RESIDENCY FOR TUITION CLASSIFICATION AND ACCOUNTABLE STUDENTS

The requirements for establishing residency for tuition purposes are defined by Colorado law. See Colorado Revised Statutes 23-7-101 et. seq (https://highered.colorado.gov/colorado-residency-statutes/).

The statutes require that a qualified individual must be domiciled in Colorado twelve (12) consecutive months immediately preceding the term for which resident status is claimed.

An individual is "qualified" by virtue of adulthood and emancipation at age 22, marriage, or enrollment in a post-baccalaureate graduate or professional degree program. Once emancipation is established, the domicile period (12 months) may begin. An unemancipated minor is qualified through the residency of his or her parents or legal guardians.

Initial residency tuition classification at the University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus is determined based on information students provide on the Initial Residency Verification Form. This form is administered by each individual school and program admissions office. Only students who are admitted to a program at the University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus are eligible to fill out this form.

After filling out the form, students are initially classified as Resident, Nonresident or Under Review. Students in Under Review status may receive follow up communication from the Registrar’s Office requesting further information or supporting documentation for tuition classification. Any questions may be addressed by emailing TuitionClassification@CUAnschutz.edu.

Emancipation

A person must be legally emancipated before he or she is "qualified" to establish a domicile separate from the domicile of one’s parents.

Emancipation for tuition purposes takes place automatically when a person turns 22 years of age, or marries, or commences a post-baccalaureate degree-granting program. Once emancipated, the clock starts for establishing domicile (physical presence and intent) and the student must wait 12 months to become eligible for in-state tuition.

A person who is unmarried and under 22 years of age at the beginning of the one-year waiting period and who wishes to claim “emancipated minor” status must prove that he or she is completely self-supporting and financially independent of his or her parents or legal guardian(s).

The following constitutes evidence of emancipation; however, no one criterion, taken alone, can be considered conclusive evidence of emancipation.

- Affidavit from parents or legal guardian(s) (found on the back page of the petition) stating relinquishment of any claim or right to the care, custody, and earnings of the minor, as well as of the duty to support the minor, with documentation of the fact that the minor has not been claimed as a tax deduction on income tax returns. (If a minor claims emancipation as of August 1 of a given year, and the parents have supported the minor from January 1 to August 1, the minor may be claimed for that given year, since the parents provided more than half of the support of the minor for that year.) Emancipation under these circumstances is the act of the parent and not of the child. If there is a duty to support the minor, as, for instance, a court order in a divorce decree, there is no emancipation.
- Lack of any financial support provided by the parents (including trust funds), coupled with proof that the minor can independently meet all of his or her own expenses, including the cost of education.
- Entry into military service.

Unemancipated minors may qualify for in-state tuition only when their parent(s) or legal guardian(s) are domiciled in Colorado. An unemancipated child of divorced or separated parents can be immediately classified as in-state if either parent has been domiciled in Colorado the requisite period of time, regardless of which parent was granted custody or duty to support the minor by court decree. The parent in this instance is always the one to complete the petition for in-state classification, based on the parent’s domicile and connections with the state.

Establishing Domicile

An individual must have been domiciled in Colorado for a minimum of one calendar year before he or she can be determined to be a Colorado resident for tuition purposes. A domicile is a person’s true, fixed and permanent home. Having a domicile in Colorado involves more than mere physical presence in the state. A person may have several places of residence but can have only one true domicile at any given time.

In order to establish domicile for tuition purposes, there must be:

1. physical presence for at least 12 months within the state of Colorado along with
2. demonstrated intent to make Colorado one’s permanent home.

Intent is demonstrated by several kinds of connections with the state dated one year prior to the beginning of classes.

For school of Medicine and School of Dental Medicine applicants there is a different reference date for residency determination. It is the date of selection for admission. Each of these Schools determines that uniformly-applied date for the term of admittance. Please check with the admissions director of the respective school or with the Tuition Classification Officer for that date.

Preparation for Petitioning to Become a Colorado Resident

Steps to take at least 12 months in advance of the first day of the term in which you wish to become a Colorado resident for tuition purposes include:

1. Retain your lease and rent receipts if you rent your home. If you have purchased a home, make sure to keep your paperwork and deed available. Proof of contract date and closing date are required. These documents will need to be attached to your petition to demonstrate at least 12 months of continuous physical presence.
2. Obtain your Colorado driver’s license as soon as you move to Colorado. Do not wait because your previous license has not expired, or because you do not currently drive, or because you believe you don’t have time.
3. Register to vote in Colorado (normally at the same time you get your driver's license).
4. Register all vehicles titled in your name in Colorado as soon as you move to Colorado. Do not wait because your previous state’s license plates have not expired, or because you do not use your vehicle...
every day, or because you can’t get to the county office. If you must make an appointment to receive service at your county office, retain the appointment information including the day that you made the appointment.

5. File Colorado Income Tax Forms on your Colorado employment at the appropriate time. It is also helpful to retain your paystubs showing Colorado tax withholding.

6. Plan to fill out the In-State Tuition Petition approximately three months before the first day of class of the semester for which you are applying.

These are the most important elements that will demonstrate your domicile for the purposes of Colorado residency and in-state tuition.

Permanent, full-time, off-campus employment and payment of Colorado State income taxes are considered highly persuasive in the petition process. Student employment or temporary work is not considered as persuasive. It is the actual official acceptance of employment that forms the connection with the state. Income earned in another state by a resident of Colorado is taxable in Colorado.

ANY connections maintained with any other state during the 12-month period for establishing domicile may be viewed as negative intent to make Colorado one’s permanent home.

Other factors that may be helpful in the petition process include

- continuous physical presence in Colorado during periods when not enrolled or during periods between academic sessions
- obtaining licensure or certification in the State of Colorado

It is the student’s responsibility to be fully informed of the laws of Colorado that govern any of the “connections” made in establishing domicile, including vehicle ownership and operation, voter registration, payment of income tax, property ownership, etc. Noncompliance with these laws establishes a negative presumption of intent to make Colorado one’s permanent home and will be weighed against any affirmative evidence of Colorado domicile.

**Evidence Indicating Domicile Outside of Colorado**

Indicators that the student is not a Colorado resident include:

- WICHE or WUE funding
- failure to pay Colorado State income tax
- filing a nonresident Colorado tax return
- failure to comply with any law imposing a mandatory duty on a permanent resident of Colorado such as failure to register a vehicle or obtain a driver’s license within the time period required by law
- return to your former state of residence for any period of time during summer or other periods of time when not attending classes
- maintenance of a home in another state
- prolonged absence from Colorado, except for military or civilian government service or temporary absences required by an employer
- voting or registering to vote in another state
- applying for a loan or receiving college funding from another state where domicile in that state is a condition of the funding

**Accountable Student Contract**

Accountable students at the Anschutz Medical Campus are persons who, as of the date of their selection for admission into an Anschutz Medical Campus professional health care program (currently students in the Schools of Medicine and Dental Medicine), will not be receiving funding from the State of Colorado or a cooperative state for any portion of the costs incurred in participating in designated Anschutz Medical Campus professional health care programs. Prior to matriculation, accountable students must agree to the terms of an accountable student contract (including payment of in-state tuition plus associated accountable student fee) for the duration of their professional degree training.

The “Accountable Student Program for Students in Health Sciences Professions” was enacted in 2006 by the State legislature. This legislation, Colorado State Statute C.R.S. 23-20-138 is available for reference here (https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/images/olls/2006a.sl.138.pdf). The Health Sciences Center implemented this program for the Schools of Medicine and Dental Medicine effective with the 2006-07 academic year. This legislation essentially uncoupled residency status from tuition classification for students classified as accountable students, who each year pay in-state tuition plus an associated accountable student fee.

Accountable students, once designated and having signed the accountable student contract, are bound by the terms of their contract for all years of their studies, including their agreement to pay the accountable student fee regardless of residency status. They may, however, petition for Colorado residency status in order to qualify for other forms of financial assistance available to eligible students who are Colorado residents. Establishing residency status also will allow accountable students the benefit of in-state tuition rates in other degree programs should they choose to enroll in a second degree program (e.g. Master of Science in Public Health, or Master of Business Administration). Petitioning for in-state residency status normally is undertaken after a student has been in Colorado for a year and before his/her second year of studies. Petitions are available from and processed by the Registrar’s Office.

**Four-Year Rule**

Students whose parents maintain a Colorado domicile for four years and then establish domicile elsewhere, will remain eligible for in-state tuition if:

a) The parents leave Colorado after the student completes his or her junior year of high school and if the student enrolls at a Colorado public college or university within three years and six months after the parents leave Colorado. The student need not remain in Colorado when the parents leave or be emancipated from the parents.

OR

b) The student maintains continuous Colorado domicile. The student need not be emancipated. This provision generally will be met if the student continues to reside in Colorado after the parents leave or if the student resides outside the state only temporarily (for example, to attend college for military service while maintaining Colorado domiciliary connections such as voter registration and income tax filing.

**Military Service**

**MILITARY EXCEPTION**

Students should consult with Veteran and Military Student Services (VMSS) for more information regarding current legislation and necessary documentation. Current information is also available at the VMSS web resource page on residency at: http://www.ucdenver.edu/life/services/Veteran/BenefitsInformation/Process/Residency/Pages/default.aspx.
MILITARY MEMBERS DOMICILED IN COLORADO

To retain domicile during an absence from Colorado due to military orders, military members must maintain Colorado as their state of legal residence for tax purposes, and voters must maintain voter registration.

Military members may retain legal residency in their original state, or they may establish a new legal residence in a state in which they reside due to military orders. They may not establish domicile in Colorado while residing elsewhere or while being physically present in the State only on a temporary basis.

Persons domiciled in Colorado for one year who enter active duty military service, and who return permanently to Colorado within six months of discharge, and their dependents, qualify for in-state tuition regardless of changes of domicile while on active duty.

VETERANS

Students should consult with Veteran and Military Student Services (VMSS) for more information regarding current legislation and necessary documentation. Current information is also available at the VMSS web resource page on residency at: http://www.ucdenver.edu/life/services/Veteran/BenefitsInformation/Process/Residency/Pages/default.aspx.

CIVILIAN ABSENCES FROM THE STATE

Civilians who accept overseas employment, governmental or otherwise, or temporary employment in another state, or who are temporarily absent from Colorado for other reasons, must continue to file Colorado State income tax returns as residents for each and every year of their absence from the State. They must claim and pay taxes on all of their earnings, wherever earned, and will receive a credit for taxes withheld by or paid to another state. Failure to do so is sufficient evidence to determine that the individual has relinquished his or her Colorado domicile for tuition purposes.

Permanent Resident Aliens and Visa Holders

Persons who are lawful permanent residents or who are admitted as refugees are eligible to establish domicile for tuition purposes. Nonimmigrant aliens who are residing in Colorado for purposes other than education may qualify for in-state status after one year of Colorado domicile. The nonimmigrant categories subject to this provision are determined by the Colorado Commission on Higher Education. Non-immigrants in the following categories cannot qualify for in-state tuition: F-1, F-2, H-3, H-4 (if the visa holder is the spouse or child of an H-3), J-1 and J-2 (if the J-1 visa holder is a student or trainee), M-1, and M-2.

Asset Bill (SB13-033)

A student who does not have lawful immigration status may be classified as an in-state student for tuition purposes if:

1. the student attended high school in Colorado for at least three years immediately preceding the date the student graduates from a Colorado high school or earns a GED
2. the student is admitted to a Colorado institution of higher education or attends any institution of higher education under a Colorado reciprocity agreement within 12 months of graduation or earning a GED, and
3. the student submits an affidavit through the COF application process stating that the student does not have lawful immigration status but has applied for lawful presence or will apply as soon as the student is eligible.

Additionally, a student who does not have lawful immigration status and graduated from a Colorado high school or earned a GED prior to September 1, 2013, but was not admitted to a Colorado institution within 12 months of graduating or earning a GED, may nonetheless be qualified as an in-state student if the student has been continuously physically present in Colorado for at least 18 months prior to enrolling in a Colorado institution.

Petitions and Appeals

The Petition for Resident Tuition Classification is an electronic form for the University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus current students and fully admitted students to request a change in their tuition classification and residency status. It can be accessed at the following web address: https://www.cuanschutz.edu/registrar/residency/current-students (https://www.cuanschutz.edu/registrar/residency/current-students/). Prior to submitting the petition, students should gather the information/documentation outlined in the Petitioner Documentation Guidelines (http://www.ucdenver.edu/life/services/financial-information/residency-tuition-classification-accountable-students/PetitionDocumentation_revSept2020.pdf).

Students who wish to change their tuition classification from non-resident to resident must fill out and submit a Petition for Resident Tuition Classification by the published deadlines. Students must have established 12 months of Colorado domicile prior to the first day of the term for which they are petitioning. Further information regarding establishing Colorado domicile is available through the Colorado Department of Higher Education.

PETITION SUBMISSION DEADLINES

| Fall 2021 | First day to petition - May 24, 2021 |
| Priority Petition Deadline - July 16, 2021 |
| Final Petition Deadline - August 6, 2021 |

| Spring 2022 | First day to petition - October 4, 2021 |
| Priority Petition Deadline - December 3, 2021 |
| Final Petition Deadline - December 13, 2021 |

| Summer 2022 | First day to petition - March 14, 2022 |
| Priority Petition Deadline - May 2, 2022 |
| Final Petition Deadline - May 16, 2022 |