



International Student Guide

For the F-1 Visa International Student



On behalf of The College of the Florida Keys (CFK), we would like to extend to you our warmest welcome. CFK offers assistance and information for international students. We strive to provide international students with the opportunities, support, and guidance needed for a smooth transition to their new CFK home.

We understand that the endeavor you are about to undertake by pursuing an education at a new institution can be both exciting and challenging. This guide should facilitate your transition with important information that will help you through the process of getting your student visa, arriving at CFK, and fulfilling the requirements to register for classes. We encourage you to read the entire guide providing you with valuable information to ease your move to the Florida Keys. If you do not find answers to any specific questions, however, please feel free to contact me.

We hope that you enjoy your experiences at CFK, the beautiful Florida Keys, and some of the many tourist opportunities in the State of Florida!

International Student Office

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1 Getting Ready to Come to the US

1.1 Applying for your Student Visa

You should carefully plan for the application for your F-1 student visa. Apply as early as possible to allow sufficient time for visa processing and avoid any delays. Consular offices may need to conduct special clearances depending on a student's program of study or place of origin. These special clearances may take up to two months to process, thus it is important to apply as early as possible.

Keep in mind that even if you apply early, your F-1 visa will not be issued **until 120 days before the first day of classes**. Nevertheless, it is best to apply early and have the consular officer hold your application and issue the visa after 120 days.

As part of your visa application, you will be required to interview with a consular officer. Please keep in mind that each embassy has its own policy regarding the issuance of visas and it's important for students to be prepared by consulting embassy websites or calling for specific application instructions and document requirements. For more information on student visas, please visit the U.S. Department of State website: <https://educationusa.state.gov/>

Consular officers may look for the following items during a student visa interview.

1.2 Stating Your Purpose

Individuals applying for a student visa must be prepared to clearly state the purpose for entering the United States and articulate their intent to exit upon completion of their studies. Having a clear plan leading to a career in your home country is highly recommended. This will prepare you to answer possible questions related to educational objectives, and long-term, and future employment prospects. Please keep in mind that when individuals apply for a student visa, they are agreeing to enter the U.S. to pursue an education, not for an opportunity to seek employment or change citizenship.

1.3 Establishing Ties to Your Home Country

Students need to show proof of residence in their home country and make evident to the consular officer that existing ties or reasons for returning to their home country are stronger than those for remaining in the United States. Obtaining an F-1 Visa is not a path to US citizenship. It is granted to students who demonstrate that they plan to return to their home countries after completion of their studies in the US. Applicants generally establish their bonds by presenting solid evidence of economic, social, and family ties in their homeland.

1.4 Proving Financial Eligibility

Students need to prove that they have sufficient funds to cover their expenses in the United States and establish the unlikelihood of either becoming a public charge or of resorting to unauthorized U.S. employment for financial support. Original and recent financial documents will need to be provided from either the student, sponsor(s), or from fellowships and scholarships in the form of bank statements and letters. All sponsors must provide an affidavit of support and prove they have the financial capability and interest in supporting the student. All funds coming from a source outside of the United States will be examined by the consular to determine if

there are any restrictions on the transfer of funds from the country of concern. The consul will verify that these restrictions will not prevent the funds from being made available during the period of the stay in the United States. Satisfying financial eligibility varies by variety, thus it is you need to become aware of what type of documents may increase the likelihood of getting your visa approved.

1.5 Demonstrating English Proficiency and Educational Qualifications

Students need to prove English proficiency and must anticipate that they will be asked to speak or read in English at the interview. The consular officer may refer the applicant for language testing if proficiency appears marginal. Officers will also determine the applicant's educational qualifications by verifying they have completed a course of study equivalent to that normally required of an American enrolling at the same level.

1.6 Meeting with the Consular Officer

Consider not bringing family members or friends to the interview. Consular officers are interested in learning what you have to say and may develop a negative impression if you cannot communicate on your own. Many U.S. embassies have a high volume of visa appointments and consular officers are trained to make quick decisions when determining to approve or deny a whether visa. Keep your statements focused, short and concise. Also, ensure that you answer the specific questions being asked.

1.7 Declaring Dependents

CFK rarely has F-1 students who travel with dependents due to the challenges of the Florida Keys remote location (approximately 150 miles from the nearest large city of Miami). Spouse and children of F-1 visa holders are eligible for an F-2 visa. Under this visa category, individuals are not eligible to begin a course of study or obtain employment, except for children dependents who may engage in full-time study at the kindergarten the o secondary school level. If asked, be prepared to indicate how the spouse will spend his or her time while in the United States. If your spouse or children plan to remain in your home country, be prepared to answer how they will support themselves financially while you study in the U.S. This financial statement is particularly important if you are the primary source of your student visa will likely be denied if the consular officer gains the impression that you will have to send them money from the U.S. to your dependents plan to join you in the U.S. at a later time, it may be helpful that they apply for a visa at the same consular post where you applied.

1.8 Maintaining a Positive Attitude

Maintaining a positive and professional attitude at all times is important even if your visa gets denied. If you are denied, ask the officer for a suggestion as to what type of documentation you can bring to be approved for a visa at a later date. It may be helpful to get the reason for the denial in writing and please inform your Admissions Specialist of the denial.

2 Meeting Health Insurance and Immunization Requirements

2.1 Health Insurance Requirements

All international students on an F-1 visa are required to have health insurance coverage during their duration of immigration status as required by state regulations. Please note that you are not able to register or continue registering for classes without proof of valid health insurance. Please see Appendix A, A.2 – Minimum Health Insurance Requirements for Students with an F-1 Visa Status.

Health-related costs are relatively high and they are the exclusive responsibility of individuals without the appropriate insurance coverage. You may wish to purchase insurance coverage beyond the minimum requirement and obtain the most coverage you can afford. If you decide to purchase health insurance from another carrier or keep your home country's health insurance, you will need to **first** ensure the policy provides the minimum required health coverage. You will then need to submit documentation proving coverage and payment for a full academic year.

The following lists the minimum required medical insurance coverage as mandated by the State of Florida Board of Governors regulations (Section 7(d), Art. IX, FL Const; formerly 6C-6.09):

Coverage Period: Coverage must include:

The full academic year includes annual breaks, regardless of the student's terms of enrollment. The policy must provide continuous coverage for the entire period the insured is enrolled as an eligible student. Payment of benefits must be renewable.

Basic Benefits: Room, board, hospital services, physician fees, surgeon fees, ambulance, outpatient services, and outpatient customary fees must be paid at 80 percent or more of the usual, customary, the reasonable charge per accident or illness, after the deductible is met, for in-network, and 70 percent or more of usual, customary, and reasonable charge for out-of-network providers per accident or illness.

Inpatient Mental Health Care: Must be paid at 80 percent in-network or 60 percent out-of-network of the usual and customary fees with a minimum 30-day cap per benefit period.

Outpatient Mental Health Care: Must be paid at 80 percent in-network or 60 percent out-of-network of the usual and customary fees for a minimum of 30 (preferably 40) sessions per year.

Maternity Benefits: Must be treated as any other temporary medical condition and paid at no less than 80 percent of usual and customary fees in-network or 60 percent out-of-network.

Inpatient/Outpatient Prescription Medication: Must include coverage of \$1,000 or more per policy year.

Repatriation: \$10,000 (coverage to return the student's remains to his/her native country).

Medical Evacuation: \$25,000 (to permit the patient to be transported to his/her home country and to be accompanied by a provider or escort if directed by the physician in charge).

Exclusion for Pre-Existing Conditions: First six months of the policy period, at most.

Deductible: Maximum of \$100 per occurrence if treatment or services are rendered at an off-campus ambulatory care or hospital emergency department facility.

Minimum coverage: \$200,000 for covered injuries/illnesses per policy year.

Insurance Carrier must have an “A” rating or above per Part 62.14(c)(1) of Section 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

The policy must not unreasonably exclude coverage for perils inherent to the student’s program of study.

Claims must be paid in U.S. dollars payable to a U.S. financial institution.

Policy provisions must be available from the insurer in English.

2.2 Immunization Requirements

All students born after December 31, 1956, must present documented proof of immunity to measles (rubeola) German measles (rubella), and either proof of immunization against Meningitis and Hepatitis B, or a signed waiver declining these two vaccines.

3 Making Travel Arrangements

When making travel arrangements, you need to carefully consider the allowed date of entry into the United States. Immigration regulations require initial international students to enter the U.S. **no earlier than 30 days before the start of classes.** You may look at your I-20 program start date (first day of classes) to plan your travel according to the 30-day rules. U.S Immigration and Customs Enforcement may refuse your entry into the United States if you attempt to before this date. At the same time, CFK recommends you arrive no later than a week before the start date of classes to allow you to complete all requirements, register for classes, become familiar with the campus, and settle in your new home. Mandatory CFK orientation dates and your housing move-in date should be considered when making travel arrangements.

Once you purchase your ticket, please call your air carrier to confirm your flight. Please see Appendix A, A.3 Travel Tips and Arrival for more detailed information.

4 Transfer Students from Another U.S. Institution

If you are transferring to CFK from an institution within the U.S. and are planning to travel abroad after completing your program at your previous school before or to beginning your program at CFK; you must wait until your return from your travel to fulfill your check-in requirement with the International Student Advisor. During your travel, you should not use your previous school's I-20. It is recommended that you present CFK's I-20, admissions letter, class schedule, and copy of transcripts when re-entering the United States. If your visa is still valid in terms of the expiration date but contains the name of your previous school, you may continue to use this visa when re-entering the United States in F-1 status. However, due to unclear guidance from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security on this matter, we recommend you contact the U.S. consulate to inquire if you should renew your visa. If your visa is expired, you will need to renew your visa, except if travel is to Canada, Mexico, or an adjacent Caribbean Island (except Cuba). Individual circumstances may affect the general requirements to re-enter the U.S. To complete the transfer process, see Appendix A, A.4 Student Transfer into The College of the Florida Keys. For more details, please contact the International Student Advisor before traveling.

5 Housing Information

International students are encouraged to explore all housing options and become familiar with everything from signing a lease to arranging accommodations before arriving at CFK. CFK has one residence hall on the Key West campus, Lagoon Landing. For more detailed housing information, go to Lagoon Landing's website at www.lagoonlanding.com. On-campus housing requires a separate application available on the website.

6 Enrolling in Classes

In some cases, you may enroll before you arrive at CFK. Contact the CFK International Student Advisor for assistance. You will be given the name of a Student Advisor who will work with you to develop a two-year schedule plan and help you select your courses for your first semester.

7 Arriving in the United States

7.1 What to Expect at the U.S. Port of Entry

Please do not check in your immigration documents with your suitcase. If your baggage is lost or delayed, you may not be able to recover these documents, and entry into the United States may be denied.

You must have easy access to all immigration and important documents during your travel to the United States. This includes, but is not limited to passport, F-1 visa, Form I-20, admissions letter, evidence of financial resources, a paper receipt for the SEVIS fee, address where you plan to reside, and name and contact of your Admissions Specialist at CFK.

As you arrive at the U.S. Port of Entry, you will be asked by Custom and Border Patrol Officers for your final destination and reason for entering the United States. It is important that you clearly state your purpose is to be a student. Please ensure the Officer(s) stamps your Form I-20, passport, and I-94 card, which you will receive during your flight as part of your entry paperwork.

Please be aware that all nonimmigrant visitors holding a visa participate in the US-VISIT program upon entering the United States. It is a comprehensive system to track entries and exits to and from the United States for the purpose to maintain security. To obtain more detailed U.S. Port of Entry arrival information, please visit

www.ice.gov/sevis/factsheet/100104ent_stdnt_fs.htm

Please be advised that based on your program of study and national origin you may be subject to the special registratrequirementsment. This process can delay you at the port of entry if you have connecting flights. Please be sure to plan your flight accordingly.

You may be asked for your luggage to be inspected. Please note this is a frequent, yet random routine you must abide by. Often, U.S. customs officials need to verify travelers are not bringing items that are either illegal or simply restricted such as agricultural products. Keep in mind that you may also be required to pay duty or tax on certain items.

7.2 Arrival at the CFK Campus

There are several steps you need to take once you arrive at CFK.

7.2.1 Visit the International Student Office

Bring with you all your passport, visa, I-94, and stamped I-20 documentation for copying for your file. The International Student Office will then notify the federal government that you have arrived on campus.

7.2.2 Attend Undergraduate Orientation

Orientation is mandatory for every new undergraduate student enrolling in classes for the first time at CFK. At orientation, you will become familiar with CFK, meet your academic adviser, and register for classes. For more information about undergraduate orientation or orientation sessions, please contact Student Advising at 305-809-3196.

7.2.3 Check Your Online Student Account Information

Become familiar with how to access your email and student account information. You may encounter routine holds on your account. Holds that may appear to include:

- **Orientation Hold**
This hold will be removed once you have attended the CFK undergraduate orientation.
- **F-1 Student Immigration Hold**
This hold encompasses the requirements for the F-1 International Student. It will remain on your account as long as you are a student at CFK as a reminder to all departments to check with the International Student Advisor for federal requirements on all student matters such as enrollment and current status.
- **Transcript Hold**
First-time time in college, certificate and degree-seeking students must provide official high school transcripts, official high school equivalency diploma transcripts, or a home school notarized letter of completion. Transfer certificate and degree-seeking students must submit official transcripts for all institutions previously attended. All foreign college-equivalent transcripts must be course-by-course translated and evaluated by an evaluation service. All foreign high-school-equivalent transcripts must be document-to-document evaluated and translated to prove that the credentials are equivalent to a US high school diploma. You must arrange with your selected provider to send the results of their evaluations directly to CFK. The provider evaluating the transcript(s) must be NACES certified, <https://www.naces.org/members>

7.2.4 Read the CFK Student Handbook

It is important to become familiar with the CFK Student Handbook because you will be required to adhere to the college rules of behavior to maintain satisfactory student status. In addition, many helpful sections describe student organizations, college events, and opportunities that may be of interest to you.



8 Money Matters

Money management is one of the greatest challenges that international students and scholars face when they arrive in the United States. Most foreign students and a few scholars live on limited budgets. In addition, they must acclimate to a new currency, adjust to the value of the US dollar and estimate living expenses. The best approach is to start budgeting from the time you arrive. Bills often take a month or two to be delivered to you, so be prepared and do not spend more than you can afford. To help you with estimating your everyday expenses, the following basic expenses are some of those incurred by any foreigner who comes to CFK:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tuition and other school-related fees (have in mind that tuition may increase annually)• Rent• Meals (often called “board”)• Health services and related costs• Books and other school supplies• Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communications (for example, telephone, Internet access)• Clothes• Sales Taxes• Personal and family expenses (if you bring dependents with you)• Recreation• Travel
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9 Tips on Cultural Differences

The United States is known as a melting pot and for that reason, many different cultures are sharing the same space and life lifestyle ever, there some general characteristics prevailS. society and it is important to know them to facilitate your adaptation process.

9.1 Individualism

Americans value individualism more than collectivism and this behavior is reflected and encouraged in the classroom.

9.2 Equality and Familiarity

Generally, Americans treat people equally regardless of differences in social class, age, gender, race, national origin, or sexual orientation. It is expected for people to interact showing mutual respect despite their differences and backgrounds. However, do keep in mind the general style of interaction and communication in the U.S. is informal.

9.3 Perception of Time

The U.S. is an achievement-oriented society that often revolves around time, deadlines, and due dates. Organizing activities and projects around deadlines are essential to turning in quality wpromptlynnner. Keep in mind that Americans value punctuality and consider it rude to be late on any occasion. Make every effort to be a few minutes earlier to schedule appointments, meetings, and, classes. If your class begins at 9:00 a.m., try to be there between 8:50 and 8:55 a.m. Similarly, if a project or homework is due by a certain date, you must turn it in by the given date. Not doing so can negatively affect your grade since extensions for individual students are rare.

9.4 Hygiene

Americans are very concerned with cleanliness, and it is not unusual for them to take a bath every day, change their clothes every day and wash their hair several times a week if not daily. This manner of eliminating body odor along with the regular use of deodorants and antiperspirants is generally preferred over the use of strong perfumes and colognes. Many people are allergic to perfumes. Americans tend to find natural body odors unpleasant. Classmates, roommates, or co-workers may avoid a person who has bad breath or unpleasant body odors.

9.5 Verbal Communication

Understanding the communication style Americans prefer is important to developing solid relationships with faculty, classmates, and co-workers. During the conversation, the Americans do not like interruptions and typically “take turns” speaking in a medium tone of voice, not too loudly or too quietly. Communication is usually direct, clear, and often “to the point”, meaning using long monologues or extensive words to convey your message is unnecessary. Americans generally avoid controversial topics with people they don’t know well such as race, religion, politics, sex, or money. General topics such as sports, weather, music, or school are often preferred.

Another area of communication that is well accepted in American culture is asking questions to receive or clarify information. This is especially important in the classroom, where faculty may prefer interaction and view questions as a sign that students are interested in learning the material. If direction on a particular assignment is not clear, it is the responsibility of the student to ensure a thorough understanding of what is expected to obtain a good grade.

9.6 Nonverbal Communication

One of the most important characteristics of nonverbal communication in the United States is maintaining direct eye contact when conversing. Avoiding eye contact and looking away when you are doing the talking or listening part of a conversation, can be considered rude or show a lack of interest in the other person. It can be difficult to adjust to this style of communication, but by just remembering that is just a different custom and practicing eye contact, your interactions with Americans can be increasingly positive. You need to be aware that Americans may feel uncomfortable if you stand or sit too close when you are speaking to them. Usually, they like to be at arm’s length from each other and avoid physical contact, especially between men.

9.7 Classroom Etiquette

There are some classroom behaviors in the United States that you may consider inappropriate or disrespectful to your country. Eating, drinking, and raising objections in class are behaviors that might occur in a U.S. classroom. Raising objections and questioning topics discussed in class are in fact ways to show respect to professors because they denote interest in the class material and active participation is encouraged.

Attendance is very important, especially on the first day of classes when projects, the syllabus, and rules are discussed. Faculty members are usually very strict about attendance and may drop students from the course if they miss a few classes. For international students, this mustn't occur since it can jeopardize your immigration status and ability to stay in the country.

10 Methods of Instruction and Grading System

The most frequent methods of instruction are lectures, discussion sections, independent studies, guided research, seminars, and internships. The quality of the student's work is measured using "grades." There are five grades: A, B, C, D, and F,

A student's grade-point average or "GPA" is calculated by dividing the number of courses taken by the number of grade points earned by "cumulative GPA" which is the GPA a student has earned for all studies undertaken.

11 General U.S. Laws

There are many federal, state, and local laws you must follow. Please be sure to familiarize yourself with these laws. The following are some general laws to keep in mind: The legal drinking age is 21 and the legal smoking age is 21. It is also illegal to purchase alcohol or tobacco on behalf of individuals under the aforementioned ages.

- The use or possession of illicit drugs, including marijuana.
- Driving without a license or driving with a suspended or revoked license is illegal.
- Driving under the influence of alcohol or unlawful alcohol level.
- Having an open container (alcohol) while the vehicle is being operated.
- Dating a minor (under the age of 18) is illegal and if engaged in sexual relations, it is considered statutory rape. This is the case even if you receive consent from the minor.
- Willfully, maliciously, or repeatedly follow, harass, or "cyberstalk" someone creating a "credible threat" to his or her safety.
- Acts of domestic violence, which may include mental, verbal, or physical violence or damaging mistreatment of a spouse or partner.
- Child abuse, which may include actions or lack of actions that lead to the emotional or physical harm of a minor.

12 Driver's License

To obtain a Florida Driver's License, students must pass a vision, written and p, and practical driving test. Students need to submit the following information to the local Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles Office responsible for issuing driver's licenses.

- Valid Form I-20 or DS-2019
- Valid Passport
- I-94 Card
- Employment Authorization Document (if issued)
- Social Security Card (if issued) or W-2 Form (if issued) or Paycheck (if issued)
- Two Documents Showing Your Florida residential address

Individuals who do not need a driver's license, but want an additional form of photo identification may apply for a Florida Identification Card at any Florida driver's license office.

13 Helpful Checklists

The checklists below provide you with important items that must be completed as part of your arrival and enrollment requirements. Please be sure to examine them carefully and read the entire guide for detailed information. Please contact the International Student Advisor if you have any questions.

13.1 Documents Checklist

Make sure you bring the following documents necessary for entering the United States, fulfilling immigration requirements at CFK, and other matters such as traveling outside the U.S., opening a bank account,unt or applying for a driver's license. Be sure **your name remains consistent** on all immigration and official documents. The last name (surname) is required on all immigration documents.

- Valid passport for at least six months from the date of entry to the U.S.
- F-1 visa.
- Form I-20.
- I-94 card (you will receive this card when you enter the United States, and you will need it when traveling outside the U.S.).
- International Driver's License if you plan to drive a car as soon as you arrive in the United States.
- Copies of medical records.
- If available, original or copy of the birth certificate.

13.2 Pre-Arrival Checklist

- Make sure your passport is valid for at least six months from the date of entry to the U.S. You must have the last name (surname) listed on your passport and your name should be listed the same on all official documents.
- Apply for your student visa at the U.S. Embassy.
- Pay the SEVIS fee at least three business days before your visa appointment (www.fmjfee.com).
- Prepare for your visa appointment by learning all requirements. Obtain and bring all necessary documents to your appointment.
- Make travel arrangements as soon as possible. Plan to arrive on campus within 30 days, but no later than one week before the start of classes.
- Set up housing arrangements in the Florida Keys area.
- Buy traveler's checks or obtain enough cash (in U.S. dollars) to cover your expenses for a few weeks.
- Reconfirm your flight reservation 72 hours before departure.
- Have prescription drugs and all immigration documents readily available during your travel to the U.S.
- Do not check immigration documents in your baggage.
- Ensure your I-20 form, I-94 card, and passport are stamped at the U.S. Port of Entry.

13.3 After You Arrive on Campus Checklist

- Attend a new-student orientation.
- Make an appointment with Student Advising to select a major and courses for the semester if you have not already done so.
- Make an appointment with the International Student Advisor to review the selected courses and ensure that they are appropriate for the F-1 Visa student; e.g., no more than one online course per semester.

14 Transferring from CFK to Another Institution of Higher Learning

If you plan to transfer from CFK to another institution, you must notify the International Student Advisor who will release your I-20 to your new institution. You must bring to the International Student Advisor a letter of acceptance from that institution and complete a form. Please see Appendix A, A.5 – Student Transfer Form The College of the Florida Keys.

15 Renewing an F-1 Student Visa

Students should contact the U.S. Embassy or Consulate they plan to visit for detailed Requirements. Please see Appendix A, A.6 – Applying to Renew an F-1 Student Visa.

16 Top Ten Ways to Avoid Immigration Trouble

Maintain Your Immigration Status after Arriving in the U.S. The following are the top 10 things international students must follow to maintain their F-1 immigration status.

1. **Enroll in a full course of study.** Enroll in a minimum of 12 credits per semester. Do not withdraw, drop a class or discontinue studies without consulting your International Student Advisor. There are a few circumstances in which an immigration adviser can authorize a reduction in course load, but a meeting with an adviser is required to determine if you qualify. Please also note that only an online or Independent Study 3-credit hour course per semester counts toward your full course of study. Please see Appendix A, A-7 – Reduced Course Load Request for F-1 Visa Students
2. **Report any change in your address to the International Student Advisor within 10 days of the change.** This requirement is a federal regulation. Failure to adhere to this requirement will cause you to be out of status as an international student.
3. **Memorize the completion date on your Form I-20 and do not allow it to expire.** Ask the International Student Advisor for an extension, if needed, before the completion date.
4. **Keep your passport valid.** To re-enter the U.S. after traveling abroad, your passport must be valid for at least six months into the future.
5. **Notify the International Student Advisor of personal or program, changes for you and your dependents, if applicable.** Examples of changes to report include completion or changes in your degree program/level, changes in your nonimmigrant status, and you or your dependents leaving the country early. The International Student Advisor must update the SEVIS system with your new information and issue an updated Form I-20 when necessary.
6. **Complete an official immigration transfer if you change educational institutions.** You must notify the International Student Advisor of your intent to transfer, obtain a Form I-20 from the new school, and report to the Designated School Official at the new school within 15 days of the program start date listed on the Form I-20.
7. **Do not work without authorization and know the rules regarding legal employment.** It is unlikely that you will be able to work as an F-1 international student in the Florida Keys. Employment is difficult to find and the federal government requires that your employment be a part of your curriculum. Working without authorization will cause you to tout out of your status as an international student.

8. **Obtain the signature of the International Student Advisor on your I-20 form before you travel outside of the US.** Dependents should also request a signature on their I-20 before traveling. Please see Appendix A, A.8 – Travel Authorization Request Form for additional guidance.
9. **Purchase and keep active your health insurance.** Federal regulations require all F-1 students to purchase and maintain a health insurance policy that adheres to the State of Florida regulations.
10. **Keep your email address updated with CFK.** E-mail is the main source for communication from CFK, thus it is important to update your e-mail addresses.

APPENDIX A – FORMS AND PROCEDURES

A.1 – Applying for an F-1 Student Visa

A.2 – Minimum Health Insurance Requirements for Students with an F-1 Visa Status

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