



South Carolina Commission on Higher Education

Residency Workshop
2016

Agenda

- 9:30am Welcome & Introduction
- 9:35am Review of the Regulation
- 10:45am Current Issues/Questions
- 11:00am Break
- 11:10am Scholarship and Grant Workshop
- 12:40pm Adjourn

*** After the final workshop, a copy of this presentation can be found on the CHE website ***

Disclaimer!

- Special emphasis will be placed on sections of the regulation that have produced multiple inquiries from institutions, families and public officials.
- There will be scenarios provided this year. Please feel free to ask questions based on guidance issued, sections of the regulation or the included scenarios.
- There will be opportunities for discussion if needed. However, please be mindful that we may need to move on from a topic in order to ensure the entire workshop is covered.

Review of Residency Regulation

Section 62-600

Rates of Tuition and Fees

- A. Resident classification is an essential part of tuition and fee determination, admission regulations, scholarship eligibility, and other relevant policies of the state. It is important that institutions have fair and equitable regulations that can be administered consistently and are sensitive to the interests of both students and the state.

What this means?

Each institution is responsible for making residency decisions according to State law, regulations & guidance provided by CHE. Institutions should take into account that they should be fair and consistent in their decisions.

62-602. Definitions

N. “Resident” for tuition and fee purposes is defined as an independent person who has abandoned all prior domiciles and has been domiciled in South Carolina continuously for at least twelve months immediately preceding the first day of class of the term for which resident classification is sought and for whom there is an absence of domiciliary evidence in other states or countries, notwithstanding other provisions of the Statute.

What does this Mean?

The twelve month residency period starts when the independent person establishes the intent to become a South Carolina resident per Section 62-605.

62-603 Citizens and Permanent Residents

62-603. Citizens and Permanent Residents.

A. Independent persons who have **physically resided and been domiciled in South Carolina for twelve continuous months** immediately preceding the date the classes begin for the semester for which resident status is claimed may qualify to pay in state tuition and fees. **The twelve month residency period starts when the independent person establishes the intent to become a South Carolina resident per Section 62- 605 entitled “Establishing the Requisite Intent to Become a South Carolina Domiciliary.” The twelve month residency period cannot start until the absence of indicia in other states is proven.** Absences from the State during the twelve month period may affect the establishment of permanent residence for tuition and fee purposes.

B. The resident status of a dependent person is based on the resident status of the person who provides more than half of the dependent person’s support and claims or, only in the case of those individuals who are supported by family members who do not earn enough reportable income for taxation purposes, qualifies to claim the dependent person as a dependent for federal income tax purposes. **Thus, the residence and domicile of a dependent person shall be presumed to be that of their parent, spouse, or guardian.**

62-605. Establishing the Requisite Intent to Become a S.C. Domiciliary

C. For independent persons or the parent, spouse, or guardian of dependent persons, examples of intent to become a South Carolina resident may include, although any single indicator may not be conclusive, the following indicia:

- (1) Statement of full-time employment;
- (2) Designating South Carolina as state of legal residence on military record;
- (3) Possession of a valid South Carolina driver's license, or if a non-driver, a South Carolina identification card. Failure to obtain this within 90 days of the establishment of the intent to become a South Carolina resident will delay the beginning date of residency eligibility until a South Carolina driver's license is obtained;

62-605. Establishing the Requisite Intent to Become a S.C. Domiciliary

- (4) Possession of a valid South Carolina vehicle registration card.
Failure to obtain this within 45 days of the establishment of the intent to become a South Carolina resident will delay the beginning date of residency eligibility until the applicant obtains a South Carolina vehicle registration card;
- (5) Maintenance of domicile in South Carolina;
- (6) Paying South Carolina income taxes as a resident during the past tax year, including income earned outside of South Carolina from the date South Carolina domicile was claimed;
- (7) Ownership of principal residence in South Carolina; and
- (8) Licensing for professional practice (if applicable) in South Carolina.

D. The absence of indicia in other states or countries is required before the student is eligible to pay in-state rates.

Scenario

- “I have an independent student: Student was laid off from job in October 2015. She lived in North Carolina right across the border and had three years of SC taxes attached to her application. She leased a home beginning September 2015 and changed her license in December 2015. She also paid her SC vehicle taxes and registered her vehicle in March 2016. Is this enough to code her in-state for Fall 2016? “

Response

- Student would have to fulfill the 12 month period since they are no longer employed. Based on the information provided, the 12 months began in March 2016 since that is the date that the VR was changed, and that occurred after the 45 day stipulation. Without qualifying for one of the exceptions, the students 12 months would end in March 2017.

62-602 Definitions

D. "Domicile" is defined as the true, fixed, principal residence and place of habitation. It shall indicate the place where a person intends to remain, or to where one expects to return upon leaving without establishing a new domicile in another state. For purposes of this section, one may have only one legal domicile. One is presumed to abandon automatically an old domicile upon establishing a new one. Housing provided on an academic session basis for students at institutions shall be presumed not to be a place of principal residence, as residency in such housing is by its nature temporary.

62-603 Citizens and Permanent Residents

C. In the case of divorced or separated parents, the resident status of the dependent person may be based on the resident status of the parent who claims the dependent person as a dependent for tax purposes; **or**
based on the resident status of the parent who has legal custody or legal joint custody of the dependent person; **or**
based on the resident status of the person who makes payments under a court order for child support **and** at least the cost of his/her college tuition and fees.

What does this mean

There are three ways that a child of divorced or legally separated parents can gain in-state tuition and fees:

1. The SC parent is a resident and claims the child on taxes; or
2. There is a joint custody agreement and one of the parents is a SC resident; or
3. The SC resident parent is responsible for paying court ordered child support AND the cost of college.

Scenario

“I have a student that has applied for in-state residency. Parents are separated (not legal). Dad lives in AK, mom has moved to SC. The student lives in AK with dad and dad completed the FAFSA. Mom works part-time and will have been in SC 1 year before school starts. Mom filed AK and SC taxes and is claiming the daughter. Dad has been in contact with our financial aid office and has said the daughter lives with him and he is supporting her. He did not claim the daughter on his taxes. They do not have any formal separation papers yet. Would she qualify for in-state tuition?”

Response

The student would be classified as out-of-state. I think an important fact here is that there is no document of legal divorce or separation. So the student wouldn't be able to apply under section 62-603 (C) of the regulation, regarding divorced/separated parents. This means you likely have to base your residency decision on one parent. There is significant documentation pointing to AK as the state of residency. The fact that the student is being claimed on a SC tax return is the part that makes this interesting. However, if there is no legal separation, then I think you have to look at the weight of evidence in the establishment of intent. I'm not sure enough points to South Carolina to establish intent. This is an institutional decision, but maybe you could see if a legal document of separation is coming?

Examples of Documentation for Verification

- Document of legal separation
- Divorce Decree showing custodial agreement.
- Copies of income taxes.
- Copies of legal documentation of child support and determination of who shall pay cost of college.

Note: Documents from a notary public do not count as examples for verification

62-606. Maintaining Residence

- (1) Continuing to use a South Carolina permanent address on all records;
- (2) Maintaining South Carolina driver's license;
- (3) Maintaining South Carolina vehicle registration;
- (4) Satisfying South Carolina resident income tax obligation.

Individuals claiming permanent residence in South Carolina are liable for payment of income taxes on their total income from the date that they established South Carolina residence. This includes income earned in another state or country (ex. Individual who crosses state lines to work daily).

62-606. Maintaining Residence

B. Active duty members of the United States Armed Forces and their dependents are eligible to pay in state tuition and fees as long as they continuously claim South Carolina as their state of legal residence during their military service. Documentation will be required in all cases to support this claim. South Carolina residents who change their state of legal residence while in the military lose their South Carolina resident status for tuition and fee purposes.

62-609 Exceptions

- A. Persons in the following categories qualify to pay in-state tuition and fees without having to establish a permanent home in the state for twelve months. Persons who qualify under any of these categories must meet the conditions of the specific category on or before the first day of class of the term for which payment of in-state tuition and fees is requested. Please note that these individuals do not automatically qualify for State Scholarships and Grants.

62-609 Exceptions

- (1). “Military Personnel and their Dependents”: Members of the United States Armed Forces who are permanently assigned in South Carolina on active duty and their dependents are eligible to pay in state tuition and fees. When such personnel are transferred from the State, their dependents may continue to pay in state tuition and fees as long as they are continuously enrolled. Such persons (and their dependents) may also be eligible to pay in state tuition and fees as long as they are continuously enrolled after their discharge from the military, provided they have demonstrated an intent to establish a permanent home in South Carolina and they have resided in South Carolina for a period of at least twelve months immediately preceding their discharge. Military personnel who are not stationed in South Carolina and/or former military personnel who intend to establish South Carolina residency must fulfill the twelve month “physical presence” requirement for them or their dependents to qualify to pay in state tuition and fees.

What does this mean

- Active duty military members stationed in SC and their dependents are eligible for instate tuition and fees. When they are transferred away, their dependents can maintain instate tuition and fee status as long as they remain continuously enrolled.

62-609 Exceptions Continued

(2) **“Faculty and Administrative Employees with Full-Time Employment and their Dependents:”** Full-time faculty and administrative employees of South Carolina state-supported colleges and universities and their dependents are eligible to pay in-state tuition and fees.

Note: The dependent does not have to attend the same SC Institution as their parent or guardian.

62-609 Exceptions Continued

(3) **“Retired Persons and their Dependents:”**

Retired persons who are receiving a pension or annuity who reside in South Carolina and have been domiciled in South Carolina as prescribed in the Statute for less than a year may be eligible for in-state rates if they maintain residence and domicile in this State. Persons on terminal leave who have established residency in South Carolina may be eligible for in-state rates even if domiciled in the State for less than one year if they present documentary evidence from their employer showing they are on terminal leave. The evidence should show beginning and ending dates for the terminal leave period and that the person will receive a pension or annuity when he/she retires.

62-609 Exceptions Cont'd

(4) **“Residents with Full-Time Employment and their Dependents:”** Persons who reside, are domiciled, and are full-time employed in the State and who continue to work full-time until they meet the twelve-month requirement and their dependents are eligible to pay in-state tuition and fees, provided that they have taken steps to establish a permanent home in the State. Steps an independent person must take to establish residency in South Carolina are listed in section 62-605 entitled (“Establishing the Requisite Intent to Become a South Carolina Domiciliary”).

62-602.(F) Full time employment

“Full-time employment” is defined as employment that consists of at least thirty seven and one half hours a week on a single job in a full-time status. However, a person who works less than thirty seven and one half hours a week but receives or is entitled to receive full time employee benefits shall be considered to be employed full-time if such status is verified by the employer. A person who meets the eligibility requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act must present acceptable evidence that they satisfy their prescribed employment specifications in order to qualify as having full-time employment.

Examples of Documentation for Verification

- Copies of pay stubs – Evidence based on an income stream
- W-2
- Current letter of full-time employment or part-time enrollment with full-time benefits

Note: Two part-time jobs do NOT equal one full-time job

Exceptions Continued - #5 Eligible Veterans & Covered Individuals

59-112-50 – SC CODE OF LAWS

(C)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a covered individual enrolled in a public institution of higher education and receiving educational assistance under Chapter 30 and Chapter 33, Title 38 of the United States Code is entitled to pay in-state tuition and fees without regard to the length of time the covered individual has resided in this State.

(2) For purposes of this subsection a covered individual is defined as:

(a) a veteran who served ninety days or longer on active duty in the Uniformed Service of the United States, their respective Reserve forces, and the National Guard and who enrolls within three years of discharge; or

(b) a person who is entitled to and receiving assistance under Section 3311(b)(9) or 3319, Title 38 of the United States Code by virtue of the person's relationship to the veteran described in subsection (2)(a) of this section.

(3) A covered individual must live in this State while enrolled at the in-state institution.

59-112-50 (C) continued

(4) At the conclusion of the applicable three year period in subsection (C)(2)(a), a covered individual shall remain eligible for in-state rates as long as he remains continuously enrolled in an in-state institution or transfers to another in-state institution during the term or semester, excluding summer terms, immediately following his enrollment at the previous in-state institution. In the event of a transfer, the in-state institution receiving the covered individual shall verify the covered individual's eligibility for in-state rates with the covered individual's prior in-state institution. It is the responsibility of the transferring covered individual to ensure all documents required to verify both the previous and present residency decisions are provided to the in-state institution.

What does this mean?

- Prior to the passage of Act 11 of 2015, non-resident veterans needed to takes steps to establish intent to be a SC resident prior to their discharge to be considered SC residents immediately.
- Act 11 of 2015 provides that covered individuals are entitled to pay in-state tuition and fees without having to establish the intent to become a SC resident, provided they are living in SC.

Who are Covered Individuals?

- **Veteran who:**
 - is enrolled at a SC public institution;
 - is receiving educational assistance under Chapter 30 and Chapter 33, Title 38 of the United States Code;
 - served 90 days or longer on active duty in the Uniformed Service of the United States, their respective Reserve forces, and the National Guard;
 - enrolls within 3 years of discharge; and
 - is living in South Carolina while enrolled at the in-state institution.

Who are Covered Individuals? (continued)

- Person who:
 - is enrolled at a SC public institution;
 - is entitled to **and receiving** assistance under Section 3311(b)(9) or 3319 Title 38 of the United States Code by virtue of his/her relationship to the eligible veteran; and
 - is living in South Carolina while enrolled at the in-state institution.

How can public institutions verify that the student is a covered individual?

Requirement	Documentation
Receiving Benefits under Chapter 30 or 33	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Certificate of Eligibility
Served at least 90 days of active duty in uniformed service of the US	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DD-214
Must enroll in public institution in SC within 3 years of discharge date	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DD-214
Must be living in SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proof of physical address (Not a P.O. box number)

62-602. Definitions

“Independent Person” is defined as one in his/her majority (eighteen years of age or older) or an emancipated minor, whose predominant source of income is his/her own earnings or income from employment, investments, or payments from trusts, grants, scholarships, commercial loans, or payments made in accordance with court order. An independent person must provide more than half of his or her support during the twelve months immediately prior to the date that classes begin for the semester for which resident status is requested. An independent person cannot be claimed as a dependent or exemption on the federal tax return of his or her parent, spouse, or guardian For the year in which resident status is requested.

Scenario

- “A Father will be probably calling you today – he has an issue with the fact that nowhere in the regs does it say that PLUS loans are considered parental loans/money – his son meets all the other requirements, but he received PLUS loans that are 51% of his support. I sent him information from the Financial Aid site on the university’s web page that refers to PLUS loans. The loans are issued to the parent, the parent applies for and is responsible for paying back the loans. He says that the son received a refund on his account from the loans so the university must have thought it was his money because they did not give him the overage!”

Response

- PLUS loans are parent loans and cannot be considered a part of the 51% support indicator of independence.

62-602. Definitions

“Dependent Person” is defined as one whose predominant source of income or support is from payments from a parent, spouse, or guardian, who claims the dependent person on his/her federal income tax return. In the case of those individuals who are supported by family members who do not earn enough reportable income for taxation purposes, a dependent person can be defined as one who qualifies as a dependent or exemption on the federal income tax return of the parent, spouse, or guardian...”

SC CODE OF LAWS SECTION 59-112-30 and Section 62-607 Effect of change of residency.

(62-607 Effect of Change of Residency)

59-112-30 C. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, any dependent person who has been domiciled with his family in South Carolina for a period of not less than three years immediately prior to his enrollment may enroll in a state-supported institution of higher learning at the in-state rate and may continue to be enrolled at such rate even if the parent, spouse or guardian upon whom he is dependent moves his domicile from this State.

62-602. (H) - Definition of Immediately prior

- H. “Immediately Prior” is defined as the period of time between the offer of admission and the first day of class of the term for which the offer was made, not to exceed one calendar year.

62-607 Effect of Change of Residency

- B. If a dependent or independent person voluntarily leaves the state, and information becomes available that would impact the existing residency status, eligibility for in state rates shall end on the last day of the academic session during which domicile is lost. Application of this provision shall be at the discretion of the institution involved. However, a student must continue to be enrolled and registered for classes (excluding summers) in order to maintain eligibility to pay in state rates in subsequent semesters.

Scenario

- “ I am working with a student and family. Dad has accepted a job in NC. They have been residents of SC since July 2012. The dad is planning move in a week or so to NC and go ahead and get everything ready. Student was accepted to college in Dec. 2015. The student graduated high school on May 20th. So, he graduated before the family is moving.”
- Can student enroll at in-state tuition rate?

Response

- The statute determines that if the family has been here three years prior to dad leaving, and if the move occurs during the time period between college's offer of admission and the first day of classes, then the student can maintain residency.

62-604 Non Resident Aliens, Non Citizens, and Non Permanent Residents.

A. Except as otherwise specified in this section or as provided in Section 62-609 (1) & (2), independent non citizens and non permanent residents of the United States will be assessed tuition and fees at the non resident, out of state rate. Independent non resident aliens, including refugees, asylees, and parolees may be entitled to resident, in state classification once they have been awarded permanent resident status by the U.S. Department of Justice and meet all the statutory residency requirements provided that all other domiciliary requirements are met. Time spent living in South Carolina immediately prior to the awarding of permanent resident status does not count toward the twelve month residency period. Certain non resident aliens present in the United States in specified visa classifications are eligible to receive in state residency status for tuition and fee purposes as prescribed by the Commission on Higher Education. They are not, however, eligible to receive state sponsored tuition assistance/scholarships.

What does that mean?

- Independent non-citizens and non-permanent residents of the United States will be assessed tuition and fees at the non-resident, out-of-state rate.
- Refugees, asylees, and parolees may be entitled to in-state residency once they have received their Green card and met the SC Residency requirement.
- Time spent waiting for permanent resident status (time prior to getting your Green card) does not count towards the 12 month physical presence requirement.
- Certain VISA classifications are entitled to in-state tuition and fees.
- Note: Student who are granted I-485 Pending status, as well as students in the US on Temporary Protective Status, are NOT green card holders and therefore cannot be considered SC Residents.

Approved Visa Classifications

Visa Classification Description

- A-1** Highest diplomatic officers and their families
- A-2** Staff under diplomatic officers and their families
- E-2** Investor assisting in operating an enterprise who also invests a large amount of capital (and their families)
- G-1** Principal representatives to international organizations (and their families)
- G-2** Other representatives of foreign governments or international organizations (and their families)
- G-3** Representatives of foreign governments (and their families)
- G-4** Officers and employees of international organizations (and their families)

Approved Visa Classifications - Continued

Visa Classification	Description
H-1B	Temporary Professional Workers
H-2A	Temporary Agricultural Workers
H-2B	Temporary workers whose skills are needed in the U.S.
H-3	Trainees or participants in a special education exchange program
H-4	Dependents of H-1, H-2, H-3 employees
K-1	Fiancée or Fiancé of U.S. Citizens*
K-2	Child of Fiancée or Fiancé of U.S. Citizens*
L-1	Intra-company transfers, i.e., managers or executives who have worked abroad for branch of U.S. firm
L-2	Dependents of L-1 visa holder
N-8	Parent of alien child accorded special immigrant status
N-9	Child of an alien parent accorded special immigrant status

VISA Classification Update

- CHE staff is conducting an internal review of the current VISA classifications on the approved list for in-state tuition rates. Part of that review is a review of current numbers of VISA holders receiving in-state rates, as well as comparisons of neighboring states' accepted VISA classifications.
- You likely will be contacted to inquire about your VISA numbers and any changes to the list you may wish to see.
- Action could be taken this year to make changes to the VISA Classification list (effective Spring 2017 at earliest)

62-611. Incorrect Classification

- A. Persons incorrectly classified as residents are subject to reclassification and to payment of all non resident tuition and fees not paid. If incorrect classification results from false or concealed facts, such persons may be charged tuition and fees past due and unpaid at the out of state rate. The violator may also be subject to administrative, civil, and financial penalties. Until these charges are paid, such persons will not be allowed to receive transcripts or graduate from a South Carolina institution.

- B. Residents whose resident status changes are responsible for notifying the Residency Official of the institution attended of such changes.

62-612. Inquiries and Appeals

- A. Inquiries regarding residency requirements and determinations should be directed to the institutional residency official.

- B. Each institution will develop an appeals process to accommodate persons wishing to appeal residency determinations made by the institution's residency official. Each institutions appeal process should be directed by that institutions primary residency officer, in conjunction with those individuals who practice the application of State residency regulations on a daily basis. The professional judgment of the residency officer and administrators will constitute the institutional appeal process. Neither the primary residency official nor appellate official(s) may waive the provisions of the Statute or regulation governing residency for tuition and fee purposes.

What does this mean?

- Each institution is responsible for developing an appeal process for students wishing to appeal institutional residency decisions.
- While CHE can be contacted for assistance with interpretation of an existing regulation or statute during the institutional residency process, the institution will make the final determination of residency classification.

Topics for Additional Discussion

- Legislative Update – 2016 Session
 - South Carolina/North Carolina Boundary – S.667 (R.292)
 - Veterans Act of 2015 Changes – H.4515
 - Veterans Exception added for ALL Veterans – H. 3037
- Act 11 of 2015 – Review
 - Coding
- Residency Advisory Group

SC/NC Border Bill –Effective 1/1/2017

SECTION 22. Chapter 112, Title 59 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

- "Section 59-112-150. (A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, independent persons and their dependents formerly domiciled in South Carolina counties who are residing in North Carolina counties as a result of the clarified North Carolina - South Carolina boundary as contained in the amendments in Section 1-1-10, effective January 1, 2017, may be considered eligible for instate tuition rates for a period of up to ten years from January 1, 2017. To be eligible for instate tuition rates, these persons must have been domiciled and reside on property in South Carolina in accordance with this chapter immediately prior to January 1, 2017, and must maintain residence and domicile on that same property within North Carolina.

What does this mean?

- Families formerly in South Carolina that are now physically located in North Carolina as a direct result of the border clarification can remain South Carolina residents for the purposes of tuition and fees until 1/1/2027 (10 years).
- Family must have been domiciled in current residence prior to 1/1/2017.
- Family must remain in the impacted residence to remain a South Carolina resident.

SC/NC Border Bill –Effective 1/1/2017

SECTION 22. Chapter 112, Title 59 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

- (B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, independent persons and their dependents previously domiciled on property in North Carolina which is located in South Carolina as a result of the North Carolina - South Carolina boundary clarification, for a period of two years from January 1, 2017, are eligible for instate tuition rates without the requirement of residency and domicile for twelve months in this State provided these independent persons have evidenced the intent to establish domicile in South Carolina in accordance with this chapter. To be eligible under this section, these persons must reside on the same property that was in North Carolina immediately prior to January 1, 2017. To maintain eligibility for instate tuition rates longer than the two years permitted under this section, the independent persons and their dependents must satisfy the requirements of Section [59-112-20](#).

What does this mean?

- Families formerly in North Carolina that are now physically located in South Carolina as a direct result of the border clarification can remain South Carolina residents for the purposes of tuition and fees until 1/1/2019 (2 years).
- Family must have been domiciled in current residence prior to 1/1/2017.
- After 2 year period, family must have taken steps to become South Carolina residents to remain eligible.

SC/NC Border Bill

SECTION 22. Chapter 112, Title 59 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

- (C) The provisions established under subsections (A) and (B) are not transferable to persons other than those independent persons and their dependents falling within the scope of those provisions.
- (D) Should the domicile and residence of independent persons and their dependents change from the property affected by the boundary clarification, maintenance of eligibility for instate tuition rates must be determined as provided in Section [59-112-20](#).
- (E) Persons eligible for instate tuition rates pursuant to this section may be eligible for state-supported scholarships and grants provided all other eligibility requirements are met."

SC/NC Border Bill

- 16 Families impacted by the new border establishments
- Attorney General's Office is working with CHE staff to identify and notify these 16 families of the new provisions outlined in the legislation
- Qualifying individuals may be eligible for State Scholarships and Grants.

Veterans Act Change – H.4515

- A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 59-112-50, AS AMENDED, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO UNDERGRADUATE IN-STATE TUITION FOR PEOPLE ENTITLED TO CERTAIN FEDERAL EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE AS THE CHILDREN OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY WHO DIED IN ACTIVE DUTY SERVICE AFTER SEPTEMBER 11, 2001, AND FOR PEOPLE ENTITLED AS THE SPOUSAL OR CHILDREN DEPENDENTS OF VETERANS TO RECEIVE CERTAIN UNUSED FEDERAL EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TRANSFERRED FROM VETERANS, SO AS TO PROVIDE THEY ARE NOT SUBJECT TO A THREE-YEAR POST-DISCHARGE ENROLLMENT TIME LIMIT.
- *Status: Passed House. Sent to Senate Education Committee*

Veterans Exception Bill – H. 3037

- TO AMEND SECTION [59-112-50](#), AS AMENDED, CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, RELATING TO IN-STATE TUITION RATES FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL AND THEIR DEPENDENTS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS, SO AS TO REVISE THE CRITERIA UNDER WHICH VETERANS WHO ARE HONORABLY DISCHARGED AND THEIR DEPENDENTS MAY RECEIVE IN-STATE TUITION RATES, AND TO DEFINE RELATED TERMINOLOGY.
- *Status: Passed House. Sent to Senate Education Committee*

Act 11 of 2015 Coding Update

- As you know, students who qualified for in-state tuition charges through the new law will need to be reported as there was a provision in the FY16 budget (proviso 11.42) that provided a mechanism and funding toward reimbursement to institutions for the tuition and fee revenue that would have been otherwise assessed if but for Act 11 of 2015. **The reported number of students, and an application for reimbursement was due to CHE by March 1, 2016.**
- **CHE does wish for you to continue capturing these students this year. HOWEVER...please note that in the FY 2017 budget, no funding has been included to carry this provision forward this year.**

CHE Advisory Committee

- Meets twice an academic year to discuss current and future residency issues impacting state. Email discussions/communications occur throughout the year as well.
- Sounding Board to run Residency issues through and get quick feedback.
- If you are interested in serving on the CHE Residency Advisory Committee, please feel free to email me at ghampton@che.sc.gov

QUESTIONS?

College Access Update at CHE

- College Application Month (CAM)
 - Registration is Open for High Schools (Goal is 230 schools)
 - Registration for College Reps will be from June 20 – July 29
- College Goal South Carolina (CGSC)
 - Plan is to pilot October College Goal Events in SC GEAR UP Schools
 - Looking to increase sites in 2017 – Please consider hosting!
 - Higher Ed sites that wish to hold October College Goal Events are also welcome to do so
 - Materials and Survey will be available in late September for use
 - Statewide “year-round” College Goal will begin in Feb 2017
- College Decision Day South Carolina (CDD)
 - 83 Events held in Spring 2016 – great first year!
 - Thank you for your support of the CDD events

Items on the CHE Website that deal with SC Residency - <http://www.che.sc.gov/StudentServices/Residency/Residency.htm>

- Residency Law
- Residency Regulation (Approved as of June 26, 2009)
- Approved Visa Classifications
- CHE Guidance on specific immigration situations
- Frequently Asked Questions
- June 15th Presentation on Act 11 of 2015

CHE

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South Carolina Commission on Higher Education

Scholarships and Grants
Workshop 2016

Agenda

11:10am Welcome & Introduction

11:15am Scholarship and Grant Workshop

- Student Grant Programs
- Scholarship Programs
- SAT Re-Design & 10-point scale
- Transcripts
- Year-Round Scholarships
- Legislative Updates

12:30pm Questions

12:40pm Adjourn

*** After the final workshop, a copy of this presentation can be found on the CHE website ***

Funding

- SC Need-based Grant:
 - Funding increased from \$27,600,001 to \$29,537,078.
 - CTP – increase from \$179,178 to \$350,000
- Lottery Tuition Assistance:
 - Slight increased for 2015-16 from \$51.1 million to \$51.5 million
 - Once the student grant amounts have been established for 2015-16 this information will be shared and updated on CHE's website
- The Merit Scholarships (SC HOPE, LIFE, and Palmetto Fellows)
 - Funding increased from \$264 million to \$270 million
- SC National Guard College Assistance Program (CAP)
 - Level Funding at \$4.6 million

Student Grant Programs

Need-based Grants

Foster Youth

- Proviso 11.9 (CHE: Need-based grants for Foster Youth continues without change)
- Enables *additional* need-based grant funds for youth in the custody of the Department of Social Services and attending an eligible South Carolina higher education institution

Foster Care Youth (FCY)

Need-based Grant for students in Foster care:

Must complete the FAFSA

Must submit verification & waiver to Institution and CHE (*letter from DSS or court order*)

Institution with eligible FCY must:

Submit invoice to “Student Financial Support”

{Please Include Student Name on Invoice}

FCY Waiver:

http://www.che.sc.gov/CHE_Docs/student services/needbased/files/FCY-Waiver-Form-2014.pdf

NBG Awarding Process

Section 62-470 (F)

- Institutions must give first priority and award the maximum allowable NBG to Foster Care youth who are in the custody of DSS.
- This may include Foster Care youth who have aged out of the system.

Additional NBG Funding/

FCY Award Amount

- Budget Proviso 5A.21 – Foster Care youth attending an eligible higher education institution in S.C. are eligible for additional Need-based Grants funding of up to **\$2,000** above the \$2,500 maximum.
- Institutions should not award the maximum amount if, by doing so, this causes the student to exceed the unmet need according to Title IV Regulations.

Need-based Grants

College Transition Program

- Budget Proviso introduced FY14 and continues in FY16 without change (Proviso 11.15 CHE: College Transition Need-based Grants)
- Proviso dedicates \$350,000 in funds for Need-based Grants for students in transition programs
- CHE adopted program guidelines in April 2015

College Transition Program (CTP)

- Need-based Grant for students with intellectual disabilities
- 5 Eligible programs in SC:
 - *Clemson, Coastal Carolina, College of Charleston, USC, Winthrop*
 - <http://welcometocollegelife.com/>
- Eligibility Requirements:
 - SC Resident
 - Enrolled in an eligible program
 - Demonstrate “need” (completed and submitted FAFSA must be on file)
 - Be in good standing
- Participating institutions award

CTP Awarded

For 2015-16 there were **29 eligible students for fall 2015 and 27 eligible students for spring 2016** that were awarded across CTP programs.

2015-2016 total award amount: \$6,795

\$176,336 was awarded for 2015-16 using **ALL** allocated funds

Scholarship Programs Information

Scholarship Appeals

- The 2016-17 Appeals Cycle for the Palmetto Fellows, LIFE, and SC HOPE scholarship opened May 6, 2016. All appeals materials must be in receipt of the CHE by the deadline close of **5:00 pm on September 23, 2016.**
- Students are encouraged to review the Guidelines for Appeal on the CHE website to determine if their circumstance truly meets the definition of an extraordinary circumstance or a traumatic event.
- Students should be advised that their appeal is not guaranteed to be granted, nor is it a guarantee that a decision will be rendered prior to the due date of their college bill. Students should make arrangements with the institution for payment.
- The link to the appeals information and application is:
<http://www.che.sc.gov/Students,FamiliesMilitary/Appeals.aspx>

Initial Eligibility Requirements For The State Scholarship Programs

- In compliance with the established laws/regulations in place for the HOPE, LIFE, and Palmetto Fellows Scholarship programs, a student must meet the initial eligibility requirements in order to be a recipient of scholarship funds:
 - A student must be a US citizen/legal permanent resident*
 - A student must be a South Carolina resident*
 - No felony convictions
 - No second or subsequent alcohol/drug misdemeanors
 - Not in default of any state or federal loans
 - Enroll in a degree-seeking program at an eligible SC institution

**This must be determined at the time of high school graduation*

Residency as it Pertains to State Scholarships

To be eligible for any State scholarships, students must:

1. Be a U.S. citizen or a legal permanent resident that meets the definition of an eligible non-citizen under State Residency Statutes whose lawful presence has been verified at the time of enrollment at the institution; and
2. Be a South Carolina resident* for in-state purposes at the time of high school graduation **and** at the time of enrollment at the institution;

**(As set forth by Section §59-112-10 – 140 and related R. 62.600-612)*

Palmetto Fellows Scholarship (PFS)

- Late Award
 - Application period closed June 15th
 - Currently processing applications
 - Notifications will begin August 2016
- Early Award
 - Awarded 2,343 Palmetto Fellows Scholarships
 - Increase of **140** awardees from the 2015 Early Award
 - Designation Forms: 1,054
 - Still Need: **1288!!**
- Transfers
 - Total Requests Completed to Date: 26
 - Pending: 5

- *Designation Form*

http://www.che.sc.gov/CHE_Docs/StudentServices/PalmettoFellows/PFS_Link.pdf

Scholarship Enhancement Information

Initial Eligibility Requirements For Enhancement

- A student must meet ALL of the eligibility requirements for a Palmetto Fellows or the LIFE Scholarship;
- Be a recipient of Palmetto Fellows or LIFE Scholarship;
- Must be a declared math or science major;
- Must have taken at least fourteen credit hours of instruction in mathematics and life and physical science courses during their **FIRST** year in school.

** (CLEP), Dual Enrollment, Pass/Fail courses with a grade of "Pass" (only), Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory courses with a grade of "Satisfactory" (only), (IB) courses and (AP) courses in mathematics and life and physical sciences taken in high school in which the student scored a three or more on the advanced placement test and received college credit may count toward the fulfillment of this minimum requirement.*

** Students enrolled at two-year institutions are not eligible to receive a LIFE Scholarship Enhancement*

Eligible classes/Programs

- Approved lists of eligible majors and eligible courses to meet the fourteen credit hour course requirement for the Palmetto Fellows or LIFE Scholarship Enhancement are provided on the Commission's website at www.che.sc.gov.
- CIP codes have been approved by the Commission on Higher Education for eligible degree programs in the fields of mathematics and science.
- If you'd like to add courses or degree programs to the list, please visit our website for more information on how to do so, or contact CHE directly. The link for instructions to the process is:

http://www.che.sc.gov/CHE_Docs/academicaffairs/2015-02-05_scholarship_enhancement_program_eligibility_process.pdf

SAT Re-Design & 10-point Scale Updates

SAT Redesign

- SAT re-design began March 2016
- The College Board provided guidance regarding the new scoring and/or language to all institutions and shared nationally regarding the following:
 - Redesigned test information
 - Super scoring

SAT Redesign

- For the purposes of state scholarships
 - CHE provided guidance to institutions on May 13th, 2016 regarding the use of SAT scores for State Scholarships.
 - CHE will still allow students for class of 2016 & 2017 to Super score with the old and new SAT; face value → no conversion
 - Starting with class of 2018 CHE will no longer accept scores from old SAT

10-point scale

- On Tuesday, April 12, 2016, the State Board of Education voted unanimously to adopt a 10-point grading scale for all high school courses in South Carolina.
- Beginning with the 2016–17 school year, all districts will implement the 10-point scale in courses for high school credit.
- For more information on the 10-point scale, visit SC Department of Education:
 - <http://ed.sc.gov/newsroom/10-point-scale-faq/>

Transcripts

Out-of-State High Schools & Scholarship Eligibility

- Out-of-state schools must comply with SCUGP GPA reporting and ranking.
 - For those schools that have a grading scale that substantially deviates from the SC UGP:
 - If the institution determines that a state-approved standardized grading scale substantially deviates from the SC UGP, the grading scale must be submitted to CHE for further review
 - If CHE confirms the grade scale deviation, a transcript conversion to the SC UGP must be completed
 - If the institution is not converting the grades, the out-of-state high school must submit converted transcript in addition to the official out-of-state high school transcript
 - No handwritten or strikethrough edits can be demonstrated on the submitted transcript for scholarship eligibility determination

Out-of-State High Schools & Scholarship Eligibility

- If a student is attempting to use rank as an eligibility criterion from an out-of-state high school:
 - The high school or home school association must have a policy on rank which has been reviewed to verify compliance with the South Carolina Uniform Grading Policy and established statutes and regulations for the State scholarship programs.
 - If the high school or home school association does not rank as a policy, or the student does not meet the rank eligibility requirement once a conversion of the grades to meet the SC UGP GPA and rank requirement then student must use the Alternate Criteria for eligibility (SC UGP GPA and SAT/ACT score).
- If using rank, the entire academic class must be converted to the SCUGP and a ranking report that reflects all students in that academic class, the out-of-state GPA, the SC UGP GPA, and the rank based on the SC UGP GPA must be included in order to determine eligibility and award a State scholarship.

Transcript Requirements: Scholarship Eligibility Purposes

ALL transcripts must identify SC UGP GPA

- All state scholarships and grants are based on the SC UGP, therefore all transcripts must specifically state “SC UGP.”
 - Any transcript that states, “Weighted and Unweighted GPA” OR “Total GPA” will not be accepted for the purposes of awarding state scholarships as it must comply with the **SC UGP**.

All final official transcripts must be date calculated between the date of the high school graduation (May-June) and

no later than **June 15th**

- The final grades/ranking cannot include grades earned after the official graduation date of the school year. Summer school grades earned after high school graduation cannot be used in the calculation.

Transcripts Requirements for Eligibility for the State Scholarship Programs

In order to determine eligibility for the State scholarship programs, the financial aid office/institution and/or CHE for the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship must have an official transcript on file (electronic or otherwise) that demonstrates the following items:

- **A valid signature** (electronic or otherwise) from the Principal.* In the event that the Principal is not available, the Superintendent signature is acceptable.
- **SC UGP GPA** must be demonstrated and rank (if applicable)
- The **date calculated date** to be date calculated no later than June 15th (regardless of academic year)
 - For the LIFE Scholarship and the Palmetto Fellows Scholarship Late Award the transcript MUST demonstrate that it is the **final** official transcript, as well as reflect a **graduation date**

**For SC Public high schools: Any questions regarding the setting up of transcripts fields, they need to contact their high school Powerschool coordinator and/or district Powerschool coordinator.*

***For Independent/Private and home school students: The administrator, registrar, or an official from the home school/accountability group. Should provide letter stating designated school rep.*

- If a student is using rank as an eligibility criteria, the high school/home school association **must** have a policy on rank, and rank **must** be demonstrated on the official transcript (*this also applies to rank reports when required*)

Transcript

Full Legal Name [REDACTED] **School Name** [REDACTED]
DOB [REDACTED] **Female** **School Address** [REDACTED]
Parent or Guardian **ParentName** [REDACTED] **School Code** [REDACTED] **Phone:** [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED] **Date Printed:** 06/15/2016
Phone [REDACTED] **Graduation Date** 05/14/2016

Grd	Year	Course	Yr	GPA	CRD	Grd	Year	Course	Yr	GPA	CRD
08	2011-2012	Homeschool Algebra I Honors Annual GPA : 4.2500	A	4.25	1	11	2014-2015	American Government Honors	A	5.38	1
09	2012-2013	American History Honors	A	5.00	1	11	2014-2015	Chemistry	A	4.63	1
09	2012-2013	Earth Science	A	4.75	1	11	2014-2015	English III Honors	A	5.38	1
09	2012-2013	English I	A	4.88	1	11	2014-2015	French II	A	4.75	1
09	2012-2013	Geometry	A	4.63	1	11	2014-2015	Interior Design	A	4.88	1
09	2012-2013	Photography	A	4.63	1			Annual GPA : 5.0000			
09	2012-2013	Understanding Your Faith Annual GPA : 4.7917	A	4.88	1	11	2014-2015	Homeschool			
10	2013-2014	Advanced Web Design	A	4.38	1	11	2014-2015	Health	A+	4.75	0.5
10	2013-2014	Algebra II	A	4.50	1	11	2014-2015	P.E.	A	4.88	0.5
10	2013-2014	Biology	A	4.75	1	11	2014-2015	Pre-Calculus Honors Annual GPA : 4.9063	A	5.00	1
10	2013-2014	English II Honors	A	5.13	1			Central Piedmont Community College			
10	2013-2014	Fashion Design	A	4.88	1	12	2015-2016	Pre-Calculus Algebra (MAT 171)	A	5.88	1
10	2013-2014	French I	A	4.63	1	12	2015-2016	Pre-Calculus Trigonometry (MAT 172) Annual GPA : 5.8125	A	5.75	1
10	2013-2014	World History Honors Annual GPA : 4.8035	A	5.38	1	12	2015-2016	Anatomy/Physiology Honors	A	5.38	1
						12	2015-2016	English IV Honors	A	5.38	1
						12	2015-2016	French III Honors Annual GPA : 5.2917	A	5.13	1

ACADEMIC STANDING

RANK DATE	RANK	OUT OF	AVG	CUM GPA	CUM UGPA	WT
2016-05-12	3	39	98.8654	4.96	4.73	26.00

COMMUNITY SERVICE RECORD

2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	Total
26.00	44.75	67.50	205.50	343.75

AP Courses are not available at
 Class rank was calculated on May 12, 2016.

Grading Scale:
 A = 100-90
 B = 89-80
 C = 79-70
 D = 69-60
 F = 59 & below

[REDACTED SIGNATURE] 6/15

Signature of School Official/Title/Date

SC Public High School Transcripts

SC Public High Schools - PowerSchool

- For technical issues regarding submitting and/or printing electronic or paper transcripts should first be referred back to the high school or School District IT Department. Each high school and district has an identified contact that should work together first.
- If the issues cannot be resolved at that level, the school/district office can then contact the SC Department of Education PowerSchool Administrator.

Early Graduates

Early Graduate:

Student graduates mid-year

- For scholarship eligibility the student can ONLY use **SC UGP GPA**
 - **CANNOT** use rank
- SC HOPE/LIFE Scholarship
 - Complete Early Graduate application at planned institution of attendance
- Palmetto Fellows Scholarship
 - Only **ONE** opportunity to apply
 - the Early Award application period of their senior year
 - Can receive LIFE Scholarship only for the 1st semester*. Will receive the PFS the following terms of remaining eligibility.

**Student must attend and eligible 4-year institution only for the spring term*

Graduating Early:

Student graduates academic year(s)early

- SC HOPE/LIFE Scholarship
 - Eligibility is based on the end of the academic year with their “new” graduating class
- Palmetto Fellows Scholarship
 - Can apply during the Early or Late Award application period
 - Early Award Application period can only use end of the 10th grade GPA and rank
 - Late Award application period can use the end of the 10th or 12th grade rank, must use end of the 12th grade GPA

Year-Round Scholarships

Palmetto and LIFE Scholarships

- Authorization for Palmetto Fellows/LIFE Scholarship awards to be awarded in summer terms continues.
- The provision initially included in FY14 was moved from the Lottery Section of the Part 1B provisos to CHE's section.
- The text of the proviso (#11.19, see next slide) is the same as last year with a minor change in keeping with guidelines adopted by CHE in April 2015.
- Year-Round Scholarship Guidelines can be accessed here: http://www.che.sc.gov/CHE_Docs/student services/Year-RoundPolicyGuideline_Website.pdf

FY16 Appropriations Act (Budget) Part 1B Proviso

11.19. (CHE: Scholarship Awards) A student may receive a Palmetto Fellows or LIFE scholarship award during the summer, in addition to fall and spring semesters of an academic year, provided continued eligibility requirements are met as of the *end of the spring semester*. Students **must enroll full-time**, which for purposes of the summer award will require enrollment in at least twelve hours over the course of the summer. The summer is defined as the period between the end of the spring term and prior to the opening of the fall term. The total summer award per student may not exceed half of the allowable academic year award up to the cost of attendance and must be reimbursed if less than twelve hours for academic credit are not attempted by the student during summer sessions. If awarded in the summer, a student's total award during his or her enrollment may not exceed the amount that would otherwise be provided under current semester limits applied for the scholarship awards. The Commission on Higher Education may provide additional guidelines necessary to ensure uniform implementation.

Eligible Students: Full-Time Enrollment Summer

Eligible for Fall Award If:	Eligible for Spring Award If:	Eligible For Summer Award If (PFS):	Summer Award Disbursed If:	Eligible for Fall Award If:
Enrolled in 12+ credit hours (or equivalent to full-time status)	Enrolled in 12+ credit hours (or equivalent to full-time status)	Earned 30 credit hours or the equivalent (earned 30 for the hours fall and spring term only) and earned a cumulative LIFE (institutional) 3.0 GPA at the end of Spring	Enrolled in at least 12 credit hours over the course of the summer term	Earned 30 credit hours or the equivalent (earned 30 credit hours fall and spring term only) and earned a cumulative LIFE (institutional) 3.0 GPA at the end of Spring



Institutions would review for eligibility for summer and/or fall at this point.

This is consistent with existing end of spring term eligibility review practices.

Enrollment verification would occur at an established date as determined by the regulations for eligibility to receive scholarship funds only. Eligibility review would not be required.

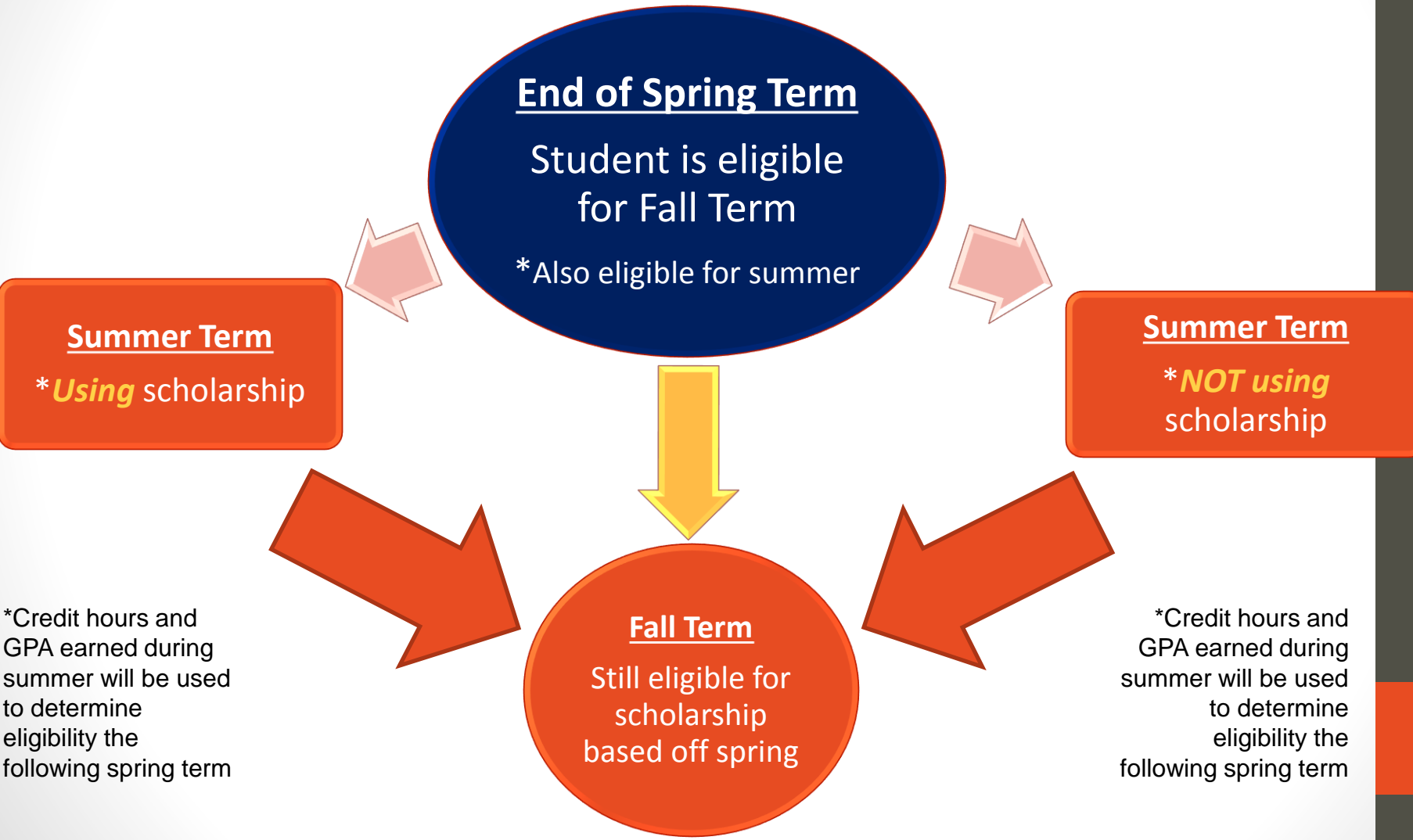


Any credit hours/grades earned over summer would be used towards continued scholarship eligibility determination at the end of the next spring semester

What Does This Mean?

- Students who are eligible at the end of the spring term are eligible for a summer scholarship award/term of eligibility
- Students can still attend summer school and NOT use a summer scholarship award/term of eligibility
 - The student would be responsible for covering any tuition, fees, and costs
 - Any grades/credit hours earned over a summer semester will be used to determine continued eligibility
- A student who was determined to meet continued eligibility at the end of the spring term is eligible for a fall award REGARDLESS of academic performance during the summer
 - This is true for those students who use an award or do not use an award

Eligible Students: Year-round scholarship visual



Ineligible Students

Eligible for Fall Award If:	Eligible for Spring Award If:	Not Eligible for Summer/Fall Award If (PFS):	Remediation Period	Eligible for Fall Award If:
12+ Credit hours	12+ Credit hours	Student earned less than 30 credit hours or its equivalent (earned less than 30 credit hours in the fall and spring terms) and/or less than a 3.0 cumulative LIFE (institutional) GPA at the end of Spring	<p>Student has maymester and/or summer to earn requisite credit hours/GPA.</p> <p>This would be an out-of-pocket expense incurred by the student.</p>	Earned at least 30 credit hours (or its equivalent) and earned at least a 3.0 cumulative LIFE (institutional) GPA at the end of maymester and/or summer



If the student is not eligible at the end of summer, the next review of eligibility for scholarship funds will occur at the end of the following Spring semester. The student is still using terms of eligibility.

Ineligible Students: Year-round scholarship visual

End of Spring Term

Student is **NOT** eligible for
Fall Term

*student cannot use
scholarship for summer

Summer Term

Student can take
summer courses
to get the
required credit
hours and/or GPA

Fall Term

*Student is reevaluated
after summer term and
student is still *ineligible*
for scholarship

Fall Term

Student is reevaluated
after summer term and
student is now *eligible*
for scholarship

Scenario

- If a Palmetto Fellows student who is not eligible for PF, but is LIFE eligible at the end of spring chooses to use a summer stipend, which one do you award? Can we award LIFE for summer and then the student can regain eligibility for PF after summer?

Scenario

PF recipient who is ineligible at End of Spring Term

No longer PF eligible
But LIFE Eligible

Uses LIFE over Summer

Regardless of increase in credit hours and/or GPA student is NO longer PF eligible and can ONLY receive LIFE
*As long as they stay eligible

Uses no scholarship over summer

Now PF eligible because they met eligible criteria

Did not meet PF eligible, but still LIFE eligible

Legislative Updates

Legislative Updates

- A **2016 Session Legislative Wrap-Up for higher education** with summary information on the FY16 and legislation passed during the 2016 Legislative will be available shortly.
- A few notes of interest relating Student Financial Aid/Tuition:
 - **Act 50 of 2015 (S. 261)**- Amends SC Code Section 59-111-320 relating to Free Tuition for Those 60 years old and older to enable participants to include those who are receiving compensation as full-time employees
 - **Act 11 of 2015 (S.291)** – Amends SC Code Section 59-112-50 to add Section C which enables SC compliance with federal law that certain out-of-state veterans receiving GI Bill benefits to pay in-state tuition and fees.
 - Provisos 11.42 (CHE: College and University Out-of-State Veteran Tuition) and 3.8 (LEA: Transfer for Veteran Differential Reimbursement Fund) enable some relief for institutions relative to the fiscal impact of implementation
 - **Proviso 11.41 (CHE: Technical College Study)** – Requires CHE to examine the viability of a program allowing “free-tuition” for SC high school graduates at the state’s technical colleges and report by January 31, 2016.
 - **Proviso 3.1 (LEA: Audit)** – Amended proviso relating to the audit of the use of lottery funds. Includes a provision directing CHE to provide a report by January 15, 2016 on the estimated cost to establish a scholarship and grant tracking system.
 - **H. 4521 – Tucker Hipps Bill**

H. 4521 – Tucker Hipps Bill

- A BILL TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, TO ENACT THE "TUCKER HIPPS TRANSPARENCY ACT" BY ADDING SECTION 59-101-210 SO AS TO PROVIDE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING SHALL MAINTAIN REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED INFORMATION OF MEMBERS OF FRATERNITIES, SORORITIES, AND OTHER SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, TO SPECIFY INFORMATION THAT MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE REPORTS, TO PROVIDE INSTITUTIONS SHALL MAKE THE REPORTS AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC AND ONLINE, AND SHALL FURNISH REPORTS TO STUDENTS AND THEIR PARENTS BEFORE THE STUDENTS MAY BEGIN THE FORMAL PROCESS OF JOINING A FRATERNITY OR SORORITY, TO PROVIDE OVERSIGHT AND ENFORCEMENT REQUIREMENTS OF THE COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION, AND TO PROVIDE PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS; AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE INITIAL COMPILATION OF THESE REPORTS BEFORE THE BEGINNING OF THE 2016-2017 ACADEMIC YEAR.
- *Status: Passed 2016 Legislative Session*



Questions



CHE

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