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A bill to be entitled An act relating to postsecondary education tuition and fees; amending s. 1009.21, F.S., relating to the determination of resident status for tuition purposes; revising the definitions of the terms "dependent child" and "parent"; revising certain residency requirements for a dependent child; prohibiting denial of classification as a resident for tuition purposes based on certain immigration status; revising requirements for documentation of residency; revising requirements relating to classification or reclassification as a resident for tuition purposes based on marriage; revising requirements relating to reevaluation of classification as a resident for tuition purposes; classifying persons who receive certain tuition exemptions or waivers as residents for tuition purposes; providing for the adoption of rules and regulations; amending s. 1009.22, F.S.; revising provisions relating to workforce education postsecondary tuition and out-of-state fees; amending s. 1009.23, F.S.; revising provisions relating to Florida College System institution tuition and out-ofstate fees; amending s. 1009.24, F.S.; revising provisions relating to state university resident undergraduate tuition; revising the annual percentage

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increase allowed in the aggregate sum of tuition and the tuition differential at state universities; amending s. 1009.26, F.S.; providing for the waiver of out-of-state fees for students based on certain attendance, graduation, and enrollment requirements; requiring certain reporting; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 1009.21, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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1009.21 Determination of resident status for tuition purposes and exemption from payment of out-of-state fees.—
Students shall be classified as residents or nonresidents for the purpose of assessing tuition in postsecondary educational programs offered by charter technical career centers or career centers operated by school districts, in Florida College System institutions, and in state universities.

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

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48 49 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 or who is not deemed independent for federal financial aid

"Dependent child" means any person, whether or not

50 purposes.

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- (b) "Initial enrollment" means the first day of class at an institution of higher education.
- (c) "Institution of higher education" means any charter technical career center as defined in s. 1002.34, career center operated by a school district as defined in s. 1001.44, Florida College System institution as defined in s. 1000.21(3), or state university as defined in s. 1000.21(6).
- (d) "Legal resident" or "resident" means a person who has maintained his or her residence in this state for the preceding year, has purchased a home which is occupied by him or her as his or her residence, or has established a domicile in this state pursuant to s. 222.17.
- (e) "Nonresident for tuition purposes" means a person who does not qualify for the in-state tuition rate.
- (f) "Parent" means the natural or adoptive parent, stepparent, or legal guardian of a dependent child.
- (g) "Resident for tuition purposes" means a person who qualifies as provided in this section for the in-state tuition rate.
  - (2) (a) To qualify as a resident for tuition purposes:
- 1. A person or, if that person is a dependent child, his 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 before prior to his or her initial enrollment in an institution of

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higher education.

- 2. Every applicant for admission to an institution of higher education shall be required to make a statement as to his or her length of residence in the state and, further, shall establish that his or her presence or, if the applicant is a dependent child, the presence of his or her parent or parents in the state currently is, and during the requisite 12-month qualifying period was, for the purpose of maintaining a bona fide domicile, rather than for the purpose of maintaining a mere temporary residence or abode incident to enrollment in an institution of higher education.
- (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 before prior to the child's initial enrollment in an institution of higher education, provided the child has resided continuously with such relative for the 3 5 years immediately before prior to the child's initial enrollment in an institution of higher education, during which time the adult relative has exercised day-to-day care, supervision, and control of the child.
- (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

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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.

- (d) A dependent child who is a United States citizen may not be denied classification as a resident for tuition purposes based solely upon the immigration status of his or her parent.
- (3) (a) An individual shall not be classified as a resident for tuition purposes and, thus, shall not be eligible to receive the in-state tuition rate until he or she has provided such evidence related to legal residence and its duration or, if that individual is a dependent child, evidence of his or her parent's legal residence and its duration, as may be required by law and by officials of the institution of higher education from which he or she seeks the in-state tuition rate.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, evidence of legal residence and its duration shall include clear and convincing documentation that residency in this state was for a minimum of 12 consecutive months <u>before</u> prior to a student's initial enrollment in an institution of higher education.
- (c) Each institution of higher education shall affirmatively determine that an applicant who has been granted admission to that institution as a Florida resident meets the residency requirements of this section at the time of initial enrollment. The residency determination must be documented by the submission of written or electronic verification that

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includes two or more of the documents identified in this
paragraph. Verification of the documents listed in sub-
subparagraphs 1.ad. may be satisfied by submission of an
affidavit by the person claiming residency. No single piece of
evidence shall be conclusive.

- 1. The documents must include at least one of the following:
  - a. A Florida voter information voter's registration card.
  - b. A Florida driver driver's license.
  - c. A State of Florida identification card.
  - d. A Florida vehicle registration.
  - e. Proof of a permanent home in Florida which is occupied as a primary residence by the individual or by the individual's parent if the individual is a dependent child.
    - f. Proof of a homestead exemption in Florida.
  - g. Transcripts from a Florida high school for multiple years if the Florida high school diploma or GED was earned within the last 12 months.
  - h. Proof of permanent full-time employment in Florida for at least 30 hours per week for a 12-month period.
    - 2. The documents may include one or more of the following:
    - a. A declaration of domicile in Florida.
    - b. A Florida professional or occupational license.
    - c. Florida incorporation.
- d. A document evidencing family ties in Florida.

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- e. Proof of membership in a Florida-based charitable or professional organization.
  - f. Any other documentation that supports the student's request for resident status, including, but not limited to, utility bills and proof of 12 consecutive months of payments; a lease agreement and proof of 12 consecutive months of payments; or an official state, federal, or court document evidencing legal ties to Florida.
  - (4) With respect to a dependent child, the legal residence of the dependent child's parent or parents is prima facie evidence of the dependent child's legal residence, which evidence may be reinforced or rebutted, relative to the age and general circumstances of the dependent child, by the other evidence of legal residence required of or presented by the dependent child. However, the legal residence of a dependent child's parent or parents who are domiciled outside this state is not prima facie evidence of the dependent child's legal residence if that dependent child has lived in this state for 3 5 consecutive years before prior to enrolling or reregistering at the institution of higher education at which resident status for tuition purposes is sought.
  - (5) A person who physically resides in this state may be classified as a resident for tuition purposes if he or she marries a person who meets the 12-month residency requirement under subsection (2) and otherwise qualifies as a resident for

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tuition purposes under this section In making a domiciliary determination related to the classification of a person as a resident or nonresident for tuition purposes, the domicile of a married person, irrespective of sex, shall be determined, as in the case of an unmarried person, by reference to all relevant evidence of domiciliary intent. For the purposes of this section:

(a) A person shall not be precluded from establishing or maintaining legal residence in this state and subsequently qualifying or continuing to qualify as a resident for tuition purposes solely by reason of marriage to a person domiciled outside this state, even when that person's spouse continues to be domiciled outside of this state, provided such person maintains his or her legal residence in this state.

(b) A person shall not be deemed to have established or maintained a legal residence in this state and subsequently to have qualified or continued to qualify as a resident for tuition purposes solely by reason of marriage to a person domiciled in this state.

(c) In determining the domicile of a married person, irrespective of sex, the fact of the marriage and the place of domicile of such person's spouse shall be deemed relevant evidence to be considered in ascertaining domiciliary intent.

(6)(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person who is classified as a nonresident for tuition purposes

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may become eligible for reclassification as a resident for tuition purposes if that person or, if that person is a dependent child, his or her parent presents clear and convincing documentation that supports permanent legal residency in this state for at least 12 consecutive months rather than temporary residency for the purpose of pursuing an education, such as documentation of full-time permanent employment for the prior 12 months or the purchase of a home in this state and residence therein for the prior 12 months while not enrolled in an institution of higher education.

- (b) If a person who is a dependent child and his or her parent move to this state while such child is a high school student and the child graduates from a high school in this state, the child may become eligible for reclassification as a resident for tuition purposes when the parent submits evidence that the parent qualifies for permanent residency.
- (c) If a person who is a dependent child and his or her parent move to this state after such child graduates from high school, the child may become eligible for reclassification as a resident for tuition purposes after the parent submits evidence that he or she has established legal residence in the state and has maintained legal residence in the state for at least 12 consecutive months.
- (d) A person classified as a nonresident for tuition purposes may be reclassified as a resident by subsequently

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- marrying a person who meets the criteria to establish residency for tuition purposes. In order to be reclassified, a person must submit all of the following:
- 1. Evidence of his or her own physical residence in this state.
- 2. Evidence of marriage to a person who qualifies as a resident for tuition purposes under this section.
- 3. Documentation to support his or her spouse's residency classification. A person who is classified as a nonresident for tuition purposes and who marries a legal resident of the state or marries a person who becomes a legal resident of the state may, upon becoming a legal resident of the state, become eligible for reclassification as a resident for tuition purposes upon submitting evidence of his or her own legal residency in the state, evidence of his or her marriage to a person who is a legal resident of the state, and evidence of the spouse's legal residence in the state for at least 12 consecutive months immediately preceding the application for reclassification.
- (7) A person shall not lose his or her resident status for tuition purposes solely by reason of serving, or, if such person is a dependent child, by reason of his or her parent's or parents' serving, in the Armed Forces outside this state.
- (8) Once any institution of higher education in the state classifies a student as a resident for tuition purposes or verifies that a student meets the criteria under subsection

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- (11), an institution of higher education is not required to reevaluate the classification unless inconsistent information suggests that an erroneous classification was made or the student breaks enrollment from the institution for a period of 12 months or longer. A person who has been properly classified as a resident for tuition purposes but who, while enrolled in an institution of higher education in this state, loses his or her resident tuition status because the person or, if he or she is a dependent child, the person's parent or parents establish domicile or legal residence elsewhere shall continue to enjoy the in-state tuition rate for a statutory grace period, which period shall be measured from the date on which the circumstances arose that culminated in the loss of resident tuition status and shall continue for 12 months. However, if the 12-month grace period ends during a semester resident shall be extended to the end of that semester or academic term.
- (9) Any person who ceases to be enrolled at or who graduates from an institution of higher education while classified as a resident for tuition purposes and who subsequently abandons his or her domicile in this state shall be permitted to reenroll at an institution of higher education in this state as a resident for tuition purposes without the necessity of meeting the 12-month durational requirement of this section if that person has reestablished his or her domicile in

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this state within 12 months  $\underline{\text{after}}$  of such abandonment and continuously maintains the reestablished domicile during the period of enrollment. The benefit of this subsection shall not be accorded more than once to any one person.

- (10) The following persons shall be classified as residents for tuition purposes:
- (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) United States citizens living on the Isthmus of Panama, who have completed 12 consecutive months of college work at the Florida State University Panama Canal Branch, and their spouses and dependent children.
- (d) Full-time instructional and administrative personnel employed by state public schools and institutions of higher education and their spouses and dependent children.
- (e) Students from Latin America and the Caribbean who receive scholarships from the federal or state government. Any

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student classified pursuant to this paragraph shall attend, on a full-time basis, a Florida institution of higher education.

- (f) Southern Regional Education Board's Academic Common
  Market graduate students attending Florida's state universities.
- (g) Full-time employees of state agencies or political subdivisions of the state when the student fees are paid by the state agency or political subdivision for the purpose of jobrelated law enforcement or corrections training.
- (h) McKnight Doctoral Fellows and Finalists who are United States citizens.
- (i) United States citizens living outside the United States who are teaching at a Department of Defense Dependent School or in an American International School and who enroll in a graduate level education program which leads to a Florida teaching certificate.
- (j) Active duty members of the Canadian military residing or stationed in this state under the North American Air Defense (NORAD) agreement, and their spouses and dependent children, attending a Florida College System institution or state university within 50 miles of the military establishment where they are stationed.
- (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

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326 50 miles of the military establishment where the foreign liaison officer is stationed.

- (1) Persons who receive a tuition exemption or waiver under s. 112.19(3), s. 112.191(3), s. 961.06(1)(b), s. 1009.25(1)(c), (d), or (f), or s. 1009.26(8) or (10).
- (11) Once a student has been classified as a resident for tuition purposes, an institution of higher education to which the student transfers is not required to reevaluate the classification unless inconsistent information suggests that an erroneous classification was made or the student's situation has changed. However, the student must have attended the institution making the initial classification within the prior 12 months, and the residency classification must be noted on the student's transcript. The Higher Education Coordinating Council shall consider issues related to residency determinations and make recommendations relating to efficiency and effectiveness of current law.
- (12) Each institution of higher education shall establish a residency appeal committee comprised of at least three members to consider student appeals of residency determinations, in accordance with the institution's official appeal process. The residency appeal committee must render to the student the final residency determination in writing. The institution must advise the student of the reasons for the determination.
  - (13) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules, and

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351 the Board of Governors shall adopt regulations, rules to 352 implement this section. 353 Section 2. Paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 354 1009.22, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 355 1009.22 Workforce education postsecondary student fees.-356 (3) 357 Beginning with the 2008-2009 fiscal year and each year 358 thereafter, The tuition and the out-of-state fee per contact or 359 credit hour shall increase at the beginning of each fall 360 semester at a rate equal to inflation, unless otherwise provided 361 in the General Appropriations Act. If the rate is not provided 362 in the General Appropriations Act The Office of Economic and 363 Demographic Research shall report the rate of inflation to the 364 President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of 365 Representatives, the Governor, and the State Board of Education 366 each year prior to March 1. For purposes of this paragraph, the 367 rate of inflation shall be defined as the rate of the 12-month 368 percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban 369 Consumers, U.S. City Average, All Items, or successor reports as 370 reported by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of 371 Labor Statistics, or its successor for December of the previous 372 year. In the event the percentage change is negative, the 373 tuition and out-of-state fee shall remain at the same level as 374 the prior fiscal year. 375 Section 3. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section

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376 1009.23, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 377 1009.23 Florida College System institution student fees.-378 (3) 379 Beginning with the 2008-2009 fiscal year and each year 380 thereafter, The tuition and the out-of-state fee shall increase 381 at the beginning of each fall semester at a rate equal to 382 inflation, unless otherwise provided in the General 383 Appropriations Act. If the rate is not provided in the General 384 Appropriations Act The Office of Economic and Demographic 385 Research shall report the rate of inflation to the President of 386 the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the 387 Governor, and the State Board of Education each year prior to 388 March 1. For purposes of this paragraph, the rate of inflation 389 shall be defined as the rate of the 12-month percentage change 390 in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, U.S. City 391 Average, All Items, or successor reports as reported by the 392 United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 393 or its successor for December of the previous year. In the event 394 the percentage change is negative, the tuition and the out-ofstate fee per credit hour shall remain at the same levels as the 395 396 prior fiscal year. 397 Section 4. Paragraph (b) of subsection (4) and paragraph 398 (b) of subsection (16) of section 1009.24, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 399 400 1009.24 State university student fees.-

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(b)

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401	(4)
402	(b) Beginning with the 2008-2009 fiscal year and each year
403	thereafter, The resident undergraduate tuition per credit hour
404	shall increase at the beginning of each fall semester at a rate
405	equal to inflation, unless otherwise provided in the General
406	Appropriations Act. If the rate is not provided in the General
407	Appropriations Act The Office of Economic and Demographic
408	Research shall report the rate of inflation to the President of
409	the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the
410	Governor, and the Board of Governors each year prior to March 1.
411	For purposes of this paragraph, the rate of inflation shall be
412	defined as the rate of the 12-month percentage change in the
413	Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, U.S. City Average,
414	All Items, or successor reports as reported by the United States
415	Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, or its
416	successor for December of the previous year. In the event the
417	percentage change is negative, the resident undergraduate
418	tuition shall remain at the same level as the prior fiscal year.
419	(16) Each university board of trustees may establish a
420	tuition differential for undergraduate courses upon receipt of
421	approval from the Board of Governors. The tuition differential
422	shall promote improvements in the quality of undergraduate

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Each tuition differential is subject to the following

education and shall provide financial aid to undergraduate

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

students who exhibit financial need.



## 426 conditions:

- 1. The tuition differential may be assessed on one or more undergraduate courses or on all undergraduate courses at a state university.
- 2. The tuition differential may vary by course or courses, campus or center location, and by institution. Each university board of trustees shall strive to maintain and increase enrollment in degree programs related to math, science, high technology, and other state or regional high-need fields when establishing tuition differentials by course.
- 3. For each state university that has total research and development expenditures for all fields of at least \$100 million per year as reported annually to the National Science Foundation, the aggregate sum of tuition and the tuition differential may not be increased by more than 6 15 percent of the total charged for the aggregate sum of these fees in the preceding fiscal year. For each state university that has total research and development expenditures for all fields of less than \$100 million per year as reported annually to the National Science Foundation, the aggregate sum of tuition and the tuition differential may not be increased by more than 15 percent of the total charged for the aggregate sum of these fees in the preceding fiscal year.
- 4. The aggregate sum of undergraduate tuition and fees per credit hour, including the tuition differential, may not exceed

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the national average of undergraduate tuition and fees at 4-year degree-granting public postsecondary educational institutions.

- 5. The tuition differential shall not be included in any award under the Florida Bright Futures Scholarship Program established pursuant to ss. 1009.53-1009.538.
- 6. Beneficiaries having prepaid tuition contracts pursuant to s. 1009.98(2)(b) which were in effect on July 1, 2007, and which remain in effect, are exempt from the payment of the tuition differential.
- 7. The tuition differential may not be charged to any student who was in attendance at the university before July 1, 2007, and who maintains continuous enrollment.
- 8. The tuition differential may be waived by the university for students who meet the eligibility requirements for the Florida public student assistance grant established in s. 1009.50.
- 9. Subject to approval by the Board of Governors, the tuition differential authorized pursuant to this subsection may take effect with the 2009 fall term.
- Section 5. Subsection (12) is added to section 1009.26, Florida Statutes, to read:
  - 1009.26 Fee waivers.—
- (12) (a) A state university, Florida College System

  institution, career center operated by a school district under

  s. 1001.44, or charter technical career center shall waive out-

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of-state fees for students, regardless of immigration status, who attend a secondary school in this state for 4 consecutive years immediately before high school graduation, apply for enrollment in an institution of higher education within 24 months after graduation, and submit an official Florida high school transcript as documentary evidence of attendance and graduation.

- (b) Each state university, Florida College System institution, career center operated by a school district under s. 1001.44, or charter technical career center must report to the Board of Governors or the State Board of Education, as applicable, the number and value of all fee waivers granted annually under this subsection.
- (c) State university students granted fee waivers under this subsection are considered nonresident students for purposes of calculating the systemwide total enrollment of nonresident students as limited by regulation of the Board of Governors.

  Section 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

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