2005 Legislature

CS for CS for SB 2264

1	
2	An act relating to the payment of instructional
3	costs for students; amending s. 1009.21, F.S.;
4	defining the term "initial enrollment" for
5	purposes of determining a postsecondary
6	student's residential status for tuition
7	purposes; providing duties of institutions of
8	higher education; providing conditions under
9	which a nonresident may be reclassified as a
10	resident of this state; requiring that
11	specified evidence of the legal residence and
12	dependent status of an individual be provided
13	as a prerequisite to classification as a
14	resident for tuition purposes; amending s.
15	1009.24, F.S.; providing that the Legislature
16	has the responsibility to establish tuition and
17	fees; providing that tuition and fees for
18	certain state university resident students are
19	established within the General Appropriations
20	Act or law; requiring each board of trustees to
21	set university tuition and fees under certain
22	circumstances; providing that such tuition and
23	fees may not exceed tuition and fees for
24	corresponding programs at certain public
25	institutions; requiring each university to
26	allocate a certain percentage amount raised by
27	tuition increases to financial aid for
28	students; providing that tuition and fees for
29	certain students are not subject to a cap;
30	amending s. 1009.40, F.S.; providing that
31	certain students are ineligible to receive more

1

```
2005 Legislature
```

CS for CS for SB 2264

than one state-funded tuition assistance grant; 1 2 providing an effective date. 3 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 4 5 6 Section 1. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 7 1009.21, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 8 1009.21 Determination of resident status for tuition purposes.--Students shall be classified as residents or 9 nonresidents for the purpose of assessing tuition in community 10 colleges and state universities. 11 (1) As used in this section, the term: 12 13 (a) The term "Dependent child" means any person, 14 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 15 federal income tax code and who receives at least 51 percent 16 of the true cost-of-living expenses from his or her parent, as 17 further defined in rules of the department and postsecondary 18 19 residential guidelines. (b) The term "Institution of higher education" means 20 any public community college or state university. 21 22 (c) A "legal resident" or "resident" means is a person 23 who has maintained his or her residence in this state for the 24 preceding year, has purchased a home which is occupied by him or her as his or her residence, or has established a domicile 25 in this state pursuant to s. 222.17. 26 (d) The term "Parent" means the natural or adoptive 27 28 parent or legal guardian of a dependent child. 29 (e) A "resident for tuition purposes" means is a person who qualifies as provided in subsection (2) for the 30 31

2005 Legislature

in-state tuition rate; a "nonresident for tuition purposes" is 1 2 a person who does not qualify for the in-state tuition rate. 3 (f) "Initial enrollment" means the first day of class at an institution of higher education. 4 5 (2)(a) To qualify as a resident for tuition purposes: б 1. A person or, if that person is a dependent child, 7 his or her parent or parents must have established legal 8 residence in this state and must have maintained legal 9 residence in this state for at least 12 consecutive months immediately prior to his or her initial enrollment at an 10 institution of higher education qualification. 11 2. Every applicant for admission to an institution of 12 13 higher education shall be required to make a statement as to 14 his or her length of residence in the state and, further, shall establish that his or her presence or, if the applicant 15 is a dependent child, the presence of his or her parent or 16 parents in the state currently is, and during the requisite 17 18 12-month qualifying period was, for the purpose of maintaining 19 a bona fide domicile, rather than for the purpose of maintaining a mere temporary residence or abode incident to 20 enrollment in an institution of higher education. 21 22 3. Each institution of higher education must determine whether an applicant who has been granted admission to that 23 24 institution is a dependent child. 4. Each institution of higher education must 25 affirmatively determine that an applicant who has been granted 26 admission to that institution as a Florida resident meets the 27 28 residency requirements of this section at the time of initial 29 enrollment. 30 (b) However, with respect to a dependent child living 31 with an adult relative other than the child's parent, such

3

2005 Legislature

CS for CS for SB 2264

child may qualify as a resident for tuition purposes if the 1 2 adult relative is a legal resident who has maintained legal residence in this state for at least 12 consecutive months 3 immediately prior to the child's initial enrollment at an 4 institution of higher education qualification, provided the 5 child has resided continuously with such relative for the 5 б 7 years immediately prior to the child's initial enrollment at 8 an institution of higher education qualification, during which 9 time the adult relative has exercised day-to-day care, supervision, and control of the child. 10 (c) The legal residence of a dependent child whose 11 parents are divorced, separated, or otherwise living apart 12 13 will be deemed to be this state if either parent is a legal 14 resident of this state, regardless of which parent is entitled to claim, and does in fact claim, the minor as a dependent 15 pursuant to federal individual income tax provisions. 16 17 (d) An individual who is classified as a nonresident 18 for tuition purposes may become eligible for reclassification 19 as a resident for tuition purposes only if that individual, or his or her parent if that individual is a dependent child, 20 supports permanent residency in this state by presenting 21 22 documentation of permanent, full-time employment in this state 23 and domicile in this state for 12 consecutive months while not 24 enrolled full-time at an institution of higher education. However, if an individual and his or her parent moves to this 25 26 state while the individual is a high school student and the individual graduates from a high school in this state, the 27 28 individual may become eligible for reclassification as a 29 resident for tuition purposes when the parent qualifies for permanent residency, if the individual is a dependent child. 30 31

2005 Legislature

CS for CS for SB 2264

1	(3) An individual <u>may</u> shall not be classified as a
2	resident for tuition purposes and, thus, <u>is ineliqible</u> shall
3	not be eligible to receive the in-state tuition rate until he
4	or she has provided such evidence related to legal residence
5	and its duration or, if that individual is a dependent child,
6	documentation of his or her parent's legal residence and its
7	duration, as well as documentation confirming his or her
8	<u>status as a dependent child,</u> as may be required <u>by law and</u> by
9	officials of the institution of higher education from which he
10	or she seeks the in-state tuition rate.
11	Section 2. Subsection (3) of section 1009.24, Florida
12	Statutes, is amended to read:
13	1009.24 State university student fees
14	(3) <u>(a) The Legislature has the responsibility to</u>
15	establish tuition and fees.
16	(b) Undergraduate tuition and fees for state
17	university resident students are established within proviso in
18	the General Appropriations Act or law.
19	(c) Except as otherwise provided by law, each board of
20	trustees shall set university tuition and fees for graduate,
21	graduate professional, and nonresident students. Tuition and
22	fees for graduate, graduate professional, and nonresident
23	students may not exceed the average full-time tuition and fees
24	for corresponding programs at public institutions that are
25	members of the Association of American Universities. The
26	annual percentage increase in tuition and fees established by
27	each board of trustees pursuant to this paragraph for students
28	enrolled prior to the fall of 2005 shall not exceed the annual
29	percentage increase approved by the Legislature for resident
30	undergraduate students. At least 20 percent of the amount
31	raised by tuition increases imposed pursuant to this paragraph

shall be allocated by each university to need-based financial
aid for students. Within proviso in the General Appropriations
Act and law, each board of trustees shall set university
tuition and fees.

5 (d) The sum of the activity and service, health, and б athletic fees a student is required to pay to register for a 7 course shall not exceed 40 percent of the tuition established 8 in law or in the General Appropriations Act. The tuition and 9 fees established in paragraph (c) for graduate, graduate professional, or nonresident students are not subject to the 10 <u>40-percent cap. A</u> No university <u>is not</u> shall be required to 11 lower any fee in effect on the effective date of this act in 12 13 order to comply with this subsection. Within the 40 percent 14 cap, universities may not increase the aggregate sum of activity and service, health, and athletic fees more than 5 15 percent per year unless specifically authorized in law or in 16 the General Appropriations Act. A university may increase its 17 18 athletic fee to defray the costs associated with changing National Collegiate Athletic Association divisions. Any such 19 increase in the athletic fee may exceed both the 40 percent 20 cap and the 5 percent cap imposed by this subsection. Any such 21 22 increase must be approved by the athletic fee committee in the 23 process outlined in subsection (11) and cannot exceed \$2 per 24 credit hour. Notwithstanding the provisions of ss. 1009.534, 1009.535, and 1009.536, that portion of any increase in an 25 athletic fee pursuant to this subsection that causes the sum 26 of the activity and service, health, and athletic fees to 27 28 exceed the 40 percent cap or the annual increase in such fees 29 to exceed the 5 percent cap shall not be included in calculating the amount a student receives for a Florida 30 31 Academic Scholars award, a Florida Medallion Scholars award,

6

2005 Legislature

CS for CS for SB 2264

or a Florida Gold Seal Vocational Scholars award. This 1 2 subsection does not prohibit a university from increasing or assessing optional fees related to specific activities if 3 payment of such fees is not required as a part of registration 4 5 for courses. Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 1009.40, Florida б 7 Statutes, is amended, and subsection (5) is added to that 8 section, to read: 1009.40 General requirements for student eligibility 9 for state financial aid.--10 (1)(a) The general requirements for eligibility of 11 students for state financial aid awards consist of the 12 13 following: 14 1. Achievement of the academic requirements of and acceptance at a state university or community college; a 15 nursing diploma school approved by the Florida Board of 16 Nursing; a Florida college, university, or community college 17 18 which is accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the State Board of Education; any Florida institution the credits 19 of which are acceptable for transfer to state universities; 20 any career center; or any private career institution 21 accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the State 2.2 23 Board of Education. 24 2. Residency in this state for no less than 1 year preceding the award of aid for a program established pursuant 25 to s. 1009.50, s. 1009.51, s. 1009.52, s. 1009.53, s. 1009.54, 26 s. 1009.56, s. 1009.57, s. 1009.60, s. 1009.62, s. 1009.63, s. 27 28 1009.68, s. 1009.72, s. 1009.73, s. 1009.76, s. 1009.77, or s. 29 1009.89, or s. 1009.891. Residency in this state must be for purposes other than to obtain an education. Resident status 30 31 for purposes of receiving state financial aid awards or

7

2005 Legislature

CS for CS for SB 2264

1	tuition assistance grants shall be determined in the same
2	manner as resident status for tuition purposes pursuant to s.
3	1009.21 and rules of the State Board of Education implementing
4	s. 1009.21 and the postsecondary quidelines of the department.
5	3. Submission of certification attesting to the
6	accuracy, completeness, and correctness of information
7	provided to demonstrate a student's eligibility to receive
8	state financial aid awards. Falsification of such information
9	shall result in the denial of any pending application and
10	revocation of any award currently held to the extent that no
11	further payments shall be made. Additionally, students who
12	knowingly make false statements in order to receive state
13	financial aid awards shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of the
14	second degree subject to the provisions of s. 837.06 and shall
15	be required to return all state financial aid awards
16	wrongfully obtained.
17	(b)1. Eligibility for the renewal of undergraduate
18	financial aid awards shall be evaluated at the end of the
19	second semester or third quarter of each academic year. As a
20	condition for renewal, a student shall:
21	a. Have earned a minimum cumulative grade point
22	average of 2.0 on a 4.0 scale; and
23	b. Have earned, for full-time study, 12 credits per
24	term or the equivalent for the number of terms for which aid
25	was received.
26	2. A student who earns the minimum number of credits
27	required for renewal, but who fails to meet the minimum 2.0
28	cumulative grade point average, may be granted a probationary
29	award for up to the equivalent of 1 academic year and shall be
30	required to earn a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 on a
31	4.0 scale by the end of the probationary period to be eligible

2005 Legislature

CS for CS for SB 2264

for subsequent renewal. A student who receives a probationary 1 2 award and who fails to meet the conditions for renewal by the 3 end of his or her probationary period shall be ineligible to receive additional awards for the equivalent of 1 academic 4 year following his or her probationary period. Each such 5 student may, however, reapply for assistance during a б 7 subsequent application period and may be eligible for an award 8 if he or she has earned a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 on a 4.0 scale. 9 3. A student who fails to earn the minimum number of 10 credits required for renewal shall lose his or her eligibility 11 for renewal for a period equivalent to 1 academic year. 12 However, the student may reapply during a subsequent 13 14 application period and may be eligible for an award if he or she has earned a minimum cumulative grade point average of 2.0 15 on a 4.0 scale. 16 4. Students who receive state student aid and 17 18 subsequently fail to meet state academic progress requirements due to verifiable illness or other emergencies may be granted 19 an exception from the academic requirements. Such students 20 shall make a written appeal to the institution. The appeal 21 22 shall include a description and verification of the 23 circumstances. Verification of illness or other emergencies 24 may include but not be limited to a physician's statement or written statement of a parent or college official. The 25 institution shall recommend exceptions with necessary 26 documentation to the department. The department may accept or 27 28 deny such recommendations for exception from the institution. 29 (5) A student who is attending a nonpublic for-profit or nonprofit institution is ineligible to receive more than 30 31

2005 Legislature

1	one state award the	at is a t	uition	assis	stance (grant	dur	ing a
2	<u>single semester.</u>							
3	Section 4.	This act	: shall	take	effect	July	1,	2005.
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29 20								
30								
31								