract" means a contract between a Virginia employer or the authorities controlling a federal installation or agency located in Virginia and a public institution of higher education for reduced rate tuition charges as described in subsection G of this section.

"Substantial financial support" means financial support in an amount which equals or exceeds that required to qualify the individual to be listed as a dependent on federal and state income tax returns.

"Unemancipated minor" means a student under the age of eighteen on the date of the alleged entitlement who is under the legal control of and is financially supported by either of his parents, legal guardian or other person having legal custody.

"Virginia employer" means any employing unit organized under the laws of Virginia or having income from Virginia sources regardless of its organizational structure, or any public or nonprofit organization authorized to operate in Virginia.

~~B. In order to~~ **To become eligible for in-state tuition, an independent student shall establish by clear and convincing evidence that for a period of at least one year immediately prior to the date of the alleged entitlement, he was domiciled in Virginia and had abandoned any previous domicile, if such existed.**

~~In order to~~ **To become eligible for in-state tuition, a dependent student or unemancipated minor shall establish by clear and convincing evidence that for a period of at least one year prior to the date of the alleged entitlement, the person through whom he claims eligibility was domiciled in Virginia and had**

60 abandoned any previous domicile, if such existed.

61 In determining domiciliary intent, all of the following applicable factors shall be considered:
62 continuous residence for at least one year prior to the date of alleged entitlement, state to which income
63 taxes are filed or paid, driver's license, motor vehicle registration, voter registration, employment,
64 property ownership, sources of financial support, ~~location of checking or passbook savings accounts~~
65 *military records, a written offer and acceptance of employment following graduation*, and any other
66 social or economic relationships with the Commonwealth and other jurisdictions.

67 Domiciliary status shall not ordinarily be conferred by the performance of acts which are auxiliary to
68 fulfilling educational objectives or are required or routinely performed by temporary residents of the
69 Commonwealth. Mere physical presence or residence primarily for educational purposes shall not confer
70 domiciliary status. *A matriculating student who has entered an institution and is classified as an*
71 *out-of-state student shall be required to rebut by clear and convincing evidence the presumption that he*
72 *is in the Commonwealth for the purpose of attending school and not as a bona fide domiciliary.*

73 Those factors presented in support of entitlement to in-state tuition shall have existed for the
74 one-year period prior to the date of the alleged entitlement. However, in determining the domiciliary
75 intent of active duty military personnel residing in the Commonwealth, *or the domiciliary intent of their*
76 *dependent spouse or children who claim domicile through them*, who voluntarily elect to establish
77 Virginia as their permanent residence for domiciliary purposes, the requirement of one year shall be
78 waived if all other conditions for establishing domicile are satisfied.

79 C. ~~The domicile of a~~ A married person ~~shall be determined~~ *may establish domicile* in the same
80 manner as ~~the domicile of an unmarried person.~~

81 ~~The domicile of an emancipated minor shall be established~~ *An emancipated minor may establish*
82 *domicile in the same manner as any other independent student. A nonmilitary student whose parent or*
83 *spouse is a member of the armed forces may establish domicile in the same manner as any other*
84 *student.*

85 Any alien holding an immigration visa or classified as a political refugee shall also establish
86 eligibility for in-state tuition in the same manner as any other student. However, absent congressional
87 intent to the contrary, any person holding a student or other temporary visa shall not have the capacity
88 to intend to remain in Virginia indefinitely and, therefore, shall be ineligible for Virginia domicile and
89 for in-state tuition charges.

90 The domicile of a dependent student shall be rebuttably presumed to be the domicile of the parent or
91 legal guardian claiming him as an exemption on federal or state income tax returns currently and for the
92 tax year prior to the date of the alleged entitlement or providing him substantial financial support.

93 A matriculating student who has entered an institution classified as out-of-state shall be required to
94 *rebut by clear and convincing evidence the presumption that he is in the Commonwealth for the purpose*
95 *of attending school and not as a bona fide domicile.*

96 For the purposes of this section, the domicile of an unemancipated minor or a dependent student
97 eighteen years of age or older may be either the domicile of the parent with whom he resides, ~~or the~~
98 parent who claims the student as a dependent for federal and Virginia income tax purposes for the tax
99 year prior to the date of the alleged entitlement and is currently so claiming the student, *or the parent*
100 *who provides the student substantial financial support.* If there is no surviving parent or the whereabouts
101 of the parents are unknown, then the domicile of an unemancipated minor shall be the domicile of the
102 legal guardian of such unemancipated minor unless there are circumstances indicating that such
103 guardianship was created primarily for the purpose of conferring a Virginia domicile on the
104 unemancipated minor.

105 D. It is incumbent on the student to apply for change in domiciliary status on becoming eligible for
106 such change. Changes in domiciliary status shall only be granted prospectively from the date such
107 application is received.

108 A student who knowingly provides erroneous information in an attempt to evade payment of
109 out-of-state fees shall be charged out-of-state tuition fees for each term, semester or quarter attended and
110 may be subject to dismissal from the institution. All disputes related to the veracity of information
111 provided to establish Virginia domicile shall be appealable through the due process procedure required
112 by subsection H below § 23-7.4:3.

113 E. A nonmilitary student whose parent or spouse is a member of the armed forces may establish
114 domicile in the same manner as any other student. However, a nonmilitary student, not otherwise
115 eligible for in-state tuition, whose parent or spouse is a member of the military residing in the
116 Commonwealth pursuant to military orders and claiming a state other than Virginia on their State of
117 Legal Residence Certificate, shall be entitled to in-state tuition charges when the following conditions
118 are met: (i) if the student is a child of a member of the armed forces, then the nonmilitary parent shall
119 have, for at least one year immediately prior to the date of alleged entitlement for in-state tuition
120 charges, resided in Virginia, been employed full time and paid individual income taxes to Virginia. Such
121 student shall be eligible for in-state tuition charges only if the nonmilitary parent claims him as a

dependent for Virginia and federal income tax purposes; or (ii) if the student is the spouse of a member of the armed forces, then such student shall have, for at least one year immediately prior to the date of alleged entitlement for in-state tuition, resided in Virginia, been employed full time and paid individual income taxes to Virginia; or (iii) if the student is the child or the spouse of a member of the armed forces, then the student shall be entitled to in-state tuition charges for a maximum of one year during the period that the military parent or spouse is residing in the Commonwealth. Any student whose spouse or parent is a member of the armed forces shall be eligible for in-state tuition charges for so long as these conditions continue to be met. Military dependents provided in-state tuition for one year during the period the military parent or spouse is residing in Virginia shall be counted as out-of-state students for admissions, enrollment and tuition and fee revenue policy purposes.

F. Students who live outside this Commonwealth and have been employed full time inside Virginia for at least one year immediately prior to the date of the alleged entitlement for in-state tuition shall be eligible for in-state tuition charges if such student has paid Virginia income taxes on all taxable income earned in this Commonwealth for the tax year prior to the date of the alleged entitlement. Students claimed as dependents for federal and Virginia income tax purposes who live outside this Commonwealth shall become eligible for in-state tuition charges if the nonresident parent claiming him as a dependent has been employed full time inside Virginia for at least one year immediately prior to the date of the alleged entitlement and paid Virginia income taxes on all taxable income earned in this Commonwealth for the tax year prior to the date of the alleged entitlement. Such students shall continue to be eligible for in-state tuition charges for so long as they or their qualifying parent is employed full time in Virginia, paying Virginia income taxes on all taxable income earned in this Commonwealth and the student is claimed as a dependent for Virginia and federal income tax purposes.

G. Public institutions of higher education may enter into special arrangement contracts with Virginia employers or authorities controlling federal installations or agencies located in Virginia. The special arrangement contracts shall be for the purpose of providing reduced rate tuition charges for the employees of the Virginia employers or federal personnel when the employers or federal authorities are assuming the liability for paying, to the extent permitted by federal law, the tuition for the employees or personnel in question and the employees or personnel are classified by the requirements of this section as out-of-state.

Special arrangement contracts with Virginia employers or federal installations or agencies may be for group instruction in facilities provided by the employer or federal authority or in the institution's facilities or on a student-by-student basis for specific employment-related programs.

Special arrangement contracts shall be valid for a period not to exceed two years and shall be reviewed for legal sufficiency by the Office of the Attorney General prior to signing. All rates agreed to by the public institutions shall be at least equal to in-state tuition and shall only be granted by the institution with which the employer or the federal authorities have a valid contract for students for whom the employer or federal authorities are paying the tuition charges.

All special arrangement contracts with authorities controlling federal installations or agencies shall include a specific number of students to be served at reduced rates.

Nothing in this subsection shall change the domiciliary status of any student for the purposes of enrollment reporting or calculating the proportions of general funds and tuition and fees contributed to the cost of education.

H. Each public institution of higher education shall establish an appeals process for those students who are aggrieved by decisions on eligibility for in-state tuition charges. The Administrative Process Act (§ 9-6.14:1 et seq.) shall not apply to these administrative reviews.

An initial determination shall be made. Each appeals process shall include an intermediate review of the initial determination and a final administrative review. The final administrative decision shall be in writing. A copy of this decision shall be sent to the student. Either the intermediate review or the final administrative review shall be conducted by an appeals committee consisting of an odd number of members. No person who serves at one level of this appeals process shall be eligible to serve at any other level of this review. All such due process procedures shall be in writing and shall include time limitations in order to provide for orderly and timely resolutions of all disputes.

Any party aggrieved by a final administrative decision shall have the right to review in the circuit court for the jurisdiction in which the relevant institution is located. A petition for review of the final administrative decision shall be filed within thirty days of receiving the written decision. In any such action, the institution shall forward the record to the court, whose function shall be only to determine whether the decision reached by the institution could reasonably be said, on the basis of the record, to be supported by substantial evidence and not to be arbitrary, capricious or otherwise contrary to law.

I. In order to ensure the application of uniform criteria in administering this section and determining eligibility for in-state tuition charges, the State Council of Higher Education shall issue and from time to time revise guidelines, including domiciliary status questions to be incorporated by all state institutions

183 of higher education in their admissions applications. These guidelines shall not be subject to the
184 Administrative Process Act.

185 An advisory committee, composed of ten representatives of the public institutions, shall be appointed
186 by the Council each year to cooperate with the Council in developing the guidelines for determining
187 eligibility or revisions thereof. The Council shall consult with the Office of Attorney General and
188 provide opportunity for public comment prior to issuing any such guidelines.

189 § 23-7.4:1. Waiver of tuition and required fees for certain students.

190 A. 1. All sums appropriated by law for the purpose of effecting the provisions of this subsection shall
191 be used for the sole purpose of providing for free tuition and required fees at the state-supported
192 institutions and institutional charges, general or college fees, or any charges by whatever term referred
193 to, board and room rent and books and supplies at any education or training institution of collegiate or
194 secondary grade in the Commonwealth of Virginia approved in writing by the Director of the
195 Department of Veterans' Affairs for the use and benefit of the children not under sixteen and not over
196 twenty-five years of age either of whose parents was killed in action, is missing in action or a prisoner
197 of war in any armed conflict subsequent to December 6, 1941, while serving in the Army, Navy, Marine
198 Corps, Air Force or Coast Guard of the United States, or was or is or may hereafter become totally
199 and permanently disabled due to service during such periods if such parent (i) was a citizen of Virginia
200 at the time of entering such service; (ii) is and has been, for at least ten years immediately prior to the
201 date on which application was submitted by or on behalf of such child for admission to any education
202 or training institution of collegiate or secondary grade in this Commonwealth, a citizen of Virginia; (iii)
203 if such parent is deceased, was a citizen of Virginia on the date of his or her death and had been a
204 citizen of Virginia for at least ten years immediately prior to his or her death; or (iv) if such parent is
205 deceased and the surviving parent had been, at some time previous to marrying the deceased parent, a
206 citizen of Virginia for at least ten years and is and has been a citizen of Virginia for at least ten years
207 immediately prior to the date on which application was submitted by or on behalf of such child for
208 admission to any education or training institution of collegiate or secondary grade in this
209 Commonwealth.

210 2. Such children, upon recommendation of the Director of the Department of Veterans' Affairs, shall
211 be admitted to state institutions of secondary or higher education, free of tuition and all required fees.
212 Each state-supported institution shall include in its catalogue or equivalent publication a statement
213 describing the benefits provided by this subsection.

214 3. The amounts that may be or may become due by reason of attendance at any such educational or
215 training institution, not in excess of the amount specified in subdivision 5, shall be payable on vouchers
216 approved by the Director of the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

217 4. The Director of the Department of Veterans' Affairs shall determine the eligibility of the children
218 who may make application for the benefits provided for in this subsection and shall satisfy himself of
219 the attendance and satisfactory progress of such children at such institution and of the accuracy of the
220 charge or charges submitted on account of the attendance of any such children at any such institution.
221 However, neither the Director nor any employee of the Department of Veterans' Affairs shall receive any
222 compensation for such services.

223 5. To carry out the provisions of this subsection, there may be expended such funds as shall be
224 appropriated for the purpose in the general appropriation acts. However, the maximum amount to be
225 expended for each such child shall not be more, when combined with any federal allowance which may
226 be made for such tuition, charges, fees, rent, books and supplies, than the actual amount of the benefits
227 provided for in this subsection.

228 6. For the purposes of this subsection, user fees, such as room and board charges, shall not be
229 included in this authorization to waive tuition and fees. However, all required fees, educational and
230 auxiliary, shall be waived along with tuition.

231 B. Any child between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five whose parent or any person whose spouse
232 has been killed in the line of duty while employed or serving as a law-enforcement officer, firefighter,
233 member of a rescue squad, sworn law-enforcement officer, special agent of the Department of Alcoholic
234 Beverage Control, state correctional, regional or local jail officer, regional jail or jail farm
235 superintendent, sheriff, deputy sheriff, or member of the Virginia National Guard while such member is
236 serving in the Virginia National Guard or as a member of the United States Armed Forces, shall be
237 entitled to free undergraduate tuition and required fees at any public institution of higher education in
238 Virginia under the following conditions:

239 1. The chief administrative officer of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, emergency medical
240 services agency, law-enforcement agency, or other appropriate agency or the Superintendent of State
241 Police certifies that the deceased parent or spouse was employed or serving as a law-enforcement
242 officer or a firefighter or member of a rescue squad or in any other capacity as specified in this section
243 and was killed in the line of duty while serving or living in the Commonwealth; and

244 2. The child or spouse shall have been offered admission to a public institution of higher education.

Any child or spouse who believes he is eligible shall apply to the public institution of higher education to which he has been admitted for the benefits provided by this subsection. The institution shall determine the eligibility of the applicant for these benefits and shall also ascertain that the recipients are in attendance and are making satisfactory progress. The amounts payable for tuition and required fees for the applicants shall be waived by the institution accepting the students.

For the purposes of this subsection, user fees, such as room and board charges, shall not be included in this authorization to waive tuition and fees. However, all required fees, educational and auxiliary, shall be waived along with tuition.

C. Senior citizens shall be entitled to free tuition and required fees pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4.5 (§ 23-38.54 et seq.) of Title 23.

D. Tuition and required fees may be waived for a student from a foreign country enrolled in a public institution of higher education through a student exchange program approved by such institution, provided the number of foreign students does not exceed the number of students paying full tuition and required fees to the institution under the provisions of the exchange program for a given three-year period.

§ 23-7.4:2. Eligibility for in-state or reduced tuition for students not domiciled in Virginia; members of the National Guard of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A. A nonmilitary student whose parent or spouse is a member of the armed forces may establish domicile in the same manner as any other student. However, a nonmilitary student, not otherwise eligible for in-state tuition, whose parent or spouse is a member of the military residing in the Commonwealth pursuant to military orders and claiming a state other than Virginia on their State of Legal Residence Certificate, shall be entitled to in-state tuition charges when the following conditions are met: (i) if the student is a child of a member of the armed forces, then the nonmilitary parent shall have, for at least one year immediately prior to the date of alleged entitlement for in-state tuition charges, resided in Virginia, been employed full time and paid individual income taxes to Virginia. Such student shall be eligible for in-state tuition charges only if the nonmilitary parent claims him as a dependent for Virginia and federal income tax purposes, as evidenced by claiming him as a dependent on an individual or joint return; or (ii) if the student is the spouse of a member of the armed forces, then such student shall have, for at least one year immediately prior to the date of alleged entitlement for in-state tuition, resided in Virginia, been employed full time and paid individual income taxes to Virginia; or (iii) if the student is the child or the spouse of a member of the armed forces, then the student shall be entitled to in-state tuition charges for a maximum of one year during the period that the military parent or spouse is residing in the Commonwealth. Any student whose spouse or parent is a member of the armed forces shall be eligible for in-state tuition charges for so long as the conditions of clauses (i) and (ii) of this subsection continue to be met. Military dependents provided in-state tuition for one year during the period the military parent or spouse is residing in Virginia shall be counted as out-of-state students for admissions, enrollment and tuition and fee revenue policy purposes.

B. Students who live outside this Commonwealth and have been employed full time inside Virginia for at least one year immediately prior to the date of the alleged entitlement for in-state tuition shall be eligible for in-state tuition charges if such student has paid Virginia income taxes on all taxable income earned in this Commonwealth for the tax year prior to the date of the alleged entitlement. Students claimed as dependents for federal and Virginia income tax purposes who live outside this Commonwealth shall become eligible for in-state tuition charges if the nonresident parent claiming him as a dependent has been employed full time inside Virginia for at least one year immediately prior to the date of the alleged entitlement and paid Virginia income taxes on all taxable income earned in this Commonwealth for the tax year prior to the date of the alleged entitlement. Such students shall continue to be eligible for in-state tuition charges for so long as they or their qualifying parent is employed full time in Virginia, paying Virginia income taxes on all taxable income earned in this Commonwealth and the student is claimed as a dependent for Virginia and federal income tax purposes.

C. Any person who (i) is a member of the National Guard of the Commonwealth of Virginia and has a minimum remaining obligation of two years, (ii) has satisfactorily completed required initial active duty service, (iii) is satisfactorily performing duty in accordance with regulations of the National Guard, and (iv) is enrolled in any state institution of higher education, any private, accredited and nonprofit institution of higher education in the Commonwealth whose primary purpose is to provide collegiate or graduate education and not to provide religious training or theological education, any course or program offered by any such institution or any public vocational or technical school, shall be eligible for a grant in the amount of one-half of the tuition not exceeding \$500 per term, semester or quarter. No person shall receive grants totaling more than \$1,000 in any one year. Application for a grant shall be made to the Department of Military Affairs. Grants shall be awarded from funds available for the purpose by such Department.

D. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 23-7.4 or any other provision of the law to the contrary, the

governing board of any state institution of higher education or the governing board of the Virginia Community College System may charge the same tuition as is charged to any person domiciled in Virginia pursuant to the provisions of § 23-7.4 to:

1. Any person enrolled in one of the institution's programs designated by the State Council of Higher Education who is domiciled in and is entitled to reduced tuition charges in the institutions of higher learning in any state which is a party to the Southern Regional Education Compact which has similar reciprocal provisions for persons domiciled in Virginia;

2. Any student from a foreign country who is enrolled in a foreign exchange program approved by the state institution during the same period that an exchange student from the same state institution, who is entitled to in-state tuition pursuant to § 23-7.4, is attending the foreign institution; and

3. Any high school or magnet school student, not otherwise qualified for in-state tuition, who is enrolled in courses specifically designed as part of the high school or magnet school curriculum in a community college for which he may, upon successful completion, receive high school and community college credit pursuant to a dual enrollment agreement between the high school or magnet school and the community college.

E. The governing board of the Virginia Community College System may charge reduced tuition to any person enrolled in one of the System's institutions who lives within a thirty-mile radius of a Virginia institution, is domiciled in, and is entitled to in-state tuition charges in the institutions of higher learning in any state which is contiguous to Virginia and which has similar reciprocal provisions for persons domiciled in Virginia. This subsection shall expire on July 1, 1998.

F. Public institutions of higher education may enter into special arrangement contracts with Virginia employers or authorities controlling federal installations or agencies located in Virginia. The special arrangement contracts shall be for the purpose of providing reduced rate tuition charges for the employees of the Virginia employers or federal personnel when the employers or federal authorities are assuming the liability for paying, to the extent permitted by federal law, the tuition for the employees or personnel in question and the employees or personnel are classified by the requirements of this section as out-of-state.

Special arrangement contracts with Virginia employers or federal installations or agencies may be for group instruction in facilities provided by the employer or federal authority or in the institution's facilities or on a student-by-student basis for specific employment-related programs.

Special arrangement contracts shall be valid for a period not to exceed two years and shall be reviewed for legal sufficiency by the Office of the Attorney General prior to signing. All rates agreed to by the public institutions shall be at least equal to in-state tuition and shall only be granted by the institution with which the employer or the federal authorities have a valid contract for students for whom the employer or federal authorities are paying the tuition charges.

All special arrangement contracts with authorities controlling federal installations or agencies shall include a specific number of students to be served at reduced rates.

Nothing in this subsection shall change the domiciliary status of any student for the purposes of enrollment reporting or calculating the proportions of general funds and tuition and fees contributed to the cost of education.

§ 23-7.4:3. Determinations of eligibility; appeals and guidelines.

A. Each public institution of higher education shall establish an appeals process for those students who are aggrieved by decisions regarding eligibility for in-state or reduced tuition charges pursuant to §§ 23-7.4 and 23-7.4:2. The Administrative Process Act (§ 9-6.14:1 et seq.) shall not apply to these administrative reviews.

An initial determination shall be made. Each appeals process shall include an intermediate review of the initial determination and a final administrative review. The final administrative decision shall be in writing. A copy of this decision shall be sent to the student. Either the intermediate review or the final administrative review shall be conducted by an appeals committee consisting of an odd number of members. No person who serves at one level of this appeals process shall be eligible to serve at any other level of this review. All such due process procedures shall be in writing and shall include time limitations in order to provide for orderly and timely resolutions of all disputes.

Any party aggrieved by a final administrative decision shall have the right to review in the circuit court for the jurisdiction in which the relevant institution is located. A petition for review of the final administrative decision shall be filed within thirty days of receiving the written decision. In any such action, the institution shall forward the record to the court, whose function shall be only to determine whether the decision reached by the institution could reasonably be said, on the basis of the record, not to be arbitrary, capricious or otherwise contrary to law.

B. To ensure the application of uniform criteria in administering this section and determining eligibility for in-state tuition charges, the State Council of Higher Education shall issue and from time to time revise guidelines, including domiciliary status questions to be incorporated by all state institutions of higher education in their admissions applications. These guidelines shall not be subject to

368 *the Administrative Process Act.*

369 *An advisory committee, composed of at least ten representatives of institutions of higher education,*
 370 *shall be appointed by the Council each year to cooperate with the Council in developing the guidelines*
 371 *for determining eligibility or revisions thereof. The Council shall consult with the Office of Attorney*
 372 *General and provide opportunity for public comment prior to issuing any such guidelines.*

373 **2. That §§ 23-7.1, 23-7.1:01, 23-7.2, 23-7.2:1, and 23-7.3 of the Code of Virginia are repealed.**