

RESIDENCE CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS FOR TUITION PURPOSES*

I. General

These regulations establish the principles and procedures by which students shall be classified as residents or nonresidents for tuition purposes at Purdue University.

- A. The assessment of tuition and fees for a given session is based upon the student's residence classification as of the first day of classes for that session. Each student classified as a nonresident of the State of Indiana is required to pay a tuition fee in addition to the regular fees.
- B. The initial classification of a student for tuition purposes shall continue in effect for subsequent academic sessions unless and until such classification is changed.

II. Resident Students

- A. An unemancipated student shall qualify for resident classification if a parent or guardian of the student has been domiciled in the State of Indiana prior to the first day of classes of the academic session for which resident classification is sought.
- B. An emancipated student shall be classified as a resident if the student is domiciled in the State of Indiana prior to the first day of classes of the academic session for which resident classification is sought.

III. Definitions

Following are definitions and guidelines which will be used by the University in the interpretation and application of these regulations.

- A. **Domicile:** a person's permanent home as distinguished from a temporary place of abode; where the person remains and intends to remain when not elsewhere for special or temporary purposes. A person has only one domicile at a time. Regardless of age, a student's domicile is assumed to be that of his/her parent(s) or

guardian until such time as the student becomes emancipated. To be considered domiciled in Indiana, a person must reside continuously in the State for a predominant purpose other than attending an institution of higher education for at least twelve months immediately preceding the first day of classes of the term for which resident classification is sought. However, an unemancipated student may be classified as a resident student without his or her parent(s) meeting the one year residency requirement if the parent(s) establish(es) residency in Indiana and the parent(s) clearly demonstrate(s) that the move to Indiana was predominantly for reasons other than to enable the student (or any other child) to become entitled to the status of a resident student.

The following facts and circumstances, although not conclusive or exhaustive, help to support a claim of Indiana domicile:

1. Continuous presence in Indiana during periods when not enrolled as a student.
2. Reliance upon Indiana sources of income.
3. Acceptance of an offer of permanent employment in Indiana.
4. Ownership of real estate in Indiana which is not typically owned by a student.
5. Presence of all or substantially all personal property in Indiana.
6. Leave and Earnings Statement which indicates Indiana is the state to which state income tax is being withheld for military personnel.
7. Domicile in Indiana of student's spouse.
8. Admission to a licensed practicing profession in Indiana.
9. Moving to Indiana a significant period of time prior to enrolling at an institution of higher education, during which time the person is employed or engaged in a substantive activity unrelated to educational pursuits.
10. The existence of non-academic reasons for coming to Indiana and leaving the previous domicile.

The following facts and circumstances, standing alone, shall not necessarily constitute sufficient evidence of domicile to result in classification as a resident under these regulations:

1. Bank accounts in Indiana.
2. Payment of Indiana income tax.

3. Voting or registration for voting in Indiana.
 4. Automobile registration in Indiana.
 5. Indiana driver's license.
- B. **Emancipation:** the surrender by parent(s) or guardian of the care and custody of the student as well as the renunciation of parental responsibilities, including financial support. A student who is dependent upon his/her parent(s) or other person, other than a spouse, for financial support shall not be considered emancipated for the purpose of these regulations regardless of the student's age. A student will not be deemed emancipated if the purpose for which the student seeks to become emancipated is to shift the responsibility for his/her financial support from the student's parent(s) or guardian to any private or governmental agency furnishing financial support for educational purposes or to persuade the University to reclassify the student from nonresident to resident status. A student claiming emancipation may be requested to present satisfactory evidence that his/her parent(s) or guardian has not contributed significantly to his/her support nor claimed him/her as a dependent for federal or state income tax purposes during the period for which emancipation is claimed.
 - C. **Guardian:** a person invested with the power, and charged with the duty, of taking care of the student and administering the property and rights of the student, provided that the guardianship was not created primarily for the purpose of obtaining an in-state residence classification. In addition to a court-appointed guardian, the term may also include a relative, such as a grandparent, or other person with whom the student has resided for a period of at least twelve consecutive months and by whom the student has been supported for that same period if the student's parents are deceased or have abandoned him/her and if no legal guardian of the person has been appointed.

IV. Specific Provisions

- A. A foreign citizen shall not be considered for resident classification under these regulations unless such person has been granted by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service either lawful permanent resident status or a special immigration status which would permit the foreign citizen to establish a domicile in Indiana.

*For all classifications that become effective January 1, 1995 or thereafter. Approved by the Board of Trustees, November 18, 1994. See **University Regulations, Part 3.**

- B. Persons and their dependent children who were domiciled in Indiana and who resided in Indiana for at least one year immediately prior to leaving Indiana temporarily for reasons such as military assignment or employment (normally not to exceed two years) shall be eligible for resident classification, provided said persons have continued to maintain their domicile in Indiana while away from the State.
- C. An unemancipated student once properly classified as a resident student shall be deemed to remain a resident student so long as he/she remains continuously enrolled in the University. To be continuously enrolled a student must complete course work in at least two academic sessions during a consecutive twelve-month period.
- D. If an individual establishes his/her emancipated status for a period exceeding twelve months, that emancipated status shall be deemed permanent for the purposes of these regulations.

VI. Administrative Responsibility for Residence Classification

- A. The director of admissions, or a designee, shall determine the initial residence classification of each undergraduate student at the time the student enters or re-enters the University.
- B. The dean of the graduate school, or a designee, shall determine the initial residence classification of each graduate student at the time the student enters or re-enters the University.
- C. All residence reclassifications shall be determined by the registrar or a designee.
- D. Persons responsible for determining residence classification are authorized to require such certificates, affidavits, documents or other evidence as they deem necessary. In all cases, the burden of proof shall be upon the student making a claim to resident student status.

VI. Changes from Nonresident to Resident Status

- A. If a student is classified as a nonresident, the University will presume that such status continues to be accurate unless and until the student applies to the registrar for reclassification to resident status.

- B. The student's application for classification as a resident shall be submitted in writing on a form supplied by the registrar any time after the domicile requirement, including one year of residence, has been met, but no later than fifteen days after the day on which classes begin for the academic session for which reclassification is sought. The registrar shall render a decision no later than thirty days after the application is filed.

VII. Changes from Resident to Nonresident Status

- A. If a student is classified as a resident, the University may initiate a reclassification inquiry, based on changes in facts which would justify such an inquiry.
- B. If an emancipated student establishes and maintains a domicile outside the State of Indiana for a period of twelve consecutive months, the student shall be reclassified to nonresident status at the end of the cited twelve month period. Reclassification shall be effective beginning with the first academic session following the cited twelve month period.

VIII. Failure to Provide Adequate Information

A student who fails to notify the University of a change of factors or provides false information which might affect classification or reclassification from resident to nonresident status shall be required to pay retroactively any tuition fees which would normally have been assessed. In addition, a student who provides false information or conceals information for the purpose of maintaining or achieving resident status may be subject to appropriate disciplinary action, as well as other penalties which may be prescribed by the law.

IX. Residence Classification Review

- A. A student who is not satisfied with the determination concerning his/her residence classification may appeal the decision to the Residence Review Committee, which convenes on the West Lafayette campus. The appeal shall be in writing and shall include reasons for the appeal and a complete statement of the facts upon which the appeal is based,

together with supporting affidavits or other documentary evidence. The appeal must be filed within thirty days after the first day of classes of the academic session for which the determination is effective or within thirty days after the original decision has been reconsidered, whichever occurs later. Failure to file such an appeal within the specified time limit shall constitute a waiver of all claims to reconsideration for that academic session.

- B. Consistent with the general intent and purpose of these regulations, the committee may uphold or reverse the decision of the classifying official. The Residence Review Committee is authorized to classify a student as a resident, though not meeting the specific requirements herein set forth, if the student's situation presents unusual circumstances and the classification is within the general scope of this regulation. The decision of the committee in all cases shall be final.

X. Residence Review Committee

- A. A Residence Review Committee shall be appointed by the president of the University. Persons otherwise responsible for determining residence classification of students may assist the committee in a consultative capacity.
- B. The functions of the committee shall be (1) to review decisions relative to residence classification, when appealed, and to make final decisions relative to such cases, and (2) to recommend to the president amendments to these regulations.

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