



Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

Alejandra Rincón

Acknowledgments

The issue of advocacy and support for undocumented students came to the attention of the College Board during its first Prepárate™: Educating Latinos for the Future of America conference in 2007. The College Board would like to acknowledge all educators who work to support documented and undocumented students and those who work diligently to ensure equity and access for all students. We especially want to thank Alfred Herrera, Assistant Vice Provost for Academic Partnerships and the Director of the UCLA Center for Community College Partnerships in the Division of Undergraduate Education; Irma Archuleta, Vice President for Student Services, Evergreen Community College; Elena Macias, Special Assistant to the President, Government, Legislative, Community Relations, California State University, Long Beach; the Leticia A. Network; and other educators who have informed and guided our efforts on this issue.

About the Author

Alejandra Rincón (www.alejandrarinconphd.com) earned her doctorate in Education Administration from the University of Texas at Austin. She is an avid advocate for immigrant rights in the educational system. She has developed programs to encourage Latino and immigrant high school students to attend college. She currently lives in California where she continues to work with individuals and organizations to make higher education available for immigrant students and to support changes in federal legislation that would provide documentation to allow these youths to work and live in the United States. She is the author of *Undocumented Immigrants and Higher Education: ¡Si Se Puede!*

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Undocumented immigrants face tremendous difficulties when seeking a higher education. The imposition of out-of-state tuition fees effectively keeps them out of college in most of the United States. In 14 states, in-state tuition laws allow these students to pay lower fees and, in a few cases, access state financial aid. However, even in these 14 states, undocumented students, their families and educators face several difficulties when trying to access information on admission policies, financial aid and scholarships, as well as on support organizations.

Admission — Research includes information on available college guides for undocumented students as well as a sample affidavit that these students are required to submit when applying to college. With the exception of New Mexico, Utah and Wisconsin, the sample language of an affidavit is provided.

Financial Aid and Scholarships — Research includes information on available scholarships as well as resources on the states that provide financial aid. Making information on this process available to a much wider audience can help education advocates and policymakers understand the ways and opportunities to make financial resources available to undocumented students.

Support Organizations — Research includes information on associations of students and educators that are dedicated to increasing higher education access for undocumented students.

Although this compilation is by no means exhaustive, it provides an important step toward the identification of current available resources for students and educators in the states that have

passed in-state tuition laws. It is important to note that because information on certain resources was not readily available (i.e., financial aid in Kansas or Wisconsin or student organizations in New Mexico and Oklahoma), a general list was also generated to aid students in those states. That list is provided at the end of the document.

Finally, a few updates are worth mentioning. In 2011, three states passed their in-state tuition laws including Connecticut, Maryland and Rhode Island. Specific resources on those states are not included in this guide given the recent passage of the laws but the goal is to provide those in the near future. In addition, last year saw two important developments in the area of financial aid as both California and Illinois passed laws to permit undocumented immigrant students' greater access to such resources. Both laws are unique efforts that we hope inspire many more to follow suit.

Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

California

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
Admission			
	IDEAS Assembly Bill 540 Packet and Project Brochure	I.D.E.A.S at UCLA http://ideasla.org/resources.html	Students and Educators
	The College & Financial Aid Guide for AB 540 Undocumented Immigrant Students (English and Spanish)	AB 540 College Access Network USC Center for Higher Ed. Policy and Analysis http://www.uscrossier.org/pullias/research/publications/	Students and Educators
	AB 540 Resource Guide: A Guide for Undocumented Immigrant Students and Advisors	California State Pomona http://dsa.csupomona.edu/ab540/AB540_411.asp?setactive=page	Students and Educators
	Access to Higher Education for Undocumented Students	California Dream Network http://www.cadreamnetwork.org/ab-540	Students and Parents
	AB 540 Fact Sheet & AB 540 General Information (Flyers)	Leticia A Slugsite http://eop.ucsc.edu/gip/leticia_a.html	Students
	AB 540 Student Guide 2007 Spanish	Orange County Dream Team http://istillhaveadream.org/AB_540_Student_Guide_2007_-_Spanish.pdf	Students and Parents
	AB 540 Fact Sheet	Orange County Dream Team http://istillhaveadream.org/ab540.html	Students
Financial Aid and Scholarships			
At state level	California Dream Act 130 On and after January 1, 2012, AB 540 students would be eligible to receive a scholarship derived from non-state funds.	http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/11-12/bill/asm/ab_0101-0150/ab_130_cfa_20110711_115942_sen_comm.html	Students

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California

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
At state level	California Dream Act 131 AB 131 - Beginning January 2013, it would allow AB 540 students to access: 1. Board of Governors (BOG) Fee Waiver 2. Institutional Student Aid: Student aid program administered by the attending college or university (i.e. State University Grant, UC Grant) 3. Cal Grants. These students would not be eligible to apply or receive any Competitive Cal Grants unless funding remains available after all California resident students have received Competitive awards they are eligible for.	http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/11-12/bill/asm/ab_0101-0150/ab_131_cfa_20110830_201450_sen_floor.html	Students
At Colleges/ Universities	Financial Assistance for AB 540 Students	Glendale Community College http://glendale.edu/index.aspx?page=2863	Students
At Colleges/ Universities	Scholarships That Do Not Require Proof of Citizenship or Residency Status	San Francisco State University http://www.sfsu.edu/~finaid/scholarships/campuslistings.htm	Students
At Colleges/ Universities	La Raza Law Students Association at UC Davis School of Law	La Raza Law Students Association http://www.boalt.org/raza	Prospective or Current Law Students at UC Davis

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California

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
At Colleges/ Universities	IDEAL Scholarship and Leadership Program at UC Berkeley	Level Playing Field Institute http://lpfi.org/ideal	For Low-Income Students including undocumented
At Colleges/ Universities	California Chafee Grant Program	California Student Aid Commission https://www.chafee.csac.ca.gov/StudentApplication.aspx	Current or former foster youth including undocumented
By Nonprofits	Association of Raza Educators Scholarship	Association of Raza Educators (ARE) http://www.razaeducators.org/about_projects_scholarship.html Email: razaeducators@yahoo.com	Students graduating from LAUSD (including charter schools)
By Nonprofits	Bay Area Gardener's Foundation Scholarship	Bay Area Gardener's Foundation http://www.bagf.org	For Bay Area immigrant students
By Nonprofits	Chicana/Latina Foundation Scholarship	Chicana/Latina Foundation http://www.chicanalatina.org/scholarship.html	For Latinas including undocumented in northern California counties
By Nonprofits	Great Expectations Scholarships	East Bay College Fund http://www.eastbaycollegefund.org/scholarships	Students
By Nonprofits	Funding Your Future Scholarship	Futuros Educational Services http://www.elac.edu/admission/finaid/doc/scholarships/FUTUROS_Funding_Your_Future_Scholarship_Application.pdf	Students
By Nonprofits	New American Scholars Program	Educators for Fair Consideration (E4FC) http://www.e4fc.org/scholarsprogram/scholarsoverview.html	Students
By Nonprofits	Fulfilling Our Dreams Scholarship Fund	Salvadoran American Leadership & Educational Fund http://www.salef.org/#!__programs	Students
General Lists	Scholarship Directory	East Bay Consortium of Educational Institutions, Inc. http://eastbayconsortium.org/index.php?s=92	Students
General Lists	Scholarships That Don't Require Social Security Numbers.	Educators for Fair Consideration (E4FC) http://e4fc.org/studentresources/scholarshiplist.html	For Bay Area Immigrant Students

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California

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
General Lists	California Non-Resident Tuition Exemption (AB 540)	Financial Aid & Scholarship Office — CSU Chico http://www.csuchico.edu/fa/categories/ab540.shtml	Students
General Lists	Scholarship Resource Guide	Orange County Dream Team http://istillhaveadream.org/scholarships.html	Students
Student Organizations			
University of California (CU) System	Rising Immigrant Scholars through Education (RISE)	University of California Berkeley http://risescholarsatberkeley.org/ Email: ucb_rise@yahoo.com Email: brenda@uclink.berkeley.edu	Students
UC System	Scholars Promoting Education Awareness and Knowledge (SPEAK)	University of California Davis https://sites.google.com/site/ucdspeak/ Email: ucdequaleducation@yahoo.com	Students
UC System	Improving Dreams, Equality, Access and Success (IDEAS)	University of California Los Angeles http://ideasla.org/index/ Email: ideas@ucla.edu	Students
UC System	PODER (Providing Opportunities, Dreams and Education in Riverside)	University of California Riverside http://student.ucr.edu/~eumej001/ Email: drshark26@yahoo.com	Students
UC System	IDEAS	University of California Santa Barbara Email: ideasatucsb@yahoo.com	Students
UC System	Students Informing Now (SIN) Vergüenza	University of California Santa Cruz Email: sin_ucsc@yahoo.com	Students

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California

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
UC System		University of California San Diego Email: glima@ucsd.edu	Students
California State University (CSU) System	Demanda Estudiantil Para la Igualdad Educacional (De Pie)	Cal Poly Pomona Email: Depie_calpolypomona@yahoogroups.com	Students
CSU System		CSU Chico E-mail: chicostateequaleducation@yahoo.com	Students
CSU System	Espíritu de Nuestro Futuro	CSU Dominguez Hills Email: espiritudenuestrofuturo@yahoo.com	Students
CSU System	DIAS	CSU Fresno Email: csudias@yahoo.com	Students
CSU System	Alliance of Students for an Equal Education	CSU Fullerton Email: aseefcsuf@yahoo.com	Students
CSU System	Future Underrepresented Educated Leaders (FUEL)	CSU Long Beach Email: emacias@csulb.edu	Students
CSU System	Students United to Reach Goals in Education (SURGE)	CSU Los Angeles http://www.groups.yahoo.com/group/csula_surge Email: csula_surge@yahoogroups.com	Students
CSU System	Improving Dreams, Equality, Access and Success (IDEAS)	San Francisco State University Email: ideas.sfsu@live.org	Students
CSU System	Student Advocates for Higher Education (SAHE)	San Jose State University Email: ab540students@yahoo.com	Students

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California

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
California Community Colleges	Voices Organizing Immigrant Communities for Educational Success (VOICES, formerly Voces del Mañana)	Glendale Community College Email: ydancer1@yahoo.com	Students
California Community Colleges	Action in Higher Education Against Discrimination (AHEAD)	Los Angeles Community College Email: aheadlacc@gmail.com	Students
California Community Colleges	Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlán (MEChA)	Riverside Community College Email: mechadercc@yahoo.com	Students
California Community Colleges	Improving Dreams, Equality, Access and Success (IDEAS)	Santa Ana College https://www.facebook.com/ideasatsac	Students
General	Orange County Dream Team	OCDT http://istillhaveadream.org/	Students
General	Immigrant Rights Project	NAKASEC http://nakasec.org/blog/english/programs/immigrant-rights/student-legalization	Students
Other Support Organizations			
Northern California	Educators for Fair Consideration	E4FC Website http://www.e4fc.org/home.html	Students
Northern California	Achievement Trust	Becas Latinas http://www.becaslatinas.org/index.html	Students
Southern California	Glendale Community College AB 540 Committee (Includes Services for High School Counselors and Staff)	Greg Perkins Email: gperkins@glendale.edu Hoover Zariani Email: hzariani@glendale.edu or 818.240.1000, ext 5789.	Educators

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California

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
Southern California	California Dream Network	CHIRLA (Coalition for Humane Immigration Rights of Los Angeles) http://cadreamnetwork.org/	Students
Other Resources			
	AB 540 Student Resources Online	El Centro Chicano Latino Resource Center http://www2.ucsc.edu/raza/ab540.shtml	Educators
	AB 540 Ally Training Project: A Professional Development Project for Faculty and Staff	California State University Long Beach http://www.csulb.edu/president/government-community/ab540/handbook/index.html	Educators
	AB 540 Resource Guide	California State University Long Beach http://csulb.edu/president/government-community/ab540-resource-guide_ati.pdf	Educators (Advisers of Undocumented Immigrant Students)
	AB 540 Workshop Presentation (ppt)	IDEAS at UCLA http://ideasla.org/resources.html	Educators
	Tips for Counseling Undocumented Students	Futuros Educational Services	Educators
	Advice for Bay Area College Counselors Working with Undocumented Students	Educators for Fair Consideration http://www.e4fc.org/home.html	Educators
	Frequently Asked Questions Regarding the September 2008 California Appellate Court Ruling on AB 540 — <i>Martinez v. U.C. Regents</i>	IDEAS at UCLA http://ideasla.org/resources.html	Educators
	Best Practices for Serving Undocumented Immigrant Students: Facts, Fundraising & the Future	Innovative Educators http://www.innovativeeducators.org/product_p/929.htm	Educators

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California

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
	Bilingual AB540 Website designed by www.EDVolution.org	Bilingual AB540 Website http://ab540.org/	Students, Parents, and Educators

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California

State	Law's Language	California Nonresident Tuition Exemption Request
California	California Assembly Bill AB 540 (signed into law 2001) Under AB 540, students who meet ALL of the outlined requirements will qualify to pay in-state tuition. To qualify a student must: • Attend a California high school for 3 or more years; • Graduate from a California high school or receive the equivalent general education diploma (GED); • Register or be currently enrolled in a California community college, a California State University, or a University of California institution; • Sign a statement with the college or university (NOT with INS) stating that he/she will apply for legal residency as soon as he/she is eligible to do so.	See Appendix 1

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Illinois

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
Admission			
	Illinois Dream Act. Undocumented Student Guide to College	Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights http://www.icirr.org/sites/default/files/ILDreamActStudentGuideFINAL.pdf	Students and counselors
	Prepárate Para la Universidad: A College Planning Guide in Spanish for Students in Grades 9 Through 12	Chicago Public Schools http://www.inpathways.net/ipcnlibrary/ViewBiblio.aspx?aid=1092	Students
	College Advising Guide for Undocumented Students	Illinois Association for College Admission Counseling 2009–2010 http://www.iacac.org/undocumented/	Counselors
	Admission for Undocumented Students Deacon Davis Chance Program Northern Illinois University	CHANCE http://www.chance.niu.edu/chance/ Rosalyn Pedraza, Counselor Email: rpedraza@niu.edu or 815-753-7908	Students
Financial Aid			
	Illinois Treasurer College Savings Pool	Bright Start Savings www.brightstartsavings.com	Students and parents
	Illinois Prepaid Tuition Plan	Bright Directions www.brightdirections.com	
	Student Scholarship Program	Martha Razo at Universidad Popular Email: mrazo94@gmail.com	Students from Chicago Public Schools
	Immigrant and Undocumented Student Information (also available in Spanish)	City Colleges of Chicago http://www.ccc.edu/services/Pages/Scholarships.aspx	Students

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Illinois

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
	Basic Information on College Scholarships for ALL Students, Regardless of Immigration Status	Latinos Progresando and Radio Arte http://blogs.myspace.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=blog.view&friendId=361006631&blogId=379323146	Students
	Database of private scholarships available to undocumented students living in Illinois	www.ICIRR.org/Education www.DREAMERSUNIDOS.com	Students
Student Organizations			
	Immigrant Youth Justice League (IYJL)	IYJL http://www.iyjl.org	Students
	Nuestra Voz Youth Council in Illinois	Make a Difference Scholarship http://www.scribd.com/doc/22640574	Students
Other Supporting Organizations			
	The Latin American Recruitment and Educational Services Program	University of Illinois at Chicago http://www.lares.uic.edu/	Students
	Latinos Progresando	Latinos Progresando http://www.latinospro.org	Students and Parents
	Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights	ICIRR http://icirr.org See Appendix 2	Students

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Illinois

State	Law's Language	Affidavit
Illinois	House Bill 0060 (as of May 30, 2003) enables undocumented students to receive in-state tuition at state colleges and universities in Illinois. Requirements: 1. Student has resided in Illinois with his/her parent or guardian while attending public or private high school 2. Student has graduated from an Illinois public or private high school or received a GED from Illinois 3. Student has attended an Illinois high school for at least three (3) years 4. Student has registered to enter the university no earlier than the fall 2003 semester 5. Student provides the university with an affidavit stating he/she will file an application to become a permanent resident of the U.S. once he/she becomes eligible to do so.	STATE OF ILLINOIS)) ss. COUNTY OF DEKALB) <i>The undersigned, swears, affirms, or deposes the truth and accuracy of the following under penalties of perjury that:</i> 1. The Individual Student, _____, will file (Please Print Name of Student) an application to become a permanent resident of the United States at the earliest opportunity he/she (the Individual Student) is eligible to do so. 2. In accordance with the terms and conditions of Illinois Public Act 93-0007, Section 40 (made effective May 20, 2003), this Affidavit is intended by the undersigned to provide Northern Illinois University with the necessary documented sworn declaration required in the Northern Illinois University Law, 110 ILCS 685/30-88 to qualify for in-state tuition rate charges until such time as the Individual Student establishes a residence outside the State of Illinois. _____ Individual Student's Signature (if over age 18) Date _____ Parent/Guardian Print Name Parent/Guardian Signature Date (Note: Parent/Guardian action required only if Student is under age 18) CERTIFICATION _____ appeared before me and subscribed, and swore or affirmed that the foregoing Affidavit is true, correct and executed as a knowing, free and voluntary act for the purposes stated this ____ day of _____ 20____. _____ (SEAL) Notary Public

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Kansas

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
Admission			
	House Bill 2145 Admission Requirements	Kansas City Kansas Community College http://www.kckcc.edu/admissions/houseBill2145.aspx	Students
	HB 2145 Requisitos para Admisión	Kansas City Kansas Community College http://www.kckcc.edu/admissions/enEspanol/HB2145RequisitosParaAdmisión.aspx	Students and Parents
	Application for Resident Fee Privilege for Certain Undocumented Immigrants and Others	The University of Kansas http://www.registrar.ku.edu/forms/forms.shtml	Students
	Harvest of Hope Leadership Academy (HHLA) (in English and Spanish)	The University of Kansas — Harvest of Hope http://apps.ku.edu/~hhla/en/ Alejandra Hernández-Castro Email: hhla@ku.edu	Migrant Students
Student Organizations			
	Students United	Sunflower Community Action http://www.sunfloweract.com/	Students
Other Support Organizations			
	El Centro Inc.	El Centro http://www.elcentroinc.com/Group/Group.aspx?ID=1000060550	
	Sunflower Community Action	Sunflower Community Action http://www.sunfloweract.com/ Emira Palacios at 316-264-9972, ext. 27	

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Kansas

State	Law's Language	House Bill 2145 Affidavit
Kansas	House Bill 2145 (2003) concerning public postsecondary education enables certain persons to be considered residents for purposes of tuition and other fees at postsecondary educational institutions. Requirements: 1. An individual who is enrolled or has been accepted for admission at a postsecondary educational institution as a postsecondary student shall be deemed to be a resident of Kansas for the purpose of tuition and fees for attendance at such postsecondary educational institution. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any individual who has a valid student visa. "Individual" means a person (A) who has attended an accredited Kansas high school and who has either graduated from an accredited Kansas high school or who has earned a general educational development (GED) certificate issued within Kansas, (B) who has been a domiciliary resident of Kansas for a period of three years or longer immediately preceding the date the person enrolls at the postsecondary educational institution as a postsecondary student, regardless of whether the person is or is not a citizen of the United States of America. NOTE: The Kansas in-state tuition law was challenged in 2005 and upheld in federal district court.	State of Kansas County of _____, being duly sworn, Student's name _____ deposes and says that, if he/she does not currently have lawful immigration status that he/she has or his/her parents have filed an application to legalize his/her status or will file such an application as soon as he/she is eligible to do so. Likewise, if _____ does currently have a legal nonpermanent Student's name _____ immigration status, he/she being duly sworn, deposes and says that he/she has filed an application to begin the process toward U.S. citizenship or will file such an application as soon as he/she is eligible to do so. _____ Student's name _____ further deposes and says that, to the best of his/her knowledge, he/she is not eligible to enroll in a public postsecondary educational institution located in another state upon payment of tuition and fees required of residents of such state. _____ Student's signature _____ SEAL _____ Sworn to before me on this ____ day _____, 200____. Notary Public _____

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Nebraska

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
Admission			
	Dream Poster (in English)	In-State Tuition Project at Nebraska Appleseed http://www.neappleseed.org/docs/dream_poster_eng.pdf	Students
	Dream Poster (in Spanish)	In-State Tuition Project at Nebraska Appleseed http://www.neappleseed.org/docs/dream_poster_esp.pdf	Students and Parents
	In-State Tuition Brochure (in English)	In-State Tuition Project at Nebraska Appleseed http://www.neappleseed.org/docs/in_state_tuition_brochure_english.pdf	Students
	In-State Tuition Brochure (in Spanish)	In-State Tuition Project at Nebraska Appleseed http://www.neappleseed.org/docs/in_state_tuition_brochure_spanish.pdf	Students and Parents
Financial Aid			Students
	Board of Trustees' Scholarship	The Nebraska State College System Scholarships http://www.nscs.edu/scholarships.htm	
	The Nebraska State College System Scholarships	The Nebraska State College System Scholarships http://www.nscs.edu/scholarships.htm	Students
	Creighton Supplemental Scholarships	Creighton University http://www.creighton.edu/financialaid/typesofaid/creightonscholarships/index.php	Students
Student Organizations			
	Nebraska Students for the Dream Act	Nebraska Students for the Dream Act http://www.passthedreamact.org/	Students

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Nebraska

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
Other Support Organizations			
	Nebraska Mexican American Commission	Mexican American Commission of Nebraska	Students
	Nebraska Appleseed	Nebraska Appleseed http://neappleseed.org/ 402-438-8853 or 800-845-3746	Students and Parents

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Nebraska

State	Law's Language	Affidavit
Nebraska	Bill House Bill 60 (as of May 30, 2003) enables undocumented students to receive in-state tuition at state colleges and universities in Nebraska. Requirements: • Student must have lived with a parent, guardian, or conservator while attending a public or private high school in Nebraska, and • Student must graduate from a Nebraska public or private high school or receive the equivalent of a high school diploma in Nebraska, and • Student must have resided in Nebraska for at least 3 years before the date they graduate from the high school or receive the equivalent of a high school diploma, and • Student must be registered as an entering student in a state postsecondary educational institution not earlier than the 2006 fall semester, and • Student must provide to the state postsecondary educational institution an affidavit stating that he or she will file an application to become a permanent resident at the earliest opportunity he or she is eligible to do so, or • If the parent, guardian, or conservator with whom the student resides ceases to reside in Nebraska student can retain resident status if the student has a bona fide intention to make this state his or her permanent residence, supported by documentary proof	STATE OF NEBRASKA)) ss. _____) COUNTY COMES NOW, _____ (Student Name), a prospective student at, _____, (Name of Educational Institution) and hereby swears, or affirms, under penalty of perjury; that I am a United States citizen, or a legal permanent resident, or not yet a legal permanent resident that will apply to adjust my status as soon as I am eligible to do so; that I have lived in Nebraska for at least three years with my parent(s), guardian, or conservator; that I have graduated from a Nebraska high school; and therefore qualify for in-state tuition rates. Subscribed and sworn to before me on this ____ day of _____ 200____. _____ Notary Public

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New Mexico

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
Admission			
	Immigrant Students Can Now Afford a Higher Education in New Mexico (brochure)	Somos Un Pueblo Unido somosunpueblounido.org 505-424-7832 Email: somos@somosunpueblounido.org	Students and Parents (bilingual)
	Higher Education Opportunities for Immigrant Students (PowerPoint)	Immigrant Student Issues Committee http://www.nmsu.edu/Campus_Life/chicano/public_html/ImmigrantStudentIssues.html	Educators
Financial Aid and/or Scholarships			
	Contract for a Better Tomorrow Scholarship Program Santa Fe Community College	Barb Mascarenas 505-428-1486 barbara.mascarenas1@sfcc.edu http://www.sfccnm.edu/contract_for_a_better_tomorrow_scholarship	First-Generation College Student who Graduated from NM High School
	Noncompetitive State Funded Awards: Opportunity Lottery Success Regents Crimson Academic Competitive/Honors: Crimson Honors New Mexico Scholars NMSU Leadership President's Associates Scholarship	New Mexico State University Financial Aid http://www.nmsu.edu/Campus_Life/chicano/public_html/isic.html Marlene Melendez Email: melendem@nmsu.edu 575-646-6118 Michelle Cisneros Email: micisner@nmsu.edu 575-528-7255	Students

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New Mexico

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
Other Support Organizations			
	Immigrant Student Issues Committee — Faculty, Staff and Community Members to Serve Undocumented Students at NM State University and Doña Ana Community College	New Mexico State University http://www.nmsu.edu/Campus_Life/chicano/public_html/ ImmigrantStudentIssues.html	Students and Educators

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New Mexico

State	Law's Language	Affidavit
New Mexico	Relating to higher education: prohibiting denial of admission or eligibility for education benefits on account of Immigration status. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of New Mexico: Section 1. A new section of chapter 21, article 1 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read: "nondiscrimination policy for admission to any public Postsecondary educational institution—nondiscrimination in Eligibility for education benefits. — A. A public postsecondary educational institution Shall not deny admission to a student on account of the Student's immigration status. B. Any tuition rate or state-funded financial aid that is granted to residents of New Mexico shall also be granted on the same terms to all persons, regardless of immigration status, who have attended a secondary educational institution in New Mexico for at least one year and who have either graduated from a New Mexico high school or received a General Educational Development (GED) certificate in New Mexico."	When filling out the NMSU Application for Admission form, individuals without official immigration status should check "other" when answering the section on citizenship/residency status.

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New York

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
Admission			
	CUNY In-State Tuition Brochure	CUNY Citizenship Now! http://www.cuny.edu/about/resources/citizenship/faqs/tuition.html	Students
	Guide to Resident Tuition Policy	State University of New York http://www.suny.edu/Student/paying_residence.cfm	Students
	Frequently Asked Questions (in English and Spanish)	The New York Immigration Coalition FAQ http://uss.cuny.edu/senate/international/nyic.html http://uss.cuny.edu/senate/international/nyicspanish.html	Students
Financial Aid and Scholarships			
	Financial Aid on Immigrant Status	Hostos Community College http://www.hostos.cuny.edu/ofa/geninfo/immigration.html	Students
	Peter F. Vallone Academic Scholarship Program	The City University of New York http://www.cuny.edu/admissions/financial-aid/grants-scholarships/nyc-grants.html	Graduates from New York Public Schools
	Full Tuition Grants CUNY Honors College	Macaulay Honors College www.macaulay.cuny.edu	Outstanding Students (including Undocumented)
	Myself Third: Spirit of New York Scholarship	College Now http://collegenow.cuny.edu/nextstop/scholarships	Students Who Are Now Attending CUNY
	New York State Youth Leadership Council Awards Program	New York State Youth Leadership Council http://www.nysylc.org/nysylc-scholarships/	High School Seniors Interested in Immigrant Rights
	Scholarship Guide for Undocumented Students	College Sense: How to Pay for College http://www.nygearup.org/collegesense/students/scholar.undoc.htm	Students

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New York

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
	College Education and Scholarship Information	Mexican American Students' Alliance http://masany.org/new/	Students
Student Organizations			
	NY State Youth Leadership Council	New York State Youth Leadership Council http://www.nysylc.org/	Students
	International and Immigrant Student Affairs Committee	The University Student Senate of CUNY http://uss.cuny.edu/senate/international/international.htm	Students
Other Support Organizations	Mexican American Student Alliance (MASA)	MASAMexEd http://masany.org/new/	Students

Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

New York

State	Law's Language	Affidavit
New York	All New York students, including undocumented students, benefit from a 2001 New York State law that expanded who can qualify for in-state tuition. That law allows students, including undocumented students, to pay in-state tuition if any of the following applies: Requirements: They were enrolled in CUNY for the Fall 2001 semester, and qualified for in-state tuition at that time; or They attended a New York State high school for two or more years, graduated, and applied to attend a CUNY institution within five years of receiving a New York State diploma; or They attended an approved New York State program for the General Educational Development (GED) exam preparation, received a GED from New York State, and applied to attend a CUNY institution within five years of receiving the New York State GED. GED holders who graduated from High School either in the United States or overseas are not eligible for this benefit. Individuals qualifying based on the 2001 state law are eligible for in-state tuition even if they have not resided in New York State for one year. One final note: To get in-state tuition, undocumented immigrants must file an affidavit stating that they have applied to legalize their status, OR that they will apply to do so as soon as they are eligible. Your college can provide you with a sample affidavit.	AFFIDAVIT OF INTENT TO LEGALIZE IMMIGRATION STATUS State of New York: County of _____: _____, being duly sworn, deposes and says (Student's name) that he/she does not currently have lawful immigration status but has filed an application to legalize his/her immigration status or will file such an application as soon as he/she is eligible to do so. _____ (Student's signature) Sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 200____. _____ NOTARY PUBLIC

Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

Oklahoma

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
Admission			
	Undocumented Students (Eligibility for Admission) Scholarships and Grants Workshop	Irala K. Magee Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education Email: imagee@osrhe.edu or 405-225-9378	Students and Educators
Financial Aid and Scholarships			
	Oklahoma's Promise Scholarship & Grant Training (ppt)	Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education http://www.okhighered.org/admin-fac/FinAidResources/okpromise.shtml	Students and Educators
	State Grant Programs: Oklahoma Tuition Aid Grant (OTAG) —Undocumented Immigrant Eligibility	OK College Start http://www.okcollegestart.org/financial_aid/types_of_aid/grants/oklahoma_tuition_aid_grant.aspx	Students
	Oklahoma Tuition Aid Grant 2010–2011 Application	Oklahoma Tuition Aid Grant (OTAG) http://www.okcollegestart.org/Financial_Aid/Types_of_Aid/Grants/Oklahoma_Tuition_Aid_Grant.aspx	Students
	2007 Legislative Changes Undocumented Immigrant Students and Oklahoma's Promise Award — Higher Education Learning Program <i>Note: Undocumented Students Can Enter Program in Grades 8–10 but Must Be Residents to Take Advantage of Tuition Program</i>	Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education http://www.okhighered.org/okpromise/legislative-changes2007.shtml	Students

Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

Oklahoma

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
	Oklahoma's Promise: Information for Financial Aid Officers	Oklahoma's Promise http://www.okhighered.org/okpromise/fao-handbook.pdf	Students and Educators
Other Support Organizations			
	Oklahoma GEAR UP	GEAR UP Program http://www.okhighered.org/gearup/ Armando Peña Email: apena@osrhe.edu 800-858-1840 (Spanish toll free)	Students and Educators

Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

Oklahoma

State	Law's Language	Affidavit
Oklahoma	Oklahoma House Bill 1804 of legislative session 2007 effectively repealed the state's earlier (2003) statute granting resident tuition to undocumented students. However, 70 Okl. St. § 3242 (2008) states: "The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education may adopt a policy which allows a student to enroll in an institution within The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education and allows a student to be eligible for resident tuition" if the student meets specific eligibility requirements, including: (1) Graduated from a public or private high school in the state; (2) Resided in the state with a parent or legal guardian while attending classes at a public or private high school in the state for at least two (2) years prior to graduation; (3) Secured admission to, and enrolled in, an institution within the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education; and provided to the institution a copy of a true and correct application or petition filed with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services to legalize the student's immigration status, or filed an affidavit of such intent. The State Regents for Higher Education's 2008 revised Regent's policy (3.18.9) conforms to this law and allows for residency tuition to undocumented students as noted above.	AFFIDAVIT VERIFYING LAWFUL PRESENCE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR PUBLIC BENEFITS Effective 11/1/2007 any person fourteen (14) years of age or older who receives public benefits under the provisions of Title 56 O.S. Supp Section 71 must execute an affidavit under penalty of law stating that they are a U.S. citizen or a qualified alien. Last Name _____ First Name _____ Middle Name _____ <i>[Print or type applicants full name above]</i> I, _____, upon oath and under penalty of perjury, do swear as follows: Initial one option below and fill in required information. _____ Option 1 – Verification of Citizenship: I am a United States Citizen _____ Option 2 – Affidavit Verifying Qualified Alien Status: I am a qualified alien under the federal Immigration and Naturalization Act, and I am lawfully present in the United States. For verification purposes, I am including my Alien Number. Alien Number: _____ _____ (Signature of Applicant) STATE OF OKLAHOMA)) ss: COUNTY OF _____ BEFORE ME the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, on this _____ day of _____, 20 _____, personally appeared _____, to me known to be the identical person who executed the within and foregoing instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she executed the same as his/her free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

Texas

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
Admission			
	Policies and Procedures of Texas Colleges and Universities and for Immigrant Students	Alejandra Rincón and David Johnston http://www.scribd.com/doc/1556373/Book	Students
	Applying to College Step by Step (For Immigrant Students Who Qualify Under Senate Bill 1528)	Vangie Orozco Email: eorozco72@yahoo.com http://www.austinschools.org/curriculum/bil_ed/resources/college/documents/APPLYINGTOCOLLEGESTEPbySTEP.pdf	Students
	House Bill 1403/Senate Bill 1528 (Spanish)	Familias Inmigrantes y Estudiantes en la Lucha http://fielhoustonspanish.wordpress.com/	Students
	College Guide for Advising Texas Immigrant Students	Vangie Orozco Email: eorozco72@yahoo.com http://www.caction.org/research_reports/reports/CollegeGuideAdvisingUndocumentedStudents.pdf	Students and Parents
	Overview: Residency and In-State Tuition	Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board http://www.thecb.state.tx.us/reports/PDF/1528.PDF	Students
Financial Aid and Scholarships			
	Financial Aid Forms: Texas Application for Student Financial Aid (TASFA)	Lee High School College Center https://sites.google.com/site/collegecenterpage/Home/financial-aid-resources	Students
	Your Financial Aid Application: FAFSA or TASFA?	College for All Texans http://collegeforalltexans.com/index.cfm?objectid=D465D848-EA0F-C0EA-5209BC8C89262877	Students

Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

Texas

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
	Applying for Financial Aid Step by Step Scholarships Open to Undocumented Students SB 1528 Scholarships	Vangie Orozco Email: eorozco72@yahoo.com	Students
	Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board State Financial Aid Programs for Texas-Mexico Border Communities	Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board www.sos.state.tx.us/border/forms/reports-07/theccb-07.pdf	Mexican Nationals in Border Counties
	Mexican Citizens with Financial Need — Border County Waiver	College for All Texans http://www.collegefortexans.com/apps/financialaid/tofa2.cfm?ID=530	Students
	Waiver for Students from Mexico Enrolled in Graduate Degree Programs in Public Health	College for All Texans http://www.collegefortexans.com/apps/financialaid/tofa2.cfm?ID=528	Students
	Competitive Scholarship Waiver	Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board http://www.hhloans.com/apps/financialaid/tofa2.cfm?ID=435	Students
	Rising Star Scholarship Program	Dallas County Community College District http://www.dcccd.edu/future%20students/paying%20for%20college/scholarships/risingstar/Pages/default.aspx	Students
Student Organizations			
	University Leadership Initiative at University of Texas at Austin	ULI http://www.universityleadership.org/index.html	Students

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Texas

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
	Jóvenes Inmigrantes Por Un Futuro Mejor Texas A&M University	JIFM http://jifm.tamu.edu/index.htm	Students
	Jóvenes Inmigrantes Por Un Futuro Mejor University of Houston-Main	JIFM http://www.uhjifm.org or http://www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=2230095752	Students
Other Supporting Organizations			
	Coalition of Higher Education for Immigrant Students (CHEIS)	CHEIS http://dreamact.info/node/61413	Students
	Familias e Inmigrantes Unidos en La Lucha (FIEL)	FIEL http://fielhouston.org 713-364-FIEL Email: info @ fielhouston.org	Parents

Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

Texas

State	Law's Language	Affidavit
Texas	In 2001, Texas passed HB 1403, which was later amended (in 2005) to become SB 1528. Requirements: Senate Bill 1528 amended the provisions of House Bill 1403 so that they applied to all individuals who had lived in Texas a significant part of their lives. Citizens, permanent residents and certain non-immigrant students could establish a claim to residency following these provisions. Lived in Texas the three years leading up to high school graduation or the receipt of a GED; and Resided in Texas the year prior to enrollment in an institution of higher education (which could overlap the three-year period). Provided their institutions a signed affidavit indicating an intent to apply for permanent resident status as soon as able to do so. In addition, if the student was not a U.S. citizen or permanent resident, he or she had to file an affidavit with his or her institution, indicating an intent to apply for permanent resident status as soon as able to do so.	AFFIDAVIT STATE OF TEXAS § COUNTY OF _____ § Before me, the undersigned Notary Public, on this day personally appeared _____, known to me, who being by me duly sworn upon his/her oath, deposed and said: 1. My name is _____. - I am _____ years of age and have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein and they are all true and correct. 2. I graduated or will graduate from a Texas high school or received my GED certificate in Texas. 3. I resided in Texas for three years leading up to graduation from high school or receiving my GED certificate. 4. I have resided or will have resided in Texas for the 12 months prior the census date of the semester in which I will enroll in _____. (college/university) 5. I have filed or will file an application to become a permanent resident at the earliest opportunity that I am eligible to do so. In witness whereof, this _____ day of _____, _____. _____ (Signature) _____ (Printed Name) _____ (Student I.D.#) SUBSCRIBED TO AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME, on the _____ day of _____, _____, to certify which witness my hand and official seal. _____ Notary Public in and for the State of Texas

Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

Utah

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
Admission			
	In-State Tuition for Undocumented Students and the DREAM Act	Voices for Utah Children http://www.utahchildren.org/publications/category/7-immigration-reports	Students and Educators
	Facts about House Bill 144 (in English and Spanish)	Educate http://educatexcambio.weebly.com/facts-about-hb144.html	Students and Parents
	Questions & Answers: HB 144 (in English and Spanish)	Educate http://educatexcambio.weebly.com/questions--answers-about-hb144.html	Students and Parents
	Frequently Asked Questions	Latino Outreach Center http://www.sa.utah.edu/latino/pdfs/fAQ2.pdf	Students
	SB 81 Does NOT Affect HB 144 (in English and Spanish)	Students X Cambio http://informatexcambio.blogspot.com/	Students and Parents
	Residency Policies and Procedures at Salt Lake Community College	Salt Lake Community College http://www.slcc.edu/enrollmentservices/docs/Residency_Pamphlet.pdf	Students
Financial Aid			
	Somos Leadership Foundation Scholarship	Utah Hispanic Chamber of Commerce www.utahhcc.com Email: info@utahhcc.com	Latino Students Who Reside in Utah
	Jameson Family Scholarship	Holy Cross Ministries 860 East 4500 South Murray, UT 84107	Students Classified as House Bill 144
	Unity Awards	Alliance for Unity http://www.allianceforunity.org/scholarship.html	Students Eligible for Free Lunches at School

Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

Utah

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
	Alvin Cox Memorial Scholarship	Alvin Cox Memorial Scholarship http://www.alvincoxmemorial.com/	Students and Parents
	AES Engineering Scholarships	AES Engineering Solutions http://www.aesengineers.com/scholarships.htm	Students
	Chicana/Chicano Scholarships	University of Utah Chicana/o Scholarship Fund http://chicano.utah.edu/pdf/application2011-2012.pdf	Students
Student Organizations			
	Students X Cambio	Mestizo Arts and Activism Project Email: educate.x.cambio@gmail.com	Students
Other Support Organizations			
	University Neighborhood Partners (UNP) University of Utah	Enrollment Management Karla Motta 801-587-9625 Email: kmotta@sa.utah.edu	Students
	Office for Equity and Diversity University of Utah	Senior Associate Director of Admissions Nancy J. Trevino Email: ntrevino@sa.utah.edu	Students under House Bill 144

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Utah

State	Law's Language	
Utah	Effective as of July 1, 2002, undocumented students in Utah are exempt from nonresident portion of the tuition at institutions of higher education, allowing you to pay the in-state tuition rate. Requirements: 1. Attended high school in the state of Utah for three or more years 2. Graduated from a high school in this state or received the equivalent of a high school diploma in this state 3. Registers as an entering student at an institution of higher education not earlier than the fall of the 2002-03 academic year 4. In addition to these requirements, a student without lawful immigration status shall file an affidavit with the institution of higher education stating that the student has filed an application to legalize his or her immigration status, or will file an application as soon as he or she is eligible to do so. To submit an affidavit you must contact the institution that you are applying to.	

Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

Washington

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
Admission			
	State Policies Help '1079 Students' Aim for College, Universities	Latino/a Educational Achievement Project Location: (WA House Bill 1079) See Appendices 2 and 3	Students and Educators
	Understanding How Students Can Qualify for 'Resident' Tuition	Latino/a Educational Achievement Project	Students and Educators
	Frequently Asked Questions	Washington State University Office of Financial Aid and Scholarships http://www.finaid.wsu.edu/1079.html	Students and Educators
Financial Aid and Scholarships			
	University Achievement Award Access and Opportunity Scholarship Future of a Cougar of Colors	Washington State University http://www.finaid.wsu.edu/1079.html Marcela Pattinson: marcela.pattinson@wsu.edu Oscar Verduzco: oscar_verduzco@wsu.edu	Students and Educators
	Washington Apple Education Foundation Scholarship	Washington Apple Education Foundation www.waef.org	For Students Whose Families' Wages Are from Fruit Industry
Student Organizations			
	Washington Dream Act Coalition	Washington Dream Act Coalition http://www.wdac.info/	

Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

Washington

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
Other Support Organizations			
	Latino/a Educational Achievement Project (LEAP)	LEAP http://www.leapwa.org/ Ricardo Sanchez: rsanchez@leapwa.org Barbara Guzman: bguzman@leapwa.org Cristina Gaeta: gaeta@wsu.edu	Students and Parents

Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

Washington

State	Law's Language	Affidavit
Washington	Effective July 1, 2003, Washington state law changed the definition of "resident student." The law makes certain students, who are not permanent residents or citizens of the United States, eligible for resident student status — and eligible to pay resident tuition rates — when they attend public colleges and universities in this state. The law does not make these students eligible to receive need-based state or federal financial aid. To qualify, students must have: earned a high school diploma or equivalent (GED) from a Washington State high school; lived in Washington State for three years prior to receiving a high school diploma or GED, and lived continually in Washington since earning the high school diploma or GED, and can meet college or university admission requirements expected of all other students.	Washington Higher Education Residency Affidavit/Declaration/Certification To qualify for resident status, students must complete this affidavit/declaration/certification if they are not permanent residents or citizens of the United States but have met the following conditions: Resided in Washington State for the three (3) years immediately prior to receiving a high school diploma, and completed the full senior year at a Washington high school, or Completed the equivalent of a high school diploma and resided in Washington State for the three (3) years immediately before receiving the equivalent of the diploma, and Continuously resided in the State since earning the high school diploma or its equivalent. _____ Print full name Date of birth (<i>mo/day/yr</i>) _____ Student Identification Number (<i>if available</i>) Relationship to the college or university: Applicant Current Student Name of high school: _____ I certify that: I will file an application to become a permanent resident of the United States as soon as I am eligible to apply. I am also willing to engage in activities designed to prepare me for citizenship, including citizenship and civics review courses. I certify or declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct. _____ Date _____ Signature Place (city, state) To the student: Please submit the original copy of this completed affidavit to the admissions office of the college or university to which you are applying. Faxed or e-mailed forms, or forms without an original signature, are not acceptable. June 25, 2003 — HECB form No. 03-01-HB1079

Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

Wisconsin

Category	Name of Resource	Contact Information	Audience
Admission			
	Wisconsin Statutes of 2011 Relating to Exemption from Nonresident Tuition	University of Wisconsin-Madison Office of the Registrar http://registrar.wisc.edu/wisconsin_statute.htm	Students
	Affidavit of Intent to Become a Permanent Resident	University of Wisconsin-Madison Office of the Registrar http://registrar.wisc.edu/residency_forms.htm	Students
Student Organizations			
	Alcance	Alcance http://www.facebook.com/pages/Alcance/108759824753	Students
	Youth Empowered in the Struggle (YES) Voces de la Frontera	Melanie Benesh http://www.vdlf.org/campaigns/education_rights/index.php 414-643-1620, ext. 205 Email: melanie@vdlf.org	Students and Educators
	Union de Trabajadores Inmigrantes (UTI) Youth	Union de Trabajadores Inmigrantes http://www.uniondetrabajadores.org/?q=es/taxonomy/term/23	Students and Parents
	Students United for Recognizing Immigrant Rights (SUFIR)	Students United for Recognizing Immigrant Rights	
Other Support Organizations			
	Youth and Civil Liberties Council of the ACLU	Emilio De Torre , Youth and Program Director http://www.aclu-wi.org/youth/ Email: youth@aclu-wi.org.	Students

Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

Wisconsin

State	Law's Language	Affidavit
Wisconsin	Effective June 29, 2009, under 36.27 (2) (cr) a person who is a citizen of a country other than the United States is entitled to the exemption under par. (a) if that person meets all of the following: Requirements: 1. The person graduated from a high school in this state or received a declaration of equivalency of high school graduation from this state. 2. The person was continuously present in this state for at least three (3) years following the first day of attending a high school in this state or immediately preceding receipt of a declaration of equivalency of high school graduation. 3. The person enrolls in an institution and provides that institution with proof that the person has filed or will file an application for a permanent resident visa with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services as soon as the person is eligible to do so.	

Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

General Resources

Category	Name of Resource	Author/Contact Information	Audience
Admission			
	Keeping the Dream Alive: Resource Guide for Undocumented Students	Lideres Initiative — National Council of La Raza http://lideres.nclr.org/section/resources/keeping_the_dream_alive_resource_guide_for_undocumented_students	Students and Educators
Financial Aid			
By Nonprofits	Davis-Putter Scholarship Fund	Davis-Putter Scholarship Fund http://www.davisputter.org/apply.html	Students Involved in Advocacy
By Nonprofits	A. Patrick Charnon Memorial Scholarship	The Center for Education Solutions http://www.cesresources.org/charnon.html	Students
By Nonprofits	Que Lluvia Café Scholarship	Chicano Organizing & Research in Education (CORE) http://www.ca-core.org Email: information@ca-core.org	Students
By Nonprofits	La Unidad Latina Foundation Scholarships	La Unidad Latina Foundation http://www.scholarships4students.com/la_unidad_latina_foundation_scholarship.htm	Students
By Nonprofits	Consejo de Federaciones Mexicanas en Norteamérica	Consejo de Federaciones Mexicanas en Norteamérica http://www.cofem.org/cofemspanish/home_sp.html	Students
By Nonprofits	Geneseo Migrant Center Scholarships	Geneseo Migrant Center http://www.migrant.net/migrant/scholarships.htm	Migrant Students
By Corporations	Western Union Foundation's Family Scholarship Program	Western Union Foundation http://corporate.westernunion.com/scholarship.html	Students Born Outside the U.S.
By Corporations	Beca Univision	Univision http://vidayfamilia.univision.com/es-el-momento/educate/noticias/article/2011-12-16/becas-univision-hispanos	First generation students who have graduated from high school in the U.S. (includes undocumented)

Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

General Resources

Category	Name of Resource	Author/Contact Information	Audience
General Lists	Scholarship List/Lista de Becas. 2009–2010 (Last updated 2/9/10)	MALDEF http://maldef.org/leadership/scholarships/	Students and Educators
General Lists	Scholarships for Undocumented Students	Get Ready for College www.Getreadyforcollege.org	Students
	Selected Funding Opportunities Open to Non-U.S. Citizens	Fellowships Connection — University of Notre Dame http://www.nd.edu/~fellows/NonUSCitOpps.html	
	Scholarship Opportunities (That Don't Require a Social Security Number)	Latinos Progresando http://www.latinospro.org/index.php/components/com_spgm/spgm/gal/Annual_Fundraiser_2009/modules/mod_jflanguageselection/templates/components/com_joomfish/images/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=83&Itemid=104&lang=en	
Search Engine	Fondo Futuro: The Bilingual Portal for Student Financing & Assistance	Fondo Futuro http://fondofuturo.com	Students
Search Engine	Latino College Dollars	The Tomás Rivera Policy Institute http://www.latinocollegedollars.org	Students
Search Engine	Scholarship List <i>Note:</i> List last updated April 7, 2006	Futuros Educational Services http://futuros-california.org/resources.html	Students
	Ayuda Financiera del Estudiante en Español	FinAid — The Smart Student Guide to Financial Aid http://www.finaid.org/otheraid/spanish.phtml	Students and Parents

Repository of Resources for Undocumented Students

General Resources

Category	Name of Resource	Author/Contact Information	Audience
Student Organizations			
	Students for Fair Consideration	S4FC http://www.s4fc.org/	Students
Other Resources			
	FAQ en Español: Que Es el Dream Act?	United We Dream	Students and Parents
	Living in the United States: A Guide for Immigrant Youth (2007)	Immigrant Legal Resource Center http://www.ilrc.org/files/youth_handbook_english_0.pdf	Students and Educators
	No federal requirement that school administrators inquire about students' immigration status or report those who are undocumented, DHS confirms	National Immigration Law Center http://www.nilc.org/immlawpolicy/DREAM/Dream009.htm	Educators

Appendix 1: California Nonresident Tuition Exemption Request Form

California Nonresident Tuition Exemption Request

For Eligible California High School Graduates

Complete and sign this form to request an exemption from Nonresident Tuition. You must submit any documentation required by the College or University (for example, proof of high school attendance in California). Contact the California Community College, University of California or California State University campus where you intend to enroll (or are enrolled) for instructions on documentation, additional procedures and applicable deadlines.

ELIGIBILITY:

I, the undersigned, am applying for a California Nonresident Tuition Exemption for eligible California high school graduates at (specify the college or university) _____ and I declare the following:

Check YES or NO boxes:

☐ Yes ☐ No I have graduated from a California high school or have attained the equivalent thereof, such as a High School Equivalency Certificate, issued by the California State GED Office or a Certificate of Proficiency, resulting from the California High School Proficiency Examination.

☐ Yes ☐ No I have attended high school in California for three or more years.

Provide information on all school(s) you attended in grades 9 - 12:

School	City	State	Dates:	
			From – Month/Year	To – Month/Year

Documentation of high school attendance and graduation (or its equivalent) is required by the University of California, The California State University and some California Community Colleges. Follow campus instructions.

Check the box that applies to you – check only one box:

- ☐ I am a nonimmigrant alien as defined by federal law, [including, but not limited to, a foreign student (F visa) or exchange visitor (J visa)].
OR
☐ I am NOT a nonimmigrant alien (including, but not limited to, a U.S. citizen, permanent resident, or an alien without lawful immigration status).

AFFIDAVIT:

I, the undersigned, declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the information I have provided on this form is true and accurate. I understand that this information will be used to determine my eligibility for the nonresident tuition exemption for eligible California high school graduates. I hereby declare that, if I am an alien without lawful immigration status, I have filed an application to legalize my immigration status or will file an application as soon as I am eligible to do so. I further understand that if any of the above information is untrue, I will be liable for payment of all nonresident charges from which I was exempted and may be subject to disciplinary action by the College or University.

Print Full Name (as it appears on your campus student records)	Campus/Student Identification Number
Print Full Mailing Address (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code)	Email Address (Optional)
	Phone Number (Optional)
Signature	Date

Appendix 2: Washington HB1079, English Version

State policies help '1079 Students' aim for college, universities

Contents

- ☐ Access to college, financial aid for future teachers
- ☐ U.S. Congress considers 'DREAM' Act

Public education is 'vital strength' of our system of government

Washington State's Constitution says: "It is the paramount duty of the state to provide an ample education for all children residing within our borders..."

Because of these important words, all children have a right to a public education, from kindergarten through 12th grade (K-12), without cost to the student or family.

This is one of the benefits of living in the United States. The right for all residents to a public K-12 education is considered a vital strength of our system of government and democracy.

There is nothing, however, that guarantees all students the right to attend colleges or universities. Those students who do gain admission to college, must find a way to pay for it. For many students whose families cannot afford the cost of college, state and federal financial aid is available. For undocumented students, obtaining financial aid is more difficult, but not impossible.

Who are "1079 Students"? Can 1079 Students attend college?

On May 7, 2003, House Bill (HB) 1079 was signed into law by Governor Gary Locke. Because

This brochure is intended to help educators, students and parents understand how new laws approved in Washington State can help undocumented (1079) students continue their education after high school, and where to seek financial assistance.

This brochure also explains the DREAM Act, a proposal being considered in the United States Congress. If approved by the Congress the DREAM Act would permit undocumented students to live, work and attend college legally in the United States, and could lead to permanent legal residency.



Students from Brewster High School and Eastern Washington University traveled to Olympia in February to encourage the state Legislature to approve funding for conditional scholarships for future bilingual teachers. See inside to learn how to apply.

of the new law, undocumented (1079) students who have lived in our state for three years or more can be considered "residents," *but only* for purposes of paying tuition fees at Washington colleges and universities. HB 1079 does not change a student's legal immigration status.

The new law means that 1079 Students are now permitted to pay tuition rates that all other resident students pay.

Who is eligible to pay resident tuition fees?

1079 Students can qualify to

pay resident tuition if he/she:

- ∞ has earned a high school diploma or equivalent (GED) from a Washington State high school; and,
- ∞ has lived in Washington State for three years prior to receiving a high school diploma or GED, and,
- ∞ has lived continually in Washington since earning the high school diploma or GED, and can meet college or university admission requirements expected of all other students.

The differences between resident and non-resident tuition rates are shown below:

	Resident	Non-Resident
<i>(annual tuition for 2004)</i>		
University of Washington	\$5,286	\$17,916
Eastern Washington University	\$3,582	\$12,438
Central Washington University	\$3,654	\$11,163
Washington State University	\$5,154	\$13,572
Western Washington University	\$4,453	\$13,840
Yakima Valley Community College	\$2,291	\$ 7,441
Columbia Basin Community College	\$2,232	\$ 7,440
Skagit Valley College	\$2,228	\$ 7,214
Wenatchee Valley College	\$2,081	\$ 7,232
Seattle Central Community College	\$2,070	\$ 7,221

Appendix 2: Washington HB1079, English Version

What 1079 Students must do to enroll in college:

1. Complete the admissions papers from the college or university the student plans to attend.
2. Fill out and sign an **Affidavit** that should be available at any public high school, college or university in the state.
3. Submit the admissions papers and **Affidavit** to the college/university by the deadline stated by the institution.

- The **Affidavit** that 1079 Students are required to sign is a confidential statement verifying that he/she qualifies to pay resident tuition, and that he/she will seek legal permanent residency when legally permitted to do so.

- If an **Affidavit** is not provided or available, the 1079 Student should ask a trusted relative, friend, teacher, or counselor to request it from the institution he/she plans to attend, or the **Affidavit** is available on the Internet at the following locations:

www.hecb.wa.gov

www.leapwa.org

*1079 Students
are eligible to
participate in the
Future Teachers
program.*

Paying for college— are public funds available for 1079 Students?

Paying for college is made more difficult for 1079 Students because they seldom qualify for state or federal public

financial aid.

In 2004, one possible source of financial assistance became available when Washington's legislature approved funding for conditional scholarships for future teachers. The law making this possible is House Bill (HB) 2708, creating the Future Teachers Conditional Scholarship and Loan Repayment Program.

Who is eligible for future teacher conditional scholarships?

1079 Students are eligible to participate in the Future Teachers program.

The Future Teachers conditional scholarship program encourages and assists students and paraprofessionals to become teachers and helps current teachers obtain additional endorsements.

In return for scholarships, participants agree to teach in Washington K-12 public schools. This award must be

repaid with interest if the recipient fails to teach or fails to teach in a classroom needing a bilingual teacher.

Priority will be given for future teachers in the program who seek certificates or endorsements in math, science, technology or special education.

Additionally, for 2004-05, priority will be given to future teachers in the program with demonstrated bilingual ability in English and any other language that is needed in Washington schools.

Between 25-50 Future Teacher scholarships will be awarded for the 2004-05 academic year. Those selected to receive the awards are eligible for up to five years of funding while working toward their teaching certificate or additional teaching endorsement.

The scholarship amount will depend on tuition charged at the college or university attended by each student, but the amount cannot exceed the undergraduate tuition fees charged at the University of Washington.

Important information about Future Teacher conditional scholarship awards

- ∞ Students must submit an application to the Higher Education Coordinating Board by October 15, 2004.
- ∞ Students selected to receive the scholarships will be notified in early November 2004.
- ∞ To obtain an application and information from the Internet, go to:
www.hecb.wa.gov/paying/waaidprgm/future.asp

Paying for college— are private funds available for 1079 Students?

1079 Students, like all other students, may qualify for private financial aid from individuals, foundations, or businesses.

There are many individuals and organizations who try very hard to raise funds for scholarships, especially for students from families who cannot afford to pay tuition costs, or who face other difficult challenges in getting an education.

Students should talk with high school counselors and teachers, and college admissions and recruiting staff to gain a better understanding of financial aid assistance that they may qualify for. Local organizations that serve Latino students and families should also be contacted for assistance.

*For 2004-05,
priority will be
given to
students with
demonstrated
bilingual
ability.*

Appendix 2: Washington HB1079, English Version



State Rep. Phyllis
Gutierrez-Kenney



State Senator
Don Carlson



House Speaker
Frank Chopp



U.S. Senator
Patty Murray



U.S. Senator
Maria Cantwell

Undocumented students, education and the DREAM Act

The Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act (S. 1545) is being considered in the United States Congress. If approved by the Congress and signed by the President of the United States, the DREAM Act would permit undocumented students to live, work attend college legally, and could lead to permanent legal residency and citizenship.

The DREAM Act has not been approved by the Congress, but it could gain approval in the near future. Because 2004 is a national election year, the DREAM Act is not expected to be approved this year. However, there is growing bipartisan support for the DREAM Act in the Congress and many people across the nation are working for its approval on behalf of thousands of deserving students.

Why the DREAM Act is important for students and our nation

As stated in the record of the U.S. Senate:

“The DREAM Act is a welcomed policy which views undocumented students as the valuable resource they are to our nation’s future.”

“The DREAM Act represents a common-sense approach to U.S. immigration policy, aimed at helping students who have spent much of their lives in our country.

“Thousands of undocumented students graduate from our high schools each year. Many came to America as children, playing no part in the decision to enter the United States, and may not even know they are here illegally. A great many grow up to become honest and hard-working adults who are loyal to our country and who seek academic and professional excellence.

“Thus, the DREAM Act is a welcomed policy which views

Above: key leaders in Washington State who support extending higher education opportunities to undocumented students.

undocumented students as the valuable resource they are to our nation’s future.”

If Congress approved the DREAM Act, who would qualify?



Senator Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) and Senator Richard Durbin (D-IL), co-sponsors of the DREAM Act, have gained much bipartisan support in the U.S. Senate.

The DREAM Act would grant

temporary residency for six (6) years for those who:

- ∞ entered the U.S. before age 16;
- ∞ have lived here continuously for five years;
- ∞ have stayed away from crime;
- ∞ have either earned a high school diploma or GED;
- ∞ have gained acceptance to a college or university.

During the six-year temporary residence period, students can earn **permanent** legal residency by:

- ∞ Obtaining a 2-year college degree or trade school diploma;
- ∞ Completing two years towards earning a bachelor’s degree or graduate program at a college or university;
- ∞ Serving in the U.S. military;

Important

- ∞ Financial aid is not available through the DREAM Act. Students, however, could work legally once they are granted conditional residency.
- ∞ The DREAM Act does not grant amnesty.
- ∞ DREAM Act is a proposal being considered by Congress and has not yet been approved.

Appendix 2: Washington HB1079, English Version

For information to help students gain admission to a college or university, or for financial aid assistance, students and families are encouraged to contact:

- their high school counselors and academic advisors;
- admissions offices and recruiters and counselors from the college or university that the student is planning to attend.

Other state resources to obtain information:

Migrant Education Program

Migrant Student Data and Recruitment—Sunnyside
www.msdr.org

Migrant Education Regional Office—Yakima
www.esd105.org/mero/mero

Migrant Education Regional Office—Wenatchee
www.ncesd.org/mero/mero.htm

Migrant Education Regional Office—Mount Vernon
www.esd189.org/mero/

Secondary Education of Migrant Youth—Sunnyside
www.semy.org

Migrant and Bilingual Education—Olympia
www.k12.wa.us/MigrantBilingual/default.aspx

Higher Education Coordinating Board
www.hecb.wa.gov

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www.leapwa.org

1605 NW Sammamish Road, Suite 100
Issaquah, WA 98027

Cristina Gaeta cgaeta@leapwa.org
Phone 425.395.5542 Fax 425.395.5541

This brochure is part of a statewide public education initiative of the Latino/a Educational Achievement Project and the Washington State Migrant Education Program. A series of educational forums will be held throughout the state, beginning September 2004. Go to www.leapwa.org for information.

Thanks to the Higher Education Coordinating Board for information, support and cooperation.

Special thanks to Washington Mutual for its financial support for this public education initiative.



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Appendix 3: Washington HB1079, Spanish Version

Expanding the Education Superior to All Students who Deserve it

- Access to schools, higher education, financial aid for future professors
- The Congress of the United States considers the SUEÑO Act

Public education is the 'vital force' of our government

The constitution of the state of Washington declares: It is the primordial duty of the state to provide ample educational opportunities to all the children who reside in our borders...

Due to these words so important, all children have the right to public education, from the kindergarten to the preparatory (twelfth grade in the United States), without cost to the student or his family.

This is one of the benefits of living in the United States. The right that every resident has to attend public school. This is considered one of the most vital strengths of our government and of our democracy.

Without embargo, there is nothing that guarantees to all students the right to attend university or to public schools. Those students who obtain admission to any public school or to a university, must find the way to pay for it (a).

For many students of low income families who cannot pay the cost of higher education, financial aid is available. For undocumented students, obtaining financial aid is more difficult, but not impossible..

Who are the students "1079"? Can the students "1079" attend university?

On May 7, 2003, Governor Gary

This brochure has the purpose of helping educators, students and parents to understand how the new laws approved in the state of Washington can help undocumented students continue their education after preparatory or secondary school and where to seek financial aid.

This brochure also explains the SUEÑO decree (DREAM are the initials in English), a proposed law that is currently being considered in the Congress of the United States. If the Congress approves the SUEÑO decree this would allow undocumented students to live, work and attend university in the United States, and could lead to obtaining permanent legal residence or citizenship.



Students from Brewster High School and Eastern Washington University traveled to Olympia in February to encourage the legislature to pass a law that would fund tutors for students.

Locke decreed as law the project of law HB 1079 [House Bill (HB) 1079]. Due to this new law, undocumented students who have lived in our state for three years or more can be considered "residents", but only for the purpose of paying tuition in particular universities or in public colleges in Washington. The project of law HB 1079 does not change the legal status of the student.

The new law means that for students 1079 it is now permitted to pay the state tuition that the students of legal residence pay.

Who qualifies to pay college tuition or university fees as a resident?

Students 1079 can qualify to pay the state tuition if they are:

- Has received the diploma of secondary/preparatory school of a Washington state school or its equivalent (GED); and,
- Has lived in the state of Washington for three years before graduating from preparatory; and,
- Has lived continuously in Washington after receiving the diploma or since completing GED; and can comply with the admission requirements of the schools and universities that are required for all students.

Differences between tuition and fees for residents and non-residents who enroll in continuing education:		
	Residents	Non-Residents
University of Washington	\$5,286	\$17,916
Eastern Washington University	\$3,582	\$12,438
Central Washington University	\$3,654	\$11,163
Washington State University	\$5,154	\$13,572
Western Washington University	\$4,453	\$13,840
Yakima Valley Community College	\$2,291	\$ 7,441
Columbia Basin Community College	\$2,232	\$ 7,440
Skagit Valley College	\$2,228	\$ 7,214
Wenatchee Valley College	\$2,081	\$ 7,232
Seattle Central Community College	\$2,070	\$ 7,221

Appendix 3: Washington HB1079, Spanish Version

¿Qué deben hacer los estudiantes 1079 para inscribirse en la universidad?

1. Completar los papeles de admisión de la universidad o colegio universitario público al que el (la) estudiante desea atender.
2. Llenar y firmar una forma que es una declaración oficial notariada (affidavit) que debe estar disponible en cualquier bachillerato público, universidad o colegio universitario público en el estado.
3. Entregar los papeles de admisión y la declaración oficial notariada (affidavit) a la universidad o colegio universitario público antes de la fecha límite indicada por esa institución.

- La declaración oficial notariada que se requiere que firmen los estudiantes 1079 es una declaración confidencial en la que él (ella) verifica que califica para pagar la cuota de residente, y que él (ella) tratará de obtener residencia legal permanente cuando se le permita hacerlo legalmente.

- Si no se le proporciona o si no está disponible la forma para su declaración oficial notariada, el estudiante 1079 debe pedir a una persona de confianza, ya sea un pariente, amigo, maestro o consejero, que solicite esta forma de la institución a la que él (ella) planea atender.

Esta forma para la declaración oficial notariada también está disponible en el Internet en los siguientes sitios de la red:

www.hecb.wa.gov

www.leapwa.org

Los estudiantes 1079 califican para participar en el programa de Futuros Profesores.

Pagando la universidad - ¿Existen fondos monetarios públicos disponibles para los estudiantes 1079?

Pagar la universidad se hace más difícil para los estudiantes 1079 porque rara vez califican para recibir asistencia

pública financiera estatal o federal.

En el año 2004 una posible fuente de asistencia financiera se volvió accesible cuando la legislatura de Washington aprobó fondos para proporcionar becas para futuros profesores. La ley que hace esto posible es el proyecto de ley 2708 [House Bill (HB) 2708], la cual creó el Programa de Becas Condicionales y Préstamos de Repago Para Futuros Profesores.

¿Quién califica para obtener “becas para futuros profesores”?

El programa condicional de Futuros Profesores alienta y ayuda a los estudiantes y a los para-profesionales a ser profesores y ayuda a los actuales profesores a recibir endosos adicionales.

A cambio de las becas, los participantes aceptan enseñar en las escuelas elementarias y secundarias del sistema educativo público. Esta beca debe ser pagada por el recipiente si falla en enseñar o si se niega a enseñar en un salón de clase que necesita un profesor bilingüe.

Se le dará prioridad a los futuros profesores que buscan certificados o endosos en los programas de matemáticas, ciencia, tecnología o educación especial.

Adicionalmente, para el año 2004-2005, se dará prioridad a los estudiantes con demostradas aptitudes bilingües – es decir que los estudiantes tengan fluidéz para el idioma inglés y cualquier otro idioma que se necesite en las escuelas de Washington.

Entre 25 y 50 becas para Futuros Profesores serán otorgadas para el año académico del 2004-2005. Aquellos seleccionados a recibir las becas califican para recibir hasta cinco años en fondos mientras trabajan para su certificado de enseñanza o para obtener otro tipo de respaldo adicional de enseñanza.

Las becas dependerán en el costo de matrícula que cobran las escuelas superiores y universidades en donde los participantes asistan pero la cantidad no puede exceder la matrícula estatal que cobra la Universidad de Washington.

Para el año 2004-2005, se dará prioridad a los estudiantes con demostradas aptitudes bilingües

Información importante sobre las becas para Futuros Profesores

- Los estudiantes deben entregar una aplicación al Consejo Coordinador de Educación Superior para el 15 de octubre del año 2004.
- Los estudiantes seleccionados para recibir las becas serán notificados a principios de noviembre del año 2004.
- Para obtener una aplicación y más información sobre el programa condicional de Futuros Profesores visite la página de Internet: www.hecb.wa.gov.

Pagando la Universidad – ¿Están los fondos de instituciones u organizaciones privadas disponibles para los estudiantes 1079?

Los estudiantes 1079, como cualquier otro estudiante, pueden calificar para obtener asistencia financiera de alguna institución u organismo privado, como por ejemplo de individuos, fundaciones o negocios.

Hay muchos individuos y organizaciones que hacen grandes esfuerzos para recaudar fondos para proporcionar becas, especialmente para estudiantes de familias que no pueden pagar los costos de las colegiaturas o las cuotas, o que se enfrentan a otros retos difíciles para continuar su educación superior.

Los estudiantes deben hablar ya sea con los consejeros y/o profesores del bachillerato, o con el personal de registros y de reclutamiento de la universidad para entender mejor cuál es el tipo de asistencia financiera para la que podrían calificar. También deben contactarse con las organizaciones locales que sirven a los estudiantes latinos y a sus familias para que los asistan.



State Rep. Phyllis Gutierrez-Kenney



State Senator Don Carlson



House Speaker Frank Chopp



U.S. Senator Patty Murray



U.S. Senator Maria Cantwell

Estudiantes indocumentados, educación y el decreto SUEÑO (DREAM)

El decreto para el Desarrollo, Socorro y Educación Para Menores Extranjeros (siglas en inglés, DREAM) está siendo considerado en el Congreso de los Estados Unidos. Si el Congreso lo aprueba y el presidente de los Estados Unidos lo firma como ley, el decreto SUEÑO permitiría que los estudiantes indocumentados vivieran, trabajaran y asistieran a la universidad legalmente, y también podría conducir a obtener residencia legal permanente y/o la ciudadanía.

El acta del SUEÑO no ha sido aprobado por el Congreso, pero podría ser aprobado en un futuro cercano. Debido a que el año 2004 es un año de elecciones nacionales, no se espera que el decreto SUEÑO sea aprobado este año. Sin embargo, un número creciente de apoyadores bipartidarios del acta del SUEÑO en el Congreso y mucha gente a través de los Estados Unidos está trabajando para que se apruebe el decreto SUEÑO en el año 2005 a favor de miles de estudiantes merecedores.

¿Porqué el decreto^o SUEÑO es importante para los estudiantes indocumentados?

“El decreto SUEÑO es una póliza bienvenida que ve a los estudiantes indocumentados como el recurso valioso para el futuro de nuestra nación.”

El archivo del Senado de los Estados Unidos indica:

“El decreto SUEÑO representa un enfoque de “sentido común” en la política de inmigración de los Estados Unidos designado a ayudar a los estudiantes que han pasado la mayoría de sus vidas en nuestro país.

“Anualmente miles de estudiantes indocumentados se gradúan de nuestras preparatorias o secundarias.º Muchos vinieron a los Estados Unidos como niños sin tener ningún papel o sin que se considerara su opinión respecto a la decisión de inmigrar a los Estados Unidos, y tal vez no sepan que están viviendo aquí legalmente. Una gran mayoría de ellos crecen para ser adultos honestos y trabajadores diligentes que son fieles a los Estados Unidos y que buscan la excelencia académica y profesional.

Arriba: líderes importantes en el estado de Washington quienes apoyan oportunidades de educación superior para estudiantes indocumentados

“Por lo tanto, el decreto SUEÑO es una póliza bienvenida que ve a los estudiantes indocumentados como el recurso valioso para el futuro de nuestra nación.”



El Senador Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) y el Senador Richard Durbin (D-IL), copatrocinadores del Acta del SUEÑO, han ganado mucho apoyo de ambos partidos en el Senado de los Estados Unidos.

Si el Congreso aprobara el decreto SUEÑO, ¿quien calificaría?

El decreto SUEÑO otorgaría residencia temporalada condicional por seis (6) años para aquellos que:

- Entraron a los Estados Unidos antes de los 16 años de edad;
- Han vivido aquí continuamente por cinco años;
- No han cometido algún crimen;
- Han obtenido el diploma de bachillerato o su GED; y,
- Han sido aceptados a una universidad o colegio universitario público.

Durante el período condicional de residencia de seis años, los estudiantes pueden obtener su estado de residencia legal permanente por medio de alguno de los siguientes medios:

- Obteniendo una licenciatura universitaria de dos años o diploma de escuela vocacional;
- Completando dos años para licenciarse o para participar en un programa de especialización universitaria de maestría en una universidad o colegio superior;
- Sirviendo en el servicio militar de los Estados Unidos.

Importante

- No hay asistencia económica disponible por medio del decreto SUEÑO. Sin embargo, los estudiantes podrían trabajar legalmente una vez que se les otorgue residencia condicional.
- El decreto SUEÑO no concede amnistía.
- El decreto SUEÑO es una propuesta de ley que está siendo considerada por el Congreso y que aún no ha sido aprobada.

Appendix 3: Washington HB1079, Spanish Version

La información para ayudar a los estudiantes a ganar la admisión a una escuela superior o universidad, o para asistencia de ayuda financiera, se les anima a los estudiantes y familias a contactar a los siguientes:

- sus consejeros de preparatoria o secundaria y los consejeros académicos;
- las oficinas de admisión y reclutadores y consejeros de las escuelas superiores o universidades que los estudiantes planean asistir.

Otros recursos estatales para obtener información:

Migrant Education Program

Migrant Student Data and Recruitment—Sunnyside
www.msdr.org

Migrant Education Regional Office—Yakima
www.esd105.org/mero/mero

Migrant Education Regional Office—Wenatchee
www.ncesd.org/mero/mero.htm

Migrant Education Regional Office—Mount Vernon
www.esd189.org/mero/

Secondary Education of Migrant Youth—Sunnyside
www.semy.org

Migrant and Bilingual Education—Olympia
www.k12.wa.us/MigrantBilingual/default.aspx

Higher Education Coordinating Board
www.hecb.wa.gov

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Este folleto es parte de una iniciativa estatal de educación pública del Proyecto de Logro Educativo del estudiante Latino (a) (LEAP- siglas en inglés) y el Programa de Educación Migrante del Estado de Washington (Washington State Migrant Education Program). "Una serie de foros educativos se llevarán a cabo en todo el estado, comenzando en septiembre del año 2004." Por favor visite la página de Internet: www.leapwa.org y www.msdr.org para información sobre fechas y ubicaciones.

*Se agradece a la Junta de Coordinación de Educación Superior por la información, apoyo y cooperación.
Se agradece especialmente a la institución bancaria Washington Mutual por el apoyo financiero que ha proporcionado a esta iniciativa de educación pública.*



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The College Board is a mission-driven not-for-profit organization that connects students to college success and opportunity. Founded in 1900, the College Board was created to expand access to higher education. Today, the membership association is made up of over 6,000 of the world's leading educational institutions and is dedicated to promoting excellence and equity in education. Each year, the College Board helps more than seven million students prepare for a successful transition to college through programs and services in college readiness and college success — including the SAT® and the Advanced Placement Program®. The organization also serves the education community through research and advocacy on behalf of students, educators and schools.

For further information, visit www.collegeboard.org.