

- 4. In response to paragraphs 5, 7 and 8 of the Complaint, states that the statutes cited speak for themselves, and deny the remaining allegations of paragraphs 5, 7, and 8.
- 5. In response to paragraph 6 of the Complaint, denies that the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act ("PRWORA") defines "state or local public benefits" to include in-state tuition rates; states that the statute cited speaks for itself; and affirmatively alleges that the federal law applicable to in-state tuition rates is not PRWORA, but rather the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, 8 U.S.C. § 1623.
- 6. In response to paragraph 9 of the Complaint, states that the statutes cited speak for themselves and that the remainder of paragraph 9 contains argument and/or legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, Defendant denies the allegations in paragraph 9, and affirmatively states that A.R.S. § 1-502 grants eligibility for in-state tuition to the holder of any employment authorization documents issued by USCIS.
- 7. In response to paragraph 10 of the Complaint, admits that Proposition 300 was approved by the voters of Arizona in 2006, states that the law speaks for itself, and states that the remainder of paragraph 10 contains argument and/or legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent that a response is required, Defendant denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 10.
- 8. In response to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Complaint, states that the statutes cited speak for themselves, and states that the remainder of paragraph 11 contains argument and/or legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent any response is required to the remainder of paragraph 11, Defendant denies that Arizona voters affirmatively prohibited persons without "lawful status" from receiving the benefit of in-state tuition rates at community colleges, and affirmatively states that

the term "without lawful immigration status" is not defined by state law, and that "lawfully present" and "lawful status" are used interchangeably and without any meaningful difference in state law. Defendant also affirmatively states that the voters intended to prohibit individuals who are not "lawfully present" in the United States from receiving certain benefits, that the Arizona Legislature subsequently defined how individuals were to demonstrate that they are lawfully present, and that the holders of employment authorization documents issued by USCIS are eligible for in-state tuition.

- 9. In response to paragraph 13 of the Complaint, admits that Proposition 300 is protected by the Voter Protection Act of the Arizona Constitution, and states that the remaining portions of paragraph 13 contain argument and/or legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent any response is required to the remainder of paragraph 13, Defendant denies that Arizona voters affirmatively prohibited persons without "lawful status" from receiving the benefit of in-state tuition rates at community colleges, and affirmatively states that the term "without lawful immigration status" is not defined by state law, and that "lawfully present" and "lawful status" are used interchangeably and without any meaningful difference in state law. Defendant also affirmatively states that the voters intended to prohibit individuals who are not "lawfully present" in the United States from receiving certain benefits, that the Arizona Legislature subsequently defined how individuals were to demonstrate that they are lawfully present, and that the holders of employment authorization documents issued by USCIS are eligible for in-state tuition.
- 10. In response to paragraph 15 of the Complaint, admits that USCIS has established a process for DACA-eligible individuals to request deferred prosecution and to obtain employment authorization documents, states that the instructions for Form I-821D speak for themselves, and denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 15.

- 11. In response to paragraph 16 of the Complaint, states that the DACA proclamation speaks for itself, and states that the remainder of paragraph 16 contains argument and/or legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent any response is required, Defendant denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 16.
- 12. In response to paragraph 17 of the Complaint, states that the statutes cited speak for themselves, and states that the remainder of paragraph 17 contains argument and/or legal conclusions to which no response is required. To the extent any response is required, Defendant denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 17.
- 13. In response to paragraph 18 of the Complaint, admits that from and after the adoption of Proposition 300, it accepted employment authorization documents as evidence of eligibility to be considered for in-state tuition rates, and consistent with that practice and in compliance with A.R.S. § 1-502, on or about August 15, 2012, it announced that employment authorization documents issued to DACA participants would be considered evidence that the student was qualified to be considered for instate tuition rates. Defendant denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 18, and affirmatively states that state law provides public entities with a list of documentation to be accepted as evidence of appropriate status to obtain public benefits, and employment authorization documents are among the documents listed by A.R.S. § 1-502(A)(7).
- 14. In response to paragraph 20 of the Complaint, admits that it has granted in-state tuition to certain DACA-eligible students and that the State requested information from Defendant regarding its in-state tuition policy in September 2012, states that it is without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief regarding when the Attorney General learned about Defendant's in-state tuition policy as it relates to DACA-eligible students, and denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 20.
- 15. In response to paragraphs 22 and 24 of the Complaint, realleges and incorporates each and every response to paragraphs 1 through 21 of the Complaint.

16. In response to paragraph 23 of the Complaint, denies that expedited consideration is warranted in this matter because the State learned of Defendant's instate tuition policy on or before September 2012 (Complaint ¶ 20), but waited until June 2013 to file the Complaint, and denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 23.

## **DEFENDANT'S AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES**

Defendant alleges the following affirmative defenses: the Complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted; the Attorney General lacks statutory authority to bring this action; pending federal immigration legislation may render the dispute entirely moot; A.R.S. § 12-348.01 does not provide a basis for the Plaintiff to be awarded its attorneys' fees in this matter.

By designating these affirmative defenses, Defendant does not in any way waive or limit any defenses that are or may be raised by its denials, allegations, and averments set forth herein.

## PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Defendant prays for judgment as follows:

- A. That Plaintiff's request for expedited consideration of this case be denied;
- B. That the Court enter a declaration in favor of Defendant in the dispute;
- C. That the Court award the Defendant its attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this matter to the extent that the Court deems appropriate;
- D. That this Court order such other and further relief for Defendant as this Court may deem just and proper.

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1	DATED this 29th day of July, 2013.	
2	OSBOR	N MALEDON, P.A.
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4	By / <u>s</u>	s/ Lynne C. Adams
5		Iary O'Grady ynne Adams
6	G 29	Grace E. Rebling 929 North Central Avenue
7		1st Floor hoenix, Arizona 85012-2793
8		ttorneys for Maricopa County Community College District
9		
10	THE FOREGOING has been electronically filed this 29th day of July, 2013.	
11	COPY e-mailed this 29th day of July, 2013, to:	
12	Kevin D. Ray	
13	Leslie Kyman Cooper	
14	Jinju Park Assistant Attorneys General	
15	1275 West Washington Street Phoenix, AZ 85007	
16	Attorneys for the State of Arizona ex rel. Attorney General Thomas C. Horne	
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18	/s/ Dian Burton	
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