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# College attorney argues Arizona dreamers entitled to in-state tuition

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Ross D. Franklin/Associated Press/File

### **Dreamers -- Arizona College Tuition**

Joshua Montano, left, and Deborah Robles protest in front of the Capitol the day after then Arizona Gov. Jan Brewer, in an executive order reaffirming Arizona state law denying young illegal immigrants driver's licenses and other public benefits in Phoenix Aug. 16, 2012. (AP Photo/Ross D. Franklin, File)

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By Howard Fischer Capitol Media Services

PHOENIX -- Dreamers are here legally and entitled to the same lower tuition as other Arizona residents, an attorney for the state's largest community college system is arguing.

Mary O'Grady is asking the state Court of Appeals to dismiss a claim by Attorney General Mark Brnovich that the Maricopa Community College District is violating a voter-approved last which says only legal residents get in-state tuition. She told the judges that the decision by the Obama administration to allow them to say – and even to work – means they qualify.

While this case involves only the Maricopa system, what the courts ultimately decide will affect the policies of community colleges

statewide. And it also will determine the legality of what the Board of Regents has done in offering in-state tuition to dreamers.

Central to the fight is a 2006 ballot measure that limits in-state tuition to citizens and legal residents. It also denies waivers of tuition or fees, grants, scholarships, financial aid, tuition assistance "or any other type of financial assistance that is subsidized or paid in whole or in part with state monies" to those who are in the country "without lawful immigration status."

Despite that, the Maricopa system board decided to grant resident tuition at its 10 colleges, two skill centers and several education centers to those accepted into the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program.

That allows people who arrived in this country illegally as children to remain without fear of deportation if they meet other conditions, a process that gets reviewed and renewed every two

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years. They also are issued Employment Authorization Documents allowing them to work legally in this country.

In 2014 Tom Horne, then the state attorney general, filed suit to have the college's policy voided. He said that DACA, which is simply a policy decision of the administration, does not mean that the students are lawfully present as the 2006 law requires.

A trial judge ruled against the state. And now Mark Brnovich, Horne's successor, is attempting to get the appellate court to rule otherwise. But O'Grady, in new filings, said the attorney general's arguments miss several crucial points.

One, she said, is that after the 2006 ballot measure was approved there was some uncertainty about how state and local agencies and governments should determine who is in the country legally. The result, O'Grady said, was a new law which said an agency may rely on a "United States Citizenship and Immigration Services employment authorization document" as sufficient for "demonstrating lawful presence in the United States."

DACA recipients get such documents.

O'Grady conceded that DACA does not provide a particular immigration status for those in the program. Nor does it create a path to citizenship. But she quoted federal documents which say that a DACA recipient "is not considered to be unlawfully present" and that such a person "is authorized ... to be present in the United States."

"As a matter of federal law, a DACA recipient is lawfully present," she told the judges. "And as a matter of Arizona law, MCCCD may rely on an employment authorization document to verify lawful presence."

And she said that means Arizona did not need to pass a special law to allow DACA recipients to pay the lower rate.

O'Grady already has won the first round.

In a ruling last year, Maricopa County Superior Court Judge Arthur Anderson rejected the state's argument that DACA recipients are ineligible for in-state tuition.

Anderson said the federal Department of Homeland Security considers DACA recipients to be here legally. And he specifically cited the Employment Authorization Documents permitting them to work, pointing out that state law says these are a form of permissible identification for certain benefits.

"The state cannot establish subcategories of 'lawful presence,' picking and choosing when it will consider DACA recipients lawfully present and when it will not," the judge wrote.

Anderson also pointed out that the 2006 law failed to define the terms "citizen," "legal resident" and "lawful immigration status."

But the judge said the way he reads federal law as well as the voter-approved measure, the exclusion from in-state status applies only to those who are not "lawfully present."

"That's not up to the state to determine," he wrote. "Federal law, not state law, determines who is lawfully present in the U.S."

The amount of money at issue is significant, at least for the individuals involved.

In the Maricopa college system, a student seeking an associate's degree would save about \$13,800 by being granted in-state status.

The Pima college system has adopted the same policy of recognizing DACA recipients as residents for purpose of tuition.

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What that means is DACA recipients pay the in-state rate of \$75.50 per credit hour for basic courses – there are higher fees for some programs – which translates to \$4,530 for someone seeking an associate's degree.

Non-resident students are charged the basic rate of \$352 per credit hour, or \$21,120 for the same degree.

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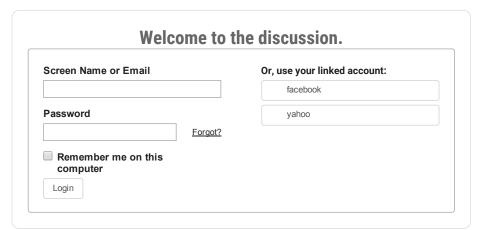
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