



ADVISING UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS IN RHODE ISLAND FOR COLLEGE ACCESS

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Prepared By:
Tina Meetran
College Access Program Director

Our mission at College Visions is to empower low-income and first-generation college-bound students to realize the promise of higher education by providing advising and resources to promote college enrollment, persistence, and graduation. College Visions advances equal access to educational opportunities in historically under-served communities.

At College Visions, we believe our work is an embodiment of our core values:

- Empathetic, compassionate, and transformative relationships drive strong organizations.
- Equity creates strong communities.
- In our community we honor the voice, agency, and identities of all.
- Success means reaching our goals through hard work, failure and growth.

We live and operate through these values daily within our two core programs, the College Access Program (CAP) and the Kolajo Paul Afolabi College Success Program (CSP).

The College Access Program provides the intensive, individualized advising that closes the gap between college aspirations and college enrollment for first-generation, low-income students. Students are provided with one-on-one admissions advising, college knowledge workshops, campus visits, family engagement opportunities, access to technology, financial aid coaching.

The College Success Program provides our college students and graduates of CAP with continued support through college. Students are provided with one-on-one coaching, college success workshops, connection with on-campus resources, transfer coaching, financial aid renewal assistance, and access to our emergency grant fund.

Both of our programs are free to our students and are supplemented with providing social-emotional support for our students. At College Visions, we understand that the journey to and through college can be met with many different challenges, as well as the great successes, especially for first generation low income students. We are proud to be a resource for our students, help them navigate through different challenges, and celebrate their accomplishments.

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03 INTRODUCTION

Over 11 million undocumented immigrants reside in the United States and of those, approximately 490,000 undocumented students between the ages of 18 - 24 are enrolled in college. An undocumented student is someone who lives in the United States and has attended high school here, but does not have official legal status as either a U.S. citizen, a permanent resident, or a temporary legal resident. Furthermore, only 15% of undocumented students ages 25 and older actually complete college and obtain their Bachelor's degree. When we take a look at Rhode Island specifically, there are approximately 26,000 undocumented immigrants residing in Rhode Island and of those, 3,000 undocumented students ages 25 and older receive their Bachelor's degree. That's only 14% of the population.

Many undocumented students come to the U.S. when they are young and they consider this country their home. They plan their lives here and set goals for personal growth and success, and for many students that involves college. However, undocumented students face substantial financial and logistical barriers to higher education due to their legal status. These barriers include but are not limited to financial limitations due to their ineligibility to receive federal financial aid, lack of parent support due to their unfamiliarity with the U.S. college process, lack of available scholarships for non-U.S. citizen students, and uncertainty of the future of their immigration status.

This guide was created to inform and support advisors, counselors, teachers and educators in how to best advise undocumented students through the college application process. College Visions' hopes that every student receives equitable access to resources, academic support, and higher education regardless of their background and circumstances.

DEFINING UNDOCUMENTED

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When advising undocumented students in their college application process and to college completion, it is important that we understand each student's background and legal status - if they are comfortable sharing that information with us. A student's legal status can determine if they receive federal aid, if they can work in college, and what opportunities they are able to receive when they graduate college. In this section, different legal statuses are briefly defined and explained.

Undocumented

An undocumented student is a student who lives in the United States and has attended high school here, but who does not have official legal status as either a U.S. citizen, a permanent resident, or a temporary legal resident (possessing a visa allowing the student to temporarily reside in the U.S.). In Rhode Island, undocumented students might NOT have any of the following documents or forms of identification:

- Driver's License
- State I.D.
- U.S. Birth Certificate or Naturalization Letter
- Employment Authorization Card
- Social Security Number
- Green Card/Permanent Resident Card

There is a misconception that all undocumented persons use illegal entry to come to the U.S. While this is true for some people, there are a number of ways that students could have come into the U.S. This includes - but is not limited to - as refugees fleeing from violence in their home country, as immigrants on a visa that has expired or as young children brought by their parents. It is important to remember not to make assumptions about how students arrived to the U.S. and to continue assisting the student in how to move forward in their college application process and college journey.

Permanent Resident

A student or individual with permanent resident status has the right to live and work in the United States. These individuals are legally recognized and have lawfully recorded permanent residence as an immigrant in the US. Individuals will receive a permanent resident identification card - also known as a green card - as well as a social security number. Their new social security number also allows them to receive their driver's license in their state (NOTE: Some states currently allow individuals without a security number to receive their driver's license). Their permanent resident card is typically valid for 10 years.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Many people use the term “illegal” or “illegal alien” to label people who are not citizens. This is grammatically incorrect, because “illegal” refers to an action and although a person may be engaging in an unauthorized act, the person can't be illegal, just their actions are. For example: John robbed the bank, so his action is illegal. But John is not illegal just for existing. When you use “illegal” or “illegal alien” you are ripping away someone's humanity and othering them from the community. **NEVER** use these terms to describe someone and educate others too!

DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals)

One term that you may hear often is “DACA-mented” or “Dreamers” which have become phrases to identify someone who has DACA status. DACA stands for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals and it was a program enacted in 2012 that allows certain individuals who came to the US as children to request for deferred action for a period of two years. DACA also makes individuals eligible for a work authorization card. Thus, individuals with DACA are able to work for income and - in some states, including RI - receive their driver's license. However, DACA does not currently provide lawful status in the U.S. In order to be eligible for DACA consideration, an individual must meet the following guidelines:

- Were under the age of 31 as of June 15, 2012
- Came to the United States before reaching your 16th birthday;
- Have continuously resided in the United States since June 15, 2007, up to the present time;
- Were physically present in the United States on June 15, 2012, and at the time of making your request for consideration of deferred action with United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS);

- Had no lawful status on June 15, 2012;
- Are currently in school, have graduated or obtained a certificate of completion from high school, have obtained a general education development (GED) certificate, or are an honorably discharged veteran of the Coast Guard or Armed Forces of the United States; and
- Have not been convicted of a felony, significant misdemeanor, or three or more other misdemeanors, and do not otherwise pose a threat to national security or public safety.

Once an individual receives DACA status, they must renew their DACA status every 2 years.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

USCIS is NOT accepting any new DACA applications at this time, only DACA renewals.

There are many other different forms of identification and levels of immigration status that an individual may hold, but the ones mentioned above are the most common. This information is important in our advising work, because when we learn some context about our students' identities, we are better

able to provide them with relevant and effective support. We must also be open to learning more from the students themselves and create spaces that make students feel comfortable to share that information with us.

UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS WORK!

While having an employment authorization card allows students to work legally, advisors should be aware that some undocumented students work without an employment card. They may be getting paid in cash ("under-the-table"). Advisors should not assume that because a student has a job, that they necessarily have an employment card.

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UNDERSTANDING LOCAL LEGISLATION

Part of understanding our students' identities, involves understanding how their environment affects their lived experience. When we are more knowledgeable about local and national legislation that affect our students, we have context to what obstacles students are facing and what opportunities they may have access to. For undocumented students, their lives are directly impacted by their local and national immigration policies. In RI there are currently three laws that are most important to know when working with undocumented students and college access: the RI In-State Tuition Equity Bill, RI Legislation H 7982 and the RI Promise Bill. The RI Promise Bill will be discussed in more detail in another section of this Advising Guide.

Rhode Island In-State Tuition Equity

In January 2017, the RI Board of Education adopted a policy that extends in-state tuition rates to undocumented high school students pursuing higher education. In order to be eligible to benefit from this, students must:

- Have attended an approved RI high school for three or more years
- Have graduated from an approved RI high school or received a high school equivalency diploma from the state of RI
- Have registered as an entering student at, or is currently enrolled at, an accredited institution of higher education in RI not earlier than the fall semester or quarter of the 2009-2010 academic year
- Have filed an affidavit with the institution of higher education stating that:
 - The student meets the aforementioned requirements
 - The student is a U.S. citizen, has lawful immigration status, or, if the student is not a U.S. citizen and does not have a lawful immigration status, has filed an application for lawful immigration status, or will file such an application as soon as he or she is eligible to do so.

Before this policy, undocumented students were expected to pay out-of-state tuition rates at Rhode Island colleges. This was a big victory in lowering higher education costs for undocumented students.

Rhode Island General Laws 31-10-26(b) - Drivers License for DACA Students

In June 2018, Governor Gina M. Raimondo signed into law legislation providing that individuals who have current or past DACA status will be able to apply for and receive a driver's license in Rhode Island, regardless of what happens to the DACA program at the federal level.

This opens an important door of opportunity for students with DACA status. When we think about students' transportation to school, after school programs, work and/or family responsibilities, the ability to legally drive gives them access to reliable, safe and more efficient means of transportation.

09 BUILDING SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Now that we know who undocumented students are and understand some external factors that may affect them, an important part of our jobs is building meaningful, supportive relationships with our students. Before we start guiding them in their college journey and doing the work, students should feel comfortable with us as their advisor - especially if they're disclosing their status with us. There are four key practices to keep in mind when working towards building these positive social-emotional relationships. 1. Create Open and Welcoming Environments, 2. Communicate and Demonstrate Support, 3. Build Staff Knowledge on Undocumented Youth and 4. Share Resources with Youth and Families.

Create Open and Welcoming Environments

In the field of college access and success, undocumented students are a vulnerable population. Not only are they facing the pressures of going to college combined with the various barriers that prevent them from doing so, but they are also facing various social prejudice in their everyday lives. In our political climate undocumented and immigrant communities must face ridicule, bigotry, and overall hatred. Thus, in building relationships with undocumented students - and all students - it is important that we are creating open and welcoming environments for them. This includes actions as small as creating a visually welcoming environment to as big as hosting workshops on cultural competency. Below are some practices that you and your organization can utilize in creating supportive environments for undocumented students.

- Embrace and value diversity and the cultural backgrounds of all students.
- Withhold judgement and biases about immigration status.
- Establish brave spaces for all undocumented youth to share freely, engage with and lead their peers.
- Greet all students who enter the space by name to create a positive community environment.
- Include visually supportive aesthetics in your physical space (e.g. women empowerment posters, rainbow flags supporting the LGBTQ community, images of historical figures of color, positive affirmations, etc.)

Communicate and Demonstrate Support

Most of the relationship and trust building happens during your one-on-one meetings with the student. As advisors and mentors we must be intentional with how we communicate and demonstrate support for undocumented students. With the obstacles that their status brings, students may feel hopeless or unconfident about having a successful future. We must remind them that a path to college is possible for them. It is important to remember to not only celebrate the academic and career accomplishments with our students, but also their personal accomplishments. Below are some things to keep in mind when advising undocumented students in your one-on-one meeting.

- Ensure students that college is still an option, especially with the Rhode Island Promise Scholarship at CCRI.
- Listen to their stories and worries with an open heart.
- Focus on the student's strengths and how they can utilize their strengths.
- Have a conversation about success with the student. Remember, success is subjective, what does success mean to them?
- Mention schools that are supportive of undocumented students. Provide access to leadership opportunities that are available to undocumented students.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Some students don't find out about their immigration status until they are in high school, because this is the first time they are being asked to provide this information. Be aware that the student may still be processing this information emotionally. Support them as needed!

Avoiding The Savior Complex

While we are supporting and empowering students in their academic and personal growth, it is important that advisors avoid the Savior Complex. The Savior Complex is a psychological construct which makes a person feel the need to save other people. This person has a strong tendency to seek people who desperately need help and to assist them, often sacrificing their own needs for these people. Within advising, this may look like assuming a student is helpless and unable to resolve their own problems, filling out forms for a student, making calls to admissions on behalf of the student without discussing with the student first, etc. Advisors practicing from this mindset tend to exhibit behaviors that infer they are better than the student and the student cannot succeed without their assistance. Usually, people do not realize the dangers of their behavior and they may not realize they are using the Savior Complex. However, this can lead to behaviors that over work the advisor and prevents individuals from taking responsibility for their own actions and growth, so it's important to know how to avoid this in our work.

As mentioned previously, undocumented students are a vulnerable population in terms of college access, because there are many obstacles that stand in their way of getting to college. As advisors, our job is not to save students, but rather support them with resources and guidance. A few ways that you can avoid the savior complex is practicing active listening, providing extra assistance only when asked by the student, encouraging students to step out of their comfort zone, challenging students in their work and keeping students accountable for their own goals. We must remember to center our students needs, goals and agency in our work, not what we want for them.

Build Staff Knowledge on Undocumented Youth

Part of building positive social-emotional relationships with our students is ensuring that the entire team is knowledgeable about the experiences of undocumented students and the current politics that are affecting them. While it's good to have one designated person that works directly with undocumented students, having this common knowledge amongst the team strengthens the community support for the student. Below are some things you can do to ensure that the team is building this common knowledge.

- Learn about the policies and laws affecting undocumented students' access to education. This includes:
 - The DACA Policy
 - State and Local Legislation and Policies
- Strengthen multicultural competency within staff.
- Encourage staff to attend workshops, webinars and trainings on undocumented students and access to higher education.
- Create scheduled space where staff can share information with each other

Share Resources with Youth and Families

The last important practice to put in place within your organization is sharing information and resources with the students themselves and their families. As much as we are educating our staff, it is important to pass on information and resources to students. The students and their families may not know where to find reliable information about current immigration policies or resources on receiving assistance with their immigration cases. Since the student's immigration status directly impacts their higher education, we play a key role in connecting them and their families to those resources. Below are some key resources and information that you should inform the student about.

- Highlight the opportunities that exist to help undocumented youth access higher education (Ex. RI Promise Scholarship at CCRI)
- Connect undocumented students and their families to community resources
- Inform students and families about reduced price or free immigration legal services offered in your area. Inform students about any policy changes that may benefit them or may call for immediate action on the student's part.

13 UNDERSTANDING THE ADMISSIONS PROCESS

The college admissions process is a long and difficult process for all students. There are many steps and components involved to ensure a student's college applications are fully completed. There are five main steps in the college application process:

1. The Common Application
2. The College List
3. The Personal Essay
4. Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)
5. Independent Scholarships

For undocumented students, these steps may look a little different. There may be different or additional forms students need to complete and the information the students provide will be different than students with U.S. citizenship. In this section the processes involved in the Common App, the College List and the Personal Essay will be discussed. FAFSA and Independent Scholarships will be discussed in the following section.

The Common Application

The Common Application (Common App) is an online form that allows students to complete one application that is sent to multiple colleges. On the Common App, students must fill out sections on their basic information, senior class list, extracurriculars, teacher recommendations, etc. as well as insert their college essay. There are currently more than 750 colleges in the U.S. that use the Common App. Within the Common App, students are also able to find specific supplements essay for individual colleges - if the college has a supplement essay.

Undocumented students will fill out the Common App similarly as other students - answering each question as they see fit. The one section that may need some clarification is the "Citizenship" section. The "Citizenship" section can be found under the "Profile" tab that appears on the left side of the screen.

When the student arrives at the “Profile” section, it should look like this:

The screenshot shows the 'Common App' interface in a 'PRACTICE ACCOUNT'. The top navigation bar includes 'Dashboard', 'My Colleges', 'Common App', 'College Search', and 'Financial Aid Resources'. The left sidebar, titled 'Common Application', lists sections: Profile (selected), Family, Education, Testing (checked), Activities, Writing, and Courses & Grades (0 College(s) Require). The main content area is titled 'Profile' and includes a 'Preview' button. A 'View Profile Tutorial' link is present. A list of profile sections includes Personal Information, Address, Contact Details, Demographics, Geography, and Language (marked with a green checkmark). The 'Citizenship' section is expanded, showing a required question: 'Select your citizenship status *'. Below this is a dropdown menu with 'Select' as the current option and an error message: 'Please complete this required question.' At the bottom of this section are 'Back' and 'Continue' buttons. The 'Common App Fee Waiver' section is partially visible at the bottom.

Dashboard My Colleges Common App College Search Financial Aid Resources

Common Application

- ☐ Profile
- ☐ Family
- ☐ Education
- ☒ Testing
- ☐ Activities
- ☐ Writing
- ☐ Courses & Grades
0 College(s) Require

Profile [Preview](#)

[View Profile Tutorial](#)

- ▶ Personal Information
- ▶ Address
- ▶ Contact Details
- ▶ Demographics
- ▶ Geography
- ▶ Language ☒

▼ Citizenship

Select your citizenship status *

Please complete this required question.

Select

[Back](#) [Continue](#)

▶ Common App Fee Waiver

For undocumented students they should fill out this section as shown below:

Dashboard

My Colleges

Common App

College Search

Financial Aid Resources

Common Application

☐ Profile

☐ Family

☐ Education

☒ Testing

☐ Activities

☐ Writing

☐ Courses & Grades

0 College(s) Require

Profile

Preview

[View Profile Tutorial](#)

▶ Personal Information

▶ Address

▶ Contact Details

▶ Demographics

▶ Geography

▶ Language ☒

▼ Citizenship

Select your citizenship status *

Other (Non-US) x ▼

List citizenship(s) *

Click here for options

Do you currently hold a valid U.S. Visa? *

☐ Yes

☒ No

[Clear](#)

If you intend to apply for a new or different U.S. Visa, please indicate that visa type

I do not intend to apply for a U.S. visa x ▼

[Back](#)

Continue

▶ Common App Fee Waiver

Under “List Citizenship(s)” the student selects the country that they were born in and any other countries that they may hold dual citizenship in.

Under “Do you currently hold a valid U.S. Visa?” the student should answer the question as it applies to them. However, the answer is often “no”. If the student does hold a U.S. Visa, they will be asked what Visa they currently hold.

Under “If you intend to apply for a new or different U.S. Visa, please indicate that visa type” again, the student should answer the question as it applies to them. However, the answer is often “I do not intend to apply for a U.S Visa.”

IMPORTANT NOTE:

If the student has DACA status, the student will still fill this section out as shown above. This is because DACA does not currently provide an individual with lawful status in the U.S. and having DACA status is not the same as having a valid U.S. visa.

Additionally, if the student is in the process of applying for Permanent Residency (green card), they will also fill the section as shown above. A green card is NOT a U.S. visa, so they will answer “I do not intend to apply for a U.S. Visa.” Once the student obtains their green card, they can update colleges by contacting their admissions offices directly.

The College List

For all students, creating their college list is quite a daunting task. There are over 5,000 colleges in the U.S. and a student’s responsibility is to figure out which 1 college they are going to attend in the coming Fall. They must figure out which college fits their personal preferences AND matches their academic level and financial capacity. It is recommended that students apply to 3-7 schools, so that they are thinking critically about the colleges they are applying to and not applying to colleges “just to apply.”

Unfortunately, many undocumented students have a very limited college list for a couple of major reasons. First, they are NOT eligible for federal aid (this will be explained more in the next section). Therefore, many colleges become unaffordable for undocumented students because they are not receiving this financial assistance. Second, they are considered as International Students at some universities and colleges. Being considered as an international student, tuition is often at an increased rate compared to the domestic rate and students receive less institutional aid. These colleges become unaffordable options due to the increased tuition rate. Lastly, students may be afraid of moving out of state, in case of any immigration issues that may come up. This could be related to traveling, accessing their lawyer from a distance, reaching family support, and more.

Fortunately, more and more colleges are developing and creating programs that give undocumented students more support and resources on their campus. Thus, students are encouraged to reach out to the colleges they're interested in and inquire about the support given to undocumented students. Students should inquire about the type of financial aid available to undocumented students as well as additional resources. If students are uncomfortable with reaching out to their colleges, as their advisor you can support them by reaching out to the colleges on their behalf (NOTE: You don't have to use your student's name when inquiring with a college).

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Students are often hesitant to share their undocumented status to colleges, because they fear that giving this information will put them at risk for getting contacted by the Immigration Customs Enforcement (ICE) - and worst case scenario, get detained by ICE. It is important to remind students that under FERPA, colleges are **LEGALLY PROHIBITED** to release personal and education information to third parties, including government officials, without the student's and parents' consent.

Here are some (not all) known colleges that provide great support for undocumented students:

- Swarthmore College (PA)
- Brandeis University (MA)
- Providence College (RI)
- Brown University (RI)
- Pitzer College (CA)
- Smith College (MA)
- University of Pennsylvania (PA)
- Wesleyan University (CT)

These colleges have provided support to undocumented students in different ways. Some of these colleges provide merit-based AND need-based scholarships to ALL students regardless of their immigration status. Additionally, some of the colleges offer free legal assistance for undocumented students. There are also other additional resources provided by these colleges on campus, that are specifically for undocumented students. As mentioned before, it is recommended that students and/or advisors reach out to the colleges directly to get specific details.

The Personal Essay

Another crucial component of college applications is the student's personal essay. This is the opportunity for students to really present their personalities and deep interests - it is their moment to tell their story in any way that most represents them. Generally, students can write about whatever they want, as long as it fits one of the seven prompts on the Common App. For undocumented students, they often have questions about if it is okay and safe for them to write about their undocumented status and their experiences. The answer is, Yes! As mentioned before, their information is protected under FERPA. It is important to remind students that their personal essay can be no more than 650 words.

The next page shows a sample student essay that was submitted to different colleges.

SAMPLE STUDENT ESSAY:

A message from [Name] lit up on my phone screen.

[Name]: [Name] have you heard the news? Donald Trump is taking DACA away! Can I call you?

Me: I'm worried now, he's trying to take away all of my opportunities.

[Name]: Yes I'm worried about you and your family but don't worry, you know all of the family got your back, by the way, there's a protest September 8th at the State House.

Me: I'll definitely be there, I'm going to go fight for my rights.

Hearing the news that President Donald Trump was taking away my only protection was something that left me in shock and heartbroken. I immigrated to the United States as a baby with my mom, grandmother, and uncle. She made the journey from Mexico by foot, carrying me in her arms all the way to the U.S. My mother's goal was to get here safe with me because she did not want to leave me behind. She has always wanted a good future for me and in that moment saw the best future for me was in the United States. My mom suffered the long walk in the heat, the cold, and was afraid of dying, yet she did not give up. When my mom told me that story it made me realize I need to thank her for her sacrifice. My mom risked her life for me.

Becoming a DREAMER took months of long meetings with immigration lawyers. DREAM stands for Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors which started as a bill that protected the human rights of undocumented youth. A DREAMER is an undocumented minor protected in the United States to obtain education and a career. To become a DREAMER, I needed evidence that I was in the United States for six years before the age of 10 and involvement in my community. I had to prove that I wasn't a danger to my community. This made me feel like the government considered immigrants as delinquents. This was hurtful because that is not true. We are good people just like anyone else trying to provide for others. However, I didn't complain because I was not alone throughout the process. My parents have been helping me collect the evidence I needed so that I could become a DREAMER. November 9th was the day I turned 16. I made sure that everything was submitted to immigration services right away. I knew that being a DREAMER would make me feel safe to pursue education, to do things most U.S. citizen teenagers do like having a job and being able to drive without any worries. Being a DREAMER doesn't make me different, besides the fact I am not a citizen. I am a very responsible and hardworking student. Politics may not always be on my side, but at least I have been able to have an education, have a job, and be a hard working student. I had the opportunity to do important work outside of school, in my community. I take volunteer and community work seriously because I live in a community where I am accepted and not judged for being a DREAMER. Providence itself has let me in without fear. It has given the support I need from family, friends, and community members to keep fighting for my rights. When the news of President Donald Trump taking away DACA was announced, it left me speechless and hurt, but I am still determined to get everything done and attend the right college for me. Just like my mother did not give up crossing the United States, so that I would have a better future, I will not give up. One day I would like to become an immigration lawyer, not only help fight for myself, but fight for others too. I am proud to be Mexican and a DREAMER in this country.

20 NAVIGATING FINANCIAL AID

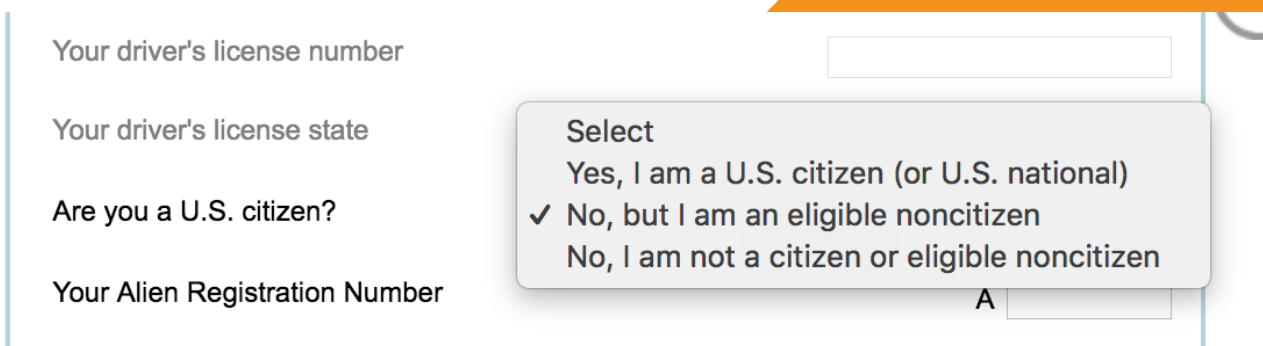
The other two main steps of the college application process are FAFSA and Independent Scholarships. These two steps are often the most difficult steps for undocumented students because they present obstacles of eligibility and affordability at many colleges. FAFSA is the primary application that the government, as well as institutions, use to determine how much financial aid (scholarships/grants and loans) to give to the student. However, undocumented students are NOT eligible for federal aid, so they are unable to complete the FAFSA. Due to this road block, applying for financial aid can be tricky and confusing. This section goes deeper into who is eligible for federal aid, the process of applying for financial aid at colleges and independent scholarships that are available to undocumented students.

FAFSA & Financial Aid

On the FAFSA, students are asked to provide their own and their parents' general personal information and financial information. This information is then used to calculate the Estimated Family Contribution (EFC), which is the amount that families are estimated to be able to contribute to their child's college expenses. Colleges take the financial information and the EFC from FAFSA to create the student's financial aid package.

The FAFSA requires that the student provides their Social Security Number (SSN) on the application. Since most undocumented students do not have a SSN, they are not eligible for federal aid, and are unable to complete the FAFSA.

On FAFSA, when the student is asked "Are you a U.S. Citizen?" They will have the options as shown below.



The image shows a portion of the FAFSA application form. On the left, there are four labels: "Your driver's license number", "Your driver's license state", "Are you a U.S. citizen?", and "Your Alien Registration Number". To the right of "Your driver's license number" is an empty text box. To the right of "Are you a U.S. citizen?" is a dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing three options: "Select", "Yes, I am a U.S. citizen (or U.S. national)", and "✓ No, but I am an eligible noncitizen". Below these options is another option: "No, I am not a citizen or eligible noncitizen". To the right of the dropdown menu is a small box containing the letter "A".

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Your driver's license number | <input type="text"/> |
| Your driver's license state | |
| Are you a U.S. citizen? | <div><div>Select</div><div>Yes, I am a U.S. citizen (or U.S. national)</div><div>✓ No, but I am an eligible noncitizen</div><div>No, I am not a citizen or eligible noncitizen</div></div> |
| Your Alien Registration Number | A <input type="text"/> |

Most undocumented students will select “No, I am not a citizen or eligible noncitizen.” However there are specific circumstances where students can be considered an “Eligible Noncitizen” that will make them eligible for FAFSA and federal aid. Students are considered to be an “Eligible Noncitizen” if they fall into one of the following categories:

- You are a:
 - U.S. national (includes natives of American Samoa or Swains Island)
 - U.S. lawful permanent resident with a Form I-551, I-151, or I-551C (Permanent Resident Card, Resident Alien Card, or Alien Registration Receipt Card), also known as “Green card”
- You have an Arrival-Departure Record (Form I-94) from the Department of Homeland Security showing:
 - Refugee
 - Asylum Granted
 - Cuban-Haitian Entrant (Status Pending)
 - Conditional Entrant (valid only if issued before April 1, 1980)
 - Parolee (you must be paroled for at least one year, and you must be able to provide evidence from the USCIS you are in the United States for other than a temporary purpose with the intention of becoming a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident)
- You hold a T nonimmigrant status (T-Visa) (for victims of human trafficking) or your parent holds a T-1 nonimmigrant status.
- You are recognized as a “battered immigrant-qualified alien” who is a victim of abuse by your citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse, or you are the child of a person designated as such under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)
- You are a citizen of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, or the Republic of Palau. If this is the case, you may be eligible for only certain types of aid.

These specific categories usually grant students a SSN which allows them to complete and submit the FAFSA. In general, if the student has a SSN, they are encouraged to fill out the FAFSA. However, it's important to know that some students' have a SSN just for work purposes and it is usually indicated on their social security card. This does not give the student lawful status in the U.S. Thus, the student can still use that SSN to complete the FAFSA and receive institutional aid, but the student will still not receive federal aid.

Another question on the FAFSA that can be confusing is "What is your state of legal residence?" For this question the student will answer with where their current permanent home is. The student's undocumented status or DACA status does not affect how they answer this question for the FAFSA.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

The parents' immigration status does not affect the student's eligibility for financial aid. If the parent does not have a SSN, the student will enter "000-00-0000" for that parent on the FAFSA.

Unfortunately in Rhode Island, our public state schools (CCRI, URI, RIC) currently do not offer much financial aid for undocumented students. If the student is not eligible for the merit scholarships offered at these schools (due to their GPA), the student will likely receive little or no financial aid. Thus, even trying to go to college in-state can be unaffordable for undocumented students. One big victory for the undocumented student community in Rhode Island is the RI Promise Scholarship that was introduced in 2017.

RI Promise Scholarship

The Rhode Island Promise Scholarship was introduced by Governor Gina Raimondo in 2017 and it provides Rhode Island students coming right out of high school, the opportunity to pursue an associate's degree at CCRI, tuition-free. RI Promise lasts for two academic years and covers the fall and spring semesters in each of those years. To be eligible students must:

- Be a RI resident who qualifies for in-state eligibility (students are considered a RI resident if they have lived in RI and attended a RI high school for three or more years)
- Have graduated high school the academic year before enrolling at CCRI.
- Be admitted to CCRI

The student does not need to be a U.S. citizen to be eligible for the RI Promise Scholarship! Thus, this is a great opportunity for undocumented students to attend 2 years of community college at absolutely no cost.

In order to maintain the scholarship, students must:

- Enroll full time within 6 months of high school graduation.
- Enroll each semester for two years. Fall and Spring semesters are required.
- Maintain at least a 2.5 GPA
- Earn 30 credits each year (remedial classes included)

While students may be hesitant to attend CCRI, especially when their goal was to attend a 4-year college, it is important for advisors to remind them that this is a great opportunity to get their foot in the door. The two-year, free tuition education that they can receive at CCRI gets them started in working towards their major. It also gives students time to save money for their education plans post-CCRI, as well as time to work towards a permanent resident status (if this is a possible option for the student).

Independent & National Scholarships

The RI Promise Scholarship has become a great resource for the undocumented student community, but it is restricted in that it is currently only for CCRI enrolled students. If students are planning to enroll in a different college and have a small balance that they will need to pay out of pocket, other resources are independent and national scholarships. These are scholarships that are separate from what the college offers the student. Normally, each of these scholarships have their own application and eligibility requirements.

Undocumented students face limitations for the scholarships that they have access to. Most scholarships for undergraduate education require that the student be a U.S. citizen or a U.S. Permanent Resident. While there are scholarships that undocumented students are eligible for, most are state-specific (meaning that the student has to be a resident of the state where the scholarship is being offered) and tend to be located more on the west coast. When we look beyond local and state scholarships, there are some national scholarships specifically for undocumented students and national scholarships that do not have a citizenship requirement.

However, most national scholarships are very competitive in terms of merit (grades) and student involvement. Some of these scholarships also have very early deadlines, so students must be well prepared before their senior year in order to apply to these scholarships.

For undocumented students in Rhode Island, these circumstances make it very difficult to find scholarship opportunities, as well as to receive other financial aid to assist with college expenses. For students that are not high achieving and/or not involved in their community or extracurricular activities, there is barely any scholarship funding out there for which they are eligible. It is important for advisors to help students research scholarship opportunities and keep a list of known undocumented-friendly scholarships. Please refer to the “Scholarships Available to Undocumented Students” section of this guide for some scholarships offered in Rhode Island and nationally that undocumented students are eligible for.

25 SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE TO UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS

Rhode Island Scholarships

*Scholarships are listed in chronological order following the school year and are specific to high school students starting their first year of college in the Fall.

| Scholarship Name | Estimated Due Date | Application Link |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Tam Tran Scholarship Fund | February | http://www.tamtranscholarship.org/TamTranScholarshipOnlineApplication.html |
| Carter Roger Williams Scholarship | February | http://www.findingrogerwilliams.com/scholarships/roger-williams-scholarship |
| RI Latino Dollars for Scholars | June | https://public.dollarsforscholars.org/index.php?action=userLogin |

National Scholarships

*Scholarships are listed in chronological order following the school year and are specific to high school students starting their first year of college in the Fall.

| Scholarship Name | Estimated Due Date | Application Link |
|---|--------------------|---|
| Questbridge College Match Scholarship | September | https://www.questbridge.org/high-school-students/national-college-match/how-to-apply |
| Beverly Hills Immigration Lawyers Scholarship | September | https://immigrationlawyerslosangeles.com/beverly-hills-immigration-lawyers-scholarship-2018/ |
| Golden Doors Scholarship for DACA Students | September | https://www.goldendoorscholars.org/apply-now |
| Ayn Rand Atlas Shrugged Essay Contest | September | https://www.aynrand.org/students/essay-contests#overview |
| The Jack Kent Cooke Foundation College Scholarship | September/October | https://www.jkcf.org/our-scholarships/college-scholarship-program/ |
| U.S. Hispanic Leadership Institute Scholarship for Young Hispanic Leaders | November | https://www.uskli.org/2018/08/20/scholarship-for-young-hispanic-leaders-now-available-for-2019-2020/ |
| Science Ambassador Scholarship for STEM | November/December | https://www.scienceambassadorscholarship.org/#intro |
| Scholastic Art and Writing Awards | December | https://www.artandwriting.org/scholarships/ |
| Microsoft Scholarship Program | January | https://careers.microsoft.com/us/en/usscholarshipprogram |
| Point Foundation Scholarship | January | https://pointfoundation.org/point-apply/apply-now/ |
| Princeton Prize in Race Relations | January | https://pprize.princeton.edu/ |

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| Que Llave Cafe Scholarship | February | http://www.ca-core.org/que_llave_cafe_scholarship_program |
| The Hispanic Scholarship Fund for DACA students | February | https://www.hsf.net/en_US/scholarship |
| The Dream National Scholarship (for DACA Students) | February | https://www.thedream.us/scholarships/national-scholarship/ |
| The BulkOfficeSupply.com Scholarship | February | https://www.bulkofficesupply.com/scholarships-in-new-york |
| Shui Kuen and Allen Chin Scholarship | March | http://asianpacificfund.org/what-we-do/scholarships/apply-for-scholarship/ |
| Davis-Putter Scholarship Fund for Social and Economic Justice | April | http://www.davisputter.org/apply-for-scholarships/ |
| Great Minds in Stem Scholarship | April | http://www.greatmindsinstem.org/scholarships/ |
| Western Union Scholarship for STEM and Business | April | https://foundation.westernunion.com/wuscholars/index.html |
| Los Hermanos de Stanford Scholarship Application for Latinx Students | April | https://hermanos.weebly.com/scholarship.html |
| Ayn Rand The Fountainhead Essay Contest | April | https://www.aynrand.org/students/essay-contests#overview |
| Milton Fisher Scholarship for Innovation and Creativity (Student must attend higher institution in CT or NY) | May | http://www.rbffoundation.org/scholarship.html |
| B. Davis Scholarship | May | http://www.studentawardsearch.com/scholarships.htm |
| MPower Financing Women in STEM Scholarship (for DACA Students) | July | https://www.mpowerfinancing.com/scholarships/women-in-stem/ |

28 RELIABLE RESOURCES FOR UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS

Legal Services

| Organization | Services Provided | Contact Information |
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| Dorcas International Institute | <p>Citizenship & Immigration Services staff members provide advice and legal representation on citizenship and immigration processes. Offers low-cost legal services to immigrants and refugees and their families.</p> <p>FREE Walk-In Consultations Daily Monday - Friday 9AM-4:30PM</p> | <p>645 Elmwood Ave Providence, RI 02907 401-784-8600 diiri.org</p> |
| Roman Catholic Diocese of Providence | <p>Immigration Services: family petitions, religious visa petitions, adjustment of status, naturalization, work permit renewals, and consultations.</p> <p>Accredited Representation: staff is accredited to represent individuals and families before the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.</p> <p>Citizenship Classes: held on Tuesday and Thursday nights during the school year to prepare legal permanent residents for the citizenship exam.</p> | <p>Chancery Office Building One Cathedral Square Providence, RI 02903 401-278-4500 dioceseofprovidence.org</p> |

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| Progreso Latino | <p>Free consultations on the last Thursday of every month starting at 5pm. First come, first serve.</p> <p>All of Progreso Latino's immigration services are offered on a nominal fee basis, and consultations are always free. They offer payment options and fee waivers on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Accredited legal immigration services for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Family-based immigration • Petitions by one family for another • Citizenship Petitions • Applications for: naturalization, proof of citizenship for U.S. citizens born abroad, citizenship through adoption • Translations • Representation at interviews • Notary services • DACA Renewals • Work Authorization • TPS Renewals | <p>626 Broad Street Central Falls, RI 02863 401-728-5920 progresolatino.org</p> |
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College Support Services

| Organization | Contact Information |
|---------------------------|---|
| The College Crusade | 134 Thurbers Avenue Providence, RI 02905 401-854-5500 thecollegecrusade.org/tccri/ |
| College Visions | 131 Washington Street Providence, RI 02903 401-490-3996 collegevisions.org |
| Upward Bound Rhode Island | Rhode Island College Building #6, Lower Level 600 Mount Pleasant Avenue Providence, RI 02908 401-456-8081 ric.edu/upward_bound |

31 UNDOC FRIENDLY COLLEGES

Below is a list of some universities and colleges that provide strong financial and academic support for DACA and undocumented students. Some of the key admission requirements and services provided are listed with each school. However, please visit the school's website or contact the school directly to get more detailed and updated information.

*List updated as of June 2019

| University/College  | Admission Requirements | Services Provided | Contact Information |
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| Amherst College | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 1 • Regular Deadline: January 1 • Must submit the CSS Profile on College Board for financial aid • 13% acceptance rate • SAT: 1300+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides need-blind admission policy for all candidates, regardless of immigration status. • Meets 100% of demonstrated financial need of every admitted student. • Guidance for students seeking legal counseling regarding their immigration status. • Support for DACA students interested in study abroad opportunities. • Employment stipends for students who apply and qualify for research opportunities and summer internships. | 220 South Pleasant Street Amherst, MA 01002 413-542-2328 https://www.amherst.edu/admission/apply/firstyear/undoc |

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| Bowdoin College | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 15 • Regular Deadline: January 1 • Must submit the CSS Profile on College Board for financial aid. • 10% acceptance rate • SAT: 1300+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets 100% of demonstrated financial need of every admitted student, regardless of immigration status. • Students will be evaluated for admissions within the context of their high school. • Health and counseling services free for all students. • Support for study away programs. | <p>255 Maine Street Brunswick, Main 04011 207-725-3000 https://www.bowdoin.edu/admissions/apply/undocumented/index.html</p> <p>Eduardo Pazos Director of Religious and Spiritual Life 207-798-4196 epazos@bowdoin.edu</p> |
| Brandeis University | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 1 • Regular Deadline: January 1 • Must submit the CSS Profile on | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students considered for merit and need-based aid. • Counseling services. | <p>415 South Street Waltham, MA 02453 781-736-2000 https://www.brandeis.edu/diversity/res</p> |
| | <p>College Board for financial aid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33% acceptance rate • SAT: 1200+ | | <p>sources/daca-tps.html</p> |
| Brown University | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 1 • Regular Deadline: January 1 • Must submit the CSS Profile on College Board for financial aid • 9% acceptance rate • SAT: 1400+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undocumented and DACA students are considered under the University's need-blind admission policy. • Brown will meet 100% of each student's demonstrated financial need upon matriculation. | <p>69 Brown Street Providence, RI 02912 401- 863-2378 https://www.brown.edu/admission/undergraduate/faq-category/undocumented-students</p> |

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| Bryn Mawr College | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 15 • Regular Deadline: January 15 • 40% acceptance rate • SAT: 1300+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets 100 % of each student's demonstrated financial need including undocumented students. • The College does not release information about students' citizenship or immigration status • The College does not use E-verify to verify a student's eligibility to work at the College. | 101 North Merion Avenue Bryn Mawr, PA 19010 610- 526-5000 https://www.brynmawr.edu/diversity-and-inclusion/us-immigration-policy-information |
| Claremont McKenna College | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 1 • Regular Deadline: January 5 • Must submit the CSS Profile on College Board for financial aid. • 10% acceptance rate • SAT 1300+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students without SSNs who have completed the Dream application are allowed to apply for and receive state-administered financial aid, university grants, and Cal Grants. • Only a limited amount of funding is available for undocumented students. | 500 East 9th Street Claremont, CA 91711 909-621-8000 https://www.cmc.edu/financial-aid/prospective-and-new-students https://www.csac.ca.gov/post/resource |
| | | | es-california-dream-act-application |
| Columbia University | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 1 • Regular Deadline: January 1 • Must submit the CSS Profile on College Board for financial aid. • 6% acceptance rate. • SAT 1400+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undocumented students are eligible for the same need-blind admissions policy as US Citizens, permanent residents and eligible non-citizens. • Meets 100% of each student's demonstrated financial need regardless of citizenship status. | 1130 Amsterdam Avenue New York, NY 10027 212-854-1754 https://undergrad.admissions.columbia.edu/apply/first-year/undocumented-students |

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| Columbia University | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 1 • Regular Deadline: January 1 • Must submit the CSS Profile on College Board for financial aid. • 6% acceptance rate. • SAT 1400+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undocumented students are eligible for the same need-blind admissions policy as US Citizens, permanent residents and eligible non-citizens. • Meets 100% of each student's demonstrated financial need regardless of citizenship status. | <p>1130 Amsterdam Avenue New York, NY 10027 212-854-1754</p> <p>https://undergrad.admissions.columbia.edu/apply/first-year/undocumented-students</p> |
| Cornell University | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 1 • Regular Deadline: January 2 • Must submit the CSS Profile on College Board for financial aid. • 11% acceptance rate. • SAT 1300+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets 100% of financial need. • DACA and long-term undocumented students are considered domestic students by Cornell University and are eligible for need-blind financial aid and need-based institutional financial aid. • The admission office and financial aid office at Cornell University recommend undocumented and DACA students to contact them at the start of admissions and financial aid process. • Undocumented applicants who are not considered long-term undocumented and students that don't have a DACA status will be need-aware. | <p>410 Thurston Avenue Ithaca, NY 14850 607-255-5241</p> <p>https://finaid.cornell.edu/apply-aid/daca-a-undocumented-applicants-and-green-card-applicants</p> <p>https://dos.cornell.edu/undocumented-daca-support/undergraduate-admissions-financial-aid</p> |

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| Dartmouth College | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 1 • Regular Deadline: January 1 • Must submit the CSS Profile on College Board for financial aid. • 9% acceptance rate • SAT: 1400+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets 100% of financial need. • Undocumented and DACA students apply the same way that U.S. citizens and permanent residents do. • Citizenship or financial aid status will not affect the application outcome. • DACA and undocumented students don't need to fill out FAFSA to apply. • Provides support and referral for legal assistance and resources for undocumented students. | <p>6016 McNutt Hall Hanover, New Hampshire 03755 603-646-1110 https://admissions.dartmouth.edu/glossary-term/undocumented-students https://student-affairs.dartmouth.edu/resources/student-resources/undocumented-students</p> |
| DePauw University | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 1 • Regular Deadline: February 1 • Must submit the CSS Profile on College Board for financial aid. • 63% acceptance rate • SAT: 1100+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considers undocumented students as domestic candidates for admission • Undocumented students. considered for merit and need-based aid. • Provides proactive support to DACA and undocumented students • Connections to local legal resources | <p>313 S Locust Street Greencastle, IN 46135 https://www.depauw.edu/admission/apply/undocumented-students/ 765-658-4800</p> <p>Loutfi Jirari Associate Dean of Academic Life loutfifirari@depauw.edu 765-658-4547</p> |

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| Emory University | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 1 • Regular Deadline: January 1 • Must submit the CSS Profile on | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets 100% financial aid need for undergraduate undocumented students with or without DACA and who graduated | <p>201 Dowman Drive Atlanta, GA 30322 (404) 727-6123 https://apply.emory.edu/apply/other/undocumented.html</p> |
| | <p>College Board for financial aid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19% acceptance rate. • SAT 1300+ | <p>from a U.S. high School.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undocumented students are considered domestic students. • Provides a Student Success Program for undocumented students. | <p>http://success.emory.edu/resources/undocumented.html</p> |
| Harvard University | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 1 • Regular Deadline: January 1 • Must submit the CSS Profile on College Board for financial aid. • 5% acceptance rate • SAT: 1400+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undocumented applicants should be in touch with the admissions office. • Undocumented students do not need to file a FAFSA since they are not eligible to apply for federal aid. • Harvard Immigration and Refugee Clinic provides legal counsel and representation on immigration matters for students. | <p>Massachusetts Hall Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 617-495-1000 https://undocumented.harvard.edu https://college.harvard.edu/i-am-undocumented-am-i-still-eligible-financial-aid Grace Montero gmontero@fas.harvard.edu</p> |
| Lycoming College | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 15 • Regular Deadline: December 15 • 70% acceptance rate • SAT: 1000+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For DREAMer/DACA students, Lycoming College provides institutional financial aid, but it is limited. • Students should complete the paper based Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA). | <p>700 College Place Williamsport, PA 17701 (800) 345-3920 https://www.lycoming.edu/admissions/apply/dreamers.aspx</p> |

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| Mills College | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 15 • Regular Deadline: No regular application deadline. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets 71% of financial aid need. • Help undocumented, DACA, DREAMer and AB 540 students apply for financial aid and admissions. | 5000 MacArthur Boulevard Oakland, CA 94613 510-430-2255 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 86% acceptance rate. • SAT 1000+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undocumented students, whether or not they are enrolled in DACA, are eligible for all Mills awards available to students. | https://www.mills.edu/admission-aid/undergraduate-admissions/how-to-apply/undocumented-dreamer-student-information.php https://inside.mills.edu/student-life/undocumented-student-support.php |
| Northwestern University | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 1 • Regular Deadline: January 1 • Must submit the CSS Profile on College Board for financial aid. • 8% acceptance rate • SAT: 1400+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considers students as domestic candidates for admission. • Space to share stories about their undocumented status. • Need-blind financial aid process for undocumented students. • | 1801 Hinman Avenue Evanston, IL 60208 https://admissions.northwestern.edu/fafs/undocumented-students/ (847) 491-7271 Kourtney Cockrell Director of Student Enrichment Services k-cockrell@northwestern.edu 847-491-5591 |

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| Occidental College | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 15 • Regular Deadline: January 15 • Must submit the CSS Profile for financial aid. • 37% acceptance rate • SAT 1200+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets 100% of financial need for all students. • Accepts students regardless of citizenship status. • Provide support and resources relating to immigration status. | <p>1600 Campus Road Los Angeles, CA 90041 (323) 259-2500</p> <p>https://www.oxy.edu/admission-aid/apply/undocumented-and-daca-students</p> <p>https://www.oxy.edu/about-oxy/diversity-inclusion/resources</p> |
| Oberlin College | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 15 • Regular Deadline: January 15 • 36% acceptance rate • SAT: 1200+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets 100% of financial need. • Considers undocumented students as domestic candidates for admissions. • Admit all qualified students regardless of immigration status. | <p>38 East College Street Oberlin, OH 44074 (440) 775-8121</p> <p>https://www.oberlin.edu/news/admissions-policy-undocumented-students-approved</p> <p>https://www.oberlin.edu/news/statement-support-undocumented-students</p> |
| Rice University | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 1 • Regular Deadline: January 1 • Must submit the CSS Profile on College Board for financial aid. • 15% acceptance rate • SAT:1400+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considers undocumented and DACA students as domestic students. • Practices need-bind admission and meets 100% of demonstrated financial need. • | <p>6100 Main Street Houston, TX 77251 713-348-0000</p> <p>https://admission.rice.edu/policies/daca-and-undocumented-students</p> |

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| Smith College | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 15 • Regular Deadline: January 15 • Must submit the CSS Profile on College Board for financial aid. • 37% acceptance rate • SAT: 1500+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets 100% of demonstrated financial need. • Provides institutional need-based financial aid. • Students are eligible for non-federal work-study on campus. • Access to legal counsel • Provide students with need-based financial support to cover the costs of meeting immigration application fees. • Provides a support fund for undocumented students. | <p>10 Elm Street Northampton, MA 01063 413-584-2700</p> <p>https://www.smith.edu/sites/default/files/media/Undocumented%20Students%20Handout.pdf</p> |
| Stanford University | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 1 • Regular Deadline: January 2 • Must submit the CSS Profile on College Board for financial aid. • 4% acceptance rate • SAT:1400+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stanford will use institutional funds to meet the full demonstrated financial need of undocumented students who are admitted. • The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) is not required for undocumented students. • Need-blind admission process for undocumented students. • | <p>450 Serra Mall Stanford, CA 94305 (650) 723-2300</p> <p>https://financialaid.stanford.edu/undergrad/how/undocumented.html</p> |

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| Swarthmore College | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 15 • Regular Deadline: January 1 • Must submit the CSS Profile on College Board for financial aid. • 12% acceptance rate • SAT: 1300+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets 100% of financial demonstrated need for all admitted students. • | 500 College Avenue Swarthmore, PA 19081 (610) 328-8000 https://www.swarthmore.edu/admissions-aid/undocumented-students |
| University of Pennsylvania | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 1 • Regular Deadline: January 5 • Must submit the CSS Profile on College Board for financial aid. • 9% acceptance rate • SAT: 1400+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undocumented students in traditional undergraduate programs are eligible for institutional financial aid in the form of Penn grants, which do not need to be repaid. • Provides resources and support for DACA related cases. • | 34th and Spruce Streets Philadelphia, PA 19104 (215) 898-5000 https://www.vpul.upenn.edu/undocumentedAdmissionsAidFAQ.php |
| Williams College | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 15 • Regular Deadline: January 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The college meets 100% of the demonstrated financial need of all | 995 Main Street Williamstown, MA 01267 (413) 597-3131 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must submit the CSS Profile on College Board for financial aid. • 17% acceptance rate • SAT: 1400+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • undocumented students. • Undocumented students who qualify for financial aid but are not permitted to work in the U.S. will have the work-study portion of their financial aid package replaced with additional Williams grants. | https://admission.williams.edu/apply/undocumented-applicants/ |

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| Wesleyan University | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Deadline: November 15 • Regular Deadline: January 1 • Must submit the CSS Profile on College Board for financial aid. • CSS Profile must be completed. • 16% acceptance rate • SAT: 1300+ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of financial need met for all students regardless of citizenship status. • Applications for undocumented and DACA students are reviewed as domestic students. | <p>45 Wyllys Avenue Middletown, CT 06459 (860) 685-2000</p> <p>https://www.wesleyan.edu/admission/apply/undocdaca.html#</p> <p>https://roth.blogs.wesleyan.edu/tag/sanctuary-campus/</p> |
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42 REQUIRED APPLICATION DOCUMENTS FOR RI PUBLIC COLLEGES

Provided in this section are the documents required from undocumented students specifically for admissions to the Community College of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College and the University of Rhode Island. These documents supplement the Common App, which is required by all students. As mentioned in previous sections, contact the school directly to confirm that the student is submitting all the required information. Note that forms may change throughout the years and private institutions may have their own requirements.

Community College of Rhode Island

1. Application for Enrollment
<https://www.ccri.edu/oes/admissions/pdfs/ccri-paper-application.pdf>
2. Transcripts for Undocumented Students
<https://www.ccri.edu/oes/admissions/pdfs/tranundoc.pdf>
3. Student Application
<https://www.ccri.edu/oes/forms/CCRIApplicationDGGDCV.pdf>
4. Affidavit
<https://www.ccri.edu/oes/forms/CCRIAffidavitDGGDCV.pdf>
5. Residency Document for Undocumented Students -
<https://www.ccri.edu/oes/admissions/pdfs/resundoc.pdf>
6. Request for Student's Taxpayer Identification Number (substitute form W-9S)
<https://www.ccri.edu/bursar/CCRIW9sandInstructions3-17-15.pdf>
7. Paper FAFSA (send directly to CCRI Financial Aid Office) -
Print Paper copy of FAFSA for the student's enrollment year, which can be found on
<https://studentaid.ed.gov/>

Rhode Island College

1. A completed and signed In-State Tuition Based Upon Rhode Island High School Attendance Application form
http://www.ric.edu/content/admissions/documents/AttendanceApplicationandAffidavit_11.docx
2. A signed and notarized copy of the Affidavit
http://www.ric.edu/content/admissions/documents/AttendanceApplicationandAffidavit_11.docx
3. Proof of your current residence in Rhode Island. Applicants are encouraged to submit several forms of proof such as a rental agreement, property tax bill, car registration, utility bill, an official piece of mail, or an ID card that lists your address
4. An official, sealed high school transcript or transcripts documenting three years of high school attendance and successful high school graduation OR an official, sealed GED equivalency transcript
5. If you have applied for legal immigration status, submit the federal receipt of your application (Form I797) or another document that provides proof that you or your parents have formally applied to the U.S. government for legal immigration status

University of Rhode Island

1. A completed and signed In-State Tuition Based Upon Rhode Island High School Attendance Application form -
https://web.uri.edu/admission/files/student_app_undoc_ri.pdf
2. A signed and notarized copy of the Affidavit -
<https://web.uri.edu/admission/files/URIAffidavit.pdf>
3. Proof of your current residence in Rhode Island. Applicants are encouraged to submit several forms of proof such as a rental agreement, property tax bill, car registration, utility bill, an official piece of mail, or an ID card that lists your address.
4. An official, sealed high school transcript or transcripts documenting three years of high school attendance and successful high school graduation OR an official, sealed GED equivalency transcript.
5. If you have applied for legal immigration status, submit the federal receipt of your application (Form I-797) or another document that provides proof that you or your parents have formally applied to the U.S. government for legal immigration status.

44 RESOURCES

- Community College of Rhode Island
 - <https://www.ccri.edu/ripromise/>
- The Common Application
 - <https://www.commonapp.org/>
- Migration Policy Institute
 - <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/data/unauthorized-immigrant-population/state/US>
 - <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/data/unauthorized-immigrant-population/state/RI>
- National Conference of State Legislatures
 - <http://www.ncsl.org/research/immigration/states-offering-driver-s-licenses-to-immigrants.aspx>
- Resource Guide: Supporting Undocumented Youth. U.S. Department of Education. October 2015.
- RI Office of Postsecondary Commissioner
 - https://www.riopc.edu/static/photos/2017/02/24/S5_residency_050615.pdf
- State of RI Bill - H 5237
 - <http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/BillText/BillText17/HouseText17/H5237.pdf>
- United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
 - www.uscis.gov/greencard
 - <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/consideration-deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca#guidelines>
- U.S. Department of Education
 - <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpc/ferpa/index.html>