


South Carolina Commission on Higher Education



Residency Workshop

June 26, 2008

10:00 AM – 1:00 PM

Agenda

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

Warning

Throughout this presentation you will be introduced to actual scenarios that have occurred within the past year dealing with SC Residency. Most of the scenarios will end with suggestions on how to handle them. No institutions were harmed in the making of this workshop presentation. “The stories and events that are about to be presented here are real. The **names** of the institutions, students and parents involved have been **removed** to protect the innocent!”

Review of Regulation

Section 62-600 Rates of Tuition and Fees

- ❑ 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.
- ❑ Institutions of higher education are required by the Statute to determine the residence classification of applicants. The initial determination of one's resident status is made at the time of admission. The determination made at that time, and any determination made thereafter, prevails for each subsequent semester until information becomes available that would impact the existing residency status and the determination is successfully challenged. **The burden of proof rests with the students to show evidence as deemed necessary to establish and maintain their residency status.**

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

C. “Dependent Person” is defined as one whose predominant source of income or support is from payments from a parent, spouse, or guardian, **who claims the dependent person on his/her federal income tax return. In the case of those individuals who are supported by family members who do not earn enough reportable income for taxation purposes, a dependent person can be defined** as one 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.

62-602. Definitions

“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 or custodianship. A person cannot claim guardianship or custodianship just so the student may receive in-state tuition.

Scenario

A student and his mother live in Wyoming. The mother decides prior to the student's senior year of high school that the student has become a discipline problem, so she sends him to live with his uncle, in South Carolina, along the way, making the uncle the child's legal guardian. The student goes on to graduate from a SC high school, and wants to attend a SC institution. 1) Will the student be eligible for instate tuition and fees? 2) What would you need to see to make your determination? 3) What if the mother is still claiming the child on her income taxes?

Solution

- 1) Yes
- 2) Copy of legal transfer of guardianship; tax forms from both parent and uncle and proof of uncle's SC Residency
- 3) Denied

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 must have established his/her own domicile for twelve months prior to receiving instate tuition and fees.** 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. 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 university housing as 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.

Scenario

- An independent student at a local institution decides during Summer 2008 that he would like to receive instate tuition, so he moves off campus into the spare bedroom of a nearby apartment, being rented by his new best friend. What documentation should you ask to see from the student before you make your determination of classification?

Solution

- Copy of lease agreement showing student's name
- Proof of ability to pay 51% of COA
- Documents of intent (SC DL, car reg, ect.)

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?

This means that dependents of parents who decide to leave the state voluntarily for employment purposes prior to initial enrollment will not be eligible to pay instate tuition and fees. The transfer must be a forced transfer, and proof must be provided to the institution.

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)

Scenario

- A 70% disabled individual has decided she would like to attend a local technical institution in hopes of obtaining an associate's degree. She has not lived in SC for a year and cannot work more than 16 hours in a week. Can this individual still meet the full time employment exception and receive instate tuition and fees immediately? If so, what information would you ask for to classify the student correctly?

Examples of documentation for full time exception

- Letter from employer on company letterhead.
- Time cards showing 37.5 hours per week.
- 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.
- Documentation stating number of hours per week a student can work.

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 **primary** 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.

Scenario for thought (this really happened)

- ❑ A family who owns a home in South Carolina has two children in college. Upon graduation, one child attends institution Y (an low country institution) and the other attends institution Z (an institution in the midlands). After the Fall 2008 term, the father of the kids realized that institution Z is charging him out-of-state tuition, while institution Y had awarded his other child a LIFE Scholarship for the past two years. The father notified his Legislator, who then notified the Commission to see why the parent was paying two different rates for siblings who entered college with the same permanent address.
- ❑ Both institutions had the permanent address on file, provided by their respective student. Both institutions ALSO had a permanent phone number on file with a Georgia area code. Institution Z, after noticing the out of state phone number called the phone company that services the area in question. They found out that the phone number the student had provided to them on their application was to a residence in Georgia, not to the North Augusta home listed on their application.

Scenario for thought (this really happened)

- ❑ Institution Y and Z began charging both students out-of-state tuition.
- ❑ Institution Z went the extra mile to ensure that they were classifying students correctly. They also avoided the unpleasant situation of having to ask the student to pay them back for money lost while they were incorrectly classified.
- ❑ Institution Y had to return to two years worth of LIFE Scholarship funding to the Commission.

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;~~
 - (2) Designating South Carolina as state of legal residence on military record;
 - (3) 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

- (4) 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;
- (5) Maintenance of domicile in South Carolina;
- (6) 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;
- (7) Ownership of principal residence in South Carolina; and
- (8) 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.

Scenario

- ❑ A single, non-traditional student moves to South Carolina from Georgia in November 2006.
- ❑ The student owns his home on the SC/GA border.
- ❑ The student doesn't own a car, has a SC Voter's Registration card, relinquished his GA driver's license and obtained a valid SC driver's license in March 2008.
- ❑ The student works part-time in the state of SC.

When Can the student receive in-state tuition?

Solution

- March 2009, unless the student obtains full time employment.

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 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 AND copies of paid bills that include tuition, fees, room and board

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) Maintaining South Carolina driver's license;
- (3) Maintaining South Carolina vehicle registration;
- (4) 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

- ❑ 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.

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 and DD 214

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. **The following categories apply only to in state tuition and do not apply to State supported scholarships and grants. Individuals who qualify for in state tuition and fees under the following exceptions do not automatically qualify for LIFE, SC HOPE or Palmetto Fellows Scholarships.**

62-609 Exceptions

(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 **as long as they are continuously enrolled**. Such persons (and their dependents) may also be eligible to pay in-state tuition and fees **as long as they are continuously enrolled**, 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.

62-604. 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.**

62-607 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. **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 after his/her enrollment may continue to receive in state rates, 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. Transfers within or between South Carolina colleges and universities of a student seeking a certificate, diploma, associate, bachelor, or graduate level degree does not constitute a break in enrollment.

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.

62-611. 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. **Each institutions appeal process should be directed by that institutions primary residency officer, in conjunction with those individuals who practice the application of State residency regulations on a daily basis.** The professional judgment of the residency officer and administrators will constitute the institutional appeal process. Neither the primary residency official nor appellate official(s) may waive the provisions of the Statute or regulation governing residency for tuition and fee purposes.

Current Issues

- Legislative Update
 - Recent Bills
 - Panel Discussion on H. 4400

- Full-time employment tied to minimum wage?

- Residency vs. Scholarships and Grants

Legislative Update

S. 1115 – Active duty military transfers

H. 3379 – SC Residents from out of state
high schools

H. 4400 – Immigration bill (group
discussion)

S. 1115 – Active Duty Military Transfers

- During the period of their assignment to duty in South Carolina, members of the armed services of the United States stationed in South Carolina and their dependents are eligible for in-state rates. When such armed service personnel are ordered away from the State, their dependents are eligible for in-state tuition rates so long as they remain continuously enrolled at the state institution where they are enrolled at the time the assignment ends.

Out of State Grading Scale and Implications

Act 178 (H.3379) – passed 2/28/08

- **RELATING TO THE PALMETTO FELLOWS SCHOLARSHIP AND THE LIFE SCHOLARSHIP, RESPECTIVELY, SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT FOR PURPOSES OF MEETING THE HIGH SCHOOL RANK CRITERIA FOR THESE SCHOLARSHIPS, THE EXISTING HIGH SCHOOL RANK OF A SOUTH CAROLINA RESIDENT ATTENDING AN OUT-OF-STATE HIGH SCHOOL MAY BE USED IF IT IS CALCULATED PURSUANT TO A STATE-APPROVED STANDARDIZED GRADING SCALE AT THE RESPECTIVE OUT-OF-STATE HIGH SCHOOL.**

Out of State Grading Scale and Implications Act 178 (H.3379) – continued

What does this mean?

The department/office of your institution where a first time enrolled degree seeking student's GPA is calculated for admission and Scholarship purposes must:

1. Obtain a copy of the grading scale used to calculate that student's out of state GPA.
2. Compare the out of state grading scale used to the SC uniform grading policy.
3. If the institution determines that the out-of-state grading scale used to determine the student's GPA is NOT comparable (i.e. equal to or more difficult) to the SC Uniform Grading Policy, the scale must then be submitted to CHE for approval.

H. 4400 SC Immigration Bill

SECTION 17. Chapter 101, Title 59 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

"Section 59-101-430. (A) An alien unlawfully present in the United States is not eligible to attend a public institution of higher learning in this State, as defined in Section 59-103-5. The trustees of a public institution of higher learning in this State shall develop and institute a process by which lawful presence in the United States is verified. In doing so, institution personnel shall not attempt to independently verify the immigration status of any alien, but shall verify any alien's immigration status with the federal government pursuant to 8 U.S.C. Section 1373(c).

(B) An alien unlawfully present in the United States is not eligible on the basis of residence for a public higher education benefit including, but not limited to, scholarships, financial aid, grants, or resident tuition."

What does this mean?

- ❑ Unlawful aliens are prohibited from attending SC Public institutions of higher learning.
- ❑ Unlawful aliens at public institutions cannot receive tuition relief of any kind, nor can they receive state scholarships and grants (This applies to independent institutions as well).
- ❑ The governing body of your institution will have to develop and institute a process that verifies an individual's lawful presence in the United States. This process must verify any alien's immigration status with the Federal Government.
- ❑ The Residency Officers cannot develop the process, nor can they make decisions regarding alien status.

Key Questions

- Is there already a process in place at your institution?
- What issues does this bill pose at the institutional level?
- What questions do you have about CHE's interpretation of the bill?
- What is your timeline? (CHE would like to receive a copy of your process by no later than January 2009)

Full-time Employment Exception

“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”).

Question for Consideration

- ❑ Should a requirement for the full-time employment be that the student/parent is at least making minimum wage?

Residency vs. Scholarships and Grants

An individual is NOT automatically eligible to receive State Scholarships and Grants simply because they are eligible to receive in-state tuition and fees.

Scenario:

A California family has decided to relocate to SC. The father decides to delay the move so that his son can graduate with his friends in California. The child graduates on June 6, and the family moves down to SC on June 17. The child graduates with a 3.8 GPA, is in the top 6% of his graduating high school class on the SC UGP and has a 1300 SAT.

The father is working fulltime in SC, which as stated earlier, allows the child to receive instate tuition and fees. Can the child receive a LIFE or Palmetto Fellows Scholarship?

Solution

- Student cannot receive the LIFE Scholarship. Student MAY be able to receive the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship.

Scholarship & Grant Eligibility

- ❑ All GPA's and class ranks must be converted to the SC UGP for State Scholarship 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.

Residency Website

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

- Residency Law
- Residency Regulation (Approved as of May June 4, 2008)
- Approved Visa Classifications
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Suggestions for Web site

Residency Contact Information

- Dr. Karen Woodfaulk

Director of Student Services

(803) 737-2244 or kwoodfaulk@che.sc.gov

- Mr. Gerrick Hampton

Scholarship and SC Residency Coordinator

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Questions and Answers