SUBJECT: FINANCIAL AFFAIRS Policy 940.1 – Residency Policy (new) (existing) (removed) Adopted: April 13, 1984; Revised: May 22, 2015; Updated: February 18, 2016; Revised: January 8, 2019; Revised: November 22, 2019; Revised: November 20, 2020

<u>NOTES</u>

1

Establishes

that test for

residency

for tuition

purposes is

and fees

unique

Simplifies and

strengthens

language to

explain what

required for

2

Clarifies the 12-

month test of

domicile to

required to

meet the test

acts are

explain what

residency

acts are

I. Board Policy

- A. All applicants for admission and students at the campuses of the Montana University System (MUS) shall-will be classified as in-state or out-of-state for <u>tuition and</u> fee purposes, admission to the campuses, and admission to programs of limited enrollment. A student who is not classified as in-state is considered to be out-of-state. <u>The test for residency for tuition and fee purposes is</u> <u>unique</u>, and residency requirements for other purposes may differ. -The following criteria and procedure shall be applied at all campuses.
- B. Except as provided in subsections <u>GH</u> and <u>H</u>, a person may be classified as in-state <u>after</u> providing documentation showing that the person has been domiciled in Montana for at least 12 consecutive months. Domicile requires both physical presence and evidence of intent to <u>stay.following a 12-month continuous period of domicile in Montana with a documented and dated intent to become a resident of Montana as provided Evidence of intent to stay includes relinquishing all valid legal ties with a former state of residence and affirmatively creating legal ties and relationships with Montana in subsections C through F. Individuals who are in Montana on a temporary basis (e.g., for the purpose of completing a degree) cannot establish domicile merely by taking an action evidencing Montana domicile. During the 12-month period and thereafter for as long as in-state status is desired, the person seeking or granted in-state status must act in a manner consistent with Montana residency.</u>
- C.
- The 12-month period referred to in subsection B does not begin to run until-To establish Montana domicile, a person must establish legal ties to Montana as set forth below. Failure to fulfill all three requirements is disqualifying an act indicative of intent to become a Montana resident is taken. The following acts will serve as such indicators, although one act is not definitive of all acts that may be necessary to be classified as in-state under this policy:
 - (a) For individuals who own or operate a vehicle in Montana, Rregistering aA motor vehicle owned or operated by the person seeking in-state status is registered in Montana;
 - (b) AcquiringFor someone with a valid out-of-state driver's license, getting aA Montana driver's license. If an individual does not drive or possess an out-of-state driver's license, the individual must obtain a Montana Identification Card is acquired;, and
 - (c) Registering to vote in Montana, if previously registered to vote in a former state of residence.
 - (b) A Montana voter registration is acquired,

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<u>2.</u>	In addition to establishing legal ties to Montana as set forth in subsection C.1, a person seeking in-state status must sever all ties to past places of residence at least 12 months before the term for which the person seeks in-state status. Conduct that is disqualifying for purposes of in-state status includes but is not limited to attending an out-of-state school as a resident of the state in which the school is located, paying taxes in another state or	Clarifies what is required to sever ties with former state
	county as a resident of that state or county, maintaining an out-of-state driver's license or	
<u>3.</u>	identification card, or maintaining voter registration in another state. In addition to the above indicators, <u>A</u> the person seeking in-state status who is the dependent of a parent or legal guardian -must submit documentation of financial dependence, and the parent or legal guardian and the dependent must demonstrate domicile in Montana by meeting the test set out in subsections C.1 and 2. In addition, the parent or legal guardian must file any required resident Montana tax return for all taxable income earned during the period in which residency is claimed.	Outlines path for dependent students and necessary tax filings
2.	must: (a) meet the test set out in subsections C.1 and 2; (a) (b) file any required resident Montana tax return for all taxable income earned during	
	 the period in which residency is claimed, and (b) (c) submit documentation to support that the person has been financially independent from any nonresident entity or person, including a parent, guardian, or spouse, for a minimum period of 12 continuous months during the period in which residency is claimed. "Financially independent" means the person seeking residency derives receives less than 50% of all income and financial support from any other nonresident entity or person and pays for the majority of their expenses (including cost of 	Outlines path for independent students and necessary tax filings
	 attendance and room/board) with their own independent income and resources. It also means the person seeking residency was not and will not be claimed as a dependent on another person's tax returns for the period during which residency is claimed. Only in the event that none of the above indicators are appropriate, the <u>A</u> person seeking 	
	in-state status who cannot meet the requirements of subsections C.1. and through C.42. may file an affidavit of intent to establish residency if exceptional circumstances exist. Exceptional circumstances include, for example, seeking refuge from domestic violence or remaining in Montana as a minor when a parent moves from Montana to establish residency elsewhere. Filing an affidavit of intent does not guarantee resident classification. A form may be obtained from and must be filed with the campus. Other	Clarifies use of affidavit of inte for those who cannot meet th 12-month test

History:

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actions may be considered as indicators provided that the action is clearly indicative of an intent to establish residency and is not an action that students routinely take.

- D.
- During the 12-month period and thereafter for as long as in-state status is desired, the person seeking or granted in-state status must act in a manner consistent with Montana residency, including all legal obligations and responsibilities based upon such residency. Enjoyment of a status, receipt of benefits, or exercise of a right or privilege inconsistent with or in contradiction of Montana residency may be a basis for classification as out-ofstate.
- 2. The 12-month period does not run for any period during which the person enjoys a status, receives a benefit, or exercises a right or privilege based upon residency outside of Montana, or which negates the intent to become a Montana resident. For example, the 12month period does not run for any period in which the person maintains legal ties to another state or country such as a driver's license, vehicle registration, voter registration, or tax liability, regardless of the person's reasons for establishing or maintaining such ties.
- 1.
- (a) It is presumed that the domicile of a minor or unemancipated person is that of the person's parents or legal guardian. If a minor is an emancipated minor for purposes of completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid form, this presumption does not apply.
- (b) If the parents are divorced, separated or deceased, <u>it is presumed that</u> the minor or unemancipated person <u>will be presumedis</u> a resident if either:
 - (i) The parent or legal guardian with whom the student normally resides is a resident of Montana, or
 - (ii) The parent or legal guardian who takes the student as an exemption for federal income tax purposes or supplies a majority of the support for the student is a resident of Montana.
- 2. It is presumed that a person absent from Montana in excess of 30 days during the 12month period upon which in-state status is claimed lacks the necessary intent to acquire Montana residency as required by subsection B.
- 2. <u>3.</u> It is presumed that a person who obtained a loan, financial assistance, or any benefit requiring residence in another state, such as a WUE or other academic scholarship, is not eligible for in-state status.
- <u>3. 4.</u>
- History:

Item 43-002-R0484, Residency Policy; Montana University System (Revised), April 13, 1984, May 3, 1985, June 16, 1988, October 23, 1993, July 7,1994, November 17, 1994, March 23, 1995, November 18, 1999 (Item 104-103-R0999), and January 16, 2004 (Item 122-110-R0104). ITEM 138-106-R0308 (Supporting Material) approved March 6, 2008. Item 143-101-R0509 to add new section 1.G., approved May 29, 2009. Item 152-128-R0911, revised September 22, 2011. Item 156-101-C0912, temporary revision to expire after spring semester 2013, approved September 4, 2012. Updated May 14, 2013 to reflect automatic expiration of September 4, 2012 change. Revised May 22, 2015, adding Veteran's Access, Item 167-101-R0515. Updated February 18, 2016; to specify professional student exchange programs such as WICHE, WWAMI, Minnesota Dental and WIMU. Updated January 8, 2019; ITEM 182-102-C0119. Item 185-103-R1119; revised November 22, 2019. Revised November 20, 2020 via ITEM 191-103-R1120.

3

Policy clutter, new language in subsection B covers this

4

Adds a new presumptions based on common fact patterns

SUBJECT: FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Policy 940.1 – Residency Policy (new) (existing) (removed) Adopted: April 13, 1984; Revised: May 22, 2015; Updated: February 18, 2016; Revised: January 8, 2019; Revised: November 22, 2019; Revised: November 20, 2020

- (a) It is presumed <u>that</u>, in the case of an individual who would have formerly been eligible for in-state status based on meeting the residency requirements but who has been absent from Montana for a period of 12 months or more, that such individual has abandoned in-state status. This presumption does not apply to individuals who can demonstrate satisfaction of the 12-month residency requirement subsequent to<u>after</u> the absence. This presumption does not apply to absences from the state for purposes of post-secondary education or service in the armed forces of the United States provided the individual has not taken any actions in contradiction of the claim of Montana residency.
- (b) Notwithstanding the terms of this section, fFformer Montana residents may be reclassified as in-state without serving a 12-month period of physical domicile in Montana if the student person is unable to cannot be present in Montana for the required 12-months due to his or her active duty service in the armed forces in an active duty military assignment. The student person must demonstrate re-establishment of Montana residency in all other ways required of the policy for a period 12 months prior to before the applyingication for residency. For purposes of this policy, membership in ROTC, in the reserves or in the National Guard, does not, in itself, qualify as active duty. Active duty military status cannot be achieved by attending school.
- 5. It is presumed that any person, not eligible for in-state status under this policy, who is registered for more than half of a full-time credit load as defined by the program of study in excess of one-half of a normal full-time credit load, including online credits from any institution of higher education, is present in the state primarily for educational purposes and cannot, and such periods may not be applied to the 12-month period referred to in subsection Bgualify for residency unless the person can demonstrate with clear and convincing evidence that they moved to Montana primarily for purposes other than education.
 - (a) For purposes of this subsection "in excess of one-half of a normal full-time credit load" means:
 - Any period of time for which an undergraduate student is registered for more than 7 semester credits (or more than 8 semester credits if the institution utilizes a block scheduling program), or
 - (ii) Any period of time for which a graduate student is registered for in excess of half of the minimum full-time credit load for graduate students as defined for financial aid purposes by the institution at which the student is enrolled.

History:

Item 43-002-R0484, Residency Policy; Montana University System (Revised), April 13, 1984, May 3, 1985, June 16, 1988, October 23, 1993, July 7,1994, November 17, 1994, March 23, 1995, November 18, 1999 (Item 104-103-R0999), and January 16, 2004 (Item 122-110-R0104). ITEM 138-106-R0308 (Supporting Material) approved March 6, 2008. Item 143-101-R0509 to add new section 1.G., approved May 29, 2009. Item 152-128-R0911, revised September 22, 2011. Item 156-101-C0912, temporary revision to expire after spring semester 2013, approved September 4, 2012. Updated May 14, 2013 to reflect automatic expiration of September 4, 2012 change. Revised May 22, 2015, adding Veteran's Access, Item 167-101-R0515. Updated February 18, 2016; to specify professional student exchange programs such as WICHE, WWAMI, Minnesota Dental and WIMU. Updated January 8, 2019; ITEM 182-102-C0119. Item 185-103-R1119; revised November 22, 2019. Revised November 20, 2020 via ITEM 191-103-R1120.

Cleans up policy clutter and use more precise language to reference military service

Cleans up credit load presumption

Policy 940.1 – Residency Policy (new) (existing) (removed) Adopted: April 13, 1984; Revised: May 22, 2015; Updated: February 18, 2016; Revised: January 8, 2019; Revised: November 22, 2019; Revised: November 20, 2020

- 6. In order<u>A presumption can be overcome with</u> to overcome any of the above presumptions, the person desiring in-state status must do so by clear and convincing evidence, which is evidence in which there is no serious or substantial doubt about the correctness of the conclusions drawn from the evidence.
- E. If a person, who did not qualify for in-state status or who had not taken acts indicative of an intent to establish Montana residency prior to imprisonment, is incarcerated in a Montana state or local penal institution, the <u>T</u>time spent in <u>a Montana state or local penal the</u> institution may not apply towards satisfaction of the 12-month residency requirement <u>unless the incarcerated person took acts indicating an intent to establish Montana residency before imprisonment</u>.
- F. Students applying for certification as Montana residents for purposes of application to professional student exchange programs, including but not limited to WICHE, WWAMI, Minnesota Dental, ICOM, or WIMU, must meet the residency standards as set forth in subsections C-EF for a minimum 24-month continuous period of domicile-prior to before the program certification deadline in order to be considered for in-state status. Students who can demonstrate previous Montana residency under this policy but who later abandoned residency may regain residency under this subsection following completion of a 12-month continuous period of domicile as provided in subsections C-EF. Students obtaining in-state status under subsection H below are not eligible for these professional student exchange programs.
- G. To be eligible for in-state status, aAn out-of-state student admitted to a professional degree program must meet the standards set forth in subsections C-E. In addition, the student must have maintained a primary residence in Montana for at least 12 consecutive months immediately before the student's first admitted semester. The Montana residence must be for purposes other than postsecondary education. If the student took more than 7 credits (or more than 8 credits on a block schedule) at an institution of higher education during the 12-month period, the student must prove by clear and convincing evidence that the student has a Montana residence for reasons other than postsecondary education. This subsection does not apply to students who can demonstrate previous Montana residency under this policy and who have not abandoned residency. is not eligible for reclassification as an in-state resident and shall remain classified as an out-of-state student for the duration of the student's enrollment in the professional program. A student classified as out-of-state who maintains the initial classification was in error may only seek reclassification pursuant to the program. For purposes of this subsection, the term "professional degree"

History:

Item 43-002-R0484, Residency Policy; Montana University System (Revised), April 13, 1984, May 3, 1985, June 16, 1988, October 23, 1993, July 7,1994, November 17, 1994, March 23, 1995, November 18, 1999 (Item 104-103-R0999), and January 16, 2004 (Item 122-110-R0104). ITEM 138-106-R0308 (Supporting Material) approved March 6, 2008. Item 143-101-R0509 to add new section 1.G., approved May 29, 2009. Item 152-128-R0911, revised September 22, 2011. Item 156-101-C0912, temporary revision to expire after spring semester 2013, approved September 4, 2012. Updated May 14, 2013 to reflect automatic expiration of September 4, 2012 change. Revised May 22, 2015, adding Veteran's Access, Item 167-101-R0515. Updated February 18, 2016; to specify professional student exchange programs such as WICHE, WWAMI, Minnesota Dental and WIMU. Updated January 8, 2019; ITEM 182-102-C0119. Item 185-103-R1119; revised November 22, 2019. Revised November 20, 2020 via ITEM 191-103-R1120.

5

Revises the test for professional program students to allow reclassification after meeting the 12-month test and maintaining a primary residence in Montana for 12 months before starting school

SUBJECT: FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Policy 940.1 – Residency Policy (new) (existing) (removed) Adopted: April 13, 1984; Revised: May 22, 2015; Updated: February 18, 2016; Revised: January 8, 2019; Revised: November 20, 2020

program" means a program of law, pharmacy, or physical therapy.

Η.

1. Notwithstanding the residency requirement, the following classes of persons are eligible for instate

status:

- (a) Montana National Guard members who are in good standing and their spouses and dependent children;
- (b) Service members as described in 20 U.S.C. § 1015d who are stationed in Montana and their spouses and dependent children. If the member is transferred on military orders out of Montana, the student remains eligible for in-state status as long as the student was admitted before the member's transfer and remained continuously enrolled at the campus (excluding summers);
- (c) A person seeking in-state status who is a covered individual as described in 38 U.S.C. § 3679(c)(2).
 - (i) The person seeking in-state status must provide documented evidence that:
 1. The person intends to live in Montana during the term of enrollment;
 - The veteran served at least 90 days of active duty and was discharged before
 - the date of enrollment or the service member is currently on active duty; and The person is a covered individual as described in 38 U.S.C. § 3679(c)(2).
 - (ii) The person who has qualified for in-state status pursuant to this section is eligible for in-state status as long as the student is continuously enrolled at the campus (excluding summers).
- (a) Members of the armed forces of the United States assigned to active duty in Montana, their spouses, and their dependent children during the member's tour of duty in Montana; in cases where the member is transferred on military orders out of Montana, the member, member's spouse, and dependent children remain eligible for in-state status, provided the member, member's spouse, or dependent children were admitted prior to the member's transfer and remain continuously enrolled at the campus;
 (d) An individual domiciled living in Montana with and employed full-time in a permanent full-time job(30+ hours/week or 120+ hours/month) employment in Montana who files a Montana state resident tax return and the spouse and dependent children of such an individual, provided the primary purpose of the person seeking in-state status for coming to Montana was not the education of the children, the spouse, or the employed individual, spouse, or dependent children. If the individual sought employment in Montana was education:

6

Consolidates and clarifies exceptions related to service members and veterans

7

Clarifies what constitutes fulltime employment; adds a tax filing requirement; adds a presumption regarding the timing of employment

History:

Policy 940.1 – Residency Policy (new) (existing) (removed) Adopted: April 13, 1984; Revised: May 22, 2015; Updated: February 18, 2016; Revised: January 8, 2019; Revised: November 22, 2019; Revised: November 20, 2020

8

Adds a new	
exception for	
MUS employees	

9

Policy clutter and readability; new language above covers service members and veterans

	who is a citizen of the United States or a resident alien <u>and</u> who registers at a campus no later than the fourth fall term following the student's high school graduation.	Ν
	provided:	
	(i) The student attended the Montana high school for the student's entire senior year;	
	<u>or</u>	
	(ii) The student had a parent who was employed and resided in Yellowstone National	
	Park when the student graduated from high school.	
((<u>A student shall beremains</u> eligible under this section for in-state status for either (1) six	
	9years from the date of initial registration or until the achievement of a baccalaureate	
	degree, whichever occurs first, or (2) as long as the individual remains continuously	
	enrolled at a MUS system campus (excluding summers); provided either of the	
	following conditions existed at the time the student graduated from high school:	
	(i) The student attended the Montana high school for the student's entire senior year;	
	or	
	(ii) The student had a parent who was employed and resided in Yellowstone National	
	Park;	
4	d) (g) An individual domiciled living in a state other than Montana who derives more than	
(50% of family income, as reported or required to be reported under the United States	
	tax laws, from full-time employment in a permanent job in Montana and who pays all	
	required Montana taxes on Montana derived income and the spouse and dependent	
	children of such individual, provided the state of domicile provides reciprocal treatment	
	for Montana residents ₁ .	
(e) An individual, living in Montana, who is a "covered individual" under 38 U.S.C. §	
	3679(c); and.	
(†) Members of the Montana National Guard who do not meet the residency requirements	
	sot forth in subsections C-E of this policy, but who most the requirements for the	

(b) (e) An employee of the Montana University System living in Montana who is employed at least ¾ time and the spouse and dependent children of such an individual.
 (f) Any graduate of a Montana high school accredited by the board of public education

- (i) Members of the Montana National Stand who do not meet the residency requirements set forth in subsections C F of this policy, but who meet the requirements for the Montana National Guard Waiver under Board of Regents Policy 940.13 - Tuition Waivers and Discounts.
- 2. If a person receives in-state status under the provisions of this subsection-I, such the status continues only so long as the person remains a member of one of the described classesmeets the requirements of the applicable exception. If the person is no longer is eligible for membership in one of the classes the exception, the person will be reclassified as out-of-state unless the person qualifies for in-state status under another policy provision

History:

Policy 940.1 – Residency Policy (new) (existing) (removed) Adopted: April 13, 1984; Revised: May 22, 2015; Updated: February 18, 2016; Revised: January 8, 2019; Revised: November 22, 2019; Revised: November 20, 2020

the residency provisions. It is the responsibility of an<u>An</u> individual to <u>must</u> notify the campus if the individual is no longer eligible for an exception.

II. Procedures:

- A. <u>To be classified as an in-state student, a</u>An applicant for admission to a campus or to a particular program, to be classified as an in-state student, must meet the requirements for in-state status as of the date the application is received by the campus or program. If a closing date has been established for applications to a particular program, the status for purposes of admission to the program shall be determined as of the closing date.
- Β.
- 1. Any applicant or student classified as out-of-state may petition to the campus for a change of classification upon-using forms to be prescribed by the commissioner's office and available at the campus. The burden of proof, including production, is upon the individual seeking the change in classification. <u>The order to be reclassified</u>, an individual must meet the requirements found in this policy. Unless the campus policy provides otherwise, to be eligible to receive in-state status for a particular term of enrollment, the individual must be eligible for in-state status on or before the 15th instructional day of the term, and the reclassification petition must be submitted no later than seven working days prior tobefore the first day of registrationthe instructional term. An applicant or student initially classified as out-of-state may only receive an in-state classification pursuant to the procedures in this subsection.
- 2. The registrar of a campus or a designee of the president or chancellor if there is no registrar may initiate proceedings to reclassify an individual with in-state status to out-of-state status if it is determined that the individual enjoys a status, receives a benefit, or fails to privilege inconsistent with or in-contradictingen of Montana residency, or fails to meet a legal obligation of Montana residency. The registrar shall inform the individual of the proposed action and permit the individual to present written or oral material if the individual wishes. The registrar shall make a written decision as to reclassification and inform the individual.
- 3. A change in classification under subsection II (B)(1) above is effective on the first official day of enrollment for the first term following the date the petition is received by the registrar's office unless the late filing of a Montana individual income tax form is required, in which case the effective date is the date of filing the tax form. A change in classification under subsection II (B)(2) above is effective upon the first day of enrollment for the first term following the date of the registrar's decision letter and may not be applied retroactively

History:

Item 43-002-R0484, Residency Policy; Montana University System (Revised), April 13, 1984, May 3, 1985, June 16, 1988, October 23, 1993, July 7,1994, November 17, 1994, March 23, 1995, November 18, 1999 (Item 104-103-R0999), and January 16, 2004 (Item 122-110-R0104). ITEM 138-106-R0308 (Supporting Material) approved March 6, 2008. Item 143-101-R0509 to add new section 1.G., approved May 29, 2009. Item 152-128-R0911, revised September 22, 2011. Item 156-101-C0912, temporary revision to expire after spring semester 2013, approved September 4, 2012. Updated May 14, 2013 to reflect automatic expiration of September 4, 2012 change. Revised May 22, 2015, adding Veteran's Access, Item 167-101-R0515. Updated February 18, 2016; to specify professional student exchange programs such as WICHE, WWAMI, Minnesota Dental and WIMU. Updated January 8, 2019; ITEM 182-102-C0119. Item 185-103-R1119; revised November 22, 2019. Revised November 20, 2020 via ITEM 191-103-R1120.

10

Simplifies language

SUBJECT: FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

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to any previous terms.

C. Board Regents Policy 203.5.2 applies to residency appeals except as set forth in this subsection.

An individual may appeal the initial classification decision or a reclassification decision. If a particular campus provides for an on-campus appeal, such appeal must first be taken. The final campus decision may be appealed to the commissioner of higher education, and the commissioner's decision may be appealed to the board of regents. An appeal shall be accompanied by an appeal form prescribed by the commissioner's office and available at the campus. Within 14 days of receiving the final campus decision, the individual shall submit an appeal to An appeal shall be submitted to the campus administration for transmittal to the commissioner's decision. For good cause, the commissioner may accept an appeal beyond the deadline. The commissioner's decision may only be appealed within <u>30</u>21 calendar days of receipt of the date of the commissioner's written decision. An appeal may be accompanied by any written materials the student wishes to submit that are relevant to the classification decision. Neither the commissioner nor the board is required to hold hearings on an appeal. The commissioner's decision may impose conditions upon the individual for receiving and retaining in-state status.

D. An individual classified or reclassified as in-state based upon false, incomplete, or incorrect replies to residency questions or evidence submitted to the campus, the commissioner, or the board is subject to retroactive reclassification by the registrar or the commissioner as out-of-state. In such a case, the individual is liable for the additional fees that would have been collected had the individual been classified as out-of- state.

Makes clear BOR 203.5.2 applies

Deletes reference to non-existent form; readability; clarifies deadlines and changes appeal deadline to 30 days to be consistent with appeals policy

History: