How to Support Undocumented Students Pursue College

The following presentation is intended to support and inform educators who are working with undocumented students.

For reference only.

Educators for Fair Consideration © 2018
Educators for Fair Consideration

- Own Your Journey
- We Are Strong
- We Are Resilient
- We Are Chingonx
- ¡Gracias por ser valiente!
- Vos sos el futuro
- Educators, Teach! Use the student's stories to inspire others.
- Vos ténés el poder!
- Undocumented is cross-racial and multicultural
- Be the strength you need
We help undocumented young people pursue education and careers that create new, brighter futures for them, their families, and their communities.
My Story
What do you want to walk away with?
Scenario 1

A student comes up to you and says:

“I was not born here, I can’t go to college”

- What would you say?
- What concerns come up for the student?
Table of Contents

- Political Climate
- National Updates
- Student and Family Safety
- Access to College
- Paying for College
- Earning a Living
- Resources
TPS: TPS is a temporary benefit that does not lead to lawful permanent resident status or give any other immigration status. Beneficiaries

- Are not removable from the United States
- Can obtain an employment authorization document (EAD);
- May be granted travel authorization;
- Cannot be detained by DHS on the basis of his or her immigration status in the United States.

Asylum/Refugees: leave their countries because of war or fear of being killed or hurt because of their nationality, race, religion, political opinion or membership in a group. Beneficiaries may

- Be permitted to remain in the United States
- Obtain an employment authorization document (EAD);
- Petition to bring their spouse and children to the United States
- Apply for a green card one year after being granted asylum
Creating a Common Understanding

DACAmented: People who came to the United States before the age of 15. Beneficiaries

- Are not removable from the United States
- Can obtain an employment authorization document (EAD);
- May be granted travel authorization;
- Cannot be detained by DHS on the basis of his or her immigration status in the United States.

Undocumented (Non-DACA): People who reside in the United States with no protection from deportation and do not have an Employment Authorization Document (EAD).
Access to Support

California Dream Act

Undocumented

SWEET SPOT

AB 540 / SB 68

DACA
Undocumented young people today

- Secrecy vs. Need for Support
- Living in Fear
- Complex immigration & economic concerns
- First generation & low-income students
- Complicated process to receive state financial aid
- Inability to receive federal financial aid
- Often work to pay for school & help their families
- Lack of sufficient institutional awareness/support
Despite the political climate, every day undocumented young people show resilience and innovation in the face of educational, legal, and political challenges.
National Updates
Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals
DACA Benefits

- Work authorization
- Protection from deportation
- Federal identification
- Social security number
- Drivers license
- Medical
- Other
DACA Update

- Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals is still in place for people who have applied before.

- *Renewal Applications are being accepted*

- Beneficiaries of DACA are NOT a priority for Immigration Officials, unless they have previously committed a crime.

- **DHS** has until **July 23** to better explain its reasoning for canceling DACA. **IF** the department fails to do so, it “must accept and process **NEW** as well as renewal DACA applications.”
DACA Resource

You Can Still Renew Your DACA

Even though the Trump Administration and extreme right-wing politicians are taking every opportunity to attack the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, the fact remains: people are STILL able to renew their DACA.

SEE IF I CAN RENEW  HELP DACA APPLICANTS

RenewMyDACA.com
Temporary Protected Status

Sudan
1,000 people
Ends 11/2/2018

Nicaragua
2,500 people
Ends 1/5/2019

Honduras
~50,000 people
Ends 1/5/2020

Haiti
60,000 people
Ends 7/22/2019

El Salvador
~250,000 people
Ends 9/9/2019
Student & Family Safety

Educators make your support visible
The CA Values Act (SB 54):

- Limits information sharing between local police and ICE

- Helps ensure that spaces like public schools, health facilities, and courthouses remain safe and accessible

- Prohibits cruel, costly, and unconstitutional “ICE” holds in local jails
Risk of Deportation

- Staying calm
- The possibility of being deported is low, as long as people exercise their rights.
- 15/7 Rule
Risk of Deportation

Stay calm (Stay Informed)

The possibility of being deported is low, as long as people exercise their rights.

- Host a Know Your Rights Workshop
- Share Rapid Response numbers
- Hand out red cards
- 15/7 Rule
Rapid Response

Alameda (510) 241-4011
San Francisco (415) 200-1548
Santa Clara (408) 290-1144
San Diego (619) 536-0823
National (844) 363-1423
FERPA makes all the information that is given in educational forms private and it cannot be shared with other institutions.

When completing college applications, students are not required to disclose immigration status. However, the questions do ask you about residency in California.

Do NOT lie about your immigration status
College Access
Scenario 2

A student comes up to you and says:

“Now that DACA no longer exists, I cannot afford to go to college”

- What would you say?
DACA is NOT required to Apply for College or Financial Aid in California
California Legislative Timeline

2001  AB540

2011  AB 130 and AB 131 California Dream Act

2014  AB2000

2014  SB 1159_ Career License

2017  SB68
California Tuition Equity Bills

- AB 540
- AB 2000
- SB 68
Have you heard of SB68?

AB 540 remains in place and in-state tuition eligibility is expanding!

With SB68, more students will be able to pay in-state tuition and get state-based financial aid.
How SB68 expands in-state tuition eligibility

Three full-time years of attendance or credits earned in a:
  - California High School; or
  - Adult School; or
  - Community College (up to 2 years); or
  - Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation; or
  - Any combination thereof;

OR

Three years of high school coursework and three years of total attendance in a:
  - CA elementary or
  - Secondary School or
  - Any combination of these
How SB68 expands in-state tuition eligibility

- Graduate from a CA High School or
- Obtain a G.E.D. in CA or
- Attain an associate degree from a CA Community College

OR

- Fulfill on minimum transfer requirements for University of California or California State University
Students will need to fill out and submit an Affidavit to the school they will attend.

**California Nonresident Tuition Exemption Request**
*For Eligible California High School Graduates*

**Note:** This form is accepted by all California Community Colleges and all campuses in the California State University system; some University of California campuses will allow use of this form, but most require applicants to complete a campus-specific form to apply for AB 540 status.

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 required 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 ___________________________ and I declare the following:

(specify the college or university)

**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 either:
  - attended high school in California for three or more years, or
  - attained credits earned in California from a California high school equivalent to three or more years of full-time high school course work and attended a combination of elementary, middle, and/or high schools in California for a total of three or more years.

**Specify the most recent three years of elementary, middle, and/or high schools you attended in California:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>California</td>
<td>From—Month/Year To—Month/Year</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Documentation of applicable school attendance and high school graduation (or its equivalent) is required by the University of California, The California State University and some California Community Colleges. Follow campus instructions.
Paying for College
The CA Dream Act is different from DACA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cal Dream</th>
<th>DACA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of Policy</td>
<td>California Law</td>
<td>Federal Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Aid</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Permit</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection from Deportation</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
California Dream Act Application allows AB 540, AB 2000, and SB 68 eligible undocumented students to benefit from university scholarships and financial aid from state-government.
CA Dream Act
AB 130 and AB 131

Students are eligible for:
- Institutional Scholarships (AB 130)
- State Based Financial Aid through (AB 131)

Who may be Eligible?
- AB 540, AB 2000, and SB 68 eligible
- undocumented students.
CA
Dream Act Resources

- In-State Tuition
- California Dream Act
- Guides & Worksheets

resources.e4fc.org
Free Scholarship Databases

Most common method to fund educational goals
   - Construct a support system
   - Look locally!

Extensive Scholarship List that does not require SSN
   - Free resource
Earning a Living Beyond DACA
SB 1159: Professional Licenses

- Signed in 2014, opens professional opportunities for people in California
- Allows people to apply for a professional career licence using an ITIN
- Opens entrepreneurship opportunities
“Entrepreneurship is freedom and creativity. It’s being proud of where I came from. It’s giving the next generation a better change.”

Marleny Del Cid
Owner of Los Shucos NYC
Share our Resources

- Earning a living
- Paying for college
- Immigration law
- Arts and creativity
- Inspirational posters

resources.e4fc.org
Life After College Guide
2017–2018

List of Graduate Scholarships
That Don’t Require Proof of U.S.
Citizenship or Legal Permanent Residency

Includes Bay Area, California, and National Scholarships

http://e4fc.org/images/E4FC_LifeAfterCollegeGuide.pdf
Subscribe to: immigrantsrising.org

Join the #UndocuHustle
Dreamer Intake Service

“When I came into E4FC, I was undocumented and afraid of where my life was heading. Through the Dreamer Intake Service, I realized I had an option to legalize. Now I have legal status, graduated from Cornell Law School, and am an attorney! Thanks, E4FC!” — Krsna Avila, Former E4FC Legal Services Manager

legalservices.e4fc.org
Educational Resource Binder

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Our presentation team is available to present at high schools, colleges and organizations in the Bay Area

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eval.e4fc.org
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