

Enrollment Restrictions

Under normal conditions all students who meet the College's admission requirements will be admitted. At times, however, state enrollment and funding limitations may preclude enrollment of out-of-state and international students. At those times, students will be admitted according to the following priorities:

1. returning students;
2. new students who are Florida residents;
 - a. first-time-in-college students,
 - b. transfer students,
3. new out-of-state students;
 - a. first-time-in-college students,
 - b. transfer students, and
4. international students.

NOTE: Currently enrolled students will be allowed to register for classes before new students.

The College reserves the right to deny admission to applicants whose past actions were disruptive to or interfered with the orderly processes, functions, or programs of another postsecondary institution. In addition, HCC may deny admission to students who are ineligible, for any reason, to resume their studies at another postsecondary institution.

Orientation Program

Students attending college for the first time must attend orientation and, if applicable, take a college placement test. Once the student has been admitted, the appropriate testing, admissions and records, or advising office will provide information about orientation and testing. The College will provide reasonable accommodations to disabled students taking the placement test.

Degree-seeking students must provide assessment/placement test scores from CPT, FCELPT, ACT, or SAT prior to registering for classes. Test scores may be no more than two years old. If the scores are older than two years or if the student has not previously taken one of the aforementioned placement tests, the student may take the test at the appropriate HCC testing office.

Students who have earned a postsecondary degree or completed college-level English and mathematics courses might be exempt from the testing requirement. The College strongly recommends that students who have completed postsecondary work at other institutions bring unofficial transcripts or grade slips with them for advising and registration purposes.

Students admitted as non-degree-seeking are exempt from the testing requirement until 12 credit hours have been attempted unless testing is required by specific course prerequisites.

Residency Requirements

For purposes of assessing registration fees in public community colleges and universities, students are classified as Florida residents or non-Florida residents per F.S. 1009.21.

To qualify as a Florida resident for tuition purposes, students must be U.S. citizens, permanent resident aliens, legal aliens granted indefinite stay by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, or non-resident aliens holding one of the visa types approved by the Florida legislature for in-state tuition rates. Furthermore, students or, if students are dependents, their parent(s) or legal guardians must have established and maintained legal residence in Florida for the 12 consecutive months immediately prior to the first day of classes of the students' first terms of enrollment. (Term of enrollment refers to regular term dates.)

Dependent students are persons for whom 50 percent or more of their support is provided by a parent or legal guardian as defined by the Internal Revenue Service. Students who depend on out-of-state parents for support are presumed to be legal residents of the same state as their parents.

Living in or attending school in Florida will not, in itself, establish legal residence. Residence in Florida must be for the purpose of establishing a permanent home and not merely incidental to enrollment at a community college or university. Any period of time in which the student resides in Florida for educational purposes may not normally be counted towards residency status.

In determining residency, HCC may require documented evidence such as

- proof of purchase of a permanent home in Florida in which the student resides;
- proof of full-time, non-temporary employment in Florida;
- Florida professional (occupational) license;
- Florida voter's registration;
- Florida vehicle registration; and
- Florida incorporation.

NOTE: Rent receipts, leases, tax returns, driver's licenses, and Florida school records may be used to establish proof of physical presence in Florida but are not in themselves proof of legal residency.