

Arizona Resource Guide for Undocumented Students



Keeping the DREAM alive.

Lorenzo Gamboa
University of Arizona
Binational Migration Institute
Co-Founder of ScholarshipsAZ.org
lgamboa@email.arizona.edu



Preface

This guide is the result of a collaborative effort by individuals, organizations and advocates for undocumented students and is the property of scholarshipsaz.org. Because the information enclosed is a combination of U.S. Government, post-secondary educational institutions, providers of financial aid, and other outside agencies, this information is subject to change without notification. While every effort was made to ensure the correctness of the information and the connection to Arizona, the organizations, websites, and sources of information cited in this document are always the final authority. Students, parents, and counselors are encouraged to check each resource for accuracy. I would like to credit all individuals and organizations that have contributed to this guide and apologize if your name or organization was not mentioned. Please contact me with recommended changes or updates at lgamboa@email.arizona.edu or through our website at www.scholarshipsaz.org. Please remember that this document was created as a tool to serve students, parents, and counselors on securing the path to each other's DREAMS. Please feel free to distribute.

It is estimated that every year 65,000* undocumented students graduate from high school across the nation, with the majority residing in the Southwest. Some students will attend a four-year institution, others will find their way to community colleges, and most will not pursue college at all because of the financial burden that paying for college poses to them and their families. The lack of financial aid available to undocumented students as a result of their residency status has left higher education financially out-of-reach for many.

*Data provided by the Pew Hispanic Center

The information made available within this resource guide is specific to the service of students, parents, and counselors.

Students:

This Resource Guide was written with you in mind. It is intended to provide you with information you may need to prepare for college, whether you choose to attend a community college or 4-year university. We hope that this guide will help make the process of applying to college and funding your education as easy as possible. However, it is important to keep in mind that succeeding in college and paying for college will take a lot of hard work on your part. You will have to work twice as hard as students who were born in the U.S. and who are eligible for financial aid. You cannot afford to be an average student, you must excel. But, do not be discouraged. We believe in you and know that you can achieve your goals. We know this because there are undocumented students graduating from college every year, so it can be done. Good luck!

Parents, Teachers & Counselors:

This Resource Guide was written to support undocumented students through the processes of preparing for, applying to, and acquiring funds for college. Whether you are well-informed about post-secondary options for undocumented students or not, please use this guide to supplement the information you have received from other sources and share this guide with others. We know that it is sometimes difficult to identify, undocumented students, so by providing at least some of the information to all concerned, you are more likely to reach those students most in need. Once students know that they have options and feel that they can trust you, they are more likely to come to you for additional assistance.

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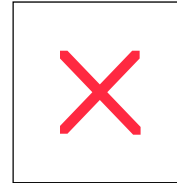
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If I am undocumented, can I go to college?

YES!



- ✓ **You can go to any college or university in Arizona, if you meet the admissions requirements.**
- ✓ **You cannot be denied admission based on your immigration status to any state schools.**

Who is an Undocumented Student?

There are two categories to describe undocumented students:

- (1) a foreign national who entered the United States without inspection or with fraudulent documents; or
- (2) a foreign national who entered legally as a nonimmigrant but then violated the terms of his or her status and remained in the United States without authorization (*as defined by the National Immigration Law Center*).

Most college-bound undocumented students

- have lived in the United States most of their lives
- have been brought to the U.S. by their parents at a young age
- have learned English and think of themselves as American
- have attended elementary, middle, and high school in this country
- have excelled academically in high school and want to pursue a college education
- currently lack a way to become legal residents or citizens in the U.S.

Source: Educators for Fair Consideration (E4FC)

The Undocumented Population*

There are approximately *11.5 to 12 million* undocumented immigrants of all ages living in the United States (Homeland Security, 2008). Of those, *1.7 million* are believed to be undocumented children under the age of 18 (Passel, 2005). Each year an estimated *65,000* undocumented students graduate and overcome the difficulties of their high school education. According to the Pew Hispanic Center report there are only *7,000 – 13,000* estimated undocumented students believed to be enrolled in college systems throughout the United States while many more are left to dream about what could have been. The Southwest is still the region with the largest number of undocumented students. With the largest estimated percentage of undocumented immigrant students

living in California (40%), it is believed that only 3,500 – 5,000 of these students may be enroll in California’s colleges and universities. Not far behind are fast and growing states like Arizona, Texas, Florida, and Illinois that are inheriting large California Latino numbers.

***Sources:** Pew Hispanic Center, Urban Institute and the U.S Census Bureau Population Estimates.

Financial Challenges that Undocumented Students Face in Pursuing a College Education

The primary obstacle for a college-bound undocumented student is financial. Based on current government policies, undocumented students cannot qualify for federal or state-based financial aid, including grants, work study jobs, or loan programs. The cost of full-time enrollment as a college student ranges from \$15,000 - \$40,000 per year*. Without financial aid, the costs of attending a college can often be prohibitive for undocumented students and their families.

***Source:** The College Board.

Compiled and published by Educators for Fair Consideration (E4FC)

Advice for Counselors Working with Undocumented Youth

Presented by Educators for Fair Consideration (E4FC)

Helping undocumented students plan for college and understanding the basics

- Don’t ask undocumented students to self-identify. Make sure information is readily available to **all** students.
- Undocumented students may not know they are undocumented, or they may not label themselves as undocumented.
- Remember, undocumented students come from many different countries/continents (they aren’t only Latino students). Don’t make assumptions.
- If families are present, make sure to have a student or staff person who can translate information.
- E4FC has a documentary film that profiles four undocumented students who dream of going to college in the US. This film can be used to create awareness about undocumented students in your schools. Visit E4FC’s website to order a free copy of the film.

Most important things to tell undocumented students

- State explicitly that students who are not citizens or permanent residents **CAN** go to college but **SOME** options will be **NOT** be available to them. For example:
 - ✓ Limited financial aid
 - ✓ Not able to apply for the FAFSA
 - ✓ Can’t receive federal or state aid in the forms of loans, grants, and work study
 - ✓ Private colleges will often consider students as international students and be “need aware”
 - ✓ Students will need to focus on finding funds from private sources (private college grants and scholarships)

Importance of individual meetings

- If possible, meet individually with undocumented students and his/her family.
- Discuss **in detail** the complexities surrounding the student's college application process.

Creating a college list

- Undocumented students with significant financial need should consider all options including community/2-year colleges first and then transferring to a four-year to save money (many bright, talented, and ambitious students choose this option!)
- Require undocumented students to apply to local colleges, if only as a backup.
- The cheapest four-year option will often be living at home and commuting to school.
- If students have family members that live in other parts of the state/country, they may be able to attend nearby schools and live off-campus for less money.
- If students are very strong academically, they can apply to private schools that have more "friendly" undocumented student policies.
- Remember: Results are varied and unpredictable with private schools.

Outreach to undocumented student groups

- Encourage students to contact other undocumented students at colleges they are considering (i.e. RISE at UC Berkeley, SIN at UC Santa Cruz, SAHE at San Jose State University, IDEAS at UCLA, AZDREAM at UofA/Pima, CADENAS at ASU etc.).

Creating Financial Options

Focus on Four-Year Plan

- Help students plan for the cost of the entire 4-5 years of college.
- Walk through total costs related to school: tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, personal expenses, and transportation.
- Walk through several calculations and scenarios.
- Make a college decision based on what is a viable solution for student and his/her family.

Scholarships

- Strongly encourage students to apply to every single scholarship they can.
- Find as many scholarships as possible (especially local ones) that do not require citizenship, and encourage students to put **A LOT** of time and energy into these applications.
- Research and apply to scholarships **EARLY** – in the fall!
- Make sure students are very explicit in talking about their financial need.
- Call scholarship funds to figure out their attitudes/policies towards undocumented students. Knowing scholarship funds' attitudes can help students figure out how they should address their immigration status in their application.
- If scholarships require SSN, make sure this is a requirement (ie. students must be citizens or permanent residents). Scholarship funds do **NOT** need to list students' SSN for tax purposes.
- Check out E4FC's List of Scholarships for Students Without Social Security Numbers:
http://e4fc.org/images/E4FC_Scholarships_NOSSN_090823.doc

Contact Private Colleges on an Individual Basis

- Contact private schools individually to find out their policies towards undocumented students
- Admission offices may be helpful. Often the Multicultural Student Representative and/or International Student Representatives will be familiar with issues related to undocumented students.
- Financial aid offices are usually more helpful. Speak to a financial aid director or counselor directly.
- Mention that you are currently working with an undocumented student who is very interested in their school specifically.
- Often you will have to speak with **several different people** within one school before getting the right information.

Sample questions to ask private schools

1. Do you offer any institutional scholarships for undocumented students?
2. What about private scholarships?
3. If so, what are the names of these scholarships and how much money do they provide?
4. If yes, are these scholarships only for incoming freshman?
5. Do you have any for transfer students?
6. What is the application process like for these scholarships?
7. Deadlines, essays, letters of recommendation, etc.?
8. Do you require that the student submit a paper FAFSA to your office?
9. Are there certain qualifications needed to apply for these scholarships, ie. like certain GPA, SAT/ACT scores or community service requirements?
10. Are these scholarships good for the entire time the student is at your school?
11. What if it takes them 5 years to graduate?
12. What does the student need to do to keep the scholarship?
13. Can they lose the scholarship money if they get poor grades?
14. Is there a website or brochure outlining more information about these scholarships?
15. How will the student know if they are awarded one of these scholarships?
16. Anything else we should know when helping undocumented students apply to your school?

Shannon Noonan, College Counselor at UCSF EAOP Center for Science & Education Opportunity, is compiling information about private schools' policies towards undocumented students. Contact her for more info. Shannon's email is Shannon.noonan@ucsf.edu.

Federal Education and Privacy Act (FERPA) protects the privacy of student records at educational institutions, including colleges and universities. These protections are the same for **ALL** public as well as private institutions.

E4FC'S Scholarship Sub-funds

- E4FC can help if you want to start a scholarship fund for undocumented students. Contact Kathy Gin if you want to discuss this (Kathy@e4fc.org). Some questions to consider: How many students would you like to support? Do you already know the specific students you want to support? If yes, did these students already apply for E4FC's New American College Fund scholarship? How much scholarship money do you hope to award to each student? When would you like to award these scholarships, ie. for the upcoming academic year or future years? Have you raised any money to date? If so, how much? Do you have any donors who have already offered their support?

Long-term Savings – Individual Development Accounts (IDA)

- Undocumented students are eligible for matched savings programs, or Individual Development Accounts (IDA)
- IDAs allow students to get \$2 for every \$1 they save. So if they save \$2000, then they get a total of \$6000.
- IDAs also offer/require students to complete financial management courses
- See Opportunity Fund's IDA program as example: <http://www.opportunityfund.org/about/our-programs/ida>

Jobs

- Encourage students to work and earn some money.
- Many students do babysitting and other work.
- If possible, discourage anyone from using a fake SSN, as this will be considered fraud and could hurt them if they ever have the option to apply for citizenship.
- Act as advocates/allies for students by calling potential employers to find out their employment requirements/procedures.

Help with Immigration Process

- Make sure to speak with student's family **FIRST** if he or she discloses their immigration status to you and find out about the student's current standing. Find out if student is **ALREADY** in a process to legalize.
- See if there are any options for students to apply for citizenship.
- Refer them to some of the trusted local legal services and warn them about the dangers of using "notarios."

Miscellaneous

- Help for Students Applying to Graduate School
- Check out the Institute for Recruitment of Teachers (IRT). They offer amazing financial aid and support to minority students (regardless of citizenship/residency) who want to pursue graduate studies and ultimately assume faculty positions in higher education.
- Many people – elected officials, university chancellors, etc. -- are speaking out publicly in support of undocumented students. Make sure they know you support their efforts!

Federal Legislation Affecting Undocumented Students

1974: THE FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT (FERPA)

The FERPA is a Federal law that protects the privacy of student educational records. The law applies to all schools that receive funds under an applicable program of the U.S. Department of Education. FERPA gives parents certain rights with respect to their children's educational records. These rights transfer to the student when he or she reaches the age of 18 or attends a school beyond the high school level. Any information that a student shares with a college or university is protected by this Act. (www.ed.gov)

1982: PLYLER V. DOE

The U.S. Supreme Court invalidated a Texas law authorizing school districts to bar undocumented students from public elementary and secondary schools. The court noted that the statute imposed a "lifetime hardship on a discrete class of children not accountable for their disabling status." The case did not address explicitly the

question of postsecondary education; however, Legislative Counsel has suggested that Plyler v. Doe would not apply to postsecondary education. Elementary and secondary education (K–12) is a fundamental and protected right. All children, including undocumented children, can attend any public elementary and secondary school free of charge. (www.findlaw.com)

1996: ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION REFORM AND IMMIGRANT RESPONSIBILITY ACT (IIRIRA)

(§§ 505-507) IIRIRA prohibits undocumented immigrants from accessing any postsecondary education benefits unless a U.S. citizen or national is eligible for the same benefit. For example, any state that provides in-state tuition to undocumented students must also provide in-state tuition to out-of-state residents (both permanent residents and citizens). (www.uscis.gov)

2009: The Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act

The Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors or DREAM Act has been proposed in federal and state government multiple times. While there have been several variations of the law, the goal of the DREAM Act has been to increase higher education opportunities for undocumented students. Versions of the law have proposed allowing a path to legal residency based on students' enrollment in college, the military, or community service work and making financial aid programs (such as loans and limited work study) available to undocumented students. (www.nilc.org)

State Legislation Affecting Undocumented Students

Many people believe that as immigration to the United States increases more and more students will be entering the education pipeline. Some of these newly arrived students may be undocumented or “illegal” immigrants, and have been denied the full rights of American citizenship, including educational benefits like in-state tuition at public colleges and universities. In an effort to aid undocumented immigrants who cannot afford the cost of postsecondary education, many states have proposed legislation that offers in-state tuition to this new pool of potential students. Supporters of this legislation point out that most of the children of undocumented immigrants are in the United States to stay, and by providing them access to postsecondary education, society benefits as a whole through increased earnings and taxes, and lower crime and poverty rates.

Supporters also draw on the long history of immigration to the United States and argue it is unfair to deny opportunity to the most recent generation of undocumented aliens. Critics argue it is unfair to allocate in-state tuition to illegal aliens at a time when many American citizens cannot afford to attend postsecondary education. While some states have passed legislation that extends in-state tuition to undocumented immigrants, others have proposed laws that restrict the granting of in-state tuition to these same immigrants. Below is a summary of states that have passed or have considered legislation regarding tuition for undocumented immigrants.

What states have considered legislation allowing undocumented students to receive in-state tuition?

As of June 2007, approximately 32 states had considered legislation that would allow undocumented immigrants to receive in-state tuition: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

How many states have passed legislation *allowing* undocumented students to receive in-state tuition?

As of June 2007, nine states had passed laws that allow undocumented immigrants to receive in-state tuition: California (AB-540), Illinois (HB 60), Kansas (HB 2145), Nebraska (LB 152), New Mexico (SB 909), New York (SB 7784), Texas (HB 1403), Utah (HB 144) and Washington (HB 1079).

How many states have tried to pass legislation *restricting* undocumented immigrants from receiving in-state tuition?

As of June 2007, approximately eleven states – Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah and Virginia – had considered legislation that would ban undocumented immigrants from receiving in-state tuition. Since 2004, Virginia has tried unsuccessfully to pass various bills barring postsecondary institutions from accepting undocumented students. More recently, California, Texas and Utah have proposed bills that would repeal laws allowing undocumented students to pay in-state tuition.

North Carolina became the first state without a prior policy to ban undocumented students from attending any public college or university within the state. Similar efforts are currently being considered by Arkansas and South Carolina.

As of September 28, 2009 the state of North Carolina overturned its decision to prohibit all undocumented students from attending public state institutions. Denying access simply because of an individual’s status was deemed unconstitutional however the cost and levels of aid offered remained the decision of the state. Currently all students must now pay out of state tuition in North Carolina. (www.insidehighered.com)

What are the most common requirements for undocumented students to receive in-state tuition?

To be considered for in-state tuition, most states require undocumented immigrants to:

- Attend a state high school for two to four years
- Complete a high school diploma or GED in the state
- File an affidavit stating intent to become a permanent U.S. citizen.

Below is a summary of states that have passed or have considered legislation regarding tuition for undocumented students.

U.S. States and Considered Legislation

State	Policy	Award	Restrict	Passed?
Alaska	H.B. 39 (2003)		X	No
Arizona	H.B. 2518 (2003)	X		No
	H.B. 2392 (2004)		X	No
	H.B. 2069 (2006)		X	No
	S.C.R. 1031 (2006)		X	Yes
	H.B. 2471 (2007) ⁱ		X	No
Arkansas	H.B. 1525 (2005)	X		No
California	A.B. 540 (2001)	X		Yes
	S.B. 160 (2006)	X		No
	S.B. 160 (2007) ⁱⁱ	X		No
	A.B. 286 (2007)		X	No

State	Policy	Award	Restrict	Passed?
Colorado	H.B. 1178 (2003)	X		No
	H.B. 1187 (2004)		X	No
	H.B. 1023 (2006) ⁱⁱⁱ		X	Yes
Connecticut	H.B. 6793 (2005)	X		No
	H.B. 5656 (2007)	X		Vetoed
Delaware	H.B. 222 (2003)	X		No
	H.R. 59 (2004) ^{iv}	X		Yes
Florida	H.B. 27 (2003)	X		No
	H.B. 119 (2003)	X		No
Georgia	H.B. 1810 (2001)	X		No
	S.B. 529 (2006) ^v		X	Yes
Hawaii	H.B. 873 (2003)	X		No
Illinois	H.B. 60 (2003)	X		Yes
Iowa	H.F. 470 (2007)	X		No
	S.F. 267 (2007)	X		No
	H.F. 581 (2007)		X	No
Kansas	H.B. 2145 (2004)	X		Yes
Maryland	H.B. 253 (2003)	X		Vetoed
	H.B. 6 (2007) ^{vi}	X		No
Michigan	H.B. 5307 (2006) ^{vii}		X	Vetoed
Massachusetts	S.B. 237 (2003)	X		Vetoed
	H.B. 3924 (2004)	X		No
Minnesota	S.B. 3027 (2002)	X		No
Mississippi	H.B. 101 (2005)	X		No
	H.B. 88 (2006)	X		No
	H.B. 1144 (2007)		X	No
Missouri	S.B. 296 (2005)	X		No
Nebraska	L.B. 152 (2003)	X		No
	L.B. 239 (2006)	X		Yes
New Jersey	S.B. 78 (2004)	X		No
	S.B. 436 (2006)	X		No
	A.B. 4032 (2007)	X		No
New Mexico	S.B. 582 (2005)	X		Yes
	S.B. 374 (2007) ^{viii}	X		No
New York	S.B. 7784 (2002)	X		Yes
	S.B. 1993 (2007)	X		No
	A.B. 8109 (2007)	X		No
North Carolina	S.B. 982 (2003)		X	No
	H.B. 1183 (2005)	X		No
Oklahoma	S.B. 596 (2003)	X		Yes
Oregon	S.B. 769 (2005)	X		No
Rhode Island	H.B. 6184 (2005)	X		No
	H.B. 7973 (2006)	X		No
Texas	H.B. 1403 (2001)	X		Yes

State	Policy	Award	Restrict	Passed?
	H.B. 28 (2007)		X	No
	H.B. 159 (2007)		X	No
Utah	H.B. 331 (2002)	X		Yes
	H.B. 144 (2002) ^{ix}	X		Yes
	H.B. 7 (2006)		X	No
	H.B. 118 (2007)	X ^x		Yes
	H.B. 224 (2007)		X	No
	H.B. 437 (2007)		X	No
	Virginia	H.B. 2339 (2003)		X
H.B. 1562 (2003)			X	No
H.B. 156 (2004) ^{xi}			X	No
S.B. 677 (2006)		X		No
H.B. 262 (2006) ^{xii}			X	No
H.B. 1050 (2006)			X	No
H.B. 1961 (2007)			X	No
H.B. 2623 (2007)			X	No
H.B. 2169 (2007)		X	No	
Washington	H.B. 1079 (2003)	X		Yes
Wisconsin	A.B. 95 (2003)	X		No

Notes:

¹ H.B. 2471 would deny illegal aliens and the children of illegal aliens all public benefits including, but not limited to, public instruction in a kindergarten program or grades 1 through 12, and instruction at a public institution of higher education.

¹ S.B. 160 would require that a person who has attended and graduated from secondary school, rather than high school, in California would be exempt from paying nonresident tuition at the California Community Colleges and the California State University if at least one year of that secondary school attendance was at a high school.

¹ As of August 1, 2006, Colorado law (HB06S-1023) requires that all students age 18 or older who apply for certain public benefits that entail any payment or financial assistance provide proof they are lawfully present in the United States. However, any student whose lawful presence is confirmed through the process of completing a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) will be considered to have met the requirements of House Bill 1023.

¹ H.R. 59 encourages the Delaware congressional delegation “to support the Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors (“DREAM”) Act, but does not award in-state tuition to undocumented students. The DREAM Act proposes a legalization process for undocumented children that includes a provision allowing in-state tuition. Under the proposal states would have the option of providing in-state tuition to undocumented students.

¹ S.B. 529 mandates that Georgia’s Board of Regents set forth policies regarding postsecondary benefits that comply with federal law described in 8 U.S.C. Section 1611, 162 or 1623, Title 50, Chapter 36.

¹ H.B. 6 would allow nonresidents to receive in-state tuition by requiring specified individuals to provide documentation regarding Maryland income tax withholding; and requiring the governing board of each public institution of higher education to adopt specified policies.

¹ H.B. 5307 conditions eligibility for tuition grants to students enrolled in independent nonprofit institutions of higher learning on being a U.S. citizen or legal alien with permanent residency status.

¹ S.B. 374 would extend the definition of resident student to “a student who is a citizen of Mexico, Latin American or the Iberian Peninsula, and who attends a state four-year institution under the organization of the American states’ educational portal of the America’s program...”

¹ H.B. 144 allows a student who meets certain requirements to be exempt from paying nonresident tuition at institutions of higher education while also specifying that the State Board of Regents will make rules to implement these regulations.

¹ H.B.118 repeals the requirement for a nonresident student to complete 60 semester hours or have three years of residency prior to registration. The new law requires a nonresident student to maintain continuous Utah residency status for one full year prior to registration and modifies the provisions that require evidence to be submitted in order to confirm the student has taken overt steps to establish permanent residency in Utah.

¹ While not specifically about tuition, H.B. 156 stipulates, “Public institutions of higher education may not knowingly accept for enrollment any illegal alien, and directs each institution, upon discovering an enrollment of an illegal alien, to provide for the prompt dismissal of any such person from the institution.”

¹ H.B. 262 prohibits admission of undocumented students to Virginia institutions of higher education.

Statutory References

[ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 15-1803](#)

[CAL. EDUC. CODE § 68130.5](#)

[COLO. REV. STAT. § 24-76.5-101](#)

[GA. CODE ANN. § 50-36-1](#)

[110 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 947/65.27](#)

[2004 Kan. Sess. Laws 172](#)

[NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. § 80-411](#)

[2005 N.M. Laws 348](#)

[N.Y. EDUC. LAW § 355](#)

[OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 70 § 3242](#)

[TEX. EDUC. CODE ANN. § 54.051, 54.052, 54.0551, 54.057, 54.060](#)

[UTAH CODE ANN. § 53B-8-102](#)

[WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 28B.15.012](#)

This StateNote was originally compiled by Carl Krueger, policy analyst in the ECS Information Clearinghouse.

Ashley Zaleski, researcher at ECS, updated this StateNote.

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Going to College

Private Colleges and Universities

Some private colleges and universities classify undocumented students as international students and consider their financial situation in determining admissions. In this process, undocumented students compete with students from every country in the world for a handful of enrollment slots. For these schools, undocumented students' ability to fund their entire four years of college is considered in admissions decisions. The cost of attending a private college for four years ranges from \$80,000 - \$200,000 depending on the institution of their choice. Because of these policies, thousands of qualified and competitive undocumented students are denied admission to private colleges every year.

Arizona State Law: Proposition 300

Proposition 300 was voted and approved by voters in 2006. It is a state law that requires all students who cannot provide sufficient evidence as legal residents of the state to pay nonresident tuition therefore classified as out-of-state residents for college tuition purposes. It forbids students from receiving any state financial assistance of any kind. (www.az.gov)

Tips for Undocumented Students

- Find out if it is possible for you to get a Social Security number by contacting a certified immigration lawyer.
- Get to know your high school counselor early. Let them know how they can help you. Visit them often and consider all scholarships available to you.
- Familiarize yourself on state laws affecting individuals in your situation.
- Consider private colleges. They are more likely to offer money to qualified candidates if they meet entrance requirements.
- Think about where you are going to college; talk with your contacts at that college. This is why it is important to collect business cards. Follow through...Email them.
- Ask counselors at college fairs or high school visits about their school policies or ask about other schools or contacts they may have or recommend.
- Check scholarship lists' databases for any scholarships that do not require legal residency or citizenship (i.e. www.fastweb.com, www.latinocollegedollars.org, www.maldef.org, www.salef.org, www.sholarshipsaz.org).
- Scholarship providers have their own eligibility requirements. Make sure to obtain current information by contacting each provider directly.
- Scholarship funds are limited and many are only offered on a one-time basis. You must continue applying every year.
- Begin looking for scholarships as early as possible. Search within your school, school district and local community first; then expand from there.
- Think about individuals you might ask to sponsor or support you in college. This may include relatives, teachers, friends, neighbors, local businesses or the employers of your parents. If you need help writing a formal letter requesting help, ask. Writing skills will become indispensable. Hence, challenging yourself with AP, IB, Honors English if possible would be a great idea. Also utilize any outside tutoring services or programs that can help you sharpen your grammatical skills.
- Consider ways you might earn money that do not require a S.S. # (i.e. tutoring, yard work, babysitting, making jewelry etc.)
- Get yourself a Tax Identification Number (TIN#) and begin paying taxes to create a positive paper trail that can and will help you in the long run when adjusting your status.
- If possible, live at home. (This will save you lots of money on room and board expenses.)
- Network. Join student groups, get to know community supporters, and get involved with college organizations or groups that can help you. Get connected. You will need these contacts and experiences for your resume, scholarship applications, and college admission essays.
- Do not be afraid to ask for donations from former high school teachers or current professors. If you receive a donation, be sure to write them a Thank You note.
- Surround yourself with others who are supportive of your situation, especially other undocumented students because they understand the struggles.
- Keep a copy of a generic personal statement that can be easily altered to fit several different scholarship applications. See "personal statement" writing tips in the back of resource guide.
- Do not be afraid to ask questions.
- Do your research.
- Help others and spread knowledge by becoming proactive.
- Document your findings of scholarships, resources, or contacts to share with others.
- Identify and seek out mentors.

Applying to College

- Talk to your high school counselor as early as possible to receive all the information you need about planning for college including college applications, entrance exams, fee waivers, cost of attendance, and available resources for undocumented students.
- Talk to other undocumented students on college campuses to get advice about applying to and attending college.
- Ask to speak to the minority enrollment counselor at any college and ask them about scholarships or opportunities found on their campus. Please do not be discouraged if someone says no. You must seek the answer you wish to find, even if it takes three or four contacts on a single campus. (i.e. counselor, multicultural clubs, Early Academic Outreach Programs, etc.)
- Research scholarships and other methods to pay for college.
- Know that you have a right to higher education and it is going to take much work and dedication on your behalf. You can do it!
- Be open-minded and realistic with yourself. Life can take many turns; the point is getting there. If one doors closes, then open two more!

Community Colleges

According to the general requirements established by Arizona Community Colleges, any person who meets one of the following criteria may be granted admission:

- Is a graduate of a high school, which is accredited by a regional accrediting association as defined by the United States Office of Education or approved by a State Board of Education or any other appropriate state educational agency.
- Has a high school certificate of equivalency.
- Is 18 years of age or older and demonstrates evidence of potential success in the community college.
- Is a transfer student in good standing from another college or university.

Note that the ASSET/Accuplacer or other Placement exam will be given at the respective community college campus to determine English, math and reading placement for entering freshmen. (www.collegeboard.com)

Arizona State Universities (Arizona State University, Northern Arizona University, University of Arizona)

A student must meet the class rank, test score or GPA requirement, plus the core course competency requirements, according to the following:

Freshmen-Arizona Residents

Class Rank.....Top Quarter **-OR-** **Composite Score**.....ACT 22 or SAT 1040 **-OR-**
GPA (4.0 = A).....3.0* in the 16 core courses

*Arizona residents who do not meet the requirements described above but rank in the second quarter of their graduating class, have a cumulative GPA of 2.5 - 2.99 (4.0 = A), and have no more than 1 deficiency in any 2 core courses may be admitted with conditions, but it is not guaranteed. Students with a combination MATH/SCIENCE deficiency are not admissible.

<http://students.asu.edu/freshman/requirements>

University Entrance Exams:

ACT & SAT

Most colleges and universities will accept either the American College Test (ACT) or Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores for college entrance. Students should consult college catalogs carefully for specific test requirements. Some colleges require SAT Subject Tests as well as SAT or ACT scores. The following information was provided from the collegeboard website but material may change without notice so please revisit specific websites to confirm cost.

The American College Test (ACT)

Test Fee: \$31.00 **Late Fee:** \$20.00 * Ask your high school counselor if you are eligible for a fee waiver.

Writing test is optional. Fee = \$15.00 A student taking the Writing Test would pay \$46.00 total. Score Range: 2-12 points

Test Purpose: Measures academic achievement in English, mathematics, reading, and science reasoning. The test contains analytical and problem-solving exercises and is somewhat like the curriculum most college-bound students have had.

ACT Composite Score: 1-36 (average of 4 test scores)

Test Date	Registration Deadline	(Late Fee Required)
September 12, 2009	August 7, 2009	August 8 – 21, 2009
October 24, 2009	September 18, 2009	September 19 – October 2, 2009
December 12, 2009	November 6, 2009	November 7 – 20, 2009
February 6, 2010	January 5, 2010	January 6 – 15, 2010
April 10, 2010	March 5, 2010	March 6 – 19, 2010
June 12, 2010	May 7, 2010	May 8 – 21, 2010

The Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT)

Test Fee: \$45.00 **Late Fee:** \$23.00 * Ask your high school counselor if you are eligible for a fee waiver.

Test Purpose: Measures academic aptitude in verbal and numerical reasoning, plus written expression.

SAT Reasoning Test Total: 400-1600 (sum of critical reading and mathematics scores)

Writing: 200-800 Writing scores are reported separately.

Test Date	Registration Deadline	(Late Fee Required)
October 10, 2009	September 9, 2009	September 25, 2009
November 7, 2009	October 1, 2009	October 15, 2009
December 5, 2009	October 31, 2009	November 13, 2009
January 23, 2010	December 15, 2010	December 30, 2010
March 13, 2010	February 4, 2010	February 18, 2010
May 1, 2010	March 25, 2010	April 8, 2010

Source: Phoenix Union High School District Resource Guide

Cost of Attending College in Arizona

Arizona Community College

In-state: \$71/ unit Out-of-state: \$312/ unit

Arizona State University

In-state: \$5,410/ year Out-of-state: \$17,698/ year

University of Arizona

In-state: \$6,856/ year Out-of-state: \$22,266/ year

Private

In and out-of-state: \$\$\$

Note: All colleges will be more expensive with room and board. Save money, live at home if possible.

Note: Some colleges or university staff may be unaware of the law or may interpret the law incorrectly. If you feel that you have been discriminated against because of your status, contact the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) at 213-629-2512 or www.maldef.org.

Each college systems have their own requirements

- Academics
- Entrance Exams (SAT, ACT)
- GPA's
- Application deadlines
- Personal essays
- Letters of Recommendation
- Extracurricular activities

Note: Ask for Fee Waivers to reduce the cost of applying to college.

What is a Fee Waiver?

A fee waiver provides you the opportunity to submit your application for review without having to pay the application fee of the institution and the processing of your application. Talk to your high school counselor or the college of your choice for more information.

“Undocumented students need to be wise, stay motivated, be resilient, and persevere. Be future-oriented and believe that everything will be okay. It’s just a matter of time.”

–Undocumented College Student

Colleges to Consider: Private institutions historically offering aid

Bryn Mawr College

<http://www.brynmawr.edu>

Fresno Pacific University

<http://www.fresno.edu>

Claremont McKenna College

<http://www.claremontmckenna.edu>

George Mason University

<http://www.gmu.edu>

Dartmouth College

<http://www.dartmouth.edu>

Harvard University

<http://www.harvard.edu>

Mills College

<http://www.mills.edu>

Mount St. Mary's College

<http://www.msmary.edu>

National Hispanic University

<http://www.nhu.edu>

North Western College

<http://www.nwc.edu>

Occidental College

<http://www.oxy.edu>

Princeton

<http://www.princeton.edu>

Santa Clara University

<http://www.scu.edu>

Stanford University

<http://www.stanford.edu>

University of Puget Sound

<http://www.pugetsound.edu>

YALE

<http://www.yale.edu>

Find other private colleges in the U.S. A full list by state can be found at

http://dir.yahoo.com/education/higher_education/colleges_and_universities/united_states/Private/

Note: Institutional policies always change, please contact minority or outreach counselors individually for more information

Note: Some colleges or university staff may be unaware of the law or may interpret the law incorrectly. If you feel that you have been discriminated against because of your status, contact the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) at 213-629-2512 or www.maldef.org.

Financing & Preparing for College

- Grants & Scholarships (do not need to pay back)
- Work-study (job opportunity to earn money)...open to those who qualify for federal aid.
- Loans (money borrowed that *must* be repaid)
- Undocumented students can borrow money but will require a legal co-signer with a credit line to borrow funds. You may want to shop around and ask questions first.
- Use creative ways to fundraise (i.e. raffles, donations, benefit lunch or dinner, etc)
- Apply for scholarships that do not require U.S. citizenship or residency.
- Evaluate your personal situation and make decisions based on your realistic needs.
- Use technology to your advantage and ask for donations (Myspace, Facebook, etc)...Remember, anything you post on these and other social networking sites is PUBLIC information.



If I am undocumented, can I apply for financial aid?

- As an undocumented student in the United States, no one is eligible for federal aid under the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) of 1996 sec 505.
- As an undocumented student in the state of Arizona, no one is eligible for state funds under Proposition 300.
- HOWEVER, some private scholarships and grants are available. Speak to your high school counselor about what's available and review the list of scholarships listed on www.scholarshipsaz.org and www.maldef.org.

- If you or your parents filed an application with INS and are in the process of obtaining residency, you may be eligible to receive resident fee status and may also be eligible to receive federal financial aid. Please speak to a licensed immigration attorney for further details.

Legal Warning

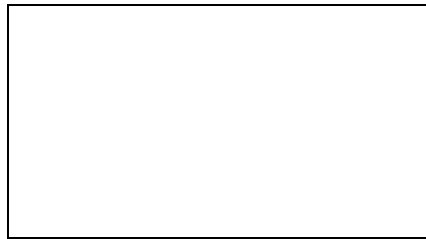
Utilizing any public benefits while undocumented can be deemed grounds for automatic deportation and prosecution the day you are able to adjust your immigration status. Making up a SS# to access FAFSA based funding or full/part-time work is considered a federal crime. Don't do it!

A TIN # (Tax Identification Number) is not a Social Security Number and should never be used for college admission.

Being Cautious About SCAMS

Students and parents are being scammed if a company or scholarship source promotes its offerings with:

- “The scholarship is guaranteed.” No one can guarantee anything...this is a lie.
- “You cannot get this information anywhere else.” Legitimate scholarship information is available through public sources.
- “I need your credit card or bank account number for this scholarship.” This is a common method to get money out of parents’ or students’ accounts in the future without permission. Be careful!
- “We will do all the work.” The student still has to fill out applications, write essays, and attend to the requirements. It is not possible for anyone else to do the work.
- “The scholarship will cost money.” Always use free references.
- “You have been selected... or You are a finalist...” are common phrases used by companies and predators trying to take advantage of your situation. Remember that companies have access to huge databases: they are trying to make students and families feel special and thus market a number of products. There is no scholarship advantage to buying any books or products.
- “We save money by not having an address.” Legitimate scholarship sources have contact information and a physical address.
- “Come to --hotel room on Sunday afternoon.”.....Be wary that these free seminars or interviews may be sales pitches for expensive and unnecessary products or services.
- Finally, check with your school counselor if you have any questions about information you have received.



*For Scholarship links and contacts please visit www.scholarshipsaz.org

Name of Scholarship	Address	Award Amount	Deadline	Requirements
AAJA General Scholarship Award (4 available)	Not provided	\$1,250-\$25,000	February of each year	* Must show Interest in journalism, demonstrated skills, academic achievement, financial need, commitment to diversity * Check site for various scholarships and requirements
AAUW Fellowships	AAUW Dept. 60 301 ACT Drive Iowa City, IA 52243-4030	\$18,000 - \$30,000	December 1, 2009	*This is an International Fellowship for graduate or postgraduate female students. * Must do full-time study or research in the United States at accredited institutions. * Several fellowships are available for study outside of the U.S.
AICHE-Minority Doctoral Fellowships Program	Contact: 3 Park Avenue New York, NY 10016-5991	\$1,000	See website	* Students must be studying or intending to study chemical engineering * Open to minority high school seniors or college students (freshman to juniors) * Must have a minimum 3.0 GPA (see website for further details)
American Chemical Society-Scholars Program	American Chemical Society-Scholars Program Contact: Robert J. Hughes, Manager 1155 16th Street, NW, Washington DC 20036	Up to \$3,000	See website	* Awards are given to high school seniors, college freshmen, sophomores, or juniors who are pursuing a chemical technology career * Must demonstrate financial need and academic excellence * Visit website for more details
A.W. BODINE-Sunkist Memorial Scholarship	A.W.Bodine – Sunkist Memorial Scholarship Program Sunkist Growers P.O.Box 7888 Van Nuys, CA 91409-7888	\$3,000	April 30, 2010	* Must have background in California or Arizona agriculture – the student or someone in the student's immediate family must have derived the majority of his or her income from agriculture; * Financial need * GPA and extracurricular activities indicative of potential for success.

Barbara Mandigo Kelly Peace Poetry Award	Nuclear Age Peace Foundation Barbara Mandigo Kelly Peace Poetry Awards PMB 1211187 Coast Village Road, Suite 1 Santa Barbara, CA 93108-2794	\$1,000 (19 or older) \$200 (13-18 yrs. old)	July 1, 2010	* Must submit a poem that explores and illuminates positive visions of peace and the human spirit
Barbara Wiedner and Dorothy Vandercook Peace Scholarship	Wiedner & Vandercook M.S.F. c/o Leal Portis, President 301 Redbud Way Nevada City, CA 95959	\$250-\$500	March 1, 2010	* Be a high school senior or college freshman * Write an autobiography of their activities relating to clear disarmament, conflict resolution, or community service * Describe his/her plan for contributing to a healthy planet * Provide information on his or her school and community activities * Two letters of recommendation
Bank of America-Joe Martin Scholarship	No address provided.	\$1,000	See website.	Requires parent to work for BofA for one year
The Byron Hanke Fellowship	Foundation for Community Association Research 225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 300, Alexandria, VA 22314, attn: Hanke Fellowship	\$2,000-\$4,000	April 1, 2010	* Must be enrolled in an accredited master's, doctoral, or law program in the U.S. or Canada. * Students of all disciplines are welcome to apply. * Studies must relate to community associations generally and to the topic of the candidate's proposed community associations research project.
Comision Femenil Scholarship	Comision Femenil Attn: Ana Gonzalez P.O. Box 86013 Los Angeles, CA 90086	\$1,000-\$1,500	Varies	* Latina pursuing her education at an accredited college or university * Awards based on financial need and community involvement
Davis-Putter Scholarship Fund	Davis-Putter Scholarship Fund Post Office Box 7307 New York, NY 10116-7307	(Maximum) \$8,000	April 1, 2010	* Must be actively working for peace and justice, and do work at university level. * Must participate in progressive movement on campus and in community. * Requires short personal statement, transcripts, letters of support from two people able to evaluate the applicant's current political work, an official financial statement, and a passport-like photograph suitable for reproduction.

Discover Card Tribute Award Scholarship	Contact: Shirley Kennedy Keller American Association of School Administrators 801 N. Quincy St. Suite 100 Arlington, VA 22203-1730	\$2,500 (State) and \$25,000 (National)	January 31, 2010	* 2.75 GPA * Any high school JUNIOR enrolled in an accredited U.S. high school * Demonstrated accomplishments in leadership, community service and has faced a significant road block or challenge
Dorothea N. Hornbuckle Memorial Scholarship	Not provided.	\$3,000	April 30, 2010	* Must have interest in Business or Sciences.
Dream Scholarship Fund - Korean Resource Center	Korean Resource Center 900 S. Crenshaw Bl. Los Angeles, CA 90019	Not listed.	May 15, 2010	*Identify as Asian Pacific Islander American * Demonstrate financial need * Currently is a senior at a U.S. high school or up to a junior in a U.S. accredited college or university as a full-time, degree-seeking student * Have demonstrated achievement in the arts, community service, sports, or other activities
The Frank Educational Fund	Association to Unite the Democracies The Frank Educational Fund P.O. Box 77164 Washington, D.C. 20013-7164 United States of America	\$500-\$2000	October 1, 2009 (for Spring semester) & April 1, 2010 (for Fall semester)	* Available to graduate students of strong academic standing * Must complete graduate work on international integration and/or federalism. * See website for more details.
Fredrikson & Byron Foundation-Minority Scholarship Program	Attention: Greta M. Larson Fredrikson & Byron, P.A. 200 South Sixth Street Minneapolis, MN 55402-1425	Not mentioned	March 31, 2010	* Applicants must be minority first-year LAW STUDENTS * 2 letters of recommendation * Writing sample, transcripts, Résumé * Visit website for further details and application
General Board of Higher Education & Ministry Scholarships (5 available)	Not provided	Varies	January	* Must be ACTIVE, full member of The United Methodist Church for at least ONE year * Must have at least 2.5 GPA
HACU-CLASE Scholarship	8415 Datapoint Drive, Suite 400 San Antonio, TX 78229	\$1,000	See website	* Full-time undergraduate or graduate students of any major in the U.S. (including Puerto Rico) or Mexico * U.S. applicants must possess a minimum cumulative GPA of 3.2 and must be enrolled at one of HACU's member or partner colleges.

The Hispanic Engineers National Achievement Awards Conference-Scholars Program	HENAAC ATTN: Scholarship Selection Committee 3900 Whiteside Street Los Angeles, CA 90063	Varies	April 30, 2010	* Must submit transcript, letters of recommendation, essay and resume * Must attend conference (hotel and registration expenses covered)
Holocaust Remembrance Project Scholarship	Holocaust Remembrance Project c/o Holland & Knight Charitable Foundation, Inc. 201 N. Franklin Street, 11th Floor Tampa, Florida 33602	\$100-10,000	See Website	* High School student 9-12 grade, 19 years or under * Submit an essay * Must be either residents of US or Mexico or who US citizens living abroad
Institute for Humane Studies (IHS)-Humane Studies Fellowship	Institute for Humane Studies (IHS)-Humane Studies Fellowship 3301 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 440 Arlington, VA 22201	Up to \$12,000	December 31, 2009	* Available for undergraduate or graduate study in the United States or abroad. *Open to students interested in the classical liberal tradition * Research interest in the intellectual and institutional foundations of a free society
International P.E.O. Peace Scholarship Fund	P.E.O. International Peace Scholarship Fund P.E.O. Executive Office 3700 Grand Avenue Des Moines, Iowa 50312-2899	\$10,000	December 15, 2009	* Must be female. * Must qualify for admission to full-time graduate study, working toward a graduate degree in the college or university she will attend.
Jack Kent Cooke Young Scholars Program	Jack Kent Cooke Foundation Young Scholars Program 301 ACT Drive, PO Box 4030 Iowa City, IA 52243	\$30,000	April 26, 2010	* Will enter 8th grade in the fall of 2010 * Earn grades of all or mostly 'As' in school, with no 'Cs' or below in the past two years in your academic subjects *Family has demonstrated unmet financial need *Reside in the United States or a US Territory and plan to attend a high school in the US

Jack Kent Cooke Foundation Undergraduate Transfer Scholarship	Jack Kent Cooke Foundation Young Scholars Program 301 ACT Drive, PO Box 4030 Iowa City, IA 52243	\$30,000	January 20, 2010	* Be a current student at an accredited US community college or two-year institution with sophomore status by December 31, 2009, or a recent graduate (since spring 2005). * Plan to enroll full-time in a baccalaureate program at an accredited college or university in fall 2010. * Have a cumulative undergraduate grade-point average of 3.50 or better on a scale of 4.0 (or the equivalent). * Be nominated by his or her two-year institution. * Have unmet financial need. * Have not previously been nominated for this scholarship
Joel Garcia Memorial Scholarship	CCNMA Joel Garcia Memorial Scholarship USC Annenberg School for Communication 3502 Watt Way, ASC G38 Los Angeles, CA 90089-0281	\$500-2000	First Friday of April each year	* Latino high school seniors and college students * Pursuing careers in journalism. * Must either attend a California college or university or (for those attending a school outside of the state) must be a California resident.
Justicia en Diversidad Scholarship Fund	La Alianza Justicia en Diversidad Foundation c/o Alexander A. Boni-Saenz Harvard Law School Cambridge, MA 02138	\$1,500	February 1, 2010	* Must be of Latino heritage * Must have a 2.5 GPA on a 4.0 scale * Students must be from a US high school and must be planning to pursue a career in law * Attend an accredited 2 or 4 year U.S. college on a full-time basis
La Unidad Latino Foundation, Inc	La Unidad Latino Foundation, Inc. 359 Prospect Avenue Brooklyn, NY 11215	\$250 - \$1,000	October 15, 2010 February 15, 2010	* Enrolled and have completed one full year of a bachelors or masters program at an accredited 4-year university * Applicants must have anywhere between a 2.8 - 3.6 GPA. * Requires letter of recommendation
Latin American Professional Women's Foundation	Latin American Professional Women's Foundation P.O. Box 31532 Los Angeles, CA 90031	\$500	April 1, 2010	* Latina pursuing her education at an accredited college or university * Latinas that are role models for other young Latinas

Leonard Perryman Scholarship	Leonard M. Perryman Scholarship Committee United Methodist Communications Communications Ministry Team P.O. Box 320 Nashville, TN 37202-320	\$2,500	March 15 of each year	* Must study of religion journalism or mass communications. * Must be "a United Methodist ethnic minority student enrolled at the junior or senior level in the journalism or communications department of an accredited U.S.college or university
MAGAF Scholarship	Mexican American Grocers Association 405 N. San Fernando Rd. Los Angeles, CA 90031 Attn: Scholarship Coordinator	Not provided	Not provided	* Check website for details. * Must mail written request for application.
MALDEF Law School Scholarship Program	634 South Spring Street Los Angeles, CA 90014	\$2,000-\$6,000	August 31, 2010	* Academic achievement indicating the potential for a successful completion of a law degree * Personal essay (500 words), resume, transcripts, 2 letters of recommendation must be included with application form * Candidates must have outstanding academic records, including participation and leadership in extracurricular activities * Must be enrolled full time to qualify * Latino background
Maria Elena Salinas Scholarship Program	National Association of Hispanic Journalists 1000 National Press Building 529 14th St., NW Washington, DC 20045-2001	\$5,000	Check website.	* Submit sample work, resume, essay in Spanish, recommendations, transcript, financial need statement, parents' W-2 forms, and application required. * Demonstrated interest in a journalism career
MercScholarships	The Mercury News Human Resource Dept. Attn: Scholarship Coordinator 750 Rider Park Road San Jose, CA 95190	\$1,000	May 2nd	* Minority, HS senior, GPA 3.5+ * 2 letters of recommendation & community involvement essay
Microsoft Minority Scholarship	Microsoft Scholarship Program Microsoft Corporation One Microsoft Way Redmond, WA 98052-8303	Full tuition and fees, montly stipend, internship	February 1, 2010	* Must be enrolled full time in a Bachelor's degree program at a 4-year college or university in the U.S., Canada, or Mexico at the time you submit the application * Must have at least 3.0 GPA * Requires Resume, Transcript, Essays, Letter of referral

Migrant Farmworker Scholarship (9 scholarships available)	Scholarship Committee or Geneseo Migrant Center P.O. Box 549 27 Lackawanna Ave. Geneseo, NY 14454	\$150-\$2,500	Varies- please check website for each specific award	* Recent history of movement for agricultural employment * Scholastic achievement and financial need * There may be additional requirements for some of the scholarships
NAHJ General Scholarships Ruben Salazar Fund	The National Association of Hispanic Journalists 1000 National Press Building 529 14th St., NW Washington, DC 20045-2001, USA	\$1,000-\$2,000	Check website.	* Must be rising junior or senior in college * Must be pursuing a career in English or Spanish language broadcast journalism
NAHJ Geraldo Rivera Scholarship Program	The National Association of Hispanic Journalists 1000 National Press Building 529 14th St., NW Washington, DC 20045-2001, USA	up to \$5,000	Check website.	* Must be rising junior or senior in college* Must be pursuing a career in English or Spanish-language TVbroadcast journalism
NAHJ Newhouse Scholarship Program	The National Association of Hispanic Journalists 1000 National Press Building 529 14th St., NW Washington, DC 20045-2001, USA	up to \$5,000	Check website.	* Minimum GPA 3.0 * Must be rising junior or senior in college * Must be pursuing a career as English-language newspaper or print reporter, editor, photographer, graphic artist/page designer, or online
National Peace Essay Contest	United States Institute of Peace National Peace Essay Contest 1200 17th Street, NW Suite 200 Washington, DC 20036-3011	\$1,000	February 1, 2010	* Students in 9th through 12th grade who attend a public, private or parochial school or participate in a high school correspondence program in any of the 50 states, DC or the US territories * Requires essay * Requires a coordinator to help review essay
National Sculpture Society Scholarship	237 Park Ave, Ground Floor New York, NY 10017	\$1,000	June 1, 2010	* Offered for students of figurative, realist, or representational sculpture. * Letter of application from student, two letters of recommendation, 8-10 photographs of applicant's work, and proof of financial need.

PFLAG-HATCH Youth Scholarship Program	Seven different scholarships.PFLAG National Scholarship Program1726 M Street #400, Washington DC 20036	\$1,000-\$2,500	Feb. 14, 2009	*Graduating lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender high school senior entering higher education for first time.* Self-identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT) or as straight ally. * Interested in helping LGBT community * Need 1-page essay, letter of reference, transcripts
Poetry Contest	Not provided	\$5,000	Ongoing	* Submit poem on website. * No specific topic required.
Prudential Spirit of Community Award	Prudential Spirit of Community Awards International Scholarship and Tuition Services 200 Crutchfield Avenue Nashville, TN 37210	\$1,000-\$6,000	November 2, 2009	* Parent or guardian must be a legal voting resident * Students must be in grades 5-12 from any state and show participation in volunteer activity
Que Llueva Café Scholarship	Chicano Organizing & Research in Education P.O. Box 160144 Sacramento, CA 95816	Not listed.	See website	* Must be an undocumented student of Chicano / Latino descent graduating senior who will enroll in an accredited college or university in the U.S. or Puerto Rico for the 2009-2010 academic year. *Must demonstrate academic promise and must demonstrate their academic potential whether by GPA, college acceptance, recommendations, or essay. *Student must demonstrate financial need.
QuestBridge Scholarship	QuestBridge 120 Hawthorne Ave, Suite 103 Palo Alto, CA 94301	\$30,000-\$45,000	October 1, 2009	* Can apply if listing self as international student in college * Must be high school junior at time of application * Must demonstrate academic excellence and financial need
Rafael del Pino Foundation	Rafael Calvo, 39 28010 Madrid			* For graduate or post-graduate students
SAMMY Award	Not provided.	\$7,500	November 1, 2009	* For high school senior student athletes who include milk as part of their healthy lifestyles. * Must describe in 75 words or less how they incorporate milk into their everyday life and training regimen.

Scholastic Art & Writing Awards	The Scholastic Art & Writing Awards c/o Alliance for Young Artists and Writers 555 Broadway Avenue New York, NY 10012	\$10,000	Varies	* Open to students in grades 7-12 enrolled in US public schools * Awards are available in 10 writing categories and 16 art categories
Sin Barreras Foundation	Sin Barreras Foundation Scholarship 640 S. San Vicente Blvd. 4th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90048	4,000.00	June 30, 2010	* Applicant must be of Hispanic Heritage * Must be High School Senior, graduating 2007 * Applicants must have a cum g.p.a. of 2.80 * Must reside in the U.S.
Swackhamer Video Contest	Nuclear Age Peace Foundation	\$250 - \$1,000	June 15, 2010	* Submit online video based on topic provided on website * See website for details and instructions.
The Alliance/Merck Ciencia (Science) Hispanic Scholars Program	Contact: The Alliance Scholars Fund 1501 Sixteenth Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	\$20,000 over 4 years	January 15, 2010	* Open to high school and college students of Hispanic heritage * Must be planning to pursue a career/majoring in science, technology, engineering or math * Please visit website for requirements
The Bill Dickey Scholarship Association (National Minority Junior Golf Scholarship Association)	The Bill Dickey Scholarship Association ATTN: Scholarship Committee 1140 East Washington St., Ste. 103 Phoenix, AZ 85034	\$1000-6000	April of each year	* Must have personal recommendations, a cumulative G.P.A. of 2.5 or higher * Participate in golf, school and community service activities
The Duracell/National Urban League Scholarship	Contact: Thomas Jordan National Urban League Scholarship Programs P.O. Box 320590 Hartford, CT 61320-590	\$10,000	April 15, 2010	* Enrolled in 4-year college program in computer science and technical disciplines * Applicants must have at least a 3.0 GPA.
The Elie Wiesel Prize in Ethics Essay Contest	The Elie Wiesel Foundation for Humanity 555 Madison Avenue - 20th Floor New York, NY 10022	\$500-\$5,000	December of each year	* Open to full-time juniors and seniors in 4-year college or university * Check website for annual essay question * Student must have a faculty sponsor * Write an essay pertaining to ethics

The Fountainhead Essay Contest	The Ayn Rand Institute P.O. Box 57044 Irvine, CA 92619-7044	\$50- \$10,000	April 25, 2010	* Must be in the 11th or 12th grade of high school * Must read <i>The Fountainhead</i> and write essay
Transportation Clubs International Scholarships (7 scholarships available)	Transportation Clubs International Scholarships Attn: Bill Blair Zimmer Worldwide Logistics 15710 JFK Boulevard Houston, Texas 77032	\$1,500	May 31, 2010	* Award can be used at institution in Mexico, US and Canada. *Must attend a four year institution *Must intend to pursue a career in Transportation, Logistics or Traffic Management * Requires 3 letters of recommendation and essay
Tucson Boys & Girls Club Youth of the Year Award	Boys & Girls Clubs of Tucson P.O. BOX 40217 Tucson, AZ 85717	\$2,000 and \$ for books	See website for details.	* Must be member of a Boys & Girls Club clubhouse, ages 16-18 * 4-semester scholarship for Pima Community College
Tylenol Scholarships	Contact: Tylenol Scholarship Citizen's Scholarship Foundation of America, Inc. 1505 Riverview Road P.O. Box 88 St. Peter, MN 56082	\$10,000 (10 awards), \$1,000 (150 awards)	April 30, 2010	* Must be an undergraduate or graduate with at least one more year of education remaining * Must demonstrate leadership in community and school * Intend on majoring in a health-related field
Yoshiyama Award for Exemplary Service to the Community	The Hitachi Foundation The Yoshimaya Award P.O. Box 19247 Washington, DC 20036-9247	\$5,000	Not provided.	* Check website for complete details.

Scholarship Documents

1-Personal statement – strong, clear, positive essay, which includes information on student’s experiences and background, current activities and challenges, plus information regarding goals and aspirations integrated with the sponsoring scholarship organization’s mission statement. Save a copy a copy of all personal statement drafts, which can be adapted for various applications.

2-Letters of Recommendation – letters which highlight strengths, abilities, goals, personality and indicate financial need (if appropriate) and potential for success. If your recommender addresses your letter as “To Whom It May Concern,” you may request a copy, which can be used for more than one application. Make sure that the letter is written to the right organization before using it again.

3-UNOFFICIAL Transcripts – document that lists all of your classes and grades. YOU can usually access these for free. Check with your admissions office, counselor, or academic advisor to get a copy if you can not print one out. Each student should keep a copy of the unofficial transcript in the event that an unofficial transcript is acceptable.*

4-OFFICIAL Transcripts - document that lists all of your classes and grades with an official seal of the school/college. It should be sealed in an envelope by the school so it remains official.** Most scholarships will require this document. Do not wait until the last minute to request this from your counselor. (These transcripts from high schools are usually free. It may cost a small fee if you are requesting it from a college.)

5-Budget – detailed list of costs for expenses and any income. Costs should include tuition, books, transportation, housing, meals, medical and personal items. Student budgets are usually available from the financial aid office of your target institution.

6- Resume – detailed list of your education, work, volunteer, and leadership experiences. This is usually a 1-page document that describes you and your skills. It will be useful when answering college or scholarship essay questions. For help creating a resume, please visit with your counselor or academic advisor.

7- Miscellaneous – sometimes a photo is requested. Keep a couple wallet size photos in your folder. Samples of your work (essays, poems, art work, etc.) are also sometimes requested for competitive awards.

8-Copies of applications – keep copies of all applications to colleges and scholarships so that information can be quickly revised.

Persistence pays. Meet deadlines and follow through as appropriate. The work is difficult but your reward is FREE MONEY which will help you pay for college.

*Must be requested in writing from credentials specialist with school ID. See your counselor.

**Can be obtained from your academic advisor/counselor.

Source: Phoenix Union High School District Resource Guide

Tentative Outline of a Personal Statement

1st Paragraph - (Introduction of self and family)

State place within the family - only child, oldest, youngest or in between so many brothers and sisters. Discuss the family situation in terms of members of family, economic situations, family employment, family struggles.

2nd Paragraph - (Discussion of school and community)

Describe high school(s) attended, experiences and activities. Discuss community activities. In both cases, the important thing is to discuss what has been learned.

3rd Paragraph - (Discussion of college and career aspirations)

Discuss the reasons for attending college and why proposed careers have been chosen. Discuss areas of strength and interest. Discuss any influential people.

4th Paragraph - (Discussion of academic record)

Discuss academic progress, any hardships along the way, particularly difficult or challenging classes and how challenges have been addressed.

5th Paragraph - (Discussion of extra-curricular activities)

Discuss school activities, sports, positions of leadership, and what has been learned.

6th Paragraph - (Summary and statement of future plans)

Bring essay together with a concise summary, and be sure to discuss future plans.

Source: Phoenix Union High School District Resource Guide

Tips Regarding Letters of Recommendation

- 1- Ask only those who will give you a positive recommendation (do **NOT** ask to see it, unless they provide you a copy).
- 2- Request at least 2 weeks in advance so that the recommender is not rushed.
- 3- Provide a copy of your academic resume.
- 4- Provide the name and address and any particulars to be included in the letter and the due date. Also provide a self-addressed envelope with the correct address and a stamp ready to go with your application.
- 5- Follow up with a thank you letter to your recommenders just in case you may ask them again in the near future.

Educating Yourself: Current Federal Laws/Issues Affecting Undocumented Students

Key:

H.R. = House of Representatives

S. = Senate

Federal Development, Relief, and Education for “Alien” Minors Act (DREAM Act)

H.R. 1751 1. [H.R.1751](#): To amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to permit States to determine State residency for higher education purposes and to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain alien students who are long-term United States residents and who entered the United States as children, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: [Rep Berman, Howard L.](#) [CA-28] (introduced 3/26/2009) [Cosponsors](#) (97)

Committees: House Judiciary; House Education and Labor

Latest Major Action: 5/14/2009 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Higher Education, Lifelong Learning, and Competitiveness.

S. 729 2. S.729: A bill to amend the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to permit States to determine State residency for higher education purposes and to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain alien students who are long-term United States residents and who entered the United States as children, and for other purposes.

Sponsor: [Sen Durbin, Richard](#) [IL] (introduced 3/26/2009) [Cosponsors](#) (23)

Committees: Senate Judiciary

Latest Major Action: 3/26/2009 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

If signed into law these bills would grant “qualified” immigrant students the opportunity to obtain legal status and thus enable them to pursue higher education and contribute fully to the nation.

***Requirements to qualify:**

- Student MUST have lived in the U.S. for five years or more post the date of initiation of the DREAM Act
- Student MUST be a high school graduate
- Student MUST be in “good moral” standing without any criminal records
- Student MUST attend a minimum of two years of college or serve in the U.S military

Once these requirements are met students will receive a temporary six-year visa and work identification number that will allow them to contribute fully to the nation. Upon their six-year term they will be reviewed and granted an opportunity to become residents of the United States if found to be worthy of good moral conduct and contributors to society. Citizenship will become an option after residency requirements are met.

**Please visit <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/thomas> to obtain more information about these bills.*

Educating Yourself: Current Arizona Laws/Issues Affecting Undocumented Students

Forty-ninth Legislature, First Regular Session

With several pieces of legislation being introduced or referenced

- H2068: Illegal Aliens; Postsecondary Assistance
- H2069: College Tuition; Illegal Aliens
- H2597: Universities & Community Colleges; Tuition; Citizenship
- H25HCM2004: DREAM Act; Urging Adoption
- H2598: Universities; Financial Assistance; Citizenship

One bill in particular detailed below would have the greatest effect if implemented in Arizona.

Arizona S.B. 1172

SB 1172 was introduced in June 2009.

This bill would

1-Require ADE [Arizona Department of Education] to collect data on students who cannot demonstrate proof of legal U.S. residency while enrolled in Arizona school districts.

2-Require ADE [Arizona Department of Education] to annually submit a report to the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Senate summarizing the collected data on a district-by-district basis including the following items relating to students who cannot demonstrate proof of legal U.S. residency:

a) Research on the adverse impact of their enrollment.

b) Total estimated total cost to Arizona taxpayers for their education.

c) Additionally, the total estimated cost to Arizona taxpayers for the education of students who are not U.S. citizens.

3- Authorizes the Superintendent of Public Instruction to withhold a school district's state aid apportionment for non-compliance with the requirements related to data collection for students who cannot demonstrate proof of legal U.S. residence.

4- Becomes effective immediately with the passing of the bill.

Source: www.az.gov

Know Your Rights!



- You cannot be denied admission to a public Arizona college or university based on your immigration status.
- Federal law protects personally identifiable student education records under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and is applicable to all schools receiving federal funds.

What can I do?

- Get involved!
- There are many student organizations that are working to pass legislation and advocate on behalf of other students. (i.e. AZ DREAM ACT, RISE, ORANGE COUNTY DREAM TEAM, SAHE, AACHE, CADENAS)
- Create your own student support group in your school if one does not already exist.

Taking Action...



WRITE OR CALL YOUR SENATORS AND LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES TODAY...

Senator John McCain (AZ)
5353 North 16th St.
Suite 105
Phoenix, AZ 85016
Main: (602) 952-2410
Fax: (602) 952-8702
www.mccain.senate.gov

Senator Jon Kyle (AZ)
2200 East Camelback
Suite 120
Phoenix, Arizona 85016-3455
Main: (602) 840-1891
Fax: (602) 957-6838
www.kyl.senate.gov

Representative Anna Kirkpatrick
1515 East Cedar Avenue, A6
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
Main: (928) 226-6914
Fax: (928) 226-2876
www.kirkpatrick.house.gov

Representative Trent Franks
7121 West Bell Road
Suite 200
Glendale, AZ 85308
Main: (623) 776-7911
Fax: (623) 776-7832
www.house.gov/franks/

Representative John Shadegg
2400 E. Arizona Biltmore Circle
Suite 1290
Phoenix, AZ 85016
Main: (602) 263-5300
Fax: (602) 248-7733
www.johnshadegg.house.gov

Representative Ed Pastor
411 North Central Ave
Suite 150
Phoenix, AZ 85004
Main: (602) 256-0551
Fax: (602) 257-9103
www.pastor.house.gov

Representative Harry Mitchell

7201 East Camelback Road
Suite 335
Scottsdale, AZ 85251
www.mitchell.house.gov

Representative Jeff Flake
1640 South Stapley
Suite 215
Mesa, AZ 85204
Main: (480) 833-0092
Fax: (480) 833-6314
www.flake.house.gov

Representative Raul Grijalva
810 E. 22nd St.
Suite 102
Tucson, AZ 85713
Main: (520) 622-6788
Fax: (520) 622-0198
www.grijalva.house.gov

Representative Gabrielle Giffords
1661 N. Swan
Suite 112
Tucson, AZ 85712
Main: (520) 881-3588
Fax: (520) 322-9490
www.giffords.house.gov

Governor Jan Brewer
1700 West Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Main: (602) 542-4331
Fax: (602) 542-1381
www.azgovernor.gov

Superintendent Tom Horne
1535 West Jefferson St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Main: (602) 542-5393
Fax: (602) 542-5440
www.ade.state.az.us

Then What?

Employment

Some undocumented students who are in the legalization process are eligible for a U.S. work permit. Check with your attorney for more information. This permit may be adequate for you to work legally. There also may be opportunities to start your legalization process through employer sponsorship under rigorous requirements otherwise known as H1B1 Visas. For more information, consult a licensed immigration attorney. Violating the terms of your visa status may be enough to prohibit you from future adjustment of your status. Sometimes, entrepreneurship is also an option. For example, you may be able to apply for a business license and start your own business. (www.e4fc.org)

Internships/ Fellowships

Internships are often made available to high school students, college students, and/or recent graduates interested in receiving supervised practical training in their field or profession of interest. Internships are a great way to get “real world” experience while applying to graduate/ professional school. In doing so, you will get work experience and/or community service experience. Internships are also a great way to meet people and develop networks that may help you while you are in college, and after you graduate and are seeking employment. Fellowships refer to money granted by a university, foundation, or other agency for advanced study or research. Fellowships are often financial grants made to a fellow in a college or university. Fellowships can be viewed as paid internships, for which some undocumented students may be eligible. (www.e4fc.org)

Research

Working on your own research with faculty members at a college or university is one way to get research experience and possibly earn money. Sometimes undocumented students may be eligible to receive a “stipend” for their contributions. A stipend is a sum of money allotted on a regular basis, such as a salary for services rendered or an allowance for books, etc. Undocumented students may be eligible for stipends if the source of funding is tax exempt and is not tied to federal or state funds. If it comes directly from a public college or university’s funds, undocumented students are not eligible. Remember, government funds are not available to undocumented students. (www.e4fc.org)

Networking

If you want to increase your opportunities for employment upon graduation, networking with college/university staff members and faculty while you are in college is extremely important. You should also try to connect with local professionals in your field of study to determine the types of job opportunities that may be available to you after college. Other students on your college campus may also be able to provide you with this type of information or connect you with people who can help. The size and quality of your academic/professional network will largely determine your access to opportunities and information while in college and when you begin exploring potential careers. Remember, it is not always what you know but whom you know that counts. (www.e4fc.org)

Legal Advice

Before you graduate please seek the legal advice of a certified immigration lawyer. See if there exists a probability of adjusting your status legally. Marriage should not be your first option. Derived citizenship from this method has become more difficult and could actually jeopardize your opportunity of legally adjusting based on certain immigration guidelines. Please seek certified legal help before assuming historical methods will work for you. (www.e4fc.org)

Historically Friendly Organizations

Chicana/Latina Foundation
1419 Burlingame Ave, Suite N.
Burlingame, CA 94010
(650) 373-1083
www.chicanalatina.org

Immigration Legal Resource Center
(ILRC)
1663 Mission St., Suite 602
San Francisco, CA 94103
(415) 255-9499
www.ilrc.org

Coalition for Human Immigrant
Rights of Los Angeles (CHIRLA)
2533 W. 3rd St., Suite 101
Los Angeles, CA 90057
(213) 353-1333
www.chirla.org

Central American Resource Center
(CARECEN)
2845 W. 7th St.
Los Angeles, CA 90005
(213) 385-7800
www.carecen-la.org

Salvadoran American Leadership
& Educational Fund (MALDEF)
1625 W. Olympic Blvd, Suite 718
Los Angeles, CA 90015
(213) 480-1052
www.salef.org

Korean Resource Center
900 S. Crenshaw Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90019
(213) 937-3718
www.krcla.org

Chicano/Latina Faculty and Staff Association
California Polytechnic State University
San Luis Obispo, CA 93407
www.ess.calpoly.edu/clfsa

Latina Medical Student Association
Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers
Foundation
TELACU Education Foundation

Mexican American Legal Defense
and Educational Fund (MALDEF)
634 S. Spring St., 11th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90014
(213) 977-7500
www.maldef.org

National Korean American Service
& Education Consortium (NAKASEC)
900 S. Crenshaw Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90019
(323) 937-3703
www.nakasec.org

Asian Pacific American Legal Center
(APALC)
1145 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90017
(213) 977-7500
www.apalc.org

IME BECAS
1950 Addison St., Suite 203
Berkeley, CA 94704-2647
(510) 643-5205
www.imebecas.org

Center for Community Change
3415 N. Troy St.
Chicago, IL 60618
(773) 463-1700

330 7th Ave, Suite 1802
New York, NY 10001
(212) 643-3464
www.communitychange.org

Path to Scholarships
June McBride
www.needcollegemoney.com

Hispanic Professional Action
Committee (HPAC)
PO Box 89
Tucson, AZ 85702
www.hpactucson.org

Fundación México
2030 E. Broadway Blvd, Suite 208
Tucson, AZ 85719
(520) 791-0175
www.fundacionmexico.org

EDUCAMEXUS
220 W. 6th St.
University Services Annex Bldg
Room A108
Tucson, AZ 85721
(520) 626-0115
www.educamexus.org

Public Counsel
610 S. Ardmore Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90005
(213) 385-2977
www.publiccounsel.org

National Immigration Law Center
3435 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 2850
Los Angeles, CA 90010
(213) 639-3900
www.nilc.org

Pew Hispanic Center
1615 L Street, NW
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20036-5610
(202) 419-3600
www.pewhispanic.org

League of United Latin American
Citizens (LULAC)
2000 L Street, NW, Suite 610
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 833-6130
www.lulac.org

CONAHEC
University of Arizona
P.O. Box 210300
Tucson, AZ 85721-0300
(520) 621-7761
www.conahec.org

Arizona Association of Chicanos
for Higher Education (AACHE)
www.aache.org

Tucson Hispanic Coalition
P.O. Box 40066
Tucson, AZ 85717-0066
www.tucsonhispaniccoalition.org

Urban Institute
www.urban.org

Preparing for College 101

How to prepare

Planning for college should begin as early as the eighth grade because that is when you need to decide whether or not you are going to follow a college preparatory track. A college preparatory track should include as a minimum:

- 4 years of English and Literature
- 3-4 years of Math (including advanced algebra and trigonometry)
- 2-3 years of Foreign Language
- 2-4 years of Laboratory Science
- 2 years of History and Social Science
- 3 years of Electives from the above list

16 year-long academic subjects

This schedule demands that you take at least 4 college preparatory classes in every year of high school, still leaving room for you to take additional electives in music, art, yearbook, etc.

If you are interested in engineering, math, science or computers, take all the math and science you can. If your strengths are history, writing, literature or the arts, take extra classes in these subjects. It is always a good idea to take extra foreign language courses. Your school counselor will help you plan your schedule according to your strengths and interests.

The following is only a suggested list that will help guide you to a successful senior year without stressing too much about your college application.

Year-by-Year CHECKLIST!

9th Grade

- Talk with your counselor and inform them that you want to attend a 4-yr college or university and that you need to schedule college prep courses. Take algebra or geometry and a foreign language in both semesters.
- Maintain A's and B's in all your subjects.
- If needed form a study group with friends who also plan to go to college.
- Create a personal resume file. Save items such as
 - Copies of report cards
 - Diplomas and certificates
 - Awards and honors
 - A list of all school and community activities
 - A list of offices held
 - A list of your jobs (volunteer or paid)
- Update your profile each semester.
- Begin visiting colleges or universities; scope out your competition.
- Participate in academic enrichment programs.

10th Grade

- Review your ninth and tenth grade schedules with your counselor to make sure you are taking the correct classes.
- Maintain A's and B's.
- Continue to form study groups and do your research on prospective schools.
- Update your personal resume file at the end of each semester.
- Continue to visit local colleges and universities with family and friends.
- Participate in academic enrichment programs and special summer workshops and camps for music, science, engineering, writing, tutoring, filmmaking, theater, language sports, and others.

11th Grade

- Check with your counselor to be sure you are taking the right college prep courses needed for a selective 4-yr college or university and challenge yourself.
- Maintaining A's and B's is very important in your junior year. College counselors will be paying particular attention to these classes for rigor and performance.
- Register for the PSAT (Preliminary Scholastic Assessment Test) in October. The PSAT is a practice exam for the SAT I and required for several national scholarship programs.
- Take the PSAT. The results will give you and your counselor an idea of your strengths and the areas you need to improve as you prepare for college admission.
- If you are taking Advanced Placement subjects, register for the AP exams in spring. Scoring well on these exams will enable you to earn credit for college-level courses. (For UofA 4 or 5 on the AP exams and some 3s for special courses. www.arizona.edu)
- Attend college fairs and presentations by colleges who visit your school and ask questions.
- Create a file on your favorite colleges and obtain information about these schools.
- Visit colleges that interest you. Try to meet with the admissions officer, academic professor in your intended program, student organizations, and athletics. Prepare questions about the school and have a transcript or list of courses you have taken since ninth grade.
- Think about re-taking the SAT I or ACT tests if necessary.
- Update your resume file.
- From May to July be prepared to receive mail from many colleges.

Over the Summer

- Read the college mail you receive. Return reply cards to schools that interest you. They will send you viewbooks, catalogues and applications.
- Visit your "short list" colleges.
- Prepare for the SAT I and the ACT by reading books and manuals with the testing tips and sample questions. Attend workshops on how to prepare for these entrance exams if offered at your school or ask a counselor where you can prepare.
- Begin looking for scholarships. If you are not a candidate for them at this time save a copy in a folder and revisit it your senior year. All the money you can get is great.

12th Grade

- Review your recent and current class schedule to make sure you are taking the right classes.
- Maintain A's and B's and do not get senioritis early!
- Visit your short list schools again.
- Check frequently with your college counselor or career center director for information about scholarships awarded by your school, local companies and community groups.
- In early September, register for the SAT I and the ACT. Register a month or two before the test date.
- By the end of October, make a final list of the schools to which you will apply for admission.

- Make a file for each school and a checklist of the required admission items: transcripts, applications fees, recommendations, essays, test scores, etc.
- Pay special attention to deadlines.
- Apply early if you can.

6 Common Myths about College

MYTH#1

“You have to be rich to attend a private university.”

Wrong! Seventy percent of the students attending private colleges receive need-based financial aid. In fact some students can qualify and attend a private university at little or no cost. Private institutions tend to have more funds available to students than public institutions.

MYTH #2

“Students should know exactly what they want to study before they apply to college.”

Not necessarily. You may have to make a career decision earlier if you plan to attend a specialized college of engineering, music, etc. But most colleges and universities encourage you to take a broad range of subjects to help you decide on a field of study. At most schools you will not need to declare a major until the end of your sophomore year or early junior year.

MYTH #3

“You must find the ‘perfect’ college.”

The perfect college probably does not exist. The best way to select the right school for you is to research three or four colleges that meet your criteria, and then visit each one.

MYTH #4

“Telling a university that you are applying for financial aid may hurt your chances for admission.”

Not true! Selective colleges do not let a family’s financial ability enter into the admission decision.

MYTH #5

“Admissions officers consider only grades and test scores when considering an applicant.”

Selective colleges are also interested in the rigor of the subjects taken, the competitiveness of the school, and upward or downward trends in grades. Your application essay, as well as extracurricular and leadership activities, talent and personal character are also very important. A word of caution: quality over quantity is what most colleges look for.

MYTH #6

“People say that because I have no social security number I will never be able to attend college!”

No one can ever deny you access to a college education. There are private scholarships available to help you fund your schooling if your academics are strong.

Education is a Personal Challenge...it is up to YOU!



- Read! Learn to write!
- Your education depends on you.
- Establish an educational plan early.
- Challenge yourself.
- Take as many AP/IB/ Honors classes as possible; college admission is becoming more competitive.
- Take advantage of dual enrollment programs. Take classes in local community colleges while in high school. This can save you money and time plus give you an edge over others applying to college. (Dual enrollment is free, if not less expensive for you while in high school. Ask your high school counselor for more information.)
- Be involved in your community.
- Inform and educate other students about educational opportunities for undocumented students.
- Ask questions.
- Look for guidance.
- Apply for scholarships.
- Be patient, current laws may take time to pass.
- Please remember that as an undocumented student you will need to work harder than other students.
- Contact individual colleges for application fee waivers if needed.
- Set your standards high.
- Shoot for the moon. If you end up short it doesn't matter; you will still end up amongst the stars!
- Excel in Honors/AP/IB English and Math. You will need it.

“Undocumented students need to be wise, stay motivated, be resilient, and persevere. Be future-oriented and believe that everything will be okay. It’s just a matter of time.”

–Undocumented College Student

SPECIAL THANKS TO...

All the families, counselors, teachers, professionals, scholars, and students that have made this resource guide possible. Your dedication and commitment to education was and is the driving force of this guide. By no means was this an individual project but a compilation of work from many advocates and organizations that constantly struggle to provide the best future for tomorrow.

Carrie Evans-Sytsma (E4FC), Malou Chavez (SALEF), Melina Chavez (MALDEF), Harley Frankel (College Match), Kathy Ginn (E4FC), Kristine Hernandez (MALDEF), Tomas Hernandez (Century High School), Dr. Sara Lundquist and Santa Ana College Transfer Center, Paz Maya Oliveres (CHEPA), Mayra Soriano (SALEF), UCLA IDEAS, Jesus Yanez (SCU), Santa Clara University, Alexander Thome (Columbia) John Rabuck (Writing Skills Improvement Program, UofA), Binational Migration Institute (BMI, UofA), Mexican American & Research Center, Phoenix Union High School District.

What I learned Checklist

(please check all that apply)

- The current laws affecting undocumented students
- How I can take action
- Whom to contact in case I have questions about my situation
- My rights as an undocumented student
- The different college systems in Arizona
- The cost of attendance for college
- How to prepare and apply for college
- Where to research and apply for financial aid
- Scholarship websites
- What organizations are advocates for undocumented students
- THAT I CAN GO TO COLLEGE!

"One of the greatest things you have in life is that no one has the authority to tell you what you want to be. You're the one who'll decide what you want to be. Respect yourself and respect the integrity of others as well. The greatest thing you have is your self-image, a positive opinion of yourself. You must never let anyone take it from you."

- Jaime Escalante

Appendix

California Support Groups

California Community College (CCC)

- East Los Angeles College – SER
 - www.elac.cc.ca.us
- Glendale Community College - Voces del Mañana
 - e-mail: ydanzer1@yahoo.com
- Los Angeles City College – Action in Higher Education Against Discrimination (AHEAD)
 - e-mail: aheadlacc@gmail.com
- Oxnard College – EOPS
 - <http://www.oxnardcollege.edu/studentservices/extendedopp/index.asp>
- Riverside Community College - MEChA
 - e-mail: mechadercc@yahoo.com
- Santa Barbara City College - Cal SOAP
 - <http://www.sbcalsoap.org/resources.htm>
- Santa Monica College - Association of Latin American Students (ALAS) or EOPS
 - <http://www.smc.edu/eops>

California State University (CSU)

- Cal Poly Pomona – Demanda estudiantil para Igualdad Educativa (De Pie)
 - Depie_calpolypomona@yahoogroups.com
- CSU Dominguez Hills - Espiritu de Nuestro Futuro
 - e-mail: espirtudenuestروفuturo@yahoo.com
- CSU Fresno - DIAS
 - e-mail: csudias@yahoo.com
- CSU Long Beach - FUEL
 - e-mail: emacias@csulb.edu
- CSU Los Angeles - Students United to Reach Goals in Education Project
 - http://www.groups.yahoo.com/group/csula_surge or csula_surge@yahoo.com
- San Francisco State University- Improving Dreams, Equality, Access and Success (IDEAS)
 - e-mail: ideas.sfsu@live.org
- San Jose State University - Student Advocates for Higher Education (SAHE)
 - <http://www.geocities.com/ab540students>
- Chico State
 - chicostateequaleducation@yahoo.com

University of California (UC)

- UC Berkeley - Rising Immigrant Scholars through Education (RISE)
 - brenda@uclink.berkeley.edu
- UC Davis - Improving Dreams, Equality, Access and Success (IDEAS)
 - e-mail: ucdequaleducation@yahoo.com
- UC Irvine - Improving Dreams, Equality, Access and Success (IDEAS)
 - e-mail: Contact Maria Rodriguez (CHIRLA) at ab540network@yahoo.com
- UC Los Angeles - Improving Dreams, Equality, Access and Success (IDEAS)
 - <http://www.studentgroups.ucla.edu/ideas>
- UC Riverside – PODER

- e-mail: drshark26@yahoo.com
- UC San Diego
 - glima@ucsd.edu
- UC Santa Barbara - Improving Dreams, Equality, Access and Success (IDEAS)
 - e-mail: ideasatucsb@yahoo.com
- UC Santa Cruz - Students Informing Now (SIN) Verguenza
 - e-mail: porlacausadelosestudiantes@yahoo.com

University Centers/Community Organizations

- University of Southern California - Center for Higher Education Policy Analysis (CHEPA)
 - <http://www.usc.edu/dept/chepa> or e-mail: chepa@usc.edu
- Orange County DREAM Team Coalition
 - <http://istillhaveadream.org>
- CHIRLA’s California Dream Network - statewide effort to organize AB 540 groups
 - e-mail: ab540network@yahoo.com

Scholarship Resume Guide

Think of three teachers or other adults who know you well and will write a positive letter of recommendation:
 1 _____, 2 _____, 3 _____.

Some applications require that the writers of recommendations be specific kinds of individuals: a counselor, Principal, and/or a certain subject area teacher. Read the scholarship application carefully so that you are confident you meet the requirements. If there are no directions regarding the writers, seek a variety. Relatives are never appropriate!

Always allow the recommendation writer as much time as possible. Two weeks is minimally acceptable in order to receive a well-written letter that honors your accomplishments and produces the desired results. Give the recommendation writer a stamped and addressed envelope unless it is to be included with the application. Waive your right to see the letter before mailing if this option is available.

STUDENT NAME _____
 School ID# (if applicable) _____
 Scholarship name: _____
 Due Date for recommendation: _____

Describe your family demographics, activities, and duties/responsibilities at home, and any special challenges you have overcome:

Discuss your personal and professional goals:

Describe your most admirable qualities:

School Achievements:

Describe your college/career plans, the reasons you wish to go to college, and the reasons you wish to follow a particular career path:

List any academic awards you have received (note grade level) and the reasons you received those awards:

Describe leadership positions or special contributions you have made to school clubs, sports, and activities, particularly noting what you have learned about yourself (note grade level/offices held):

Community Activities:

Describe your contributions to community organizations and/or faith-based activities:

Describe work or volunteer experiences you have had. What was your unique role with those positions? What did you learn about yourself? How did you grow from these experiences?

Describe what you have learned from your travel experiences or from having lived elsewhere:

Describe something special or unique about you that you would like to have mentioned in the letter. You might wish the writer to mention a specific assignment, reading, or project that you want the writer to emphasize. Explain:

When a college essay is required as a part of the admissions process, it is important to give serious effort to its composition. Probably no other piece of admissions criteria receives as much attention or generates as much discussion. Here is the opportunity to reveal intelligence, a sense of humor, maturity, sincerity, enthusiasm, and writing ability.

Areas of Evaluation - in general, colleges look for:

1. Skill in using standard written English
2. Depth of insight as reflected in content, substance and ability to reflect true feelings or opinions about a subject
3. Creativity and uniqueness evidencing fresh and **original viewpoints**. **Plagiarism is always and absolutely unacceptable.**

Essay Directions - be careful to address what the directions request, which may be one or more of the following:

1. Discuss something which has significantly contributed to personal growth.
2. Assess uniqueness as an individual; tell something not learned from other application information.
3. Address particular opinions or feelings on a specific topic.
4. Reflect on goals and aspirations and how an education received at that college will fulfill those.

Tips for Composing the Essay - using these will help develop an essay, which conveys those unique personal qualifications.

1. DO NOT WAIT UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE TO WRITE! THIS IS VERY OBVIOUS!

2. Make lists of personal qualities, (particularly those applicable to this college), aspirations and goals, activities, honors and awards, personal or academic challenges, persons or course(s) which have been influential in determining career goals or aspirations, and any specific strengths of the college that will be beneficial. In other words, why are the student and the college a good match for each other?

3. Write a draft, making sure to address the particular directions for discussion.

4. Put the draft aside for 24 hours and read again.

5. Make corrections in sentence construction, grammar, punctuation and spelling. Reading the essay aloud will help determine parts that do not flow smoothly or make sense.

6. Ask a trusted friend or teacher to read and evaluate the paper.

7. Rewrite and revise. Put the essay aside again and repeat the process.

8. Type and save. Proofread for any errors. Make it look as perfect as possible.

9. Save the computer copy in a place of access.

10. Follow instructions for mailing the essay and application package and do so on time!

<http://www.collegeboard.com/student/apply/essay-skills/index.html>

Sample Essay Questions from Colleges and Universities

Some colleges and universities either require essays as part of the application package OR allow students to write essays or submit other information as desired. The other information may be an art project, a research paper, or electronic submission. The following is a compilation of essay topics used by some colleges. These are presented only as samples of the kinds of questions you may be asked to address.

- * Discuss a person, other than a member of your family, who has influenced you.
- *What particular book, play, poem, film, dance performance, musical composition or piece of visual art has affected you deeply in the past three years? Describe your reaction.
- *Share with us your concept of an ideal education. Feel free to be as inventive and wide-ranging as you like and to include examples from personal experiences.
- *Imagine that you are the editor of a major national news magazine. What would you choose as the cover story for the January, 2025 issue? Why did you make this choice? What would be the essence of this story?
- *If you could automatically and irrevocably change one fact or facet in the development of human history, what would that change be? Why did you make this choice?
- *What distinguishes you from other applicants? You may wish to write about your experiences, achievements, and goals. You might, for example, discuss an important life experience and what you learned from it. Describe unusual circumstances, challenges, or hardships you have faced.
- *If you had only \$10 to spend on a day's adventure, where would you go, what would you do, and with whom?
- *What experience changed your life immeasurably? Why?
- *Discuss the academic experience that has meant the most to you (course, project, paper, event).
- *Describe a scientific problem, research problem, or academic issue in any field of study which you would like to pursue in college or later.

College Name			
Location (distance from home)			
Size			
Student Enrollment			
Physical size of campus			
Environment			
Type of school (2yr, 4yr, trade)			
School Setting (urban, rural, suburban)			
Location & Size of nearest city			
Co-ed, male, female			
Religious affiliation			
Admission Requirements			
Deadlines			
Test Required			
Average Test Scores, GPA, rank			
Special Requirements			
Notification			
Academics			
Programs of study (major offered?)			
Internships			
Special Requirements			
Accreditation			
Student-Faculty ratio/class size			
College Expenses			
Tuition			
Room & Board			
Estimated total budget			
Application fee			
Deposit			
Financial Aid			
Deadline			
Required Forms			
% that receive aid			
Scholarships			
Housing			
Residence Halls			
Greek Life			
Food Plans			
Facilities			
Academic			

Recreational			
Other			
Activities			
Clubs/Organizations			
Greek Life			
Athletics, Intramurals			
Other			
Campus Visits/Orientation			
Dates			
Contact Person			
Special Opportunities (Fly Ins)			
Probable College Major			
Liberal Arts			
Interdisciplinary or general studies			
Specialized (Business, Nursing)			
Pre-Professional (Education, Law, Medical)			
Other			
Basis of College Choice			
Primarily mine			
Mine and parents			
Contrary to my preference			
Contrary to my parents preference			
