

PROFICIENCY TESTS

Proficiency tests are required by some departments prior to admission and programming students in certain courses or curricula in business, chemistry, engineering, foreign language, mathematics, music, physical education, physics, and teacher education. Some of the tests are administered by the Testing Center; others, by the departments concerned. Further information may be obtained from department advisers.

RESIDENCE QUESTIONNAIRE

Each applicant must complete the residency questions which are part of the application for admission before his eligibility for admission can be determined. Students in continuous attendance during successive semesters are required to file residence questionnaires only if their residency status changes. After initial filing a break in attendance requires a new application and residency statement.

Summer session and extension students are not required to file statements of residence.

Determination of Residence

The following statement of the rules regarding residency determination is not a complete discussion of the law, but a summary of the principal rules and their exceptions. The statutes governing residence determination for tuition purposes are found in *Education Code* Sections 23753.2-23762, *Government Code* Sections 243-244, and *Civil Code* Section 25. The determination of whether a student qualifies as a "resident" for admission and tuition purposes is made by the college after review of a Residence Questionnaire completed by each student upon entering the college. The residence questionnaire is designed to provide to the college information necessary for residency determination, including the applicability of any exceptions.

The general rule is that a student must have been a California resident for at least one year immediately preceding the residence determination date in order to qualify as a "resident student" for admission and tuition purposes. A residence determination date is set for each academic term and is the date from which residence is determined for that term.

Whether a student has acquired California residence usually depends on whether he has attained majority; i.e., has become an adult. Majority is attained at 18 years of age. If the student is a minor, residence is derived from (and therefore is the same as) that of his or her father. If the father is not living, the student's residence is that of the mother while she remains unmarried. A minor cannot change his residence by either his own act or that of his guardian.

Upon attaining majority, the student may acquire a residence apart from his parents. The acquisition of California residence by an adult requires both physical presence in the state and, at the same time, an intent to remain in California indefinitely, an intent to regard California as one's permanent home. Although physical presence is easily proven, subjective intent is more difficult, requiring the student to present evidence of various objective manifestations of such intent. The foregoing rules will have a special application during the 1972-73 academic year with respect to persons who attain their majority as a result of the recent legislative change reducing the age of majority from 21 to 18.

The residence of a married woman is that of her husband unless she is separated, in which case she can establish her own residence. An alien is not eligible to acquire residence until admitted into the United States for permanent residence under an immigrant visa.

Since the general rules of residence determination, summarized above, work hardships in some cases, the Legislature has provided a number of exceptions which, in effect, waive nonresident tuition. These rules are limited in scope, and are quite detailed. If it appears that any of them may be applicable, the student may wish to discuss the matter with the residence clerk of the college.

Exceptions are provided for:

1. Minors living under the direct care and control of a California resident for periods of time which are specified in the law.
2. Minors whose parents were California residents but who have left the state. (Depending on the length of the parents' residence in California, the minor is given a "grace period" during which he is considered a California resident even though his parents have become residents of another state.)
3. Minors who have a parent in active military service and stationed in California on the