2006 CS

CHAMBER ACTION

1 The Colleges & Universities Committee recommends the following: 2 3 Council/Committee Substitute Remove the entire bill and insert: 4 A bill to be entitled 5 6 An act relating to determination of resident status for 7 tuition purposes; amending s. 1009.21, F.S.; revising definitions; providing conditions for reclassification as 8 a resident for tuition purposes; requiring that evidence 9 be provided relating to legal residency and dependent 10 status; providing duties of institutions of higher 11 education; updating obsolete terminology; providing 12 additional categories within which students may be 13 14 classified as residents for tuition purposes; providing an effective date. 15 16 17 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 18 Subsections (1), (2), and (3) and paragraphs 19 Section 1. (b) and (j) of subsection (10) of section 1009.21, Florida 20 Statutes, are amended, and paragraphs (1) and (m) are added to 21 subsection (10) of that section, to read: 22

Page 1 of 6

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hb0119-01-c1

23 1009.21 Determination of resident status for tuition 24 purposes.--Students shall be classified as residents or 25 nonresidents for the purpose of assessing tuition in community 26 colleges and state universities.

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

(a) The term "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 and who receives at least 51 percent of the true
<u>cost-of-living expenses from his or her parent, as further</u>
defined in rules of the State Board of Education.

34 (b) "Initial enrollment" means the first day of class at 35 an institution of higher education.

36 <u>(c) (b)</u> The term "Institution of higher education" means 37 any public community college or state university.

38 <u>(d) (c)</u> A "Legal resident" or "resident" means is a person 39 who has maintained his or her residence in this state for the 40 preceding year, has purchased a home which is occupied by him or 41 her as his or her residence, or has established a domicile in 42 this state pursuant to s. 222.17.

43 (e) "Nonresident for tuition purposes" means a person who
44 does not qualify for the in-state tuition rate.

45 (f) (d) The term "Parent" means the natural or adoptive
 46 parent or legal guardian of a dependent child.

47 (g) (e) A "Resident for tuition purposes" means is a person
48 who qualifies as provided in subsection (2) for the in-state
49 tuition rate; a "nonresident for tuition purposes" is a person

50 who does not qualify for the in-state tuition rate.

Page 2 of 6

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2006 CS

2006 CS

51 To qualify as a resident for tuition purposes: (2)(a) A person or, if that person is a dependent child, his 1. or her parent or parents must have established legal residence in this state and must have maintained legal residence in this state for at least 12 consecutive months immediately prior to his or her initial enrollment in an institution of higher 57 education qualification.

2. Every applicant for admission to an institution of 58 59 higher education shall be required to make a statement as to his 60 or her length of residence in the state and, further, shall 61 establish that his or her presence or, if the applicant is a 62 dependent child, the presence of his or her parent or parents in 63 the state currently is, and during the requisite 12-month qualifying period was, for the purpose of maintaining a bona 64 65 fide domicile, rather than for the purpose of maintaining a mere temporary residence or abode incident to enrollment in an 66 institution of higher education. 67

However, with respect to a dependent child living with 68 (b) 69 an adult relative other than the child's parent, such child may qualify as a resident for tuition purposes if the adult relative 70 is a legal resident who has maintained legal residence in this 71 72 state for at least 12 consecutive months immediately prior to the child's initial enrollment in an institution of higher 73 74 education qualification, provided the child has resided 75 continuously with such relative for the 5 years immediately prior to the child's initial enrollment qualification, during 76 77 which time the adult relative has exercised day-to-day care, 78 supervision, and control of the child. Page 3 of 6

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(c) The legal residence of a dependent child whose parents are divorced, separated, or otherwise living apart will be deemed to be this state if either parent is a legal resident of this state, regardless of which parent is entitled to claim, and does in fact claim, the minor as a dependent pursuant to federal individual income tax provisions.

A person who is classified as a nonresident for 85 (d) tuition purposes may become eligible for reclassification as a 86 87 resident for tuition purposes if that person or, if that person 88 is a dependent child, his or her parent presents documentation 89 that supports permanent residency in this state rather than 90 temporary residency for the purpose of pursuing an education, 91 such as documentation of full-time permanent employment for the 92 previous 12 months or the purchase of a home in this state and residence therein for the prior 12 months. If a person who is a 93 dependent child and his or her parent move to this state while 94 such child is a high school student and the child graduates from 95 a high school in this state, the child may become eligible for 96 97 reclassification as a resident for tuition purposes when the parent qualifies for permanent residency. 98

An individual shall not be classified as a resident 99 (3)(a) 100 for tuition purposes and, thus, shall not be eligible to receive the in-state tuition rate until he or she has provided such 101 evidence related to legal residence and its duration or, if that 102 103 individual is a dependent child, documentation of his or her parent's legal residence and its duration, as well as 104 documentation confirming his or her status as a dependent child, 105 as may be required by law and by officials of the institution of 106 Page 4 of 6

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hb0119-01-c1

2006 CS

107 higher education from which he or she seeks the in-state tuition 108 rate.

109(b) Each institution of higher education must:1101. Determine whether an applicant who has been granted

111 admission to that institution is a dependent child.

112 <u>2. Affirmatively determine that an applicant who has been</u> 113 granted admission to that institution as a Florida resident 114 meets the residency requirements of this section at the time of 115 <u>initial enrollment.</u>

(10) The following persons shall be classified asresidents for tuition purposes:

(b) Active duty members of the Armed Services of the
United States, and their spouses and <u>dependent children</u>,
dependents attending a public community college 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.

(j) Active duty members of the Canadian military residing
or stationed in this state under the North American <u>Aerospace</u>
<u>Defense Command</u> Air Defense (NORAD) agreement, and their spouses
and dependent children, attending a community college or state
university within 50 miles of the military establishment where
they are stationed.

130 (1) Full-time employees of international multilateral 131 organizations based in Florida that are recognized by the United 132 States Department of State and their spouses and dependent 133 children.

Page 5 of 6

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2006 CS

	HB 119 2006 CS
134	(m) A student, other than a nonimmigrant alien within the
135	meaning of 8 U.S.C. s. 1001(a)(15), who meets the following
136	<u>criteria:</u>
137	1. Has resided in Florida with a parent for at least 3
138	consecutive years immediately preceding the date the student
139	received a high school diploma or its equivalent.
140	2. Has attended a Florida high school for at least 3
141	consecutive school years during such time.
142	3. Has filed an affidavit with the institution of higher
143	education stating that the student has filed an application to
144	legalize his or her immigration status or will file such
145	application as soon as he or she is eligible to do so.
146	Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2006.