1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to resident status for tuition 3 purposes; amending s. 1009.21, F.S.; revising the definitions of the terms "dependent child" and 4 5 "parent"; revising certain residency requirements for 6 a dependent child; prohibiting denial of 7 classification as a resident for tuition purposes 8 based on certain immigration status; revising 9 requirements for documentation of residency; revising 10 requirements relating to classification or 11 reclassification as a resident for tuition purposes 12 based on marriage; revising requirements relating to reevaluation of classification as a resident for 13 14 tuition purposes; providing that certain veterans of 15 the Armed Services of the United States, persons who 16 receive certain tuition exemptions or waivers, and 17 students who meet certain graduation, enrollment, and residency documentation requirements shall be 18 19 classified as residents for tuition purposes; providing for the adoption of rules and regulations; 20 providing an effective date. 21 22 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 23 24 25 Section 1. Paragraphs (a) and (f) of subsection (1), 26 paragraph (b) of subsection (2), paragraph (c) of subsection Page 1 of 10

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(3), subsections (4) and (5), paragraph (d) of subsection (6), and subsections (8), (10), and (13) of section 1009.21, Florida Statutes, are amended, and paragraph (d) is added to subsection (2) of that section, to read:

31 1009.21 Determination of resident status for tuition 32 purposes.—Students shall be classified as residents or 33 nonresidents for the purpose of assessing tuition in 34 postsecondary educational programs offered by charter technical 35 career centers or career centers operated by school districts, 36 in Florida College System institutions, and in state 37 universities.

38

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Dependent child" means any person, whether or not living with his or her parent, who is eligible to be claimed by his or her parent as a dependent under the federal income tax code <u>or who is not deemed independent for federal financial aid</u> purposes.

44 (f) "Parent" means the natural or adoptive parent,
45 stepparent, or legal guardian of a dependent child.

46 (2)

(b) However, with respect to a dependent child living with an adult relative other than the child's parent, such child may qualify as a resident for tuition purposes if the adult relative is a legal resident who has maintained legal residence in this state for at least 12 consecutive months immediately <u>before</u> prior to the child's initial enrollment in an institution of Page 2 of 10

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53 higher education, provided the child has resided continuously 54 with such relative for the <u>3</u> 5 years immediately <u>before</u> prior to 55 the child's initial enrollment in an institution of higher 56 education, during which time the adult relative has exercised 57 day-to-day care, supervision, and control of the child.

58 (d) A dependent child who is a United States citizen may 59 not be denied classification as a resident for tuition purposes 60 based solely upon the immigration status of his or her parent. 61 (3)

Each institution of higher education shall 62 (C) affirmatively determine that an applicant who has been granted 63 admission to that institution as a Florida resident meets the 64 residency requirements of this section at the time of initial 65 enrollment. The residency determination must be documented by 66 67 the submission of written or electronic verification that includes two or more of the documents identified in this 68 69 paragraph. Verification of the documents listed in sub-70 subparagraphs 1.a.-d. may be satisfied by submission of an 71 affidavit by the person claiming residency. No single piece of evidence shall be conclusive. 72

73 1. The documents must include at least one of the
74 following:
75 a. A Florida voter information voter's registration card.

76 b. A Florida driver driver's license.
77 c. A State of Florida identification card.
78 d. A Florida vehicle registration.
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79 e. Proof of a permanent home in Florida which is occupied 80 as a primary residence by the individual or by the individual's parent if the individual is a dependent child. 81 82 Proof of a homestead exemption in Florida. f. Transcripts from a Florida high school for multiple 83 q. 84 years if the Florida high school diploma or GED was earned 85 within the last 12 months. 86 h. Proof of permanent full-time employment in Florida for 87 at least 30 hours per week for a 12-month period. The documents may include one or more of the following: 88 2. A declaration of domicile in Florida. 89 a. A Florida professional or occupational license. 90 b. Florida incorporation. 91 с. A document evidencing family ties in Florida. 92 d. 93 Proof of membership in a Florida-based charitable or e. 94 professional organization. Any other documentation that supports the student's 95 f. 96 request for resident status, including, but not limited to, 97 utility bills and proof of 12 consecutive months of payments; a 98 lease agreement and proof of 12 consecutive months of payments; 99 or an official state, federal, or court document evidencing 100 legal ties to Florida. 101 With respect to a dependent child, the legal residence (4) 102 of the dependent child's parent or parents is prima facie 103 evidence of the dependent child's legal residence, which 104 evidence may be reinforced or rebutted, relative to the age and Page 4 of 10

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105 general circumstances of the dependent child, by the other 106 evidence of legal residence required of or presented by the 107 dependent child. However, the legal residence of a dependent 108 child's parent or parents who are domiciled outside this state 109 is not prima facie evidence of the dependent child's legal 110 residence if that dependent child has lived in this state for 3 111 5 consecutive years before prior to enrolling or reregistering 112 at the institution of higher education at which resident status 113 for tuition purposes is sought.

A person who physically resides in this state may be 114 (5) 115 classified as a resident for tuition purposes if he or she 116 marries a person who meets the 12-month residency requirement 117 under subsection (2) and otherwise qualifies as a resident for 118 tuition purposes under this section In making a domiciliary 119 determination related to the classification of a person as a 120 resident or nonresident for tuition purposes, the domicile of a 121 married person, irrespective of sex, shall be determined, as in 122 the case of an unmarried person, by reference to all relevant 123 evidence of domiciliary intent. For the purposes of this 124 section:

125 (a) A person shall not be precluded from establishing or 126 maintaining legal residence in this state and subsequently 127 qualifying or continuing to qualify as a resident for tuition 128 purposes solely by reason of marriage to a person domiciled 129 outside this state, even when that person's spouse continues to 130 be domiciled outside of this state, provided such person Page 5 of 10

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131	maintains his or her legal residence in this state.
132	(b) A person shall not be deemed to have established or
133	maintained a legal residence in this state and subsequently to
134	have qualified or continued to qualify as a resident for tuition
135	purposes solely by reason of marriage to a person domiciled in
136	this state.
137	(c) In determining the domicile of a married person,
138	irrespective of sex, the fact of the marriage and the place of
139	domicile of such person's spouse shall be deemed relevant
140	evidence to be considered in ascertaining domiciliary intent.
141	(6)
142	(d) A person classified as a nonresident for tuition
143	purposes may be reclassified as a resident by subsequently
144	marrying a person who meets the criteria to establish residency
145	for tuition purposes. In order to be reclassified, a person must
146	submit all of the following:
147	1. Evidence of his or her own physical residence in this
148	state.
149	2. Evidence of marriage to a person who qualifies as a
150	resident for tuition purposes under this section.
151	3. Documentation to support his or her spouse's residency
152	classification. A person who is classified as a nonresident for
153	tuition purposes and who marries a legal resident of the state
154	or marries a person who becomes a legal resident of the state
155	may, upon becoming a legal resident of the state, become
156	eligible for reclassification as a resident for tuition purposes
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157 upon submitting evidence of his or her own legal residency in 158 the state, evidence of his or her marriage to a person who 159 legal resident of the state, and evidence of the spouse's legal 160 residence in the state for at least 12 consecutive months 161 immediately preceding the application for reclassification. 162 (8) After a student has been classified as a resident for 163 tuition purposes, an institution of higher education is not 164 required to reevaluate the classification unless inconsistent 165 information suggests that an erroneous classification was made or the student breaks enrollment from the institution for a 166 167 period of 12 months or longer. A person who has been properly 168 classified as a resident for tuition purposes but who, while 169 enrolled in an institution of higher education in this state, 170 loses his or her resident tuition status because the person or, 171 if he or she is a dependent child, the person's parent or 172 parents establish domicile or legal residence elsewhere shall 173 continue to enjoy the in-state tuition rate for a statutory 174 grace period, which period shall be measured from the date on 175 which the circumstances arose that culminated in the loss of 176 resident tuition status and shall continue for 12 months. 177 if the 12-month grace period ends during a semester However, 178 academic term for which such former resident is enrolled, 179 grace period shall be extended to the end of that semester 180 academic term. 181 (10)The following persons shall be classified as 182 residents for tuition purposes:

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(a) Active duty members of the Armed Services of the
United States residing or stationed in this state, their
spouses, and dependent children, and active drilling members of
the Florida National Guard.

(b) Active duty members of the Armed Services of the United States and their spouses and dependents attending a Florida College System institution or state university within 50 miles of the military establishment where they are stationed, if such military establishment is within a county contiguous to Florida.

(c) Veterans of the Armed Services of the United States, including reserve components thereof, who were honorably discharged and who physically reside in this state while enrolled in an institution of higher education.

197 <u>(d) (c)</u> United States citizens living on the Isthmus of 198 Panama, who have completed 12 consecutive months of college work 199 at the Florida State University Panama Canal Branch, and their 200 spouses and dependent children.

201 <u>(e) (d)</u> Full-time instructional and administrative 202 personnel employed by state public schools and institutions of 203 higher education and their spouses and dependent children.

204 <u>(f) (e)</u> Students from Latin America and the Caribbean who 205 receive scholarships from the federal or state government. Any 206 student classified pursuant to this paragraph shall attend, on a 207 full-time basis, a Florida institution of higher education.

208 (g) (f) Southern Regional Education Board's Academic Common Page 8 of 10

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209 Market graduate students attending Florida's state universities.

210 (h) (g) Full-time employees of state agencies or political 211 subdivisions of the state when the student fees are paid by the 212 state agency or political subdivision for the purpose of job-213 related law enforcement or corrections training.

214 <u>(i) (h)</u> McKnight Doctoral Fellows and Finalists who are 215 United States citizens.

216 <u>(j)(i)</u> United States citizens living outside the United 217 States who are teaching at a Department of Defense Dependent 218 School or in an American International School and who enroll in 219 a graduate level education program which leads to a Florida 220 teaching certificate.

221 <u>(k)(j)</u> Active duty members of the Canadian military 222 residing or stationed in this state under the North American Air 223 Defense (NORAD) agreement, and their spouses and dependent 224 children, attending a Florida College System institution or 225 state university within 50 miles of the military establishment 226 where they are stationed.

(1) (k) Active duty members of a foreign nation's military who are serving as liaison officers and are residing or stationed in this state, and their spouses and dependent children, attending a Florida College System institution or state university within 50 miles of the military establishment where the foreign liaison officer is stationed.

233 (m) Persons who receive a tuition exemption or waiver 234 under s. 112.19(3), s. 112.191(3), s. 961.06(1)(b), s. Page 9 of 10

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235	1009.25(1)(c), (d), or (f), or s. 1009.26(8) or (10).
236	(n) Students who attend a secondary school in this state
237	for 3 consecutive years immediately before high school
238	graduation, apply for enrollment in an institution of higher
239	education within 24 months after graduation, and submit an
240	official Florida high school transcript as documentary evidence
241	of residence in this state. Students who are classified as
242	residents for tuition purposes under this paragraph must also
243	provide proof of United States citizenship to be eligible for
244	state financial aid pursuant to s. 1009.40.
245	(13) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules, and
246	the Board of Governors shall adopt <u>regulations,</u> rules to
247	implement this section.
248	Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.
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