

Arizona Proposition 300: Public Program Eligibility

A person who is not a citizen, a legal resident of the U.S., or who is without lawful immigration status is not entitled to classification as an in-state student for tuition purposes. A person who is not a U.S. citizen and who is without lawful immigration status is not entitled to tuition waivers, grants, scholarship assistance, financial aid, tuition assistance or any other type of financial assistance that is subsidized or paid in whole or in part with state monies.

This law applies to all students attending Coconino Community College.

Students who fail to provide proof of eligibility will be charged out-of-state tuition and cannot receive tuition waivers, grants, scholarship assistance, financial aid, tuition assistance or any other type of financial assistance that is subsidized or paid in whole or in part with state monies.

Proposition 300 documentation may be submitted by email, in-person, or mailed to our Lone Tree Campus.

Coconino Community College
ATTN: Registration & Enrollment Services
2800 S. Lone Tree Rd.
Flagstaff, AZ 86005
enrollment.services@coconino.edu

Submission of one of the following documents may be accepted as evidence of meeting this requirement.

- Students who successfully complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and the college receives a valid acknowledgement from the U.S. Department of Education. (A U.S. citizen student needs only to file the FAFSA and receive acknowledgement that NAU has received it for this to serve as proof of eligibility of citizenship.)
- Arizona Driver's License or non-operator ID issued by the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) after October 1, 1996.
- Driver's License issued in a state, territory or possession of the U.S. EXCEPT for Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Montana, North Carolina, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.
- Birth certificate showing that you were born in the United States, which includes Puerto Rico (on or after January 13, 1941), Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands (on or after January 17, 1917), American Samoa, Swain's Island, or the Northern Mariana Islands, unless you were born to foreign diplomats residing in the U.S.
- Valid U.S. passport
- Bureau of Indian Affairs Card Number, Tribal Treaty Card Number, or Tribal Enrollment Number.
- Tribal Certificate of Indian Blood or Tribal or Bureau of Indian Affairs Affidavit of Birth.
- Form FS-240 (Consular Report of Birth Abroad), FS-545 (Certificate of Birth issued by a Foreign Service post), or DS-1350 (Certification of Report of Birth). These are State Department documents.

- Certificate of Citizenship (N-560 or N-561), issued by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services in the Department of Homeland Security to individuals who derive U.S. citizenship through a parent.
- Certificate of Naturalization (N-550 or N-570), issued by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services in the Department of Homeland Security through a federal or state court, or through administrative naturalization after December 1990 to those who are individually naturalized.
- Permanent Resident Card (Form I-551 since 1997) or Resident Alien Card (Form I-551 before 1997) issued to students who are permanent residents.
- Form I-94 or I-94A annotated with a stamp showing admission under Section 207 of the Immigration Nationality Act (INA). They may also have the old Refugee Travel Document (Form I-571) or the new U.S. Travel Document mentioned above annotated with "Refugee Travel Document Form I-571 (Rev. 9-2-03) issued to refugee.
- Form I-94 or I-94A with a stamp showing admission under Section 208 of the INA issued to persons granted asylum in the U.S. They may also have the same travel documents described under refugees above.
- Current part or full-time employment by the college with a completed and verified I-9.

When does my documentation need to be submitted?

Documentation should be turned in prior to beginning the semester.

Documentation turned in after the first date of term will be applied to the following term and no retroactive tuition adjustments will be made.

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What is the law?

The law is a result of the passing of Proposition 300 that amends two existing statutes (A.R.S. § 15-1803 and 15-1825) as follows:

- Denies entitlement to classification as an in-state student for any person who is not a citizen or permanent resident or who is without lawful immigration status (A.R.S. § 15-1803 (B)).
- Denies entitlement to specified financial aid subsidized or paid in whole or in part from state monies for any person who is not a citizen or legal resident or who is not lawfully present in the U.S. (A.R.S. § 15-1825 (B)).

The law does not impact whether a student can be admitted to the college, but rather whether a student pays in-state or out-of-state tuition and has access to financial aid subsidized or paid in whole or in part from state monies.

When did the law become effective?

Proposition 300 became law December 7, 2006.

For more information on Proposition 300, visit the following sites:

Arizona Department of State <http://www.azsos.gov/election/2006/info/PubPamphlet/english/Prop300.htm>

[Arizona State Legislature 15-1825 Prohibited financial assistance: report](#)

[Arizona State Legislature 15-1825 Alien in-state student status](#)