

## VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY — CHAPTER

*An Act to amend and reenact § 23-7.4 of the Code of Virginia, relating to eligibility for in-state tuition.*

[S 1042]

Approved

**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 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 parents or legal guardian or who receives substantial financial support from his spouse, 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 or legal guardian, 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.

"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 § 23-7.4:2 G.

"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. 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.

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. *If the person through whom the dependent student or unemancipated minor established such domicile and eligibility for in-state tuition abandons his Virginia domicile, the dependent student or unemancipated minor shall be entitled to such in-state tuition for one year from the date of such abandonment.*

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

ENROLLED

SB1042ER

57 taxes are filed or paid, driver's license, motor vehicle registration, voter registration, employment,  
58 property ownership, sources of financial support, military records, a written offer and acceptance of  
59 employment following graduation, and any other social or economic relationships with the  
60 Commonwealth and other jurisdictions.

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

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

73 C. A married person may establish domicile in the same manner as an unmarried person.

74 An emancipated minor may establish domicile in the same manner as any other independent student.  
75 A nonmilitary student whose parent or spouse is a member of the armed forces may establish domicile  
76 in the same manner as any other student.

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

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

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

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

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