Supporting
Undocumented Students

Versions of this document were presented at:
The Academic Senate for California Community Colleges, Fall Session, Irvine CA, 11/2/17
The Community College League of California, Annual Convention, San Jose, CA 11/18/17
The Student Senate for California Community Colleges, Student Assembly, Sacramento, CA 11/19/17
Presenters

Marc LeForestier
General Counsel
California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office

Dolores Davison*
Professor
Foothill College

Nancy Jodaitis**
Director of Higher Education Initiatives
Educators for Fair Consideration (E4FC)

* Presented at Academic Senate Fall Plenary Session
** Presented at the Community College League Annual Convention
Today’s Agenda

Background
• Undocumented Students in California
• DACA Overview
• Federal Immigration Enforcement
• DACA Litigation
• Student Impacts
Today’s Agenda

Responses

• State Legislative Responses
• Community College Activism
• Practical Suggestions
• Resources for Students
Understanding Undocumented Status
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immigration Status</th>
<th>Undocumented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entered without authorization</td>
<td>Entered with Visa and overstayed visa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National Statistics of Undocumented Individuals

Under 18: Over 1.3 million people

Annual high school graduates: 65,000 students

Enroll in college each year: 7,000 – 13,000 students

Total population in the US: 11-12 million people
Undocumented Students In California

Estimated 74,000 to 87,000 Enrolled Students

California Community Colleges
50,000-70,000 Enrolled Students

California State Universities
10,000-12,000 Enrolled Students

University of California
3,800-5,000 Enrolled Students

Privates
???
Recognize Diversity

Countries of Origin of Undocumented College Student Respondents

In the Shadow of the Ivory Tower, 2015, UCLA
Most college-bound undocumented students are:

- Courageous, Resilient & Resourceful
- Often attended elementary, middle or high school in US
- Want to pursue a college education
- Lack of familiarity with financial aid process
- Often work to pay for school & help their families
- Lack of sufficient institutional support
- Lack a way to become legal residents or citizens in US
What Is the Narrative?

Good Immigrant vs. Bad Immigrant
The DREAMer vs. the Undocumented Student
Not All Undocumented Students Have Access to the Same Support

- Undocumented
- State Financial Aid (CA Dream Act)
- DACA
- In-State Tuition (AB 540 or 2000)
## Important Legislation at a Glance

### Understand the Differences!

#### In-State Tuition vs. CA Dream Act vs. DACA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>State of California</th>
<th>United States of America</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law or Policy</td>
<td>In-State Tuition (AB 540)</td>
<td>Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In-State Tuition (AB 2000)</td>
<td>- No longer accepting new applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CA Dream Act (AB 130)</td>
<td>- Renewal applications for those expiring before March 5, 2018 had to be received by 10/5/17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CA Dream Act (AB 131)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>STILL AVAILABLE Does not require DACA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STILL AVAILABLE Does not require DACA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STILL AVAILABLE Does not require DACA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STILL AVAILABLE Does not require DACA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What It Does</td>
<td>Exempts students from out-of-state tuition fees</td>
<td>- Allowed individuals to receive:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expands AB 540 to include students who graduate early from high school with 3 years or HS credit</td>
<td>• Employment authorization card with valid Social Security Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opens certain scholarships administered by public institutions to AB 540 students</td>
<td>• Temporary Relief from Deportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opens state-funded grants (including Cal grants, State grants, UC Grants &amp; the BOG Fee waiver) and state programs (EOP &amp; EOPS) to AB 540 students</td>
<td>• Advanced Parole, in some cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What It Does Not Do</td>
<td>Does not change their state residency status</td>
<td>- Did not provide a path to lawful permanent residence or citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Does not change their state residency status</td>
<td>- Did not give eligibility for federal financial aid awarded through the FAFSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who Can Apply</td>
<td>U.S. citizens, lawfully present immigrants, T and U visa holders &amp; undocumented individuals that meet eligibility criteria</td>
<td>Undocumented individuals that met the eligibility criteria were eligible to apply prior to 9/5/17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHY AB 540 is SO IMPORTANT

Resident vs. Non-Resident

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Full Time Tuition/Fees</th>
<th>Santa Rosa Jr. College</th>
<th>Sonoma State University</th>
<th>Eligibility for CA Dream Act Financial Aid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 units per Semester</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident, AB 540 or 2000</td>
<td>$552</td>
<td>$3,862</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Resident, Undocumented or International</td>
<td>$3,360</td>
<td>$8,614</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is DACA?

• Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals
  – two-year employment authorization
  – relief from deportation
  – 223,000 DACA recipients in California
DACA and the Economy

• Economics
  – Avoids Costs
    • $60 billion = lost revenue to the federal government
    • $280 billion = lost GDP

      (Source: Cato Institute.)
  – Provides Benefits
    • By 2030, California will have a shortfall of college-educated workers
    • DACA recipients have high rates of employment
Understanding the DACA RECISSION

http://e4fc.org/resources/whatweknowcandonow.html

- New DACA applications are no longer accepted
- DACA and work permits are valid until Expiration Date
- Advance Parole to travel abroad is no longer available
- Those eligible for DACA were only a small percentage of undocumented youth

| 800,000 Received DACA | Only 1/4 Eligible to Renew | 980 people Lose DACA Everyday | 280 people in CA Lose DACA Everyday |
How DACA Recission Affects Higher Education

• Dramatic Increase in Fear & Anxiety
• Some Are Students Questioning the Value of Continuing
• Limits Options Upon Graduation
• Reduction of Student Assistants On-Campus
• Loss of Income when Work Authorization Expires
• Specific Scholarships Required DACA Eligibility

My Undocumented Life
UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION & RESOURCES FOR UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS
Immigration Enforcement

• Expanded Immigration Force
  – 10,000 additional ICE officers and agents
  – 5,000 additional Border Protection Officers

• Expansion of “Expedited Removal”
  – Deportation without hearing
    • Obama: limited to recently arrived immigrants within 100 miles of the border
    • Trump: any undocumented person, anywhere, who cannot show presence in the United States for two years
Immigration Enforcement

• “Priorities for Removal”
  – Obama: Individuals convicted of serious crimes
  – Trump: Dramatic expansion of priorities:
    • Individuals convicted of or charged with any crime;
    • Individuals who have committed an act for which they could be charged;
    • Individuals who have “abused any program related to the receipt of public benefits”
Immigration Enforcement

• ICE Sensitive Locations Policy
  – actions should be avoided at sensitive locations, including colleges and universities.

• Important Caveat
  – Agents have wide discretion
  – No categories of “removable aliens” exempt from enforcement except DACA (Kelly Memo, 2/20/17)
DACA Information

• DACA information remains in DHS System
  – Obama Administration promised to maintain a wall between DACA information and ICE
  • But could use information for “law enforcement” purposes
  – It’s not clear that ICE recognizes a distinction between law enforcement and immigration enforcement
Responding to ICE

• Responding to ICE Inquiry
  – Contact college president / designee
  – Refer all requests from federal immigration authorities to legal counsel
  – Contact student / student’s family
  – Document the interaction
    • Request and make copies of officer’s credentials
    • Ask for ICE documentation and copy it
    • Ask for signed consent to disclose information
    • Do not resist physically
Judicial Warrants/Subpoenas

- Federal Judicial Warrants / Subpoenas
  – Comply or risk contempt of court
- Search warrant will specify areas to be searched in non-public areas of school
- Arrest warrant will specify the student who will be seized
- Subpoena will identify specific records to be searched or produced
Administrative Warrants/Subpoenas

- ICE Administrative Warrants / Subpoenas
  - Have not been reviewed by a Court to ensure probable cause / due process compliance
  - An internal instruction to ICE agent to do something
- Search warrant does not allow ICE or law enforcement to search non-public areas
- A student may not be detained, prevented from leaving campus, or taken out of class to aid in the investigation of a non-criminal immigration violation.
- Subpoena does not require employee to produce information or records.
United States District Court

Plaintiff

Defendant

Subpoena to produce documents, information, or objects or to permit inspection of premises in a civil action

For:

[Signature]

Subpoenas

1. To (Name, Address, City, State, Zip Code)

2. Is Reference To:

3. To Produce:

   a. Produce the records (books, papers, or other documents) indicated in Block 4 to the DEA, ICE, or USCG Office indicated in Block 3 at the place, date and time specified.

4. To appear for inspection:

   a. Attend court on the date specified in Block 6.

   b. Bring a copy of this subpoena.

   c. Bring the [Name of person to whom this subpoena is directed] with you.

   d. Join in the production of documents, information, or objects or the inspection of premises in a civil action.

5. By the service of this subpoena upon you, you are hereby summoned and required to:

   a. Appear before the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York at the time and place specified in Block 6.

   b. Produce the records (books, papers, or other documents) indicated in Block 4 to the DEA, ICE, or USCG Office indicated in Block 3 at the place, date and time specified.

6. If you have any questions regarding this subpoena, contact the DEA, ICE, or USCG Office indicated in Block 3.

7. If you do not comply with this subpoena, you may be held in contempt of court.

[Signature]

Clerk of Court

Date: [Date]

[Name]

[Signature]

If you have any questions regarding this subpoena, contact the DEA, ICE, or USCG Office indicated in Block 3.

[Signature]

Clerk of Court

Date: [Date]

[Name]

[Signature]

If you have any questions regarding this subpoena, contact the DEA, ICE, or USCG Office indicated in Block 3.

[Signature]

Clerk of Court

Date: [Date]

[Name]

[Signature]

If you have any questions regarding this subpoena, contact the DEA, ICE, or USCG Office indicated in Block 3.
DACA Litigation

- 5 Consolidated Cases in California
  - Argues that DACA rescission was unlawful
    - Reliance of recipients in sharing information
    - Failure to provide notice and comment on administrative action
    - President’s statements reveals an unlawful purpose
      - Board of Governors’ Amicus Brief
      - Chancellor Ortiz Declaration
      - Injunction motion hearing Dec. 20
What is a Sanctuary?

• The term “Sanctuary” has no legal meaning, and no consistent or agreed upon definition
• Concept derived from religious traditions
• SF Churches in 1980’s protected refugees from Guatemala and El Salvador when U.S. would not recognize asylum claims
• Suggests safe harbor, but will not prevent the execution of a judicial warrant
Sanctuary Jurisdictions

• In practice, “sanctuary” means a refusal to cooperate
• Current policy objective: maintain relationships and encourage cooperation between immigrant communities and local law enforcement
• Sanctuary campus policies and practices vary – some colleges have stated that they will not voluntarily (without a court order) assist the federal government in immigration enforcement.
Sanctuary Jurisdictions

• > 80 U.S. cities or states have sanctuary laws.
• California:
  – Berkeley, East Palo Alto, Fresno, Garden Grove (Orange County), Los Angeles, Oakland, Richmond, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, San Rafael, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Sonoma County
• Sanctuary states
  – Alaska, District of Columbia, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, California
Sanctuary Jurisdiction Litigation

• 8 U.S.C. section 1373 prohibits local restrictions on employees communicating with ICE about a person’s immigration status
• Executive Order cuts law enforcement funding to Sanctuary Jurisdictions
• November 15, 2017, AG Sessions letters to 29 “sanctuary cities”
Sanctuary Jurisdiction Litigation

• Philadelphia district court ruled that federal funding could not be tied to sec. 1373 compliance
• SF & Santa Clara case heard October 5 seeking a permanent injunction against enforcement of the Trump Executive Order
California Sanctuary Laws

- Senate Bill 54 (DeLeon), Law Enforcement
  - Prohibits law enforcement from:
    - Using funds/personnel for immigration enforcement
    - Inquiring about immigration status
    - Detentions based on an immigration hold request
    - Providing non-public information about a release date
      - Some exceptions to this based on nature of past crimes
    - Providing personal information about individual
    - Participating in arrests based on civil immigration warrants
    - Contracting with federal agencies for use of local facilities
California Sanctuary Laws

• Senate Bill 54 (DeLeon), Law Enforcement
  – Specifically allows:
    • Enforcement of federal law against illegal reentry after removal after conviction for an aggravated felony
    • Cal. DOJ responses to criminal history inquiries
    • Participation in joint law enforcement task forces if primary purpose is not immigration enforcement
    • Giving access to ICE to interview an individual in custody
  – But such cooperation may not violate “any federal, state, or local law or policy.”
California Sanctuary Laws

• Senate Bill 54 (DeLeon)
• Attorney General’s Model Policies
  – Publication by October 1, 2018
  – Consultation with stakeholders
  – Designed to limit assistance with immigration enforcement “to the fullest extent possible”
  – Public schools, public libraries, health facilities operated by the state or a political subdivision of the state, and courthouses, among others, must adopt the model or an equivalent.
California Sanctuary Laws

- Assembly Bill 699 (O’Donnell)
- Similar to SB 54, but governing K-12 schools
- Also requires Attorney General Model Policy
  - Publication by April 1, 2018
  - Will provide a preview of the SB 54 policy
Additional Protections in CA

- Assembly Bill 21 (Kalra) CCDs must:
  - Refrain from disclosing personal info concerning students, faculty, and staff, “consistent with state and federal law”
  - Provide guidance on local policies related to state & federal immigration laws
  - Notify president/designee when ICE enters campus
  - Verify administrative warrants and subpoenas
  - Assign staff as single point of contact for individuals subject to an immigration order
  - Allow reenrollment of students who drop out due to immigration enforcement issues
  - Allow continuation of financial aid, exemption from nonresident tuition fees, housing stipends, and other benefits
Additional State Funds for Immigrants

• Assembly Bill 134 (Committee on Budget).
  – $20 million in additional funding for immigrant legal services under One California Program
  – $10 million in financial aid for Dreamers in CCs, CSUs, UCs
    • $7 million allocated to CCCs for emergency financial aid to Dream Act students
SB 68 EXPANDS In-State Tuition for NON Traditional STUDENTS

IMPORTANT TO RECOGNIZE Students Who Attend Part-time!

FT or the Equivalent Units!

IN-SHATE TUITION OPPORTUNITIES ARE EXPANDING IN CALIFORNIA

AB 540 remains in place and in-state tuition is expanding! Now through a new law, SB 68, more students may be able to pay in-state tuition and get state-based financial aid.

SB 68 benefits students who didn’t go to three years of high school in California

SB 68 will allow students to count full-time attendance at a California Community College (up to two years max), adult school, high school, or a combination of these schools to meet the three years required to be eligible for in-state tuition.

SB 68 benefits students who don’t have a California High School Diploma or didn’t get their GED in California

Students will be able to use an Associate’s Degree or the fulfillment of the minimum transfer requirements for the UCs or CSUs to meet the requirements.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Undocumented individuals, T and U visa holders, U.S. citizens, & lawfully present immigrants that meet the eligibility criteria above can apply if their classes were taken in 2001 or after. Individuals with international student visas, visitor visas, or other “non-immigrants” statuses are not eligible to apply.

WHAT'S NEXT?

Starting next year, students will be able to apply for SB 68 eligibility to get in-state tuition and apply for state-based financial aid through the California Dream Act at California Community Colleges, CSUs, and UCs!

STAY TUNED!

E4FC will be providing updates regarding implementation of SB68 at the different public college and university systems in California.
CA Legislation to Support Its Residents

• Assembly Bill 343 (McCarty)
  – Exempts refugees or special immigrant visa holders who settle in California from paying nonresident tuition at CCs
DACA and the Congress

• Trump points to Congress
• Sen. James Lankford (R. Okla.)
  – Claims Trump indicated that he would extend the March 5 deadline if Congress fails to act
  – Co-authored conservative alternative to Dream Act with 15-year path to citizenship
• Sen. Kamala Harris (D. Cal.)
  – No spending deal without DACA fix
Congressional Advocacy

• BOG, November 2016
  • Called on President-elect Donald J. Trump to preserve DACA
  • met with congressional leaders
  • Joined with the University of California, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges to defend the right of all students to obtain a higher education in California
  • Waived fees for enrolled international students prevented from returning to U.S. due to travel ban
January 2017 BOG Resolution

• Resolved that:
  – 113 colleges welcome students regardless of immigration status
  – Financial aid remains available
  – Urged President Trump to preserve DACA
  – Promised CCs will not release personally identifiable student information related to immigration status unless required by judicial order.
January 2017 BOG Resolution

• Resolved that:
  – No participation in a federal registry based on any protected characteristics.
  – To advocate at every level of government to protect ALL students and our system’s values.
  – Encouraged local districts to consider system values when creating policies and practices related to undocumented students.
Congressional Advocacy

• Chancellor’s Office Meetings
  – June: California Higher Education Caucus
    • Vice-Chairs (Denham and Bera) and other members of the California delegation
  – October:
    • Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy
    • Senators Feinstein and Harris and others
  – Senate Judiciary Testimony
    • Chancellor Oakley
Congressional Advocacy

• DACA Advocacy Week
  – October 16-20
  – Materials circulated to community college districts for district office meetings with Members of Congress
    • Fact Sheets, Qs & As
    • Scripts
    • 700 Letters
Supporting Undocumented Students
Developing Best Practices

• Best Practices Handbook
  – Chancellor’s Office and Community College Foundation received a $75,000 grant for the development of a handbook to share best practices and emerging resources to serve Dreamer students.
Framework for Conceptualizing Institutional Support

Individual
🌟🌟 Foundational

Group of People
🌟🌟 Emerging

Institutional
🌟🌟 Comprehensive
A school that is inviting and public about their support for undocumented students and invests resources in their students by providing information, scholarships and programs.
How Can Administrators HELP

• ENSURING Students Are PROTECTED
  – With POLICY RESOLUTIONS, GUIDELINES & TRAINING

• REVIEW Institutional Policies
  – UndocuCollege Guide & Equity Tool: California

• Make Sure Support Visible at Your CCC!
  – Posters, Stickers, Information & Resources
UndocuCollege Guide & Equity Tool
www.e4fc.org/resources

• Institutional Focus
• Identifies Statewide Challenges
• Highlights Best Practices
• Equity Tool Provides Structure to Foster Campus Conversations

• GOAL: Strengthen Institutional Practices
UndocuCollege Guide & Equity Tool, California 2016
http://e4fc.org/resources/undocucollegeguide.html

The UndocuCollege Guide & Equity Tool helps students, faculty, staff and administrators in California work together to achieve the educational equity and inclusion of undocumented students. This publication contains three main components: Statewide Institutional Challenges, Institutional Models for Success, and an Equity Tool for colleges and universities in California to assess, analyze and report about the level of support currently present at their institution for undocumented students.

Highlights Statewide Institutional Challenges

* Campus climate lacks inclusion, awareness, and acceptance of undocumented student experience
* Need for professional development for faculty and staff regarding serving undocumented students
* Sustainability/support for undocumented students educator advocate
* Marginalization of non-DACA and non-AB 540 undocumented students
* Insufficient support to ensure successful transfer from two-year to four-year institutions
* Lack of accessible and culturally responsive holistic wellness services
* Need for appropriate standing and equitable compensation for undocumented student educator advocates
* Lack of dedicated funding to bring support programming and infrastructure to scale
* Inability to reflect the academic success and student experience using accurate institutional data
* Lack of recognition of the roles and unique contributions of each of the educational systems

Elevates Institutional Models for Success

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundational Models</th>
<th>Emerging Models</th>
<th>Comprehensive Models</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Informational Materials</td>
<td>Undocumented Student Task Force</td>
<td>Undocumented Student Orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual Images</td>
<td>Undocumented Training</td>
<td>Undocumented Student Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undocumented Student Clubs</td>
<td>Staff Wide Training</td>
<td>Resource Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Dedicated Scholarship to Support Undoc Students</td>
<td>Regional Networks of Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition of Non-Latino Communities</td>
<td>Accessible Systems/Tracking/Data</td>
<td>Targeted/Open Funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supportive Faculty and Staff</td>
<td>Dedicated Staff to Support Undoc Students</td>
<td>Innovative Problem-Solving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Awarding the California Dream Act</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internship Opportunities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Graduate/Professional School Program Collaboration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supportive Community Organizations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mental/Emotional Support</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provides an Equity Tool
How Can Universities Protect Undocumented Students?

- Limit retention of student information
- Prohibit sharing information with federal immigration authorities absent a warrant
- Restrict immigration agents’ access to campuses
- Prohibit campus security from collaborating with federal immigration authorities for the purposes of enforcement
- Provide resources and information for immigrant students and their families
- Avoid inadvertent disclosures
HELPFUL Guide for Educators!

http://e4fc.org/images/E4FC_SanctuarySchoolandSafeZoneMov.pdf

Understanding the Sanctuary School and Safe Zone Movement

A Quick Guide for Educators
How EDUCATORS Can HELP

✉ Institutional Level
  ✉ Letters of Support and/or Sanctuary Campus, Trainings, Financial Support, Institutional Practices

✉ With Students & Their Families
  ✉ Create Safe Spaces, Investigate Potential Remedies, Integrate, Offer Support & Make it Visible!,

✉ Individually
  ✉ Self-Care, Connect with Other Educators, Know the Laws,
Practical Suggestions for Colleges

- Dreamer resource centers
  - USD has done this with success
  - Note that only clergy and psych. services are privileged
- Designate 1-2 faculty as point of contact
- Connect to or develop pro bono networks
- Host “know your rights clinics”
- Role play responses to ICE enforcement
Practical Suggestions for Students

• FERPA file review
• Opt-out from disclosure of directory information
• Seek legal advice
  – 14.3 percent of DACA recipient are eligible for another form of immigration relief

(Tom Wong, et al., Paths to Lawful Immigration Status: Results and Implications from the PERSON Survey, Journal on Migration and Human Security (2017).)
Voting Matters

• June 2018 Primary Election
• November 6, 2018, General Election
  • State Assembly, ½ of State Senate
  • Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Controller, Superintendent of Public Education
  • House of Congress (39 Democrats and 14 Republicans)
  • 1/3 US Senate (incl. 1 California Senator)
EXCELLENT RESOURCES FOR UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS
**A Note to Undocumented Students**

You can still go to college in California even if DACA is ending. Apply to CSUs and UCs by November 30th.

Also, keep in mind:

- CA Dream Act is still in place! *Submit your application before March 2nd.*

- In-state tuition eligibility is expanding! *AB 540 is still in place and now you may be eligible for in-state tuition even if you didn’t attend 3 years of high school in CA.*

With E4FC’s resources, information and support, you can see what’s possible.

Keep going. You are not alone.

[resources.e4fc.org](http://resources.e4fc.org)

**KEEP GOING!**

**You are NOT Alone!**
ALL in ONE! e4fc.org/resources

QUICK GUIDE TO COLLEGE ACCESS FOR UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS IN CALIFORNIA

AB 540, RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS AND IN-STATE TUITION

California Residency for Tuition Purposes
Learn how California residency and AB 540 are determined for tuition purposes at CA public colleges & universities.

California Nonresident Tuition Exemption Affidavit (AB 540)
Includes instructions to apply for AB-540 status & be exempt from non-resident fees at CA public colleges & universities.

2017-18 Estimated Per Year College Costs for California
An estimated per year cost of attendance chart by institution type in California, including available types of financial aid.

In-State Tuition vs CA Dream Act vs DACA
This chart clearly explains eligibility for California In-State Tuition (AB 540/AB 2000), CA Dream Act, and DACA.

CALIFORNIA DREAM ACT & STATE-BASED FINANCIAL AID

Types of State-Based Financial Aid available through the California Dream Act
The California Dream Act allows certain undocumented students (AB 540 & AB 2000 eligible or TPS & U-Visa holders) to apply for and receive institutional scholarships and state-based financial aid at CA colleges and universities if they meet income guidelines, apply by the priority deadlines, and complete all necessary paperwork on-time.

How to Guarantee You Use the Correct Financial Aid Application in California
If you have questions about which financial aid application students should complete or their eligibility, use this chart to be sure they apply for and receive all CA state financial aid for which they are eligible.

California Dream Act Map
Provides an overview of what students need to do from start to finish. Applying for the California Dream Act is easy if you have the right...

STEPS AND TOOLS TO APPLY FOR CA DREAM ACT

Phase 1. Apply for CA Dream Act - October 1 - March 2
Checklist to Apply for the 2018-19 California Dream Application
Applying for the California Dream Act is the first step to receive state financial aid. This checklist can be used to help undocumented students successfully apply for and be considered for all state financial aid, including the Cal Grant.

Phase 2. Apply for Cal Grant - October 1 - March 2
Checklist to Apply for the 2018-19 Cal Grant
Undocumented students can only apply for the Cal Grant as a high school senior or community college transfer student. This checklist highlights the necessary steps to successfully apply for the High School or Transfer Entitlement Cal Grant.

Phase 3. Claim Your Aid - March - May
Successfully Completing Income Verification Worksheet
Help families accurately complete the paperwork required to verify income, assets, & household size. Be able to explain the differences between dependent vs. independent students as well as the information required for tax filers vs. non-tax filers.

Phase 4. Use your Aid - May - September
Selective Service and the California Dream Act
Men who are between the age of 18 and 25 years old, even undocumented individuals, must show proof of registration for the selective service in order to receive state financial aid. Help students be aware of and follow these steps so their state-based financial aid is not put on hold.

SCHOLARSHIPS THAT DO NOT REQUIRE PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP

List of undergraduate and graduate scholarships that don’t require proof of citizenship
All undocumented students in California can go to college and receive private or institutional scholarship - even if they don’t
Things Students Should KNOW!

• The CA Dream Act and AB 540 do NOT depend on DACA!
• Access to the CA Colleges & Universities REMAINS OPEN!
• Info on the CA Dream App will NOT be shared with ICE!
• FERPA makes it a crime for schools to share student records without their permission
California Student Aid Commission Promises to Protect Dream Act Students

“CSAC promises not to share information with federal authorities and DACA status is not required to apply for CA Dream Act.”

-Executive Director Lupita Cortez Alcalá

September 7, 2017
Mapping the CA Dream Act
www.e4fc.org/resources/thecaliforniadreamact

CALIFORNIA DREAM ACT MAP 2017-18: STEPS TO SUCCESSFULLY APPLY

PHASE 1
- Gather information at: www.e4fc.org/resources/thecaliforniadreamact
- Complete the application at: www.e4fc.org/resources/thecaliforniadreamact
- Meet with a counselor at your high school or at a College Board Counselor office

PHASE 2
- Submit the Dream Act Application by March 2, 2018
- Complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)
- Meet with a counselor at your high school or at a College Board Counselor office

PHASE 3
- Apply for the California State Grant (CSG) at www.cashgrants.ca.gov
- Meet with a counselor at your high school or at a College Board Counselor office

OPTIMAL TIMELINE
- PHASE 1: Apply for Dream Act
  - December
- PHASE 2: Apply for CA State Grants
  - March
- PHASE 3: Apply for FAFSA
  - October

Prepared by Eddison Nava, Policy Analyst, for the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office, for submission to the Chancellor’s Office and the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office.
CAL GRANTS: [www.csac.ca.gov](http://www.csac.ca.gov)
Create an account at WebGrants4Students

THE CALIFORNIA STUDENT AID COMMISSIONS CUSTOMER RELATIONS BRANCH FIELDS CALLS MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY FROM 10 A.M. TO 11:45 A.M. AND FROM 1 P.M. TO 4:45 P.M. WHILE AT OUR WEBSITE, PLEASE CLICK THE FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS LINK ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THIS PAGE OR E-MAIL US BY CLICKING THE CONTACT US LINK AT THE BOTTOM OF THIS PAGE.

---

**WebGrants 4 Students Sign-In**

Enter your User ID and Password. Please note the User ID and Password fields are case sensitive.

**Authorized Use Only**

**User ID**

**Password**

**Sign-in**

**Create an Account**

Forgot your User ID and/or password? Having problems logging in?
NEW Dream Act WEBSITE!
www.e4fc.org/thecaliforniadreamact.html

EDUCATORS FOR FAIR CONSIDERATION (E4FC)

Empowering undocumented young people to achieve educational and career goals

CALIFORNIA DREAM ACT

At Educators for Fair Consideration, we provide you with the proper tools you need to successfully apply for the California Dream Act and receive state or institutional financial aid at California Community Colleges (CCCs), California State Universities (CSUs), Universities of California (UCs) and private schools.

Applying for the California Dream Act is easy if you have the right information and resources!

- What is the CA Dream Act?
- Who Can Apply?
- Steps & Tools to Apply
- Types of CA State Financial Aid

Back to Home

www.e4fc.org/thecaliforniadreamact.html
# FAFSA vs DREAM

## How to Guarantee You Use the Correct Financial Aid Application in California

Be sure to receive all financial aid for which you are eligible!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>FAFSA</th>
<th>CA DREAM Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who is Eligible?</td>
<td>• Citizens</td>
<td>AB 540 Eligible Students Who Are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Legal Permanent Residents</td>
<td>• Undocumented individuals;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Eligible Non-Citizens (per FAFSA)</td>
<td>• DACAmended individuals; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• T visa holders</td>
<td>• U visa holders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who is NOT Eligible?</td>
<td>Any other immigration status that is not listed above including:</td>
<td>Any visa holder (except U)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• DACAmended students</td>
<td>• Citizens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Undocumented individuals</td>
<td>• Legal Permanent Residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Eligible Non-Citizens (per FAFSA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Students Are Citizens with Undocumented Parents

ARE YOU A U.S. CITIZEN, BUT YOUR PARENT(S) IS/ARE UNDOCUMENTED?

AB540 FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH MIXED IMMIGRATION STATUS IN CALIFORNIA

If you are a U.S. citizen, but your parent(s) is/are undocumented, read the following information in order to successfully:

• Pay resident fees at a public college or university in California
• Apply for FAFSA
• Receive state financial aid in California

Mixed Immigration Status Households
A mixed immigration status household is a household in which one or more immediate family members are U.S. citizens and one or more immediate family members are undocumented (without “papers” or “legal status”). The Center for American Progress estimates that within the United States, over 16.6 million individuals currently live in mixed status households.
E4FC Scholarship Resources

2016-2017 UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS THAT DON’T REQUIRE PROOF OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP OR LEGAL PERMANENT RESIDENCY

2016-2017 GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS THAT DON’T REQUIRE PROOF OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP OR LEGAL PERMANENT RESIDENCY
My Undocumented Life

UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION & RESOURCES FOR UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS

2017 Dreamers Without Borders Summer Travel Opportunity: Open to DACA beneficiaries

APRIL 4, 2017

By CAROLINA VALDIVIA The U.S.-Mexico Foundation’s Dreamers without Borders (DWB) program is a binational educational and learning service program designed for DACA beneficiaries of Mexican origin and Mexican Americans. They recently announced their 2017 summer travel opportunity. Selected beneficiaries will be hosted cost-free in... Read More

Featured Categories

ADVANCE PAROLE >

2017 Summer Opportunity to Travel to Mexico: Open to DACA beneficiaries

Opportunity to travel to
#FactsMatter: Immigration Explained

### No human being is illegal.

Phrases such as “illegal immigrant” and “illegal alien” replace complex legal circumstances with an assumption of guilt. They effectively criminalize the personhood of migrants, instead of describing the legality of their actions.

It is not a crime for an undocumented person to remain in the United States. “As a general rule, it is not a crime for a movable alien to remain in the United States.”


It is a violation of federal immigration law to remain in the country without legal authorization, but this violation is punishable by civil penalties, not criminal.


### Immigration is not one size fits all.

Most undocumented immigrants cannot simply “get legal” and “be a citizen” by filling out paperwork or paying a fee.

The right way to immigrate was at one time to simply show up. Processing at Ellis Island involved health inspections and naturalization.

• Many of our ancestors would not have qualified under today’s immigration laws.

• Many European immigrants benefited from “amnesty,” such as the 1929 Registry Act.

Source: American Immigration Council

### A border wall would be an ineffective immigration restriction.

An estimated 40% of all undocumented immigrants were visaholders, which means they entered the country legally.

Source: Pew Hispanic Research Center

Asians are the fastest growing population of undocumented immigrants.

Source: Migration Policy Institute

### Immigrants commit less crime than the native-born population.

Immigrants are less likely than the native-born to be behind bars.

Source: U.S. Census and American Community Survey

Higher immigration is associated with lower crime rates.

• Between 1990 and 2013, the foreign-born share of the U.S. population increased from 9.9 percent to 13.1 percent and the number of unauthorized immigrants increased from 11.5 million to 12.7 million.

• During the same period, the violent crime rate declined 48 percent—which included falling rates of aggravated assault, robbery, rape, and murder. The property crime rate fell 41 percent, including declining rates of motor vehicle theft, larceny-theft, and burglary.

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

### Annually, undocumented immigrants pay an estimated $11.64 billion in state and local taxes, and pay $13 billion to Social Security.

Source: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy

Social Security

State and Local Taxes

$11.64B

$13B

### Immigrants start businesses and grow the economy.

Immigrants are more likely to start businesses than native-born Americans.

Source: Kaufman Foundation

Immigration has an overall positive impact on long-run economic growth in the U.S.

Source: National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine

If mass deportation were enacted, US GDP would drop by $1.6 trillion.

Source: American Action Forum
Dreamer Intake Service
intake.e4fc.org

- Legal Intake Services
- Online
- Free
- Confidential
- Personal Response
FINALLY, a site for Immigrant Entrepreneurs

- Expanding entrepreneurship opportunities for ALL Immigrants, regardless of status
- Webinars & Resource Materials
  - Working for Yourself
  - Starting Your Own Business
  - ITINS & Taxes
  - Credit & Financial Capital
Pre Health Dreamers

Pre-Health Dreamers is a project of Educators for Fair Consideration (E4FC)
Make Your Support VISIBLE!

I AM AN UNAFRAID ALLY!
WHO WORKS WITH AND SUPPORTS UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS AND FAMILIES.

#EducatorsOut #UwdDEEP

Undocumented Students Can Go To College
e4fc.org

UndocuALLY
University of California, Berkeley

Dear undocumented students,
In this classroom, there are no walls.

Supporting undocumented students
AT SF STATE
Resources for Undocumented Students

• National Organizations
  – United We Dream
    • [https://unitedwedream.org/](https://unitedwedream.org/)
  – Immigration Legal Resource Center
    • [https://www.ilrc.org/technical-assistance](https://www.ilrc.org/technical-assistance)
  – National Immigration Law Center
    • [https://www.nilc.org/](https://www.nilc.org/)
  – National Immigration Legal Services Directory
    • [https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/search?state=CA](https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/nonprofit/legaldirectory/search?state=CA)
Resources for Undocumented Students

• California Organizations
  – California Rural Legal Assistance
    • https://www.crlaf.org/daca
  – Chancellor’s Office
    • http://www.cccco.edu
  – Educators for Fair Consideration
    • https://e4fc.org/resources
  – Mission Asset Fund
    • https://missionassetfund.org/lending-circles-for-dreamers/
Takeaways

• March 5, 2018
  – DACA expiry date
  – District court will have ruled
• Congressional Advocacy
• Get informed
• Seek legal advice
• Support Voter Registration and Vote in 2018
Thank you.