

LD1034256

HOUSE BILL NO. 1549

Offered January 11, 1995

A BILL to amend and reenact § 23-7.4 of the Code of Virginia, relating to in-state tuition for certain students.

Patrons—Guest and Katzen

Referred to Committee on Education

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That § 23-7.4 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:

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

A. For purposes of this section 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 parents or legal guardian or who receives substantial financial support from his parents or legal guardian.

"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, have ceased to 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 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 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 abandoned any previous domicile, if such existed.

In determining domiciliary intent, all of the following applicable factors shall be considered: continuous residence for at least one year prior to the date of alleged entitlement, state to which income taxes are filed or paid, driver's license, motor vehicle registration, voter registration, employment, property ownership, sources of financial support, location of checking or passbook savings accounts and any other social or economic relationships with the Commonwealth and other jurisdictions. Domiciliary status shall not ordinarily be conferred by the performance of acts which are auxiliary to fulfilling educational objectives or are required or routinely performed by temporary residents of the Commonwealth. Mere physical presence or residence primarily for educational purposes shall not confer domiciliary status; *however, a matriculating dependent student who has entered an institution classified as in-state and whose parent or legal guardian has abandoned his Virginia domicile may demonstrate*

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60 *domiciliary intent by maintaining physical presence or residence in the Commonwealth.*

61 Those factors presented in support of entitlement to in-state tuition shall have existed for the
62 one-year period prior to the date of the alleged entitlement. However, in determining the domiciliary
63 intent of active duty military personnel residing in the Commonwealth, who voluntarily elect to establish
64 Virginia as their permanent residence for domiciliary purposes, the requirement of one year shall be
65 waived if all other conditions for establishing domicile are satisfied.

66 C. The domicile of a married person shall be determined in the same manner as the domicile of an
67 unmarried person.

68 The domicile of an emancipated minor shall be established in the same manner as any other
69 independent student.

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

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

78 *A matriculating dependent student who has entered an institution classified as in-state and whose*
79 *parent or legal guardian has abandoned his Virginia domicile shall be entitled to in-state tuition for the*
80 *remainder of the year following such abandonment and for the following academic year.*

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

84 For the purposes of this section, the domicile of an unemancipated minor or a dependent student
85 eighteen years of age or older may be either the domicile of the parent with whom he resides or the
86 parent who claims the student as a dependent for federal and Virginia income tax purposes for the tax
87 year prior to the date of the alleged entitlement and is currently so claiming the student. If there is no
88 surviving parent or the whereabouts of the parents are unknown, then the domicile of an unemancipated
89 minor shall be the domicile of the legal guardian of such unemancipated minor unless there are
90 circumstances indicating that such guardianship was created primarily for the purpose of conferring a
91 Virginia domicile on the unemancipated minor.

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

95 A student who knowingly provides erroneous information in an attempt to evade payment of
96 out-of-state fees shall be charged out-of-state tuition fees for each term, semester or quarter attended and
97 may be subject to dismissal from the institution. All disputes related to the veracity of information
98 provided to establish Virginia domicile shall be appealable through the due process procedure required
99 by subsection H below.

100 E. A nonmilitary student whose parent or spouse is a member of the armed forces may establish
101 domicile in the same manner as any other student. However, a nonmilitary student, not otherwise
102 eligible for in-state tuition, whose parent or spouse is a member of the military residing in the
103 Commonwealth pursuant to military orders and claiming a state other than Virginia on their State of
104 Legal Residence Certificate, shall be entitled to in-state tuition charges when the following conditions
105 are met: (i) if the student is a child of a member of the armed forces, then the nonmilitary parent shall
106 have, for at least one year immediately prior to the date of alleged entitlement for in-state tuition
107 charges, resided in Virginia, been employed full time and paid individual income taxes to Virginia. Such
108 student shall be eligible for in-state tuition charges only if the nonmilitary parent claims him as a
109 dependent for Virginia and federal income tax purposes; or (ii) if the student is the spouse of a member
110 of the armed forces, then such student shall have, for at least one year immediately prior to the date of
111 alleged entitlement for in-state tuition, resided in Virginia, been employed full time and paid individual
112 income taxes to Virginia; or (iii) if the student is the child or the spouse of a member of the armed
113 forces, then the student shall be entitled to in-state tuition charges for a maximum of one year during
114 the period that the military parent or spouse is residing in the Commonwealth. Any student whose
115 spouse or parent is a member of the armed forces shall be eligible for in-state tuition charges for so
116 long as these conditions continue to be met. Military dependents provided in-state tuition for one year
117 during the period the military parent or spouse is residing in Virginia shall be counted as out-of-state
118 students for admissions, enrollment and tuition and fee revenue policy purposes.

119 F. Students who live outside this Commonwealth and have been employed full time inside Virginia
120 for at least one year immediately prior to the date of the alleged entitlement for in-state tuition shall be
121 eligible for in-state tuition charges if such student has paid Virginia income taxes on all taxable income

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

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

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

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

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

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

151 H. Each public institution of higher education shall establish an appeals process for those students
152 who are aggrieved by decisions on eligibility for in-state tuition charges. The Administrative Process Act
153 (§ 9-6.14:1 et seq.) shall not apply to these administrative reviews.

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

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

167 I. In order to ensure the application of uniform criteria in administering this section and determining
168 eligibility for in-state tuition charges, the State Council of Higher Education shall issue and from time to
169 time revise guidelines, including domiciliary status questions to be incorporated by all state institutions
170 of higher education in their admissions applications. These guidelines shall not be subject to the
171 Administrative Process Act.

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