

RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS

Administrative Procedure 5015

Residence Classification: A residence determination date is that day immediately preceding the opening day of instruction for any session during which the student proposes to attend. In no case, however, may a student receive a non-resident tuition refund after the date of the first census.

Residency classifications shall be determined for each student at the time of each registration and whenever a student has not been in attendance for more than one semester. Residence classifications are to be made in accordance with the following provisions:

- A residence determination date is that day immediately preceding the opening day of instruction for any session during which the student proposes to attend.
- Residence classification is the responsibility of the Dean of Enrollment Services or designee.

Students must be notified of residence determination within 14 calendar days of submission of application.

The District shall publish the residence determination date and summary of the rules and regulations governing residence determination and classification in the District catalog or addenda thereto.

Rules Determining Residence

- A student who has resided in the state for more than one year and one day prior to the first day of the semester is considered a resident.
- A student who has not resided in the state for more than one year preceding the residence determination date is considered a nonresident.

The residence of each student enrolled in or applying for enrollment in any class or classes maintained by this District shall be determined in accordance with the Education Code which states that every person has, in law, a residence. In determining the place of residence, the following rules are to be observed:

- Every person who is married or eighteen years of age, or older, and under no legal disability to do so, may establish residence.
- A person may have only one residence.
- A residence is the place where one remains when not called elsewhere for labor or other special or temporary purpose and to which one returns in seasons of repose.
- A residence cannot be lost until another is gained.
- A California ID or drivers license can be used to determine residency (acts as evidence of intent to become a resident).
- The residence can be changed only by the union of act and intent.
- A man or a woman may establish his/her residence. A woman's residence shall not be derived from that of her husband.
- The residence of the parent with whom an unmarried minor child maintains his/her place of abode is the residence of the unmarried minor child. When the minor lives with neither parent, the minor's residence is that of the parent with whom the last place of abode was maintained, provided the minor may establish his/her residence when both parents are deceased and a legal guardian has not been appointed.

- The residence of an unmarried minor who has a parent living cannot be changed by the minor's own act, by the appointment of a legal guardian, or by relinquishment of a parent's right of control.

Determination of Resident Status

- EVC Change of Residency Form
- Examples of Proof: Ownership, leased or rental agreement from the property manager (official letterhead required-- letters from private landlords are NOT accepted), Voter registration and proof you have voted, Valid CA driver's License or ID dated over one (1) year ago, Federal and State income tax forms, Resident Alien Card and/or Visa documentation.

A resident is a student who has been a bona fide resident of the state for one year and one day prior to the residence determination date. A bona fide resident is a person whose residence is in California as determined above except:

- A student who is a minor and remains in this state after the parent, who was previously domiciled in California and has established residence elsewhere, shall be entitled to retain resident classification until attaining the age of majority and has resided in the state the minimum time necessary to become a resident, so long as continuous attendance is maintained at an institution.
- A student who is a minor and who provides evidence of being entirely self-supporting and actually present in California for more than one year immediately preceding the residence determination date with the intention of acquiring a residence therein, shall be entitled resident classification until he/she has resided in the state the minimum time (1 year and 1 day prior to the first day of the semester) necessary to become a resident.
- A student who has not been an adult for one year immediately preceding the residence determination date for the semester for which the student proposes to attend an institution shall have the immediate pre-majority-derived California residence, if any, added to the post-majority residence to obtain the one year of California residence.
- A student holding a valid credential authorizing service in the public schools of this state, who is employed by a school district in a full-time position requiring certification qualifications for the college year in which the student enrolls in an institution, shall be entitled to resident classification if each student meets any of the following requirements:
 - He/she holds a provisional credential and is enrolled in courses necessary to obtain another type of credential authorizing service in the public schools.
 - He/she holds a credential issued pursuant to Education Code Section 44250 and is enrolled in courses necessary to fulfill credential requirements.
 - He/she is enrolled in courses necessary to fulfill the requirements for a fifth year of education prescribed by subdivision (b) of Education Code Section 44259.
- A student holding a valid emergency permit authorizing service in the public schools of this state, who is employed by a school district in a full-time position requiring certification qualifications for the academic year in which the student enrolls at an institution in courses necessary to fulfill teacher credential requirements, is entitled to resident classification only for the purpose of determining the amount of tuition and fees for no more than one year. Thereafter, the student's residency status will be determined under the other provisions of this procedure.

- A student who is a full-time employee of the California State University, the University of California or a community college, or of any state agency or a student who is a child or spouse of a full-time employee of the California State University, the University of California or a community college, or of any state agency may be entitled to resident classification, until the student has resided in the state the minimum time necessary to become a resident.
- A student who is a natural or adopted child, stepchild, or spouse who is a dependent of a member of the armed forces of the United States stationed in this state on active duty shall be entitled to resident classification. If the member of the armed forces of the United States later transfers on military orders to a place outside this state, or retires as an active member of the armed forces of the United States, the student dependent shall not lose his/her resident classification, so long as he/she remains continuously enrolled in the District.
- A student who is a member of the armed forces of the United States stationed in this state on active duty, except a member of the Armed Forces assigned for educational purposes to a state-supported institution of higher education, is entitled to resident classification only for the purpose of determining the amount of tuition and fees. If the student later transfers on military orders to a place outside this state, the student shall not lose his/her resident classification, so long as he/she remains continuously enrolled in the District.
- A veteran who was discharged or released from at least 90 days of active service less than three years before the date of enrollment in a course commencing on or after July 1, 2015, and his/her dependents, regardless of the veteran's state of residence is entitled to resident classification.
- An individual who is the child or spouse of a person who, on or after September 11, 2001, died in the line of duty while serving on active duty as a member of the Armed Forces who resides in California and enrolls in the community college within three years of the Service Member's death in the line of duty following a period of active duty service of 90 days or more.
- A student who is a minor and resides with his/her parent in a district or territory not in a district shall be entitled to resident classification, provided that the parent has been domiciled in California for more than one year prior to the residence determination date for the semester, quarter or term for which the student proposes to attend.
- A student who is a Native American is entitled to resident classification for attendance at a community college if the student is also attending a school administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs located within the community college district.
- A student who is a federal civil service employee and his/her natural or adopted dependent children are entitled to resident classification if the parent has moved to this state as a result of a military mission realignment action that involves the relocation of at least 100 employees. This classification shall continue until the student is entitled to be classified as a resident, so long as the student continuously attends an institution of public higher education.
- A student who resides in California and is 19 years of age or under at the time of enrollment, who is currently a dependent or ward of the state through California's child welfare system, or was served by California's child welfare system and is no longer being served either due to emancipation or aging out of the system, may be entitled to resident classification until he/she has resided in the state the minimum time necessary to become a resident.
- A student who lives with a parent who earns a livelihood primarily by performing agricultural labor for hire in California and other states, and the parent has performed such labor in this state for at least two months per year in each of the two preceding years, and the parent resides in this District and the parent of the student has claimed the student as a dependent on his state or federal personal income tax return if he/she has sufficient income to have personal income tax liability shall be entitled to resident classification.
- A student who demonstrates financial need, has a parent who has been deported or was permitted to depart voluntarily, moved abroad as a result of that deportation or voluntary departure, lived in California immediately before moving abroad, attended a public or private secondary school in the state for three or more years, and upon enrollment, will be in his/her first academic year as a matriculated student in California public higher education, will be living in California, and will file an affidavit with the District stating that he/she intends to establish residency in California as soon as possible.

Right To Appeal

Students who have been classified as non-residents have the right to a review of their classification (Title 5 Section 54010 (a)). Any student, following a final decision of residence classification by the Dean of Enrollment Services, may make written appeal to the Vice President of Student Affairs within 30 calendar days of notification of final decision by the college regarding classification.

Appeal Procedure

1. To contest your residency determination, please contact the Dean of Enrollment Services (sam.morgan@evc.edu), written documentation may be required of the student in support of the reclassification request.
2. This information will be forwarded to the Vice President of Student Affairs within five working days of receipt.
3. Copies of the original application for admission, the residency questionnaire, and evidence or documentation provided by the student, with a cover statement indicating upon what basis the residence classification decision was made, must be forwarded with the appeal.
4. The Vice President of Student Affairs shall review all the records and have the right to request additional information from either the student or the Admissions Office.
5. Within 30 calendar days of receipt, the Vice President of Student Affairs shall send a written determination to the student. The determination shall state specific facts on which the appeal decision was made.

Reclassification

A student previously classified as a non-resident may be reclassified as of any residence determination date. A residence determination date is that day immediately preceding the opening day of instruction for any session during which the student proposes to attend. Extenuating circumstances may be considered in cases where a student failed to petition for reclassification prior to the residency determination date. **In no case, however, may a student receive a non-resident tuition refund after the date of the first census.**

Determination of financial independence is not required for students who were classified as non-residents by the University of California, the California State University, or another community college District (Education Code Section 68044).

A student shall be considered financially independent for purposes of residence reclassification if the applicant meets all of the following requirements:

- Has not and will not be claimed as an exemption for state and federal tax purposes by his/her parent in the calendar year prior to the year the reclassification application is made;
- Has not lived and will not live for more than six weeks in the home of his/her parent during the calendar year the reclassification application is made.

A student who has established financial independence may be reclassified as a resident if the student has met the requirements of Title 5 Sections 54020, 54022, and 54024.

Failure to satisfy all of the financial independence criteria listed above does not necessarily result in denial of residence status if the one year requirement is met and demonstration of intent is sufficiently strong.

Financial dependence in the current or preceding calendar year shall weigh more heavily against finding California residence than financial dependence in the preceding second and third calendar years. Financial dependence in the current or preceding calendar year shall be overcome only if (1) the parent on whom the student is dependent is a California resident, or (2) there is no evidence of the student's continuing residence in another state.

Non-Citizens

The District will admit any non-citizen who is 18 years of age or a high school graduate.

If non-citizens are present in the United States illegally or with any type of temporary visa, they will be classified as non-residents and charged non-resident tuition unless they meet the exceptions contained below. [Persons holding the following visas are precluded from establishing residency: b-1, b-2, c, d-1, d-2, f-1, f-2, h-2, h-3, j-1, j-2, m-1, m-2, o-2, p-1, p-2, p-3, p-4, q, td, and tn* (*An unmarried minor child of undocumented parents: who is a United States citizen, is eligible to establish residency).]

If, for at least one year and one day prior to the start of the semester in question, a non-citizen has possessed any immigration status that allows him/her to live permanently in the United States and he/she meets the California residency requirements, the student can be classified as a resident.

Any students who are U.S. citizens, permanent residents of the U.S., and aliens who are not nonimmigrants (including those who are undocumented), may be exempt from paying nonresident tuition if they meet the following requirements:

- high school attendance in California for three or more years and graduation from a California high school or attainment of the equivalent thereof (IE: GED);
- registration or enrollment in a course offered by any college in the District for any term commencing on or after January 1, 2002,
- completion of a AB-540 Affidavit, verifies eligibility for this nonresident tuition exemption; and in the case of a student without lawful immigration status, the filing of an affidavit that the student has filed an application to legalize his/her immigration status, or will file an application as soon as he/she is eligible to do so.

The initial residency classification will be made at the time the student applies for admission. Students may file residency questionnaire forms by the third week of the semester (Census day) to request a review of their residency status. Final residency determination is made by the Dean of Enrollment Services or designee. Students may appeal the decision.

Assembly Bill 540 (AB540)

AB540 allows qualified undocumented students to be exempt from paying nonresident tuition at a public community college or university in California.

Students are eligible for AB540 exemption if they meet ALL of following criteria:

- Attended a California high school for three (3) years or more; and graduated from high school or received an equivalent thereof, such as a GED;
- Submit an affidavit (a written promise) to the college stating that you meet all of the above criteria and that you have filed an application to adjust your immigration status or will do so as soon as you are eligible to do so.

The California Dream Act comprising of legislation AB130 & AB131 authorizes eligible AB540, students to receive State Financial Aid as follows:

- AB130 allows eligible AB540 students to apply and qualify for state and institutional scholarships.
- AB131 allows eligible AB540 students to apply and qualify for the California College Promise Grant (formerly known as BOG waiver) , Cal Grants B & C, Student Success Completion Grant, EOP&S/CARE and Chafee Grant (foster youth only). Most AB540 students are not permitted to receive Federal Financial Aid, such as Pell Grant, Workstudy and/or Loans.