

South Carolina Commission on Higher Education



Residency Workshop

May 31, 2006

10:00 AM – 3:30 PM

*The information contained in this presentation is for discussion purposes. Please refer to the Residency Regulations and State statute available on this website.

Agenda

10:00am	Welcome
10:05am	Review of the Regulation
11:00am	Break
11:10am	Review of Regulation Continued
12:00pm	Lunch
1:30pm	Current Issues
3:00pm	Wrap-Up

Review of Regulation

Section 62-600.

Rates of Tuition and Fees

A. Resident classification is an essential part of tuition and fee determination, admission regulations, scholarship eligibility, and other relevant policies of the state. It is important that institutions have fair and equitable regulations that can be administered consistently and are sensitive to the interests of both students and the state.

62-602. Definitions

C. “Dependent Person” is defined as one whose predominant source of income or support is from payments from a parent, spouse, or guardian and who qualifies as a dependent or exemption on the federal income tax return of the parent, spouse, or guardian. A dependent person is also one for whom payments are made, under court order, for child support and the cost of the dependent person’s college education. A dependent person’s residency is based upon the residency of the person upon whom they are dependent.

(Refer to IRS Publication 501 and 519)

62-602. Definitions

D. “Domicile” is defined as the true, fixed, principal residence and place of habitation. It shall indicate the place where a person intends to remain, or to where one expects to return upon leaving without establishing a new domicile in another state. For purposes of this section, one may have only one legal domicile. One is presumed to abandon automatically an old domicile upon establishing a new one. Housing provided on an academic session basis for student at institutions shall be presumed not to be a place of principal residence, as residency in such housing is by its nature temporary.

What does this mean?

A student may not use a residence hall room or on/off campus apartment for his/her legal domicile.

A person cannot claim a temporary residence or second home as a domicile. It must be the person’s principal residence. A person cannot have more than one principal residence.

A person must return to SC without establishing a new residence in another state. For example, a person may work in Tennessee for six months. As long as the person did not get a TN driver’s license, register his/her car in TN, buy a house, or pay TN income taxes, SC can still be claimed as the state of residence.

62-602. Definitions

E. “Family’s Domicile in this State is Terminated” is defined as an employer-directed transfer of the person upon whom the student is dependent and is not construed to mean a voluntary change in domicile. Also included is a relocation of the person upon whom the student is dependent who is laid off through no fault of their own, e.g. plant closure, downsizing, etc., who accepts employment in another state prior to relocating. (62-607.A)

What does this mean?

If a parent or legal guardian is laid off and is required to move out-of-state in order to be employed, he/she must submit written verification that the transfer was employer directed and not employee directed and an offer of employment was accepted in another state prior to relocating.

Examples of documentation for verification:

- ❑ Letter from SC employer to show verification of termination
- ❑ Letter from out-of-state employer to show evidence that the transfer was an action of the employer and not employee & acceptance of job offer prior to relocating
- ❑ Other evidence may be requested as needed by residency officer
- ❑ Must meet all residency requirements prior to relocating (including SC residency for not less than 3 years)

62-602. Definitions

F. “Full-time employment” is defined as employment that consists of at least thirty-seven and a half hours a week on a single job in a full-time status (as defined by the employer). However, a person who works less than thirty-seven and a half hours a week but receives or is entitled to receive full-time employee benefits shall be considered to be employed full-time. A person who meets the eligibility requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act must satisfy their prescribed employment specifications in order to qualify as having full-time employment. (62-605.C.1) (62-609.A.2) (62-609.A.3)

Examples of documentation for verification:

- ❑ Letter from employer on company letterhead
- ❑ Documents (ex. letter from employer, copy of benefit policy, copies of pay stubs...) verifying that part-time employees are entitled to full time benefits
- ❑ Letter from doctor indicating that the person is disabled.

62-602. Definitions

G. “Guardian” is defined as one legally responsible for the care and management of the person or property of a minor child or one qualified to claim a dependent person based upon the five tests for dependency prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service; provided, however, that where circumstances indicate that such guardianship or custodianship was created primarily for the purpose of conferring South Carolina domicile for tuition and fee purposes on such child or dependent person, it shall not be given such effect. (62-602.C) (62-602.E) (62-602.I) (62-602.M) (62-603.B) (62-605.C)

What does this mean?

There must be a legal document indicating the guardianship. A person cannot claim guardianship or custodianship just so the student may receive in-state tuition.

Examples of documentation for verification:

- Copies of legal documentation

(Refer to IRS Publication 501 & 519)

62-602. Definitions

- I. “Independent Person” is defined as one in his/her majority (eighteen years of age or older) or an emancipated minor, whose predominant source of income is his/her own earnings or income from employment, investments, or payments from trusts, grants, scholarships, commercial loans, or payments made in accordance with court order. An independent person must provide more than half of his or her support during the twelve months immediately prior to the date that classes begin for the semester for which resident status is requested. An independent person cannot be claimed as a dependent or exemption on the federal tax return of his or her parent, spouse, or guardian for the year in which resident status is requested. (62-602.N) (62-603.A) (62-605.C) (62-607.B) (62-608.B)

Examples of documentation for verification:

- Budget for the past year
- Copies of pay stubs – Evidence based on an income stream
- Copies of commercial loans, trusts, grants, or payments made by court order
- Copies of parent’s income taxes
- Copies of student’s income taxes

62-602. Definitions

K. “Non-resident Alien” is defined as a person who is not a citizen or permanent resident of the United States. By virtue of their non-resident status “non-resident aliens” generally do not have the capacity to establish domicile in South Carolina. (62-602.M) (62-604.A)

(Refer to IRS Publication 501 & 519)

M. “Reside” is defined as continuous and permanent physical presence within the State, provided that absences for short periods of time shall not affect the establishment of residence. Excluded are absences associated with requirements to complete a degree, absences for military training service, and like absences, provided South Carolina domicile is maintained. (62-603.A) (62-606.B) (62-609.A) (62-609.A.3) (62-609.A.4) (62-609.B)

62-602. Definitions

N. "Resident" for tuition and fee purposes is defined as an independent person who has abandoned all prior domiciles and has been domiciled in South Carolina continuously for at least twelve months immediately preceding the first day of class of the term for which resident classification is sought and for whom there is an absence of domiciliary evidence in other states or countries, not withstanding other provisions of the Statute.

What does this Mean?

The twelve month residency period starts when the independent person establishes the intent to become a South Carolina resident per Section 62-605.

62-602. Definitions

O. “Spouse” is defined as the husband or wife of a married person in accordance with Title 20, Chapter 1 of the 1976 South Carolina Code of Laws, as amended. (62-602.C) (62-602.E) (62-602.I) (62-602.M) (62-603.B) (62-605.C)

Note: Common Law Marriage has no time stipulation in SC.

62-602. Definitions

R. “United States Armed Forces” is defined as the United States Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Coast Guard. (62-606.B) (62-609.A(1))

62-603. Citizens and Permanent Residents

- A. Independent persons who have physically resided and been domiciled in South Carolina for twelve continuous months immediately preceding the date the classes begin for the semester for which resident status is claimed may qualify to pay in state tuition and fees. The twelve month residency period starts when the independent person establishes the intent to become a South Carolina resident per Section 62-605 entitled “Establishing the Requisite Intent to Become a South Carolina Domiciliary.” Absences from the State during the twelve month period may affect the establishment of permanent residence for tuition and fee purposes.

62-603. Citizens and Permanent Residents

- B. The resident status of a dependent person is based on the resident status of the person who provides more than half of the dependent person's support and claims or qualifies to claim the dependent person as a dependent for federal income tax purposes. Thus, the residence and domicile of a dependent person shall be presumed to be that of their parent, spouse, or guardian.
- C. In the case of divorced or separated parents, the resident status of the dependent person may be based on the resident status of the parent who claims the dependent person as a dependent for tax purposes; or based on the resident status of the parent who has legal custody or legal joint custody of the dependent person; or based on the resident status of the person who makes payments under a court order for child support and at least the cost of his/her college tuition and fees.

Examples of Documentation for Verification

- Divorce Decree
- Copies of income taxes
- Copies of legal documentation of child support
- Copies of paid bills that include tuition, fees, room and board

62-604. Non-Resident Aliens, Non-Citizens, and Non-Permanent Residents

- A. Except as otherwise specified in this section or as provided in Section 62-609 (1) & (2), independent non citizens and non permanent residents of the United States will be assessed tuition and fees at the non resident, out of state rate. Independent non resident aliens, including refugees, asylees, and parolees may be entitled to resident, in state classification once they have been awarded permanent resident status by the U.S. Department of Justice and meet all the statutory residency requirements provided that all other domiciliary requirements are met. Time spent living in South Carolina immediately prior to the awarding of permanent resident status does not count toward the twelve month residency period. Certain non resident aliens present in the United States in specified visa classifications are eligible to receive in state residency status for tuition and fee purposes as prescribed by the Commission on Higher Education. They are not, however, eligible to receive state sponsored tuition assistance/scholarships.

Approved Visa Classifications

<u>Visa Classification</u>	<u>Description</u>
A-1	Highest diplomatic officers and their families
A-2	Staff under diplomatic officers and their families
G-1	Principal representatives to international organizations (and their families)
G-2	Other representatives of foreign governments or international organizations (and their families)
G-3	Representatives of foreign governments (and their families)
G-4	Officers and employees of international organizations (and their families)
H-1B	Temporary Professional Workers
H-2A	Temporary Agricultural Workers
H-2B	Temporary workers whose skills are needed in the U.S.
H-3	Trainees or participants in a special education exchange program
H-4	Dependents of H-1, H-2, H-3 employees
K-1	Fiancée or Fiancé of U.S. Citizens*
K-2	Child of Fiancée or Fiancé of U.S. Citizens*
L-1	Intra-company transfers, i.e., managers or executives who have worked abroad for branch of U.S. firm
L-2	Dependents of L-1 visa holder
N-8	Parent of alien child accorded special immigrant status
N-9	Child of an alien parent accorded special immigrant status

- ❑ **Residency exceptions relating to holders of the above visas are limited to in-state tuition and fees only and do not extend to eligibility requirements for state sponsored tuition assistance/scholarships.**
- ❑ *** Holders of K visas are limited to eligibility for 90 days from the date of issuance. Beyond that date, the holder must either satisfy the marriage stipulation of the K visa or must apply for and receive permanent residency status in order to be eligible for in-state tuition and fees.**

62-605. Establishing the Requisite Intent to Become a S.C. Domiciliary

- A. Resident status may not be acquired by an applicant or student while residing in South Carolina for the sole purpose of enrollment in an institution or for access to state-supported programs designed to serve South Carolina residents.

- B. If a person asserts that his/her domicile has been established in this State, the individual has the burden of proof. Such persons should provide to the designated residency official of the institution to which they are applying any and all evidence the person believes satisfies the burden of proof. The residency official will consider any and all evidence provided concerning such claim of domicile, but will not necessarily regard any single item of evidence as conclusive evidence that domicile has been established.

62-605. Establishing the Requisite Intent to Become a S.C. Domiciliary

- C. For independent persons or the parent, spouse, or guardian of dependent persons, examples of intent to become a South Carolina resident may include, although any single indicator may not be conclusive, the following indicia:
- (1) Statement of full-time employment;
 - (2) Possession of a valid South Carolina voter registration card;
 - (3) Designating South Carolina as state of legal residence on military record;
 - (4) Possession of a valid South Carolina driver's license, or if a non-driver, a South Carolina identification card. Failure to obtain this within 90 days of the establishment of the intent to become a South Carolina resident will delay the beginning date of residency eligibility.

62-605. Establishing the Requisite Intent to Become a S.C. Domiciliary

(5) Possession of a valid South Carolina vehicle registration card. Failure to obtain this within 45 days of the establishment of the intent to become a South Carolina resident will delay the beginning date of residency eligibility.

(6) Maintenance of domicile in South Carolina;

(7) Paying South Carolina income taxes as a resident during the past tax year, including income earned outside of South Carolina from the date South Carolina domicile was claimed;

(8) Ownership of principal residence in South Carolina; and

(9) Licensing for professional practice (if applicable) in South Carolina.

D. The absence of indicia in other states or countries is required before the student is eligible to pay in-state rates.

62-606. Maintaining Residence

- A. A person's temporary absence from the State does not necessarily constitute loss of South Carolina residence unless the person has acted inconsistently with the claim of continued South Carolina residence during the person's absence from the State. The burden is on the person to show retention of South Carolina residence during the person's absence from the State. Steps a person should take to retain South Carolina resident status for tuition and fee purposes include:

62-606. Maintaining Residence

- (1) Continuing to use a South Carolina permanent address on all records;
 - (2) Retaining South Carolina voter's status;
 - (3) Maintaining South Carolina driver's license;
 - (4) Maintaining South Carolina vehicle registration;
 - (5) Satisfying South Carolina resident income tax obligation.
- Individuals claiming permanent residence in South Carolina are liable for payment of income taxes on their total income from the date that they established South Carolina residence. This includes income earned in another state or country.

62-606. Maintaining Residence

- B. Active duty members of the United States Armed Forces and their dependents are eligible to pay in-state tuition and fees as long as they continuously claim South Carolina as their state of legal residence during their military service. Documentation will be required in all cases to support this claim. South Carolina residents who change their state of legal residence while in the military lose their South Carolina resident status for tuition and fee purposes.

What does this mean?

Military personnel must maintain legal residence in SC if they are reassigned to another state.

Examples of documentation for verification

- ❑ Copy of SC Driver's License
- ❑ Copy of SC Car Registration
- ❑ Copies of SC Taxes filed on a SC 1040
- ❑ Copies of Military Leave and Earning Statement

62-607.

Effect of Change of Residency

- A. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, any dependent person of a legal resident of this state who has been domiciled with his/her family in South Carolina for a period of not less than three years and whose family's domicile in this state is terminated immediately prior to his/her enrollment may enroll at the in state rate. A student must continue to be enrolled and registered for classes (excluding summers) in order to maintain eligibility to pay in state rates in subsequent semesters. Transfers within or between South Carolina colleges and universities of a student seeking a certificate, diploma, associate, baccalaureate, or graduate level degree does not constitute a break in enrollment

What does this mean?

If a student is admitted to college and the family is transferred out of state the student may pay in-state tuition if the family has been in SC for at least three years.

62-607.

Effect of Change of Residency

- B. If a dependent or independent person has been domiciled in South Carolina for less than three years, eligibility for in state rates shall end on the last day of the academic session during which domicile is lost. Application of this provision shall be at the discretion of the institution involved. However, a student must continue to be enrolled and registered for classes (excluding summers) in order to maintain eligibility to pay in state rates in subsequent semesters.

What does this mean?

If the family has been residents of SC for less than three years and the family domicile is moved out-of-state, the institution can determine if the student can continue to be eligible for in-state tuition and fees.

62-608 Effect of Marriage

- B. If a non resident marries a South Carolina resident, the non resident does not automatically acquire South Carolina resident status. The non resident may acquire South Carolina resident status if the South Carolina resident is an independent person and the non resident is a dependent of the South Carolina resident.
- C. Marriage to a person domiciled outside South Carolina shall not be solely the reason for precluding a person from establishing or maintaining domicile in South Carolina and subsequently becoming eligible or continuing to be eligible for residency.
- D. No person shall be deemed solely by reason of marriage to a person domiciled in South Carolina to have established or maintained domicile in South Carolina and consequently to be eligible for or to retain eligibility for South Carolina residency.

62-609. Exceptions

- A. Persons in the following categories qualify to pay in-state tuition and fees without having to establish a permanent home in the state for twelve months. Persons who qualify under any of these categories must meet the conditions of the specific category on or before the first day of class of the term for which payment of in-state tuition and fees is requested.
- (1) **“Military Personnel and their Dependents:”** Members of the United States Armed Forces who are permanently assigned in South Carolina on active duty and their dependents are eligible to pay in-state tuition and fees. When such personnel are transferred from the State, their dependents may continue to pay in-state tuition and fees for an additional twelve months. Such persons (and their dependents) may also be eligible to pay in-state tuition and fees for a period of twelve months after their discharge from the military, provided they have demonstrated an intent to establish a permanent home in South Carolina and they have resided in South Carolina for a period of at least twelve months immediately preceding their discharge. Military personnel who are not stationed in South Carolina and/or former military personnel who intend to establish South Carolina residency must fulfill the twelve month “physical presence” requirement for them or their dependents to qualify to pay in-state tuition and fees.
- (2) **“Faculty and Administrative Employees with Full-Time Employment and their Dependents:”** Full-time faculty and administrative employees of South Carolina state-supported colleges and universities and their dependents are eligible to pay in-state tuition and fees.

62-609 Exceptions Cont'd

(3) **“Residents with Full-Time Employment and their Dependents:”** Persons who reside, are domiciled, and are full-time employed in the State and who continue to work full-time until they meet the twelve-month requirement and their dependents are eligible to pay in-state tuition and fees, provided that they have taken steps to establish a permanent home in the State. Steps an independent person must take to establish residency in South Carolina are listed in section 62-605 entitled (“Establishing the Requisite Intent to Become a South Carolina Domiciliary”).

(4) **“Retired Persons and their Dependents:”** Retired persons who are receiving a pension or annuity who reside in South Carolina and have been domiciled in South Carolina as prescribed in the Statute for less than a year may be eligible for in-state rates if they maintain residence and domicile in this State. Persons on terminal leave who have established residency in South Carolina may be eligible for in-state rates even if domiciled in the State for less than one year if they present documentary evidence from their employer showing they are on terminal leave. The evidence should show beginning and ending dates for the terminal leave period and that the person will receive a pension or annuity when he/she retires.

62-609 Exceptions Cont'd

- B. South Carolina residents who wish to participate in the Contract for Services program sponsored by the Southern Regional Education Board must have continuously resided in the State for other than educational purposes for at least two years immediately preceding application for consideration and must meet all other residency requirements during this two year period.

62-611. Incorrect Classification

- A. Persons incorrectly classified as residents are subject to reclassification and to payment of all non resident tuition and fees not paid. If incorrect classification results from false or concealed facts, such persons may be charged tuition and fees past due and unpaid at the out of state rate. The violator may also be subject to administrative, civil, and financial penalties. Until these charges are paid, such persons will not be allowed to receive transcripts or graduate from a South Carolina institution.

- B. Residents whose resident status changes are responsible for notifying the Residency Official of the institution attended of such changes.

62-612. Inquiries and Appeals

- A. Inquiries regarding residency requirements and determinations should be directed to the institutional residency official.

- B. Each institution will develop an appeals process to accommodate persons wishing to appeal residency determinations made by the institution's residency official. Neither the primary residency official nor appellate official(s) may waive the provisions of the Statute governing residency for tuition and fee purposes.

Scholarship & Grant Eligibility

- Palmetto Fellows Scholarship, SC Need-based Grant, and Lottery Tuition Assistance
 - Students must be a SC resident at the time of college enrollment.

- LIFE Scholarship & SC HOPE Scholarship
 - Students must be a SC resident at the time of high school graduation **and** college enrollment to be eligible for the LIFE and HOPE Scholarships.

Lunch Time

Options Near by:

Chick-Fil-A

Roly Poly

Miyo's

Rising High

Mellow Mushroom

Atlanta Bread Company

Subway

Hennesey's

John Paul Armidillo

Longhorn

Residency Hot Topics

- ❑ **Qualifying Relatives**
- ❑ **Trusts**
- ❑ **529 Plans**
- ❑ **Visa Classifications**
- ❑ **Families moving into SC during senior year of high school**
- ❑ **Statewide Application**
- ❑ **Residency Website**

Qualifying Relatives

The IRS has implemented the term “Qualifying Relative” with the 2005 tax season. A qualifying relative may be claimed as a dependent.

Trusts

A trust is an agreement under which money or other assets are held and managed by one person for the benefit of another. Different types of trusts may be created to accomplish specific goals. Each kind may vary in the degree of flexibility and control it offers.

Benefits of a Trust

- ❑ Providing personal and financial safeguards for family and other beneficiaries;
- ❑ Postponing or avoiding unnecessary taxes;
- ❑ Establishing a means of controlling or administering property; and
- ❑ Meeting other social or commercial goals.

Source: Washington State Bar Association

529 Plans

- ❑ A 529 Plan is an investment plan established and operated by a state that is specifically designed to help families invest for higher education expenses.

- ❑ A student cannot use a 529 plan to prove independence or residency because of the following:
 - The account owner maintains control over the assets as long as they are in the account. The student does not have access to the money.

 - Regardless of state of residency, a person can invest in any 529 plan. A student does not have to be a SC resident to have a 529 plan or to be using one.

 - According to Federal tax law, a student can be claimed as a dependent until the age of 24. If someone over 24 invested in a 529 plan for themselves they would be independent by law. If someone under 24 invested in a 529 plan you would need to answer the following:
 - ❑ Where did the money come from?
 - ❑ Does the person have access to the money?
 - ❑ Is the amount 51% of his/her income?
 - ❑ Can you provide evidence that shows that the student is using the money?
 - ❑ Does the money revert to someone else if the student does not use it for its intended purpose?

E-Visa Classification

- ❑ An E-Visa is for Treaty Investors and Treaty Traders.
- ❑ E-1 visas are for individuals involved in the exchange, purchase or sale of goods/services or merchandise. Services include technology transfer, architecture and engineering services, management consulting or accounting. The trade in goods and services should be substantial, as defined by the INS, in terms of value, volume or a large number of small transactions.
- ❑ E-2 visas are for owners and investors in businesses in the United States. The E-2 is a non-immigrant visa that may be granted for substantial investments in the U.S.

H-Visa Classification

- ❑ An H-1B visa is a U.S. work permit that allows a foreigner to work “specialty occupations” for U.S. employers. This means that your employment in the United States cannot be for any type of work. The work performed must involve a high level of skill such as in a professional occupation. Most applicants under the H-1B category are highly educated with a bachelor’s degree.
- ❑ H-2B visas are work permits available to applicants who are coming to the United States for temporary employment which is nonagricultural. They are for skilled and unskilled workers--unlike the H-1B visa which is only for highly skilled workers in “specialty occupations.”
- ❑ H-3 visas are for foreign nationals who wish to come to the United States for on-the-job training provided by an American company. H-3 Temporary Trainee Visa holders are allowed to work only for the company that is providing the training, and employment should only play a minor role in the program. The main objective should be the training, not actual work.

Difference between E-Visa and H-Visa

□ H-Visas are:

- **H-1B** Temporary Professional Workers
- **H-2A** Temporary Agricultural Workers
- **H-2B** Temporary workers whose skills are needed in the U.S.
- **H-3** Trainees or participants in a special education exchange program
- **H-4** Dependents of H-1, H-2, H-3 employees

□ E-Visas are:

- **E-1** Treaty Investor
- **E-2** Treaty Trader

TN-Visa Classification

- A TN-Visa is for Canadian and Mexican citizens who are working in professional fields as part of NAFTA.

Approved Visa Classifications

Visa Classification

□	A-1	Highest diplomatic officers and their families
□	A-2	Staff under diplomatic officers and their families
□	G-1	Principal representatives to international organizations (and their families)
□	G-2	Other representatives of foreign governments or international organizations (and their families)
□	G-3	Representatives of foreign governments (and their families)
□	G-4	Officers and employees of international organizations (and their families)
□	H-1B	Temporary Professional Workers
□	H-2A	Temporary Agricultural Workers
□	H-2B	Temporary workers whose skills are needed in the U.S.
□	H-3	Trainees or participants in a special education exchange program
□	H-4	Dependents of H-1, H-2, H-3 employees
□	K-1	Fiancée or Fiancé of U.S. Citizens*
□	K-2	Child of Fiancée or Fiancé of U.S. Citizens*
□	L-1	Intra-company transfers, i.e., managers or executives who have worked abroad for branch of U.S. firm
□	L-2	Dependents of L-1 visa holder
□	N-8	Parent of alien child accorded special immigrant status
□	N-9	Child of an alien parent accorded special immigrant status

□ Residency exceptions relating to holders of the above visas are limited to **in-state tuition and fees only and do not extend to eligibility requirements for state sponsored tuition assistance/scholarships.**

□ * Holders of **K visas** are limited to eligibility for 90 days from the date of issuance. Beyond that date, the holder must either satisfy the marriage stipulation of the K visa or must apply for and receive permanent residency status in order to be eligible for in-state tuition and fees.

Moving Into SC During Child's Senior Year of High School

- ❑ In order for a student to be considered a dependent of a SC resident at the time of high school graduation, the parents must have shown the intent to make SC their home prior to graduation. Items that show intent include:
 1. Statement of full time employment;
 2. Possession of a valid South Carolina voter registration card;
 3. Designating South Carolina as state of legal residence on military record;
 4. Possession of a valid South Carolina driver's license, or if a non driver, a South Carolina identification card. Failure to obtain this within 90 days of the establishment of the intent to become a South Carolina resident will delay the beginning date of residency eligibility;
 5. Possession of a valid South Carolina vehicle registration card. Failure to obtain this within 45 days of the establishment of the intent to become a South Carolina resident will delay the beginning date of residency eligibility;
 6. Maintenance of domicile in South Carolina;
 7. Paying South Carolina income taxes as a resident during the past tax year, including income earned outside of South Carolina from the date South Carolina domicile was claimed;
 8. Ownership of principal residence in South Carolina; and
 9. Licensing for professional practice (if applicable) in South Carolina.

State-wide Application

- Several of the Residency Officers have suggested creating a State-wide Residency Application in order to ensure the same information is being collected across the State.

- Example

Residency Website

<http://www.che.sc.gov/StudentServices/Residency/Residency.htm>

- Residency Law
- Residency Regulation (Approved as of May 17, 2004)
- Approved Visa Classifications
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Suggestions for Web site

Items for Further Discussion

- Definition of Enrollment (62-607)
- Definition of Terminated

Residency

Contact Information

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Questions and Answers