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A bill to be entitled An act relating to resident status for tuition purposes; amending s. 1009.21, F.S.; 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; providing that certain veterans of the Armed Services of the United States, persons who receive certain tuition exemptions or waivers, and students who meet certain graduation, enrollment, and residency documentation requirements shall be classified as residents for tuition purposes; providing for the adoption of rules and regulations; providing an effective date. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: Section 1. Paragraphs (a) and (f) of subsection (1), paragraph (b) of subsection (2), paragraph (c) of subsection

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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:

1009.21 Determination of resident status for tuition purposes.—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.

- (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 or who is not deemed independent for federal financial aid purposes.
- (f) "Parent" means the natural or adoptive parent, stepparent, or legal guardian of a dependent child.

(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

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higher education, provided the child has resided continuously with such relative for the $\underline{3}$ $\underline{5}$ years immediately $\underline{\text{before}}$ $\underline{\text{prior to}}$ 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.

- (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)

- 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 includes two or more of the documents identified in this paragraph. Verification of the documents listed in subsubparagraphs 1.a.-d. 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.

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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.

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- d. A document evidencing family ties in Florida.
- 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

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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 consecutive years before prior to enrolling or reregistering at the institution of higher education at which resident status for tuition purposes is sought.

- 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 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

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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)

- (d) A person classified as a nonresident for tuition purposes may be reclassified as a resident by subsequently 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:
- 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

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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.

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- After a student has been classified as a resident for tuition purposes, 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. if the 12-month grace period ends during a semester academic term for which such former resident is enrolled, grace period shall be extended to the end of that semester academic term.
- (10) The following persons shall be classified as 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.
- (d) (e) 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.
- (e) (d) Full-time instructional and administrative personnel employed by state public schools and institutions of higher education and their spouses and dependent children.
- (f)(e) Students from Latin America and the Caribbean who receive scholarships from the federal or state government. Any student classified pursuant to this paragraph shall attend, on a full-time basis, a Florida institution of higher education.
 - $\underline{\text{(g)}}$ Southern Regional Education Board's Academic Common

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Market graduate students attending Florida's state universities.

- (h)(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.
- $\underline{\text{(i)}}$ (h) McKnight Doctoral Fellows and Finalists who are United States citizens.
- (j)(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.
- $\underline{\text{(k)}}$ 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.
- (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.
- (m) Persons who receive a tuition exemption or waiver under s. 112.19(3), s. 112.191(3), s. 961.06(1)(b), s.

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1009.23(1)(0), (0), (1), 01 3. 1009.20(0) 01 (10).
(n) Students who attend a secondary school in this state
for 3 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 residence in this state. Students who are classified as
residents for tuition purposes under this paragraph must also
provide proof of United States citizenship to be eligible for
state financial aid pursuant to s. 1009.40.
(13) The State Board of Education shall adopt rules, and
the Board of Governors shall adopt regulations, rules to
implement this section.
Spation 2 This act shall take offeet Tuly 1 2014