By Senator Detert

28-01254-14 20141162

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to resident status for tuition purposes; amending s. 1009.21, F.S.; providing criteria for a dependent child of a deceased parent to qualify as a resident for tuition purposes; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 1009.21, Florida Statutes, are amended 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.

- (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 <u>before</u> prior to his or her initial enrollment in an institution of 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

28-01254-14 20141162

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 qualifies, such child may qualify as a resident for tuition purposes if:
- 1. 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 higher education; and
- 2. , provided The child has resided continuously with such relative for the 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 qualifies as a resident for tuition purposes 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.
- (d) A dependent child whose parent is deceased qualifies as a resident for tuition purposes if the parent was a legal resident of this state at the time of death and the child has lived in this state since the death of the parent. The child

28-01254-14 20141162

shall submit a copy of the deceased parent's death certificate to the institution along with any other documentation required under subsection (3) to determine the deceased parent's residency.

- (3) (a) An individual <u>may shall</u> not be classified as a resident for tuition purposes and, thus, <u>may shall</u> 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 <u>must shall</u> 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 includes two or more of the documents identified in this paragraph. \underline{A} No single piece of evidence \underline{is} not \underline{shall} be conclusive.
- 1. The documents must include at least one of the following:
 - a. A Florida voter information voter's registration card.

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28-01254-14 20141162

- 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.
- 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 this state Florida.
 - Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.