

State Policies on College Enrollment, In-State Tuition, and Financial Aid for Unauthorized Immigrants, Top 15 States of Residence of DACA-Eligible Youth (updated October 2015)

State	Restrictions on College Enrollment?	In-State Tuition Policy?	High School Attendance/ Graduation Requirements for In-State Tuition	Other Requirements for In-State Tuition	Eligible for State Financial Aid?	Eligible for Additional Benefits?
Arizona	No	No: Proposition 300 and Section 1-502 , Arizona Revised Statutes prohibit unauthorized students from qualifying for in-state tuition rates or any type of state financial aid. Exception: Arizona University State University, Northern Arizona University, the University of Arizona, and some community colleges grant resident tuition rates for DACA recipients.	N/A	N/A	No	N/A
California	No	Yes: Assembly Bill (AB) 540 (2001) .	Must have attended a California high school for 3+ academic years. Must have graduated from high school or earned a high school equivalency diploma in California, or received a passing mark on the California High School Proficiency Exam.	N/A	Yes: students eligible for AB 540 are also eligible for Cal Grants, community college fee waivers, and institutional aid, dependent on meeting income and/or academic requirements. AB 130 and AB 131 (2012) .	Yes: Students eligible for AB 540 are also eligible for student loans in the UC and CSU systems through the California Dream Loan Program. SB 1210 (2014) .
Colorado	No	Yes: Senate Bill 33 (2013) .	Must have attended a Colorado high school for at least 3 years immediately preceding graduation or completing a GED in Colorado.	N/A	No	N/A

Florida	No	Yes: House Bill 851 (2014) .*	Must have attended a Florida high school for 3 consecutive years immediately before graduation. GED not accepted.	Must apply to a Florida postsecondary institution within 2 years of graduating from high school and submit an official Florida high school transcript as evidence of attendance and graduation.	No	N/A
Georgia	Yes: Board of Regents policy (2010) bars enrollment in the state's most academically selective universities.** Bar also extended to DACA grantees.	No: Senate Bill 492 (2008) prohibits in-state tuition for unauthorized immigrants. Bar also extended to DACA grantees.	N/A	N/A	No	N/A
Illinois	No	Yes: House Bill 60 (2003) .	Must have attended school in Illinois at least 3 years and graduated high school or received equivalent of diploma in Illinois.	N/A	No	Eligible for privately funded scholarships administered through the Illinois Dream Fund Commission. Also eligible for college savings accounts. SB 2185 (2012) .
Massachusetts	No	No. Exception: Massachusetts Department of Higher Education has determined that DACA grantees qualify for in-state tuition (2012).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maryland	No	Yes: Senate Bill 167 (2011) ; took effect in 2012).	Must have attended a Maryland high school for at least 3 years and graduated or earned a high school equivalency diploma in Maryland.	Must register at a community college within 4 years of graduating from high school/ receiving an equivalency diploma. To receive in-state tuition for a four-year university, students must have attended a Maryland community college and earned 60+ credits or an associate's degree.	No	N/A

Nevada	No	No. However, some public colleges and universities individually elect to provide in-state tuition and institutional aid to unauthorized students.	N/A	N/A	No	N/A
New Jersey	No	Yes: Senate Bill 2479 (2013) : must meet DACA eligibility criteria and must have filed a DACA application.	Must have attended a New Jersey high school for at least 3 years and received a high school diploma or equivalent in New Jersey.	N/A	No	N/A
New York	No	Yes: Senate Bill 7784 (2002) .	Must have attended an approved New York high school for 2 or more years or attended a high school equivalency program, and earned a high school diploma or equivalent in New York.	Must apply to a New York college within 5 years of graduating from high school/ receiving an equivalency diploma.	No	N/A
North Carolina	No	No. Exception: The North Carolina Community College System allows North Carolina employers to “sponsor” the cost of college tuition for employees who are DACA recipients. Employers are charged the in-state tuition rate (2013). North Carolina General Statutes § 115D-39(a) .	N/A	N/A	No	N/A
Texas	No	Yes: House Bill 1403 (2001) and Senate Bill 1528 (2005) .	Must have resided in Texas for at least 3 years before graduating from high school and one year before registering for college. Must have earned a high school diploma or equivalent in Texas.	N/A	Yes: students eligible for HB 1403/ SB 1528 are also eligible for state grants, dependent on meeting income and/or academic requirements.	N/A

Virginia	No	No. Exception: State Attorney General ruled that DACA grantees who meet Virginia residency requirements for at least 1 year after approval are eligible for in-state tuition (2014). Attorney General Mark Herring Guidance Letter on April 29, 2014.	N/A	N/A	No	N/A
Washington	No	Yes: House Bill 1079 (2003) and Senate Bill 6523.	Generally, must have resided in Washington for at least 3 years before receiving a high school diploma or equivalent and completed a full senior year in a Washington high school.	N/A	Yes: DACA grantees and other students eligible for HB 1079 are also eligible for State Need Grants, dependent on meeting income requirements. Senate Bill 6523 (2014).	N/A

DACA = Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Program

* In Florida, eligible students who are unauthorized immigrants are still coded as nonresidents, but they are given a partial tuition waiver to cover the out-of-state portion of college costs. The partial tuition waiver only applies to 110 percent of the required credit hours for the degree or certificate for which the student is enrolled.

** The bar extends to public institutions that "for the two most recent academic years did not admit all academically qualified applicants." There are currently five universities in this category: University of Georgia, Georgia Institute of Technology, Georgia State University, Medical College of Georgia, and Georgia College and State University.

Sources: Arizona Secretary of State, "Proposition 300, 2006 Ballot Propositions," www.azsos.gov/election/2006/info/pubpamphlet/english/prop300.htm; Maricopa Community Colleges, "Statement by Maricopa Community Colleges Regarding Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)," (November 12, 2012), www2.maricopa.edu/residency/statement-by-maricopa-community-colleges-regarding; Pima Community College, "Arizona Attorney General's Office Questions PCC Over In-State Tuition for DACA Students," (news release, November 1, 2013), www.pima.edu/press-room/news-releases/2013/201311-daca.html; California State Assembly, Assembly Bill 540 (October 13, 2001), www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/01-02/bill/asm/ab_0501-0550/ab_540_bill_20011013_chaptered.html; California Dream Act of 2011, California AB 130, 2011 State Assembly (July 25, 2011), www.csac.ca.gov/pubs/forms/grnt_frm/ab130.pdf; Donahoe Higher Education Act, California AB 131, 2011 State Assembly (October 8, 2011), www.csac.ca.gov/pubs/forms/grnt_frm/ab131.pdf; California State Assembly, Senate Bill 1210, (September 28, 2014), https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201320140SB1210; Colorado Senate Bill 13-033, 2013 Legislative Session (April 29, 2013) <http://openstates.org/co/bills/2013A/SB13-033/>; Florida House of Representatives, House Bill 851, 2014 Legislative Session (July 1, 2014), www.myfloridahouse.gov/sections/bills/billsdetail.aspx?BillId=52001; Georgia General Assembly, Senate Bill 492, 149th General Assembly (May 14, 2008), www.legis.ga.gov/legislation/en-US/display/20072008/SB/492; Illinois General Assembly, Senate Bill 2185, 97th General Assembly (August 1, 2011), www.ilga.gov/legislation/publicacts/fulltext.asp?Name=093-0007; Maryland Senate Bill 167, 2011 Maryland Regular Session (April 8, 2011), <http://mlis.state.md.us/2011rs/billfile/sb0167.htm>; Massachusetts Department of Higher Education, "Fact Sheet: In-State Tuition for DACA Beneficiaries," (memorandum, November 2012), www.mass.edu/aboutus/documents/2012-11%20DACA%20In-state%20Tuition%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf; New Jersey Senate Bill 2479, 2013 Legislative Session (December 20, 2013), <https://legiscan.com/NJ/text/S2479/2012>; New York Senate Bill 07784, 2002 New York State Assembly

(June 20, 2002), http://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&bn=S07784&term=2001&Summary=Y&Text=Y; Q.Shanté Martin, General Counsel, North Carolina Community College System, “Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Classification and Eligibility for Community College Tuition Exceptions,” (memorandum, September 12, 2013), <http://uncw.edu/centrohispano/documents/DACA-and-CC-Tuition-Exceptions-FINAL-12SEP13.pdf>; Texas House Bill 1403, 77th State Legislature (June 16, 2001), www.legis.state.tx.us/tlodocs/77R/billtext/html/HB01403F.htm; Texas Senate Bill 1528, 2005 Legislative Session, (May 25, 2005), www.legis.state.tx.us/tlodocs/79R/billtext/html/SB01528F.HTM; ULEAD Network, “Nevada Policy,” (updated May 29, 2014), <http://uleadnet.org/map/nevada-policy>; University System of Georgia, “Regents Adopt New Policies on Undocumented Students,” (news release, October 13, 2010), www.usg.edu/news/release/regents_adopt_new_policies_on_undocumented_students; Commonwealth of Virginia, Office of the Attorney General, Letter to Director, State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, Chancellor, Virginia Community College System, and Presidents, Virginia’s Public Colleges and Universities, April 29, 2014, www.documentcloud.org/documents/1149952-ag-mark-herrings-letter-on-tuition.html; Washington House Bill 1079, 2003 Legislative Session (July 1, 2003), <http://lawfilesexext.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2003-04/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/House/1079.SL.pdf>; Washington Senate Bill 6523, Legislative Session 2014 (February 18, 2014), <http://apps.leg.wa.gov/documents/billdocs/201314/Pdf/Bill%20Reports/House/6523%20HBR%20APH%2014.pdf>.