

the testing program is to assess strengths and weaknesses in oral and written English. As a result of the postadmission testing, a student may be required to enroll in certain English as a Second Language (ESL) courses as a condition of admission.

An undergraduate student whose academic qualifications are acceptable, but who has not achieved an acceptable TOEFL score may be granted a conditional admission. Such a student must obtain an I-20 Form (Certificate of Eligibility) from an English language school and attend an English as a Second Language (ESL) Program. In order to transfer from a language school to California State University, Fresno a conditionally admitted student must present an acceptable score on the TOEFL.

Insurance Requirement. Effective August 1, 1995, as a condition of receiving an I-20 or IAP-66 form, all F-1 and J-1 visa applicants must agree to obtain and maintain health insurance as a condition of registration and continued enrollment in the California State University. Such insurance must be in amounts as specified by the United States Information Agency (USIA) and NAFSA: Association of International Educators. The campus president or designee shall determine which insurance policies meet these criteria. Further information may be obtained from the International Student Services and Programs Office, (209) 278-2782.

Determination of Residence for Nonresident Tuition Purposes

The campus Admissions Office determines the residence status of all new and returning students for nonresident tuition purposes. Responses to the application for admission, residency questionnaire, reclassification request form, and, if necessary, other evidence furnished by the student are used in making this determination. A student who fails to submit adequate information to establish a right to classification as a California resident will be classified as a nonresident.

The following statement of the rules regarding residency determination for nonresident tuition purposes is not a



complete discussion of the law but a summary of the principal rules and their exceptions. The law governing residence determination for tuition purposes by The California State University is found in *California Education Code* Sections 68000-68090, 68121, 68123, 68124, and 89705-89707.5, and in Title 5 of the *California Code of Regulations*, Sections 41900-41912. A copy of the statutes and regulations is available for inspection at the campus Admissions Office.

Legal residence may be established by adults who are physically present in the state and who, at the same time, intend to make California their permanent home. Steps must be taken at least one year prior to the residence determination date to show an intent to make California the permanent home with concurrent relinquishment of the prior legal residence. The steps necessary to show California residency intent will vary from case to case. Included among the steps may be registering to vote and voting in elections in California; filing resident California state income tax forms on total income; ownership of residential property or continuous occupancy or renting of an apartment on a lease basis where one's permanent belongings are kept; maintaining active resident

memberships in California professional or social organizations; maintaining California vehicle plates and operator's license; maintaining active savings and checking accounts in California banks; maintaining permanent military address and home of record in California if one is in the military service.

Students who are within the state for educational purposes only do not gain the status of resident regardless of the length of their stay in California.

In general, an unmarried minor (a person under 18 years of age) derives legal residence from the parent with whom the minor maintains or last maintained his or her place of abode. 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 the relinquishment of a parent's right of control.

A married person may establish his or her residence independent of his or her spouse.

An alien may establish his or her residence, unless precluded by the Immigration and Nationality Act from establishing domicile in the United States. An unmarried minor alien derives