



Resources

For the 2020-21 Financial Aid Year



California
Student Aid Commission

casfaa
California Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators

ECMC

CASH FOR C//LLEGE

CCCSFAAA

California Community Colleges Student Financial Aid Administrators Association

Reference Guide:

- 3) Check List by Grade
- 4) Federal Resources and State Resources
- 5) Foster Youth Resources
- 8) Students in Unique Situations Resources
- 12) Tips for Service-members and Veterans
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- 56) Cal Grant Ceilings and Amounts
- 57) Cal-SOAP One-Pager
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- 61) Travis Credit Union One Pager
- 62) CCCSFAAA One Pager

High School Counselor Checklist

9th Grade

- Discuss reasons to consider college and ways students can prepare
- Develop college goals and research majors that are of interest
- Give students a financial aid overview both federal and state
- Create financial aid nights for students and parents
- Counsel students regarding academic standing
- Discuss income and asset ceilings for aid and the impact of GPA with higher incomes

10th Grade

- Meet with students to discuss colleges and their requirements
- Inform students about the importance standardized testing practice
- Introduce the Cal Grant program basics. Discuss topics such qualifying requirements, GPA and Income and Asset ceilings
- Remind students that the state will use grades from 10th & 11th grade for Cal Grant consideration (minimum 2.0 required)
- Counsel students regarding academic standing

11th Grade

- Explore possible careers with students
- Encourage students to visit colleges, attend college fairs and presentations
- Encourage students to take the PSAT
- Encourage students to register for and take exams for college admission.
- Host a financial aid night
- Host a Cash 4 College event
- Give students to opt-out of the GPA submission process no later than January 1st
- Assist students with creating their FSA-ID
- Help students organize/narrow down their list of possible colleges to attend
- Prepare to submit GPAs; identify any students who may have opted out
- Counsel students about academic standing.

12th Grade

- Remind students to complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or the California Dream Act Application (CADAA) starting October 1 but no later than March 2nd
- Suggest students apply to colleges from all segments to compare potential aid
- Remind students to always list at least one California College even if they are thinking of going out-of-state
- Ensure student create a WebGrants 4 Students account
- Assist students with the college application process
- Help set up college visits
- Submit senior GPAs to the California Student Aid Commission by October 1
- Edit and Match GPAs in WebGrants
- Verify high school graduation no later than Aug 1
- Counsel students about academic standing
- Counsel students about financial aid literacy

By scanning these codes with your phone you can access these resources!!!

Federal Resources QR Codes



FAFSA



**Financial Aid
Tool Kit**



**Financial Aid
Glossary**

State Resources QR Codes



**Training
Materials**



FAQs



**CA Dream Act
Application**

Foster Youth Resources

CDSS Information & Resources:

- GED completion
- Job training
- Planning & applying for college
- Financial aid
- On-campus support programs
- Housing/Independent Living Program (ILP)
- Food assistance/CalFresh
- Medical/healthcare
- AB 12 Extended Foster Care Benefits



California College Pathways Information & Resources:

- Planning & applying for college
- Financial aid
- On-campus support programs
- Housing/Independent Living Program (ILP)
- Food assistance/CalFresh
- Medical/healthcare
- AB 12 Extended Foster Care Benefits



John Burton Information & Resources:

- Housing/Independent Living Program (ILP)
- Food assistance/CalFresh
- Medical/healthcare
- AB 12 Extended Foster Care Benefits
- Advocacy



California Chafee Grant

Free Money for Foster Youth for College or Technical and Career Training

What is a California Chafee Grant?

The California Chafee Grant is free money for current or former California foster youth to help pay for college or career and technical training. Chafee Grants don't have to be paid back. You may also use your grant to pay for child care, rent and transportation while you're in school. A Chafee Grant is a federal and state funded grant subject to yearly availability of funds.

How do I qualify?

To qualify, you must:

- Be a current or former foster youth*
- Not have reached your 26th birthday as of July 1 of the award year

**To qualify, foster youth dependency of the court must have been established between the ages of 16 and 18. KinGap youth who are or were eligible to receive Independent Living Program services, guardian placements and voluntary placements may not be eligible for the California Chafee Grant unless court dependency was established between the ages of 16 and 18.*

How do I apply?

You must submit the California Chafee Grant Application and Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or California Dream Act Application (CADAA).

- Submit the California Chafee Grant Application online at www.chafee.csac.ca.gov, or complete the paper form and mail it.
- Submit the FAFSA at www.fafsa.ed.gov or CADA at www.caldreamact.org.

Note: Forms are year-specific. Be sure to complete the applications that correspond with the academic year you will be attending school.

Where can I use my Chafee Grant?

You can use your Chafee Grant at any eligible California college as well as colleges in other states. In California, you can attend:

- Career and technical schools
- California Community Colleges
- California State University campuses
- University of California campuses
- Independent
- Private colleges

What happens after I apply?

- The Commission will review your FAFSA or CADA and Chafee Grant Application.
- The California Department of Social Services (CDSS) may verify your foster status. If CDSS is not able to verify your foster status, please complete the Foster Care Eligibility Certification Form and mail it.
- Your school's financial aid office will determine your financial aid eligibility.
- Once all of the above is completed, the Commission will send you a letter if you are selected for an award.
- The school will verify payment eligibility and disburse the check to you.

What is required to receive your Chafee funds?

You must:

- Enroll in an eligible public or private college or university or technical school.
- Be enrolled at least half time.
- Enroll in a program at least one academic year long.
- Attend class regularly and maintain satisfactory academic progress or you may lose your Chafee Grant funds.

Don't Have a Social Security Number?

No problem. You can apply for the Chafee Grant without one. If you are an undocumented foster youth, submit the California Dream Act Application and the Chafee Grant Application.

How do I renew my Chafee Grant?

If you receive a Chafee Grant, it may be renewed through your 26th birthday. You do not need to reapply for your Chafee Grant each year; however, you must submit a FAFSA or CADA and your school must determine if you are still eligible.

The Commission may contact you for updated information. Be sure to respond to e-mails, letters or forms that you may receive.

Where can I find out more about the Chafee Grant and other services for foster youth?

For more information, contact your:

- High school counselor
- College academic advisor
- College financial aid office
- Foster Youth Success Initiative (FYSI) liaison
- County Independent Living Coordinator
- One-Stop Career Center
- Social worker or probation officer

You can also visit the following websites:

- **www.chafee.csac.ca.gov**
- **www.communitycollege.org**
- **www.fosteryouthhelp.ca.gov**
- **www.fosterclub.com**
- **www.childsworld.ca.gov**
- **www.cacollege.pathways.org**
- **www.cccco.edu**
- **www.calyouthconn.org**

How can I contact the California Student Aid Commission?



Visit the Commission's Chafee Grant Web site at www.chafee.csac.ca.gov



E-mail your questions to studentsupport@csac.ca.gov



Call toll free 1-888-294-0153
Monday through Friday from
10:00 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. (PST)



Write or mail:
California Student Aid Commission
Specialized Programs Operations Branch
California Chafee Grant Program
P.O. Box 419029
Rancho Cordova, CA 95741-902

Keep Up to Date With WebGrants4Students

Log on to www.webgrants4students.org to set up your account.

Access information and manage your account
24 hours a day, seven days a week.

You can also update your e-mail address,
mailing address, telephone number,
or school of attendance.



Students in Unique Situations: Tips for Completing the 2019–20 Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®)



Questions on the 2019–20 FAFSA that may cause difficulty for students in unique situations, such as wards of the court or foster youth, are listed below. **Question and Step numbers** refer to the paper FAFSA. Please note that some questions on the paper FAFSA do not appear on the FOTW Worksheet. Answering yes to any question in Step Three on the FAFSA means that you will be treated as an independent student and will not need to provide parental information on the FAFSA.

Question #45j Step 2

Money paid on my behalf

Q: I am a single mom with one child and will get free day care for my child (from a grandmother, aunt, or free day care center) while I go to college. Does the value of this free childcare have to be reported on the FAFSA?

A: No, this service is not income and the information is not collected on the FAFSA. However, note that you need to let the financial aid administrator at your college know that you are receiving free dependent care; an allowance for dependent care may not be added to your cost of attendance because it is not an expense you are incurring.

Question #51 Step 3

“Do you now have or will you have children who will receive more than half of their support from you between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020?”

Q: I have a child who will be living with me and I will receive assistance from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Do I answer “Yes” to Question #51? Are TANF or welfare benefits considered to be like earned income?

A: TANF benefits count as support that you provide to your child. It is not earned income and it is not reported on the FAFSA. You should answer “Yes” to Question #51, as long as you provide more than half of the child’s support.

Question #53 Step 3

“At any time since you turned age 13, were both of your parents deceased, were you in foster care or were you a dependent or ward of the court?”

Q: I am a ward of the court who graduated from high school and then went to live with my mother for two months. Did I lose my independent status?

A: A student is considered independent if he or she is a ward of the court, or was a ward of the court, at any time when the individual was age 13 or older. If your ward of the court status changed before you reached age 13, you may be considered dependent on your parent. You should talk about your situation with the financial aid administrator at your college who will help you determine your correct dependency status.

Question #53 Step 3

“At any time since you turned age 13, were both of your parents deceased, were you in foster care or were you a dependent or ward of the court?”

Q: I am a dependent child of the court of my county. Is this the same as a “ward” of the court?

A: The term “ward” is used to mean “dependent” of the court. You are a ward of the court (regardless of whether this status is determined by the county or state) if the court has assumed custody of you. You should have court ordered documents that designate you a ward of the court.

Question #53 Step 3

“At any time since you turned age 13, were both of your parents deceased, were you in foster care or were you a dependent or ward of the court?”

Q: I am no longer under the court because my foster parents took legal guardianship of me a few years ago. However, my foster parents do not support me with their own financial resources. They still get a foster care check each month for me. How do I answer Question #53?

A: If you were in foster care at any time when you were 13 or older, answer “Yes” to Question #53. If you are in a legal guardianship, answer “Yes” to Question #55.

Note: Neither legal guardians nor foster parents are considered parents when completing the FAFSA. This means you do not list their income and household size information on your FAFSA.

Question #53 Step 3

“At any time since you turned age 13, were both of your parents deceased, were you in foster care or were you a dependent or ward of the court?”

Q: I turned 18 and graduated, so my court case was closed. My college is saying I am no longer an independent student because I am no longer a ward of the court. Am I considered dependent or independent?

A: You are considered independent if you were a ward of the court, **at any time**, when you were age 13 or older. This means you should check “Yes” to Question #53, if you were a ward of the court when you were age 13 or older.

Question #54 Step 3

“As determined by a court in your state of legal residence, are you or were you an emancipated minor?”

Q: I was emancipated at age 15 and lived with my aunt and uncle during my last semester of high school. How should I complete the FAFSA?

A: If you have a copy of a court order stating you are an emancipated minor, answer “Yes” to Question #54 and complete the FAFSA as an independent student. The court must be located in your state of legal residence. If the court order is no longer in effect and you have not reached the age of majority for your state of legal residence, answer “No” to Question #54. Complete the FAFSA as a dependent student if you answer “No” to the remaining questions on the paper FAFSA and none of the other boxes in Section Two of the FOTW Worksheet apply to you.

Question #55 Step 3

“As determined by a court in your state of legal residence, are you or were you in legal guardianship?”

Q: My grandparents are my court-appointed, legal guardians. They have provided support for me all my life. How do I complete the FAFSA?

A: If you have a copy of a court order stating you are in a legal guardianship, answer “Yes” to Question #55 and complete the FAFSA as an independent student. The court must be located in your state of legal residence. If the court order is no longer in effect and you have not reached the age of majority for your state of legal residence, answer “No” to Question #55. Complete the FAFSA as a dependent student if you answer “No” to the remaining questions on the paper FAFSA and none of the other boxes in Section Two of the FOTW Worksheet apply to you.

Question #56
Step 3

“At any time on or after July 1, 2018, did your high school or school district homeless liaison determine that you were an unaccompanied youth who was homeless or were self-supporting and at risk of being homeless?”

Q: I became homeless during my senior year in high school. Am I considered an independent student?

A: You are considered an independent student if you received a determination any time on or after July 1, 2018, that you were an unaccompanied youth who was homeless. The financial aid administrator at your college may require you to provide a copy of the determination or other documentation.

If you are not sure you have a determination, but you believe you are an unaccompanied youth who is homeless or are an unaccompanied youth providing your own living expenses who is at risk of being homeless, contact your high school’s homeless liaison for assistance. Contact your college’s financial aid office for assistance if your high school’s homeless liaison did not make a determination.

“Youth” means that you are 21 years of age or less or are still enrolled in high school as of the day you sign the FAFSA.

“Unaccompanied” means you are not living in the physical custody of a parent or guardian.

“Homeless” means lacking fixed, regular, and adequate housing, including living in shelters, motels, cars, and temporarily with other people because you have nowhere else to go.

Question #57
Step 3

“At any time on or after July 1, 2018, did the director of an emergency shelter or transitional housing program funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development determine that you were an unaccompanied youth who was homeless or were self-supporting and at risk of being homeless?”

Q: I lived in an emergency shelter last year. How do I complete the FAFSA?

A: Answer “Yes” to Question #57 if you received a determination any time on or after July 1, 2018, that you were an unaccompanied youth who was homeless. The financial aid administrator at your college may require you to provide a copy of the determination or other documentation.

If you are not sure you have a determination, but you believe you are an unaccompanied youth who is homeless or are an unaccompanied youth providing your own living expenses who is at risk of being homeless, contact the director of the emergency shelter for assistance. Contact your college’s financial aid office for assistance if the shelter director did not make a determination.

“Youth” means that you are 21 years of age or less or are still enrolled in high school as of the day you sign the FAFSA.

“Unaccompanied” means you are not living in the physical custody of a parent or guardian.

“Homeless” means lacking fixed, regular, and adequate housing, including living in shelters, motels, cars, and temporarily with other people because you have nowhere else to go.

Question #58
Step 3

“At any time on or after July 1, 2018, did the director of a runaway or homeless youth basic center or transitional living program determine that you were an unaccompanied youth who was homeless or were self-supporting and at risk of being homeless?”

Q: My mom died a few years ago and I have no contact with my dad. I am in a transitional living program. How do I complete the FAFSA? Am I an independent student?

A: Answer “Yes” to Question #58 if you received a determination any time on or after July 1, 2018, that you were an unaccompanied youth who was homeless or at risk of being homeless. The financial aid administrator at your college may require you to provide a copy of the determination or other documentation.

If you are not sure you have a determination, but you believe you are an unaccompanied youth who is homeless or are an unaccompanied youth providing your own living expenses who is at risk of being homeless, contact the director of the youth center or transitional housing program for assistance. Contact your college’s financial aid office for assistance if the director of the youth center or transitional housing program did not make a determination.

“Youth” means that you are 21 years of age or less or are still enrolled in high school as of the day you sign the FAFSA.

“Unaccompanied” means you are not living in the physical custody of a parent or guardian.

“Homeless” means lacking fixed, regular, and adequate housing, including living in shelters, motels, cars, and temporarily with other people because you have nowhere else to go.

Question #95
Step 5

“How many people are in your household?”

Q: I live with my foster parents and their children. Are they my “family members?”

A: No. If you are considered independent (for example, because you are in foster care), and you have no dependent children of your own, you are a family of **one** (yourself).

Question #105
Step 7

Signatures

Q: I have filled out this form as an independent student because I am a ward of the court. Do I need my father’s or mother’s signature? I do not live with them, but I see them sometimes.

A: No. Because of your status as a ward of the court, you are considered an independent student and a parental signature is not required.



Tip Sheet for Servicemembers and Veterans



Members of the military and veterans face unique opportunities and challenges in their quest to obtain a postsecondary education. This tip sheet is designed to help this population with some of the pressing questions they have while contemplating whether or not they can enroll or re-enroll in school and repaying federal student loans.

Question	Answer
1. I was called to active duty during my second semester of college. Do I have to follow any special re-admissions procedures now that I am ready to re-enroll?	Federal regulations prohibit schools from denying re-admission to a servicemember who wants to return. You can provide your school with either written or oral notice of your intent to return. Your school must re-admit you at the same academic status you had when you left for your service. The school must also charge you the same tuition and fees per term when you come back.
2. I'm currently serving on active duty. In addition to my regular pay, what military benefits do I need to report on the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®)?	You should report the value of taxable combat pay and special combat pay in Question 43. You should also report the value of any military living allowance you receive in Question 44, except the value of on-base housing or the value of a basic housing allowance. If you receive any non-education veteran's benefits, you should include them in your response to Question 44, along with the value of Veteran Administration (VA) Educational Work-Study allowances.
3. Does the fact that I receive a basic housing allowance impact my eligibility for financial aid?	Yes. The financial aid office determines your eligibility for aid in part on how much it will cost you to go to school. If you receive a basic housing allowance or live in on-base housing, your expenses or budget cannot include an allowance for housing.
4. I am eligible for Montgomery GI Bill benefits to pay for college. Will these benefits affect my eligibility for financial aid?	Receiving federal veteran's education benefits will not impact your eligibility for financial aid such as Federal Pell Grants and Direct Subsidized Loans. Your benefits may impact your eligibility for campus-based aid, state aid, and aid from your school. It would be a good idea to make an appointment with someone in the financial aid office to discuss your eligibility for state and institutional aid.
5. My mom was a nurse who died in Afghanistan in 2004. Are there any scholarships for the children of servicemembers who died in the line of duty?	You may be eligible for the Marine Gunnery Sergeant John D. Fry Scholarship. It is available to the children of servicemembers killed in the line of duty after 9/11/01. The amount of the scholarship is equal to the base payment under the Post 9/11 VA benefit program plus a monthly living stipend and book allowance. Recipients may receive funds for up to 36 months while they are between the ages of 18 and 33. For more information, visit https://gibill.custhelp.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/1411/related/1 .

Question	Answer
<p>6. I finished high school recently and will be starting college soon. My dad, an Army officer, died in Iraq in 2007. I just filed a FAFSA on the Web and my confirmation page says I'm not eligible for a Federal Pell Grant. Are there any financial aid programs for students like me?</p>	<p>Yes. You may be eligible to receive an Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant (IASG). You can receive an IASG if you were 23 or younger or enrolled in postsecondary education when your parent or guardian died as a result of military service in Iraq or Afghanistan after 9/11/01 while on military service. The amount of the IASG is the same as the maximum Federal Pell Grant. If you are eligible for an IASG, you will receive a special letter from the Department of Defense after your FAFSA is processed.</p> <p>For more information, visit https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/types/grants-scholarships/iraq-afghanistan-service.</p>
<p>7. I have applied for financial aid and have been selected for verification. My parents are divorced and my dad provided his information on my FAFSA. He is deployed in Iraq and did not have time to file a tax return before he left. How do I get the information I need for verification?</p>	<p>Under the Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act of 2003 (HEROES), the Department of Education (ED) has waived or modified various federal financial aid requirements for certain individuals. To verify your dad's income information, you should give your school a statement from your dad certifying he did not file a return and was not required to file an extension because he was called to active duty along with copies of all of his W-2 forms.</p> <p>For more information about waivers and modifications under the HEROES, please visit www.finaid.org/military/heroes.phtml.</p>
<p>8. I finished college a couple of years ago and taught science at a Title I school. I am a reservist and was called to active duty to serve in Afghanistan. How does my service affect my eligibility for teacher loan forgiveness? Do I have to teach for five consecutive years to qualify?</p>	<p>Under HEROES, ED has waived the requirement that qualifying service for loan cancellation must be uninterrupted for a borrower called to active duty. The time that you are on active duty, plus a three-month transition period, is not considered an interruption in the amount of time you need to teach in order to qualify for loan cancellation.</p> <p>For more information about waivers and modifications under the HEROES, please visit www.finaid.org/military/heroes.phtml.</p>
<p>9. I may be eligible to receive veteran's education benefits from a couple of different programs. Where can I find more information about these programs?</p>	<p>There are many educational benefits available to servicemembers, their spouses and family members.</p> <p>For more information, please visit https://www.benefits.va.gov/gibill/education_programs.asp.</p>
<p>10. I recently graduated from college. Can the military help me repay my student loans?</p>	<p>The Army, Navy, and Air Force all offer student loan repayment programs. The total loan amount eligible for repayment varies among the services, and a borrower may need to meet other conditions. Only federal student loans are eligible. For more information, please see:</p> <p>https://www.goarmyed.com/public/public_money_for_college-loan_repayment_program.aspx#eligibility (Army)</p> <p>https://www.navy.com/what-to-expect/education-opportunities/undergraduate-degree-opportunities (Navy)</p> <p>https://www.airforce.com/careers/specialty-careers/jag/benefits/education-benefits (Air Force)</p>

Question	Answer
11. Will the Post 9/11 benefit affect my other financial aid?	A portion of Post 9/11 VA benefits are restricted to pay tuition and fees directly to the student's postsecondary institution. Tuition fee waivers/remissions from nonfederal sources will supersede Post 9/11 tuition payments unless other arrangements have been made by the source with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.
12. I finished college several years ago and am repaying my Direct Loans. My National Guard unit has been called to active duty and will soon deploy to Afghanistan. Are there any deferments available for borrowers called to active duty?	<p>There are a couple of deferments available for borrowers who are or have served on active duty during a war, military operation, or national emergency. The first is the military service deferment, which is available to borrowers who are on active during the situations described above. If the borrower is on active duty on or after October 1, 2007, the deferment also includes an additional 180 days after the demobilization date for the qualifying service.</p> <p>The post-active duty deferment is available to borrowers called to active duty as a member of the National Guard and Armed Forces Reserves (including those who are retired) while enrolled at least half time or within six months of having been enrolled at least half time. This deferment is available for up to 13 months following the conclusion of active duty service or until the borrower re-enrolls at least half time.</p> <p>If a borrower qualifies for both the military service and post-active duty deferments, the deferments periods run concurrently.</p>
13. Is there a good general source about veteran's education assistance and active military education financing options?	You may want to check out <i>The Military Advantage</i> , by Terry Howell. A new edition is published by The U.S. Naval Institute Press each year.



Tip Sheet for Adult Learners



Adult learners face unique opportunities and challenges in their quest to obtain a postsecondary education. This tip sheet is designed to help adult learners with questions they may have about enrolling in school.

Question	Answer
1. I have never been to college before and I don't know how I am going to pay for everything. Where do I start?	<p>The first step is to complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®) at https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/fafsa. This will allow the school of your choice to determine how much assistance they can provide. This is also a great time to start making a budget. There are budget tools at https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/prepare-for-college/choosing-schools/consider/costs that can help you start this important step of the college planning process.</p> <p>You should also contact the financial aid offices at the schools you are considering for more information about available aid, applications, and deadlines.</p>
2. I was recently laid off from my job and am looking at going back to school for retraining. Are there any resources available?	<p>Yes, there are resources available. There is a question on the FAFSA about whether or not you are a dislocated worker. If you meet the criteria, answer this question "Yes." Also, you should locate the office that administers the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Dislocated Worker Program in your city and/or state. The office is different in every state; however, places like Job Service and Job Source could be potential participants. The WIA Program can help pay for tuition, fees, books, and other expenses.</p>
3. My student loans are currently in default. How can I go back to school and receive financial aid?	<p>You should contact the holder(s) of your student loans. If you do not know who the holder(s) of your loans are, or you do not have their contact information, log into https://nslds.ed.gov/nslds/nslds_SA/. You will be able to see who holds your loans and who you need to contact about setting up payment arrangements to return your loans to good standing. Unless the outstanding loan amount is paid in full, you must arrange to make six consecutive, full, on time, voluntary payments to return defaulted student loans to good standing and regain eligibility for federal financial aid. Another option is to consolidate your student loans with Federal Direct Student Loans (Direct Loans) at https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/repay-loans/consolidation.</p> <p>If you want to attend school while restoring your loans to repayment status, you will need to check with your school to see if it will set up a payment plan for you for your institutional charges. Each school is different, so you need to check on this before enrolling to know your options. You should also apply for any scholarships that are available. To find more information about returning your student loans to good standing, visit https://myeddebt.ed.gov/borrower/ and www.finaid.org/loans/rehabilitation.phtml.</p>
4. I am going through foreclosure on my home. How will this affect my ability to receive a student loan?	<p>As long as you file the FAFSA and meet all applicable eligibility criteria, you will be able to receive a Direct Loan. Your credit is not considered when you apply for a Direct Subsidized Loan or Direct Unsubsidized Loan.</p>

Question	Answer
5. I am a single parent and have children. I can't afford daycare to attend school – how can I make this work?	Some schools have daycare facilities available on-campus for their students. Check on this while you are going through the admissions process to see if you need to get on a waitlist. You might also want to consider taking online courses that allow you the flexibility to take courses without leaving your home. Some states also have agencies that will help cover the cost of daycare during the hours you are in class. It is best that you check with your school to see what kind of resources might be available to you. Talk with the financial aid office about having dependent care expenses (including daycare costs) added to your budget so financial aid can help cover the cost.
6. I do not have any means of transportation to attend school – how can I make this work?	Depending on the size of the school and the city where it is located, you might be able to use public transportation. There are also programs available in some states that will help provide gas money to students. Another option is the availability of taking online coursework. The budget used to calculate your eligibility for financial aid will include an allowance for transportation if you are enrolled at least half time.
7. I am having a difficult time paying rent. Are there any programs that can help me pay my rent?	Check with your local housing authority for low income housing options and the availability of Section 8 housing vouchers. There is also some good information on https://www.hud.gov/ regarding resources for housing. Some campuses also provide resident halls or family housing which might be more affordable than off-campus housing. Your financial aid budget includes an allowance for housing, so your financial aid can also be used to help pay rent.
8. Computers are a problem for me. I'm not good with computers and I don't have one at home. Most of my financial aid forms require me to use a computer. What should I do?	If you don't have a computer, go to your local library. It probably has one with Internet access you can use for free. If you are unfamiliar with using the internet there are many websites that can help you, including https://www.gcflernfree.org/topics/internet/ . This website helps you with computer, internet and software basics. Don't be afraid of computers. They are really hard to break. Don't be afraid to ask for help, especially from the younger generation. They tend to be very good at using computers. Your state may also offer a FAFSA completion event, e.g. College Goal Sunday, FAFSA Completion Challenge. Financial aid professionals volunteer to help students file FAFSAs at these events. Contact your local college or search the internet for a program located near you.
9. My income tax return shows that I made more money than what I will be making if I go to school. Can my current income be used to determine my financial aid?	If your income will be reduced when you start school, you should contact your financial aid office right away. They may ask you for documentation of the change in your income to project your financial resources for either the academic or calendar year. The financial aid office may use this information to recalculate your eligibility for financial aid.
10. I have filed for bankruptcy or have bad credit. How will this affect my eligibility for financial aid?	Bankruptcy does not impact your eligibility for financial aid. Federal financial aid programs like the Federal Pell Grant, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, Federal Work-Study, and Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans are awarded based on financial need, not credit standing.



Tip Sheet for Financial Aid Administrators Working with Refugee and Asylee Students



Refugee and asylee students face unique challenges in their quests to obtain postsecondary education. This tip sheet is designed to help financial aid administrators working with this population with some of the questions they may have processing financial aid for these students.

Question	Answer
1. What non-citizen statuses are eligible for federal financial aid?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. permanent resident, with a Permanent Resident Card • Conditional permanent resident (I-551C) • Other eligible noncitizen with an Arrival-Departure Record (I-94) from the Department of Homeland Security showing any one of the following designations: “Refugee,” “Asylum Granted,” “Indefinite Parole,” “Humanitarian Parole,” or “Cuban-Haitian Entrant” • A citizen of the Republic of Palau (PW), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (MH), or the Federated States of Micronesia (FM)
2. What are the differences related to financial aid I should be aware of between eligible non-citizen students and Deferred Action for Childhood Arrival (DACA) students?	Eligible non-citizens are potentially eligible for all the same federal student aid programs that U.S. citizens are. DACA students are undocumented and therefore unable to receive federal student aid. They can however receive state or institutional aid depending on each state or institution’s rules.
3. If a refugee or asylee student has the correct I-94 status but the card is expired, can I still use the card for proof of status?	No. All status verification documents must have valid dates.
4. A refugee or asylee student originally stated on the FAFSA® application that they had completed a bachelor's degree but have now changed the answer after finding out they wouldn't receive a Pell Grant. What can I do to check the validity of this statement?	A bachelor’s degree is a bachelor’s degree no matter where it was earned. You should first check for conflicting information within your records and for understanding of the question with the student. Explain the penalties for misrepresentation and the potential for having to repay large amounts of money if the answer is not correct. You may also request that the student get an evaluation from World Education Services (WES) of the postsecondary transcript (or an equivalent evaluation from the company of your institution’s choice) to determine if the education is truly the equivalent of a bachelor’s degree.
5. A refugee or asylee student has supplied us with a high school diploma that is not in English; what can I do to verify its validity?	Institutions cannot require students to provide translated versions of the diplomas or transcripts. If your institution does not have the expertise to make the translation, you may use a foreign diploma evaluation service. AACRAO has a book containing sample transcripts from foreign countries that can also assist in the process that can be found at http://www4.aacrao.org/publications . The following publications could prove helpful: <i>The AACRAO International Guide: A Resource for International Education Professionals</i> , <i>AACRAO 2016 Academic Record and Transcript Guide</i> , <i>Counterfeit Diplomas and Transcripts</i> , or <i>Guide to Bogus Institutions and Documents</i> .

Question	Answer
6. Where can I find additional information on how to process financial aid for refugee or asylee students?	The <i>Federal Student Aid Handbook</i> has clearly documented requirements for verifying eligibility.
7. I'm waiting on a secondary match confirmation of the student's citizenship status. Can I award aid in the meantime?	The process for the secondary match (G-845) can take up to 15 business days. It is up to the discretion of the financial aid administrator to decide whether or not to award aid while waiting for the confirmation. If you do not receive a response after 15 business days and you have no information that conflicts with the student's documents or claimed status, you must make a determination concerning the student's eligibility and disburse the awarded aid.
8. What if I receive a G-845 non-eligible response back after 15 business days and I have already disbursed aid?	<p>If the secondary match confirmation process indicates a discrepancy, you must ask the student to correct the discrepancy with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).</p> <p>No further certification of loans or aid disbursements can be made until the discrepancy is corrected. If the discrepancy isn't reconciled, the student must repay all aid except wages earned through Federal Work Study.</p> <p>Note that beginning May 2018, USCIS/SAVE will move to an electronic process for processing G-845 data and will no longer accept paper forms nor return paper responses.</p>



- 20) Overview of Undocumented Students
- 25) Ways to support Undocumented Students
- 27) Residency Rules for Tuition
- 28) SB 68 Guide
- 29) In-State tuition vs. CADAA vs. DACA
- 30) Types of Financial Aid
- 31) CADAA Steps to Success
- 35) College Access Guide for Undocumented Students
- 36) Creating Fellowship Programs
- 43) Undocumented Student Tip Sheet
- 45) Legal Intake
- 46) Dreamer Resource Centers
- 51) Selective Service

WHO ARE UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS?

An undocumented student is a foreign national who: (1) entered the United States without inspection or with fraudulent documents; (2) entered legally as a nonimmigrant but then violated the terms of his or her status and remained in the United States without authorization; (3) has Deferred Action Childhood Arrival (“DACA”) status or has previously had DACA; or (4) is otherwise currently in the process of legalizing.

Most undocumented students:

- Have lived in the United States most of their lives
- Have learned English
- Have attended elementary, middle, and high school in the United States
- Have completed high school and want to pursue a college education
- Currently lack a way to become legal residents or citizens of the United States

THE UNDOCUMENTED POPULATION

11 million	Undocumented immigrants of all ages live in the United States. ¹
1.2 million	Undocumented immigrants ages 18-24 live in the United States. ²
1.3 to 3.6 million	Undocumented students in the United States are potentially eligible for various legalization bills (RAC Act, Dream Act of 2017, American Hope Act, SUCCEED Act, Border Security and Deferred Action Recipient Relief Act), highlighting the need for a permanent solution. ³
1.3 million	Undocumented youth in the United States are potentially eligible for the DACA federal policy directive, which provides deferral from deportation and a work permit. ⁴
65,000	Undocumented students who have lived in the United States for 5 or more years graduate from high school each year; only about 5 to 10 percent go on to college. ⁵
408,000	Undocumented students ages 18 - 24 are enrolled in school (e.g. college) throughout the United States.⁶

State Demographics: California is the state with the largest number of undocumented immigrants (2.4 million). They represent 22% of all undocumented immigrants nationwide and 6% of the total CA population.⁷

¹ <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/09/14/key-findings-about-u-s-immigrants/>

² https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Unauthorized%20Immigrant%20Population%20Estimates%20in%20the%20US%20January%202014_1.pdf

³ <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/differing-dreams-estimating-unauthorized-populations-could-benefit-under-different>

⁴ <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca-profiles>

⁵ Ibarra, Hugo; Sherman, Ross (2012). *Higher Education Opportunities for Undocumented Students in the United States: What are the Policy Implications for Educators and Legislators*. JEP: eJournal of Education Policy.

⁶ <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/data/unauthorized-immigrant-population/state/US>

⁷ <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/data/unauthorized-immigrant-population/state/CA>. See also,

<http://www.pewhispanic.org/interactives/unauthorized-immigrants/>. See also, <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/immigrants-in-california>

CHALLENGES UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS FACE IN PURSUING A COLLEGE EDUCATION

Financial Obstacles

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

In-State Tuition & Financial Aid

Generally, to receive the in-state tuition discount, undocumented students must attend a school in a state for a certain number of years and graduate from high school or obtain a GED in that state. The chart below shows tuition equity laws and policies that allow undocumented students to qualify for in-state tuition in their state of residence:

STATE POLICIES AFFECTING UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION⁸

States offering in-state tuition through legislation	California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Texas, Utah, and Washington
*In-state tuition approved by Board of Regents instead of state Legislature	*Hawaii, Michigan, Oklahoma, and Rhode Island
States offering state financial aid	California, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, and Washington
** Established through state legislation but privately funded *** Legislation passed but not currently in effect	** Illinois *** Connecticut (will implement in 2020)
Prohibits in-state tuition for undocumented immigrants	Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri, and North Carolina
Bans admission of undocumented students at some or all public colleges	Alabama, Georgia (university system only) and South Carolina
States without explicit legislation on tuition or state financial aid	Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming

As more states debate in-state tuition for undocumented students, individual colleges and universities have approved similar policies for their particular institutions; these include University of Michigan, Eastern Michigan University, and St. Louis Community College, among others.

⁸ *Id.* See also, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/immigration/tuition-benefits-for-immigrants.aspx>

Private Colleges and Universities

Almost all private colleges and universities classify undocumented students as international students and consider their financial situation in determining admissions. As a result, undocumented students compete with students from every country in the world for a handful of enrollment slots. These schools consider an undocumented student's ability to fund their entire four years of college in admissions decisions. The cost of attending a private college for four years ranges from \$80,000 to \$200,000. Because of these policies, thousands of qualified and competitive undocumented students are denied admission to private colleges every year.

CURRENT FEDERAL POLICIES AFFECTING UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS

Plyler vs. Doe

In 1982, this Supreme Court ruling determined that a K-12 education is a fundamental and protected right and will be provided to all children in the United States, regardless of citizenship or residency status.⁹

Family Educational and Privacy Act ("FERPA")

This federal law protects the privacy of student records at educational institutions, including elementary and secondary schools, colleges, and universities.¹⁰

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals ("DACA")

Announced on June 15th, 2012, this policy grants temporary administrative relief from deportation to undocumented young people. Individuals who are granted DACA are considered to be lawfully present in the United States and are eligible for work authorization and a social security number. DACA is a temporary 2-year program that can be renewed but falls short of granting undocumented young people a pathway to citizenship.¹¹ On September 5, 2017, DACA was ended by the Trump administration. Since then, a series of lawsuits filed against the administration for terminating the program unlawfully has resulted in injunctions ordering the continuation of DACA renewal applications. No initial DACA applications are currently being accepted.¹²

Since September 2012, 798,980 people have applied for this temporary benefit.¹³

Affordable Care Act ("ACA") Health Care Reform

Unfortunately undocumented immigrants (including DACA recipients) were excluded outright from federal health care reform. However, DACA recipients in California, who meet eligibility requirements, are now eligible for state-based health care programs, such as Medi-Cal.¹⁴

⁹ <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/plyler-v-doe-public-education-immigrant-students>

¹⁰ <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/ferpa/index.html>

¹¹ <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/consideration-deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca>

¹² <https://www.nilc.org/issues/daca/daca-litigation-timeline/>

¹³ <https://www.factcheck.org/2018/01/daca-population-numbers>. See also, <https://www.npr.org/2017/11/16/564655140/oops-we-lost-your-daca-application>

¹⁴ <https://www.nilc.org/issues/health-care/immigrantshcr/>

CURRENT CALIFORNIA STATE POLICIES AFFECTING UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS

Assembly Bill (“AB”) 540

This law allows certain non-resident students who complete at least three years of high school in California to receive reduced in-state tuition at public colleges and universities (Cal State University, University of California, and CA Community Colleges). From 2009 to 2010, 40,076 students qualified for AB 540.¹⁵

California Dream Act

This law, composed of AB 130 and AB 131, allows qualifying AB 540 students to access state and non-state resourced funds to finance their college/university education. Students are able to access non-state funded scholarships directly through their colleges and state-funded financial aid.¹⁶ More than 27,000 students have received an excess of \$240 million in state aid under the California Dream Act since the application launched in 2013.¹⁷

AB 1024

This law permits the California State Supreme Court to admit as an attorney any applicant that fulfills the requirements for admission to practice law, regardless of immigration status. AB 1024 makes California the first state to grant law licenses to undocumented aspiring attorneys if they meet all other eligibility requirements.¹⁸

Senate Bill (“SB”) 68

This law expands on AB 540 to enable students to count years spent at a California Community College and adult education towards AB 540 eligibility. Additionally, SB 68 allows the completion of an associate degree or satisfaction of the minimum requirements to transfer to the University of California or California State University as sufficient for students to qualify for in-state tuition and financial aid.¹⁹

SB 1159

This law requires all 40 licensing boards under the California Department of Consumer Affairs to consider applicants regardless of immigration status. In effect, SB 1159 allows undocumented individuals to obtain professional licenses.²⁰

AB 2184

This law requires cities in California to accept a California driver’s license or identification number, individual taxpayer identification number, or municipal identification number in lieu of a social security number if the city otherwise requires a social security number for the issuance of a business license.²¹

SB 183

This law extends existing protection regarding equal rights and opportunities in postsecondary educational institutions in California from being subjected to discrimination on those bases of immigration status.²²

¹⁵ http://ab540.com/What_Is_AB540_.html

¹⁶ <https://dream.csac.ca.gov/>

¹⁷ <http://www.latimes.com/local/education/la-me-edu-california-dream-act-applications-20180306-story.html>

¹⁸ <https://cliniclegal.org/resources/professional-licenses-undocumented-immigrants>

¹⁹ <https://sd33.senate.ca.gov/news/2017-10-05-governor-brown-signs-bill-expand-landmark-ab540-state-tuition-law-nontraditional>

²⁰ https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201320140SB1159

²¹ https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB2184

²² https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB183

RESOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Immigrants Rising

www.immigrantsrising.org

United We Dream

www.unitedwedream.org

National Immigration Law Center

www.nilc.org

College Board

www.collegeboard.com

Mexican American Legal Defense Education Fund

www.maldef.org

Pew Hispanic Center

www.pewhispanic.org

Public Policy Institute of California

www.ccpic.org

U Lead Network

www.uleadnet.org

ABOUT US

Founded in 2006, **Immigrants Rising** transforms individuals and fuels broader changes. With resources and support, undocumented young people are able to get an education, pursue careers, and build a brighter future for themselves and their community. Immigrants Rising is a fiscally-sponsored project of Community Initiatives. For more information, visit www.immigrantsrising.org.

TOP 10 WAYS TO SUPPORT UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS

1. Engage with an Open Mind

- When supporting undocumented students, it's important to know that there won't be a single answer or path for all students. Support requires ongoing investigation and collaboration with other service providers and community leaders. When you don't know something, work WITH students to find out answers so that you can share them with other students and colleagues.

2. Create a Safe Space

- Don't ask undocumented students to self-identify!
- Make resources easily available for all students
- Understand that trust takes time
- Be mindful of your language; say "undocumented" rather than "illegal" and avoid terms like "alien" or "illegal immigration"
- Do all you can to identify YOURSELF as an ally/supporter; use posters, bookmarks, and stickers to make your support visible
- Get trained by a trusted community organization. In Northern California, you can request an outreach presentation: immigrantsrising.org/presentation!

3. Learn about Relevant Institutional Policies & Legislation

- Understand admissions and enrollment policies for undocumented students
- Understand in-state tuition and state-based aid requirements for undocumented students (if applicable) www.uleadnet.org
- Understand Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), eligibility requirements and application procedures and encourage eligible youth to contact a legal service provider prior to applying immigrantsrising.org/resource/steps-to-renew-daca/
- Research local and statewide immigration-related policies that affect your students and their families
- Keep informed about proposed legislation related to immigration policies

4. Find & Advocate for Scholarships and Financial Support

- Keep track of scholarships that don't require citizenship or residency. Help students apply to as many available scholarships as possible.
- Advocate for scholarship providers to consider and support undocumented students
- Share Immigrants Rising's Lists of Scholarships that Don't Require Social Security Number: immigrantsrising.org/resource/list-of-undergraduate-scholarships
- immigrantsrising.org/resource/list-of-graduate-scholarships

5. Build Your Own Educator Network

- Build relationships and collaborate with other educators at your school or district
- Reach out to educators at local colleges who are supportive of undocumented students
- Add your name to Immigrants Rising's mailing list to learn about new resources, webinars and educator gatherings:
immigrantsrising.org
- Connect to DEEP's National Educator Network and Campaigns:
unitedwedream.org/our-work/education-justice/

6. Connect Students to Undocumented Community Leaders and Role Models

- Visit MyUndocumentedLife.org, DefineAmerican.com and PHDreamers.org
- Find and connect students to local, state or national undocumented youth advocacy organizations
- Identify older undocumented students who can serve as role models

7. Involve Parents

- Educate parents about why undocumented students should pursue college
- Encourage and support good communication between students and parents Invite parents into the college application and enrollment process
- Share Immigrants Rising's Guide for Parents of Undocumented Students (in English and Spanish)

8. Access Reputable Legal Information & Assistance

- Identify reputable, affordable legal service providers in your area. Visit <https://www.immigrationlawhelp.org/>
- Encourage students to use Immigrants Rising's free, anonymous, and online Immigration Legal Intake Service to get information about their eligibility for immigration remedies. Visit immigrantsrising.org/immigration-legal-intake-service
- Refer students to Immigrants Rising's "Beyond Deferred Action: Long-Term Immigration Remedies Every Undocumented Young Person Should Know About" guide
- Encourage students to pursue potential immigration remedies (if available to them)

9. Build Agency and Power

- Help students start a group/club to raise awareness about immigration issues
- Inform students about their rights: www.ilrc.org and www.nilc.org
- Connect students to culturally competent and responsive mental/emotional health services
- Educate students about how other marginalized groups have organized against their marginalization
- Build faith – a sense of agency and a belief that things will change for the better

10. Create Spaces for Storytelling and Creative Expression

- Encourage students to share their stories (when safe)
- Share Immigrants Rising's creative work website: www.thingsillneverstay.org
- Support undocumented artists: [22 Powerful Images By Dreamers](http://22PowerfulImagesByDreamers.tinyurl.com/images-by-dreamers) tinyurl.com/images-by-dreamers
- Encourage students to build their own meaning and identity that is different from the negative stigma and stereotypes about undocumented immigrants

About Immigrants Rising

Founded in 2006, Immigrants Rising transforms individuals and fuels broader changes. With resources and support, undocumented young people are able to get an education, pursue careers, and build a brighter future for themselves and their community. Immigrants Rising is a fiscally-sponsored project of Community Initiatives.

For more information, visit immigrantsrising.org

KNOW THE RULES REGARDING CA RESIDENCY FOR TUITION PURPOSES

All information regarding residency in this resource was compiled from the CCC Chancellor's office www.cccco.edu, the CSU Chancellor's office www.calstate.edu and the UC Office of the President www.ucop.edu. For more details, search for "residency" in the above websites or on your school's website. You can also contact the office that determines CA state residency at your school: CCC: Admissions & Records, CSU: Admissions; UC: Registrar.

California Residency for Tuition Purposes at Public Colleges & Universities

Rules governing state residency in postsecondary education are determined by the California Education Code. Each student's residency status will be determined based on the information submitted on their application for admission or residency paperwork. If the student is under the age of 19, California residency will be determined by the residency status of their parents or legal guardians. This is important for students whose parents live in another state or another country or do not have legal presence in the state. Students who are over the age of 19 must demonstrate financial independence from their parents or legal guardians to be considered residents for tuition purposes.

California Residency for Tuition Purposes is Measured by:

- 1) Legal presence in the state: i.e., citizenship or an immigration status that allows the person to establish residence in California; (i.e., citizen, permanent resident or an eligible immigration status)
- 2) Continuous physical presence in California for 366 days immediately prior to the determination date
Note: CCCs, CSUs and UCs all have distinct determination dates. Check your campus for specific dates.
- 3) Intent and capacity to remain in California indefinitely.

California Residency for Tuition Purposes is Different From U.S. Citizenship/Permanent Resident Status

California Residency for Tuition Purposes	U.S. Citizenship & Permanent Resident Status
Determined by the college or university	Determined by the US government: DHS & USCIS
Governed by CA Educational Codes	Governed by multiple immigration laws & policies
Begins with legal physical presence in California	Begins with legal presence in the United States
Required to be eligible for state financial aid	Required to be eligible for federal financial aid
Student must provide necessary documentation by the criteria and timeline set by their school to be admitted and charged resident or nonresident tuition.	Individual must provide necessary documentation to US government agencies & courts. Citizenship/Immigration status does not guarantee CA residency for tuition purposes.

Resident and Non-Resident Fee Rates & Eligibility for CA State Financial Aid

Resident Fees	Non-Resident Fees
Pay resident per unit or per year tuition & fees	Pay an additional per-unit or per year non-resident fee & resident fees.
Eligible to receive state financial aid	Ineligible to receive state financial aid
Able to participate in programs for CA residents	Unable to participate in programs for CA residents

Non-Resident Tuition Exemption & Non-Residents

AB 540/ SB68 is a California law that allows certain categories of students (citizens and non-citizens) to be exempt from paying non-resident tuition. Students who meet the AB 540/ SB 68 requirements may be eligible for financial aid.

Non-Resident Tuition Exemption (AB 540/ SB 68)	Non-Resident
Pays resident fees	Pays non-resident fees
Eligible to receive state financial aid	Not eligible to receive state financial aid
Able to participate in programs for CA residents	Unable to participate in programs for CA residents

OVERVIEW

SB 68 expands AB 540 to enable students to count years spent at a California Community College and Adult School towards AB 540 eligibility. Additionally, the bill will allow the completion of an Associate's Degree or satisfaction of the minimum requirements to transfer to the University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) to meet the degree or unit requirements. These new eligibility criteria expand possibilities for students educated in CA to qualify for in-state tuition and state-based financial aid at CCCs, CSUs, and UCs.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

Undocumented individuals, T and U visa holders, U.S. citizens, and lawfully present immigrants that meet eligibility criteria can apply. Individuals with international student visas, visitor visas, or other "non-immigrant" statuses are not eligible to apply.

REQUIREMENTS

To be considered for the nonresident tuition exemption under SB 68, students must meet 2 requirements:

1) Length of time & coursework completed per school; and 2) Degree Completion, Unit Requirements, GED or other

PART ONE

Length of time & coursework completed per school

AND

PART TWO

Degree Completion, Unit Requirements, GED or other

Three full-time years of attendance or attainment of equivalent credits earned in a California:

- » **High School**¹
- » **Adult School**²
FT attendance = min of 420 hrs/school year
- » **Community College:**
Credit courses
12 units/semester or quarter equivalent
and max 2 years FT attendance
Noncredit courses
FT attendance = min of 420 hrs/school year
- » **or any combination of the above**

Fullfill one of the following:

- » Graduate from a CA High School
- » Obtain a certificate of completion, GED, HiSet or TASC in CA
- » Attain an associate degree from a CA Community College
- » Fulfill minimum transfer requirements for University of California or California State University

¹ California High schools must be established by the State Board of Education

² California Adult school must be established by:
 • County Office of Education
 • Unified School District/High School District
 • The Department of Corrections and rehabilitation

OR

Three years of high school coursework and three years of total attendance in a California:

- » Elementary School
- » Secondary School
- » or any combination of these two.

CHECK YOUR ELIGIBILITY:

Immigrants Rising's CA In-State Tuition Qualifier Tool helps you determine if you meet the attendance and degree requirements for in-state tuition. Even if you do not yet qualify, this tool can help you determine what steps you need take to meet eligibility in the future. Go to immigrantsrising.org/qualifier

Immigrants Rising helps you make decisions based on your potential, not your perceived limits. Visit our website so you can see what's possible: www.immigrantsrising.org. For inquiries regarding this resource, please contact Nancy Jodaitis, Director of Higher Education, at nancy@immigrantsrising.org

UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENCES IN-STATE TUITION VS. CA DREAM ACT VS. DACA

JURISDICTION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Law or Policy	In-State Tuition (AB 540)	In-State Tuition (AB 2000)	In-State Tuition (SB 68)	CA Dream Act (AB 130)	CA Dream Act (AB 131)
What It Does	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exempts students from out-of-state tuition fees Makes students eligible to apply for the CA Dream Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expands AB 540 to exempt students from out-of-state tuition fees Makes students eligible to apply for the CA Dream Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expands AB 540/AB 2000 to exempt students from out-of-state tuition fees Makes students eligible to apply for the CA Dream Act 	<p>Opens certain scholarships administered by public institutions to AB 540/ AB 2000/ SB 68 students</p>	<p>Opens state-funded grants (including Cal grants, State grants, UC Grants & the CA College Promise Grant) and state programs (EOP & EOPS) to AB 540/ AB 2000/ SB 68 students</p>
What It Does Not Do	<p>Does not change their state residency status.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not include eligibility for federal grants or funds Should not be confused with the Federal Dream Act or DACA 	

Who Can Apply

Undocumented & DACAmented individuals, T and U visa holders, US citizens, & lawfully present immigrants that meet eligibility criteria.

AB 540/ AB 2000/ SB 68 eligible individuals who are undocumented, DACAmented individuals, T and U Visa holders, US citizens, and lawfully present immigrants that meet eligibility criteria.

Eligibility Requirements	Student must:	Student must:	Student must:	Student must meet:	Student must meet:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attend three full years of high school in CA or the equivalent for GED Graduate from a CA high school, obtain a Certificate of Completion or a GED in CA Not possess a valid non-immigrant visa (unless a T or a U visa) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attend CA high school or graduate early with the equivalent of three or more years of credits Have attended CA elementary or secondary school for cumulative total of three or more years Not possess a valid non-immigrant visa (unless a T or a U visa) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attend three years full-time or the equivalent credits at a CA High School, Adult School, Community College (credit or noncredit), or any combination of the above; OR meet eligibility for AB 2000. <p><i>NOTE: Maximum attendance for credit classes at a CCC cannot exceed two years</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graduate from a CA high school, obtain a GED in CA, attain an Associates degree from a CCC or fulfill their minimum transfer requirements for UC or CSU Not possess a valid non-immigrant visa (unless a T or U visa) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AB 540/ AB 2000/ SB 68 eligibility Individual scholarship requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AB 540/ AB 2000/ SB 68 eligibility Priority filing deadline income guidelines GPA & other Cal grant eligibility Program requirements for EOP or EOPS
	<p>DOES NOT REQUIRE DACA</p>	<p>DOES NOT REQUIRE DACA</p>	<p>DOES NOT REQUIRE DACA</p>	<p>DOES NOT REQUIRE DACA</p>	<p>DOES NOT REQUIRE DACA</p>

California is one of a growing number of states in the nation that offer state financial aid to undocumented students. The types of financial aid undocumented students can apply for depends on their citizenship and residency status. The California Dream Act, which requires students to meet AB 540/ SB 68 eligibility, increases the options of state financial aid.

TYPES OF AID FOR UNDERGRADUATES & GRADUATES	ELIGIBLE FOR AB 540/SB 68	INELIGIBLE FOR AB 540/SB 68
In-State Tuition	YES	NO, <i>except qualified DACA students</i>
Federal Aid	NO	NO
State Financial Aid	YES	NO
UC University Grant Undergraduate only	YES	NO
CSU State University Grant	YES	NO
California College Promise Grant Undergraduate only	YES	NO
EOP Services Undergraduate only	YES	NO
EOP&S Services Undergraduate only	YES	NO
California State Aid Undergraduate only; Cal Grants; Chaffee, Middle Class Scholarship	YES	NO
State Loans CA Dream Loan	YES	NO
Private Loans	NO	NO
Work Study	NO, <i>check individual schools</i>	NO, <i>check individual schools</i>
Private Scholarships Check individual requirements	YES	YES
Institutional Aid Scholarships from private donors held at your college or university	YES	NO, <i>check individual schools</i>

CALIFORNIA DREAM ACT MAP 2020-21: STEPS TO SUCCESSFULLY APPLY

PHASE 1 October 1 - March 2

Student enters or creates a user name and password at www.caldreamact.org
WRITE THEM DOWN and SAVE this information!

Parent information is **REQUIRED** unless:
» student is 24 years old or
» was born before 1/1/97
» is married, has children, dependents other than children, is an orphan, ward of the court, veteran or on active duty or in graduate school

★ **Student** completes 2020-21 California Dream Application online at www.caldreamact.org
Make sure to select the correct aid year.
Student must include:
» School code for ALL schools they are considering
» Parental information
» Income (taxed & untaxed)
» Assets & Investments
» Household size
NO Social Security Number is REQUIRED

★ **Student** submits their DREAM application by **3/2/20** AND immediately checks the app status on the confirmation page tab.

★ **Parent** obtains a personal identification number (P.I.N.) and signs the application (the P.I.N. is unique to each student).

★ **California Student Aid Commission (CSAC):**
1. Calculates the Estimated Family Contribution (EFC)
2. Sends DREAM App to all schools listed.
3. Selects specific students for income verification.
4. Identifies any errors or missing information on the DREAM App

★ **CSAC** contacts students who need to resolve any missing or erroneous information.

★ **Student** must:
1. Correct DREAM App & provide necessary information
2. Re-sign & resubmit DREAM App, including the parent signature, if required.

★ **Student** applies for the Cal Grant www.csac.ca.gov
1. Submit Dream App
2. Verify your high school or community college sent your GPA (electronically)
3. If school did not send GPA, student prints out Non-SSN GPA verification form, has school fill it out, then student mails form to CSAC by **3/2/20** and request proof of mailing from US Postal Service

PHASE 2 October 1 - March 2

★ **Student** creates account on webgrants4students.org on <https://mygrantinfo.csac.ca.gov/>

★ **Student** checks status of GPA submission, Cal Grant & Middle Class Scholarship (MCS)

★ **Student** ensures the proper school is listed and all holds are cleared, including confirmation of CA High School graduation or GED

★ **School** verifies student meets ALL Cal Grant eligibility: income, assets, financial need, AB 540/ SB 68 status, entitlement & class level. MCS eligibility also verified.

PHASE 3 March - May

★ **School** will receive all DREAM applications that are complete, with a valid EFC.

★ **School** informs students who are required to submit income verification documents.

★ **WARNING: Incomplete DREAM App**
School contacts students under 24 that did not include parent information. Documentation is required before financial aid can be awarded.

★ **Student & Family, if chosen,** must complete and submit (a) an income verification form AND (b) 2018 Tax Return TRANSCRIPT(s), if required to file taxes per the IRS tax code.

★ **CA College Promise Grant**
Students at California Community Colleges may be eligible for the CA College Promise Grant switch without filing the CA Dream Application.

★ **School** sends a financial aid offer to students who met the income guidelines, priority deadline, AB 540/ SB 68 status, and all other eligibility the CA College Promise Grant, State University Grant (CSU), the University Grant (UC), Cal Grants, and/or other institutional aid (if available).

★ **You're ready to start Phase 4!**

PHASE 4 May - September

★ **Student** logs onto student portal at each school to review and accept each financial aid offer. Follows up with CSAC, if necessary.

★ **Student** calculates each college's costs and develops a per semester/quarter and per year budget, including any scholarships.

★ **Student** accepts financial aid, informs school of any pending scholarships, and confirms tuition is deferred, so classes will not be dropped.

★ **School** confirms residency and AB 540/ SB 68 eligibility after affidavit are received

★ **Students** who are male and over 18 years old must show their proof of registration for the selective service.

★ **Student** ensures they are enrolled in proper number of units and there are no holds on their financial aid record.

★ **Student** checks if there are any scholarship restrictions regarding tuition; financial need; unit requirement; or others, per the organization

★ **School** disburses grants and/or scholarships to pay tuition and other outstanding balances.

★ **School** will send the student:
a) Available funds after tuition and fees are paid (via direct deposit, check or credit);
OR
b) A bill for the balance that is still outstanding.

OPTIMAL TIMELINE

PHASE 1	Apply for Dream Act October 1 - March 2
PHASE 2	Apply for Cal Grant October 1 - March 2
PHASE 3	Claim your financial aid March - May
PHASE 4	Use your financial aid May - September

★ Immigrants Rising supplemental materials available

Immigrants Rising helps you make decisions based on your potential, not your perceived limits. Visit our website so you can see what's possible: www.immigrantsrising.org. For inquiries regarding this resource, please contact: Nancy Jodaitis, Director of Higher Education, at nancy@immigrantsrising.org

STEP 1: APPLY FOR THE CA DREAM ACT APPLICATION TO GET HELP PAYING FOR COLLEGE!

APPLY ONLINE

PRIORITY FILING DEADLINE

dream.csac.ca.gov

October 1st, 2019 to March 2nd 2020

CHECKLIST FOR 2020-2021 CA DREAM APPLICATION

- Be aware of AB 540/ SB 68 requirements.** In order for DREAM aid to be released, students must meet these requirements. U visa holders and students with TPS are eligible. T visa holders should apply through FAFSA.
- Create a username and password for the CA Dream Application.** Save them somewhere safe, where you won't forget!
- Complete the application by March 2, 2020 to meet this important priority deadline!** You can apply afterwards, but many grants require you to meet the priority deadline. The following information is needed: 2018 tax information, untaxed income, bank statements, household size, number in college, etc.
- If your taxes aren't completed by March 2nd, indicate "Will file"** and use estimated household earnings. After you or your parent 2018 taxes are completed, log in to update your application.
- If you are a non-tax filer, indicate "Will not file"** and list all untaxed income for the household. Be aware IRS limits apply.
- List all colleges and universities where you applied on the app.**
- Submit your CA Dream application and review the confirmation page immediately to check for errors.**
- Ensure your parent signs the application**, if required, by created a PIN (personal identification number) online. Each time a change is made on the application, you must resubmit it and parents must re-sign it with their PIN. Always re-check the confirmation page.
- Verify your GPA has been submitted** to CA Student Aid Commission before March 2nd at mygrantinfo.csac.ca.gov
- If not, use the Non-SSN verification form** and bring to your high school or community college to fill it out. Once completed, mail it to CSAC and get a proof of mailing from US Post Office.
- Check the online portal at each college or university** for information regarding your financial aid award at that school
- Community College students can apply for CA College Promise Grant.** Additional paperwork may be required. Check with your school!

STEP 1: APPLY FOR THE CA DREAM ACT APPLICATION TO GET HELP PAYING FOR COLLEGE!

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Immigrants Rising helps you make decisions based on your potential, not your perceived limits. Visit our website so you can see what's possible: www.immigrantsrising.org. For inquiries regarding this resource, please contact Nancy Jodanis, Director of Higher Education, at nancy@immigrantsrising.org



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STEP 2: APPLY FOR A CAL GRANT THROUGH THE CA DREAM ACT

VERIFY YOUR GPA

dream.csac.ca.gov

PRIORITY FILING DEADLINE

October 1st, 2019 to March 2nd 2020

CHECKLIST FOR 2020-2021 CAL GRANTS

- Graduate or will graduate from a California High School or received/will receive a GED in California.
 - Be able to meet AB 540/ SB 68 requirements. U visa holders or students with TPS status must provide immigration documents to the admissions or registrar's department at your school.
 - Meet all other requirements at www.csac.ca.gov
 - Successfully submit CA DREAM Application by March 2nd, an important priority deadline for all entitlement grants.
 - Be sure your GPA has been verified by your high school or community college to the CA Student Aid Commission to be considered for the Cal Grant. You can check this by creating an account at mygrantinfo.csac.ca.gov. If not, print out the Non-SSN verification form from CSAC and get a proof of mailing from the US Post office.
 - Check your award status online in March or April at mygrantinfo.csac.ca.gov and ensure the proper school is listed.
 - Choose the college or university where you plan to attend. Cal grants will only be shown at one school. You must "change schools" if the proper one is not listed on mygrantinfo.csac.ca.gov
 - Complete any necessary steps or paperwork to receive financial aid at your college or university.
 - Submit AB 540/SB 68 Non-Resident Tuition Exemption form, along with the final official transcripts to prove eligibility and become classified as a student with AB 540/SB 68 status.
- CA College Promise Grant & CAL Grants at the Community Colleges**
- Community College students can apply for CA College Promise Grant, which waives all state fees. Additional paperwork may be required. Check with your school!
 - Cal grant A will be placed on hold for two years if student attends a community college. Student must reclaim Cal grant online.

STEP 2: APPLY FOR A CAL GRANT THROUGH THE CA DREAM ACT

VERIFY YOUR GPA

dream.csac.ca.gov

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October 1st, 2019 to March 2nd 2020

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 - Check your award status online in March or April at mygrantinfo.csac.ca.gov and ensure the proper school is listed.
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 - Cal grant A will be placed on hold for two years if student attends a community college. Student must reclaim Cal grant online.

VERIFYING YOUR INCOME FOR THE 2020-21 CALIFORNIA DREAM APPLICATION

The California Student Aid Commission (CSAC) requires a certain percentage of students to verify the information reported on the California Dream Application. Students are informed if they need to complete this process via email or on the student portal at the universities listed on the application. Income verification means the student (and if required, their parents or spouse) must submit to the college or university that they plan to attend: 1) household verification worksheet and 2) a copy of their 2018 tax return transcripts, if taxes were filed. Additional documentation may also be required by the school. The financial aid office will update the student's CA Dream Application to match the household size and income per CSAC's guidelines. The verification process can take 3-4 weeks, once all documentation has been received.

DEPENDENT vs INDEPENDENT Students for the CA Dream Application

Dependent Students are under 24 years old or were born after 1/1/97, are single, have no children or other dependents, and are pursuing an undergraduate degree. **MUST provide student and parental household information regardless of** whether you live with your parents or receive their financial support. Some exceptions apply. Contact your school for details.

Independent Students meet at least one of the following conditions: are over 24 years old or were born before 1/1/97, are married, have children or other dependents for whom they provide 50% of their support, are a veteran or active duty, are an orphan or ward of the court, are at risk of homelessness, have a special circumstance or are pursuing a graduate degree. **MUST provide student household information.**



Income Verification for Tax Filers vs Non-Tax Filers

Tax Filers: If the parent and/or student worked and filed taxes, you are required to submit a copy of the 2018 tax return transcript. Be sure to request the IRS tax return transcript, not the tax account transcript. 1040 Tax Forms are not acceptable. Tax return transcripts are available for free by contacting the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) via internet or phone. The person requesting the transcript must be the one who signed the taxes. If you have trouble obtaining a transcript, contact IRS customer service. Note: Tax Return Transcripts are not available until three weeks after filing if you file electronically, or up to six weeks if you file by mail. Dependent students and parents must submit their own transcripts if they filed taxes separately.

Non-Tax Filers: If you are a non-tax filer, be sure to list all 2018 household income earned, as well as financial assistance or benefits received on the income verification worksheet. Include a copy of your W-2 form(s). If you earned cash, and do not have a W-2 form, explain the circumstances on the worksheet. You may be required to include proof of non-filing from the IRS. Also, be aware that if you or your parents earned over the IRS income filing limits, you may be required to file taxes in order to receive a financial aid award.

Independent Students are over 24 years old or born before 1/1/97, are married, have children or other dependents for whom they provide 50% of their support, are a veteran or active duty, orphan or ward of the court, at risk of homelessness, have a special circumstance or are pursuing a graduate degree. **MUST provide student household information.**

Standard Income Verification Worksheet

Household Size: The rules of the CA Dream Application define households as the student; the biological or adoptive parents; siblings under the age of 24 in most cases; and/or other dependents for whom the parents are financially responsible. Additional family members or individuals that live within the home, but do not meet these requirements should not be included in the household.

Marital Status: Indicate whether the parent or student is single, married, separated or divorced, or widowed. Parents who are living together, but are not married should choose that option.

Tax Filing Status: Indicate whether the student and/or parent or spouse is a tax filer or a non-tax filer.

Financial Aid Received: List the amount of grants or scholarships received by the student during 2019 and the school(s) attended.

Child Support Paid: List the amount of any child support paid in 2019, including the child's name, the name of the person who paid child support, and the name of person to whom it was paid.

SNAP Benefits Received: Indicate whether you and/or your parents received SNAP benefits in 2019 or 2020. Documentation from the agency that issued SNAP benefits may be required upon request.

Certification and Signature: By signing the verification worksheet, the parent and student certify that all the information is true. Signing also authorizes the Financial Aid Office to update the student's California Dream Application per CSAC guidelines and the information provided.

Additional Documentation: The college or university has the right to ask for additional documentation regarding household size or income earned if it is necessary to gain an adequate understanding of how household expenses were met for 2019.

Multiple Schools: If you listed more than one school on the CA Dream Application, you will be required to complete income verification at each school individually.

QUICK GUIDE TO COLLEGE ACCESS FOR UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS IN CALIFORNIA

AB 540/SB 68: IN-STATE TUITION & RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS

California Residency for Tuition Purposes

Learn how California residency and AB 540/SB 68 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.

SB 68 Fact Sheet & SB 68 Quick Guide

Learn how in-state tuition is expanding to include California Community Colleges, Adult Schools. Learn if you might be eligible to pay resident fees at a California public college or university and apply for the California Dream Act.

In-State Tuition vs CA Dream Act vs DACA

This chart clearly explains eligibility for California In-State Tuition (AB 540/AB 2000/SB 68), 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 & SB 68 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 (FAFSA vs CA Dream Act)

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 information and resources! Priority deadline is March 2nd every year!

IDEAL TIMELINE TO APPLY TO CA DREAM ACT

- Review this timeline with your students
- Use the tools prepared for each phase
- Every phase must be completed to receive the funds

1	APPLY FOR THE CA DREAM ACT October 1 - March 2
2	APPLY FOR THE CAL GRANT October 1 - March 2
3	CLAIM YOUR FINANCIAL AID March - May
4	USE YOUR FINANCIAL AID May - September

STEPS AND TOOLS TO APPLY FOR CA DREAM ACT

Phase 1. Apply for CA Dream Act - October 1 - March 2 Checklist for the 2019-20 California Dream Application

Applying for the California Dream Act it is only the first step to receive state financial aid. This checklist helps undocumented students successfully apply for and be considered for all state financial aid.

Phase 2. Apply for Cal Grant - October 1 - March 2 Checklist to Apply for the 2019-20 Cal Grant

Undocumented students can only receive 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

Accurately complete the paperwork required to verify income, assets & household size. Know the different requirements for dependent vs. independent students and tax filers vs. non-tax filers.

Phase 4. Use your Aid - May - September Selective Service and the California Dream Act

Men between the age of 18 and 25 years old, even undocumented individuals, must show proof of registration for the selective service to receive state financial aid. Help students be aware of and follow these steps to prevent holds on their financial aid.

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 meet eligibility for AB 540/SB 68 or the California Dream Act. Identify and apply for scholarships!

Scholarship Search Chart

Identify and create a game plan for all the scholarships you plan to apply for. Don't miss deadlines!

Building a Strong Scholarship Essay Worksheet

This worksheet helps potential scholarships applicants start building their scholarship essays by identifying key areas.

OTHER RESOURCES

Top 10 Ways to Support Undocumented Students

Understanding the Sanctuary School & Safe Zone Movement

For a full list of our resources, visit immigrantsrising.org.

Scan the QR code to view this resource online:



OBJECTIVE

This document provides an overview of fellowships, which are often used in an educational context to support students in their studies or professional development and can provide a sum of money. We discuss best practices in crafting an “inclusive” fellowship that is available for all students regardless of immigration status. We also include a sample fellowship announcement and a sample fellowship agreement.

This document is not intended as legal advice and is not a substitute for obtaining legal advice from a qualified attorney.

WHAT ARE FELLOWSHIPS?

Basic Fellowship Definition

Fellowships are generally defined as short-term opportunities, lasting from a few months to several years, that focus on the educational and/or professional development of the fellow.¹ Fellowships can support a variety of things, including study in a specific field; research to advance work on a particular issue; development of a new community-based organization or initiative; training to support a fellow’s growth; opportunities to further explore a particular field of work; and more.²

Who Can Sponsor Fellowships

Fellowships can be sponsored by various entities, including but not limited to educational institutions.³

Fellowship Stipends

Fellowships can include a stipend.⁴ Stipends are generally defined as an amount paid to the fellow to aid in the pursuit of the fellow’s study or research.⁵

WHAT ARE “INCLUSIVE FELLOWSHIPS”?

“Inclusive Fellowships” (a term coined by Immigrants Rising) are fellowships that are accessible to individuals regardless of immigration status. Since they do not require recipients to have work authorization or a social security number, “Inclusive Fellowships” are flexible mechanisms by which educational institutions can provide paid opportunities to individuals regardless of immigration status. This document will focus on “Inclusive Fellowships”.

“Inclusive Fellowships” vs. “Non-Inclusive Fellowships”

Generally, there are two different types of fellowships: 1) “Non-Inclusive” Fellowships require an individual to perform a past, present, or future service in order to receive payment; since the required service is generally considered to be employment (or “work”), recipients are required to be work-authorized;⁶ 2) “Inclusive Fellowships” are the more common type of fellowships; since they do

CREATING FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS (FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS)

not require the recipient to perform a past, present, or future service and are *not* considered to be employment (or “work”), recipients are *not* required to be work-authorized.⁷

“Inclusive Fellowships” vs. Campus-Based Employment

“Inclusive Fellowships are not the same as campus-based employment opportunities. Campus-based employment (e.g. work study positions, student assistants, lab aides, etc.) is limited to individuals with work authorization and, therefore, is not accessible to immigrants without legal status.⁸ Conversely, “Inclusive Fellowships” can be created to be accessible to individuals regardless of work authorization and, therefore, individuals regardless of legal status.

GUIDELINES TO DESIGNING “INCLUSIVE” FELLOWSHIPS

In designing “**Inclusive Fellowships**” that are available to all individuals regardless of their immigration status, the general recommendation is to adhere to the following guidelines:

- Grantors should provide fellows with training, hands-on/experiential learning, professional development, and/or networking.⁹
- The relationship between fellows/grantors should resemble a trainee/trainor or advisee/advisor; it should not resemble an employee/employer relationship (e.g. grantors should not set work hours, require work be done in a specific and highly supervised way, etc.).¹⁰
- If fellowships have a study or research component, the primary purpose of that study or research must be to benefit the fellow’s education, professional growth or training ; the primary purpose of the study or research should not be to benefit the grantor.¹¹
- Grantors can offer stipends to fellows as long as the stipends are not considered wages (i.e. stipends should not be offered for past, present or future work or service). These non-wage stipends do not need to be reported to the IRS on any form (including Form 1099) and fellows do not need to provide grantors with a W-9.¹²

STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE TO CREATING AN “INCLUSIVE FELLOWSHIP”

1. Draft Fellowship Description

Draft a Fellowship Description that includes the primary purpose, scope and specific details. Follow the “Guidelines to Designing ‘Inclusive Fellowships’” (above) to make sure your fellowship is available to all individuals regardless of their immigration status.

2. Get Stakeholders on Board

Share the fellowship description with campus stakeholders in order to solicit feedback, define areas of responsibility, manage expectations, and get everyone on board. Stakeholders might include faculty, representatives from human resources, student affairs, financial aid and student leaders.

3. Finalize Fellowship Description based upon stakeholder input.

4. Create Fellowship Application Process

Fellows should be selected in an open, competitive process. We recommend defining clear eligibility criteria and an application timeline and process. We also recommend creating a written application to determine applicants' eligibility and solicit information about their academic background and career goals.

5. Draft and Publicize Fellowship Announcement

Create a Fellowship Announcement, which will explain the fellowship and invite interested individuals to apply for the fellowship. The announcement should include the following: fellowship overview (e.g. terms of the fellowship, duration,); stipend amount; eligibility requirements; and logistical information (e.g. application deadline, application submission process, point of contact). See Appendix A for a Sample Fellowship Announcement. Begin publicizing the fellowship.

6. Undertake Fellowship Selection Process

Review all written application submissions to determine eligibility. Follow-up interviews may provide additional clarity about applicants' interest and availability. Select the fellow(s) that are the best fit for the fellowship program (e.g. benefit to fellows, availability, etc.).

7. Draft Fellowship Agreement

You should draft a formal Fellowship Agreement as notification of acceptance into the fellowship program and agreement of the fellowship terms. The Fellowship Agreement should include the following: fellow name and contact information; notification of acceptance; benefits to the fellows, fellowship terms (e.g. what type of engagement the fellow can expect to have); and clarification that this is not employment. It should be signed by the fellow, supervisor, and any other grantor representative who is responsible for the fellowship. See Appendix B for a Sample Fellowship Agreement.

8. Review Fellowship Agreement with Fellow(s).

Make sure to go over the Fellowship Agreement individually with each fellow you are accepting into the fellowship program. Answer any questions and be sure they understand all elements of the agreement.

9. Sign the Fellowship Agreement

Once all questions have been answered and the fellow understands all elements of the fellowship, all parties should sign and keep a copy of the agreement.

APPENDIX A: SAMPLE FELLOWSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT

This sample can be used as a starting point for your Fellowship Announcement. Make sure to change the contents so that the language reflects the fellowship that is being offered.

Introduction: *New American University is offering the Success Fellowship, a fellowship for Academic Year 2019-2020 that provides hands-on/experiential learning, professional development, and networking for students from diverse backgrounds. The fellowship includes a yearly stipend of \$6,750.*

Application Deadline: *June 28, 2019*

Stipend Amount: *Stipend of \$6,750 for Academic Year 2019-2020 (\$2,250 per quarter). This stipend is contingent upon the successful completion of the fellowship program.*

Application Submission Process: *Students must complete the application form and email it, along with a resume and a one-page cover letter explaining their interest, to Ms. Jane Doe, the Fellowship Director of New American University, at janedoe@newamericanuniversity.edu.*

Eligibility: *Students must: (1) have demonstrated interest in their field of study/research; (2) be in good academic standing; and (3) come from a diverse background (e.g. race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, immigration status, national origin, etc.)*

Fellowship Description: *Success Fellows will:*

- *Participate in a hands-on/experiential learning project in their field of study/research (10 to 15 hours per week)*
- *Submit bi-monthly reflections on their learning project*
- *Be matched with a faculty/staff mentor in their field of study/research who will review bi-monthly reflections and provide ongoing feedback on learning project*
- *Participate in monthly leadership and professional development training seminars*
- *Be part of cohort of other fellows*

If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Jane Doe, the Fellowship Director of New American University, at janedoe@newamericanuniversity.edu

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE FELLOWSHIP AGREEMENT

This sample can be used as a starting point for your Sample Fellowship Agreement. Make sure to change each of the specific content areas so that the language reflects the actual fellowship that is being offered.

Dear John Doe:

We are pleased to sponsor you as a fellow at New American University, reporting to Fellowship Director of New American University, Ms. Jane Doe. If you accept this offer, you will begin your fellowship with New American University on September 1, 2019 and will be expected to be engaged ten to fifteen hours per week.

Your fellowship is expected to end on May 31, 2020. However, your fellowship with New American University is “at-will,” which means that either you or New American University may terminate your fellowship at any time, with or without cause and with or without advance notice.

Your fellowship will consist of the following:

- 1) Participation in a hands-on/experiential learning project in your field of study/research (10 to 15 hours per week)*
- 2) Completing bi-monthly reflections on your learning project to your faculty/staff mentor*
- 3) Monthly meeting with your faculty/staff mentor to receive ongoing feedback on your learning project (meeting times/dates to be determined with your mentor)*
- 4) Attendance in monthly leadership and professional development training seminars (no more than 2 absences permitted)*
- 5) Participation in cohort of other fellows*

Through participating in this fellowship, you will benefit in the following ways:

- Receive hands-on/experiential learning*
- Be mentored in your field of study/research*
- Receive leadership and professional development training.*
- Sharpen communication skills, time-management, and interpersonal skills*
- A \$9,000 stipend to support participation in the program. The stipend will be disbursed in quarterly installments of \$2,250 upon successful completion of fellowship requirements and responsibilities, as evaluated by the Fellowship Director.*

CREATING FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS (FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS)

As part of this fellowship, New American University is not liable for injury sustained or health conditions that may arise for you while participating in this fellowship. In addition, since this fellowship is not considered to be employment, you will not receive any of the employee benefits that regular New American University employees receive, including, but not limited to, health insurance, vacation or sick pay, paid holidays, or participation in the 401(k) plan. You will receive your fellowship stipends directly from New American University. Fellowship stipends are not reported on a year-end tax form (either W-2 or Form 1099), but you may still be required to self-report them on IRS Form 1040 and may need to make estimated tax payments directly to the IRS. Please check with your tax accountant regarding the need to make estimated tax payments.

By accepting this offer, you agree that throughout your fellowship you will observe all policies and practices governing the conduct of New American University, including our policies prohibiting discrimination and harassment. This letter sets forth the complete offer we are extending to you, and supersedes and replaces any prior inconsistent statements or discussions. It may be changed only by a subsequent written agreement.

Please indicate your acceptance of this offer by signing below and returning it to Ms. Jane Doe, the Fellowship Director of New American University, at janedoe@newamericanuniversity.edu. If you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact me.

Best,

Ms. Jane Doe, Fellowship Director of New American University.

I accept the fellowship with New American University on the terms and conditions set out in this letter.

Date: _____

Fellow Signature

Date: _____

Jane Doe, Fellowship Director of New American University

ENDNOTES

- ¹ U.S. News, [What is a Fellowship and Why You Might Want One](https://www.usnews.com/education/best-graduate-schools/paying/articles/what-a-fellowship-is-and-why-you-might-want-one), <https://www.usnews.com/education/best-graduate-schools/paying/articles/what-a-fellowship-is-and-why-you-might-want-one>. See also, University of California, Berkeley, [Fellowships](https://career.berkeley.edu/InfoLab/Fellow), <https://career.berkeley.edu/InfoLab/Fellow>
- ² University of California, Berkeley, [Fellowships](https://career.berkeley.edu/InfoLab/Fellow), <https://career.berkeley.edu/InfoLab/Fellow>
- ³ As evidenced by the various entities in both nonprofit and private sectors engaging with individuals through fellowship programs. See, CORO, [CORO Fellowship](http://www.corofellowship.org/), <http://www.corofellowship.org/>. See Also, Google, [Google PhD Fellowship](https://ai.google/research/outreach/phd-fellowship/), <https://ai.google/research/outreach/phd-fellowship/>
- ⁴ 26 CFR § 1.117-3
- ⁵ Id., See also, Internal Revenue Service, [Topic No. 421, Scholarships, Fellowship Grants, and Other Grants](https://www.irs.gov/taxtopics/tc421), <https://www.irs.gov/taxtopics/tc421>.
- ⁶ John Barrett et al., University of California Office of the President-CFO Division, [Tax Issues Associated with Reporting Fellowships](https://postdocs.ucsf.edu/sites/postdocs.ucsf.edu/files/tax-issues-for-fellowships-201), <https://postdocs.ucsf.edu/sites/postdocs.ucsf.edu/files/tax-issues-for-fellowships-201>
- ⁷ University of Colorado Boulder Campus Controller's Office, [Fellowships/Stipends vs. Wages](https://www.colorado.edu/controller/sites/default/files/attached-files/Fellowship1.pdf), <https://www.colorado.edu/controller/sites/default/files/attached-files/Fellowship1.pdf>
- ⁸ Justia, [Work Authorization](https://www.justia.com/immigration/work-authorization/), <https://www.justia.com/immigration/work-authorization/>
- ⁹ University of California, [Berkeley Career Center](https://career.berkeley.edu/InfoLab/Fellow), [Fellowships](https://career.berkeley.edu/InfoLab/Fellow), <https://career.berkeley.edu/InfoLab/Fellow>
- ¹⁰ U.S. Department of Labor, [Fact Sheet #71: Internship Programs Under the Federal Labor Standards Act](https://www.dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/whdfs71.pdf), <https://www.dol.gov/whd/regs/compliance/whdfs71.pdf>
- ¹¹ Columbia University Student Financial Services, [Payments to Students and Their Taxability](https://sfs.columbia.edu/files/sfs_new/forms/payments-to-students.pdf), https://sfs.columbia.edu/files/sfs_new/forms/payments-to-students.pdf
- ¹² IRS, [Instruction for Form 1099-MISC](https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/i1099msc.pdf), <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/i1099msc.pdf>

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to thank **University of California, Irvine DREAM Center** for their impactful collaboration in creating this resource.

ABOUT US

Founded in 2006, **Immigrants Rising** transforms individuals and fuels broader changes. With resources and support, undocumented young people are able to get an education, pursue careers, and build a brighter future for themselves and their community. Immigrants Rising is a fiscally-sponsored project of Community Initiatives. For more information, visit www.immigrantsrising.org.



Tip Sheet for Undocumented Students



Undocumented students face unique challenges in their quest to obtain postsecondary education. This tip sheet is designed to help this population with some of the pressing questions they have while contemplating whether or not they can enroll in school.

Question	Answer
1. I just finished high school and want to go to college. Will the fact that I am an undocumented student prevent me from continuing my education?	Generally speaking, your status will not prevent you from being admitted to college or a vocational program, or from enrolling in classes. Your status as an undocumented student limits the type of financial aid you receive and could impact your tuition charges (See Questions 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 below).
2. I am an undocumented student, but I have lived in the U.S. since I was three years old. Am I eligible for financial aid to help pay for college?	As an undocumented student, you are not eligible for federal financial aid such as Federal Pell Grants, Federal Work-Study, and Federal Direct Student Loans (Direct Loans). However, you may be eligible for financial aid from other sources, including your college and private organizations.
3. I was born in the U.S. but my parents are undocumented. How does my parents' status affect my eligibility for federal financial aid?	As a U.S. citizen, you are eligible to receive federal financial aid, regardless of your parents' status. However, their status will prevent them from borrowing a parent PLUS to help pay your college expenses. For more information about how this affects your eligibility for federal student aid, contact the financial aid office at your school.
4. I am an undocumented student but I have lived in Kansas since my family came to the U.S. when I was six. I will graduate from high school soon. If I attend a public college in Kansas, am I eligible for in-state tuition?	Yes. Many states have enacted legislation which allows undocumented students who meet certain qualifications to be charged lower in-state tuition at some or all public postsecondary institutions in the state. The states which have enacted such legislation are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Washington, and the District of Columbia.
5. If I live in a state which allows undocumented students to pay in-state tuition, do I have to do anything to be eligible to receive this benefit?	Common criteria for undocumented students to receive in-state tuition in certain states include: attending a state high school for two to four years, earning a high school diploma or General Education Diploma (GED) in the state, enrolling in a public postsecondary institution in the state, and filing an affidavit stating intent to legalize status and become a permanent resident. Check with the college you plan to attend about the criteria in your state.
6. As an undocumented student, what type of financial aid is available from the college I plan to attend?	The financial aid available to undocumented students from colleges and other postsecondary schools varies widely among institutions. Financial aid could include institutional scholarships, grants, loans, and work programs. Institutional scholarships often come with a merit component. To find out what is available at the college you plan to attend, contact the financial aid office.

Question	Answer
<p>7. As an undocumented student, I know I am not eligible for financial aid from the federal government. Where can I look to find private scholarships?</p>	<p>Here are some websites you can use to research scholarships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Fast Web: www.fastweb.com ◆ Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund: www.maldef.org ◆ Hispanic Scholarship Fund: https://finder.hsf.net/ ◆ Genesco Migrant Center: www.migrant.net ◆ La Plaza Scholarship and Financial Aid Guide: http://www.laplazaindy.org/portfolio-item/scholarship-fund/
<p>8. Can I use my scholarship money to pay expenses other than tuition?</p>	<p>Scholarships can be used to pay most educational expenses, including but not limited to: tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, the cost of a computer, and personal expenses including transportation. You should check with the organization that awarded you a scholarship about any restrictions on its use.</p>
<p>9. If I discuss my undocumented status with a counselor in the financial aid office at my school, is he or she required to report me to the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)?</p>	<p>No. Financial aid counselors are not required to report undocumented students to ICE or USCIS.</p> <p>However, under FERPA, a school or school district may disclose information from your education records without your consent to specific entities, such as a State education office, or for specific purposes, such as to comply with a court order.</p>
<p>10. If I have been approved for Deferred Action, am I able to complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®)?</p>	<p>As a noncitizen you are unable to complete the FAFSA unless you have a Social Security Number (SSN). Deferred Action allows students to remain in the country; however, it does not make such students eligible for federal student aid, even if they have a SSN.</p>

IMMIGRATION LEGAL INTAKE SERVICE

WHAT IS THE LEGAL INTAKE?

The Legal Intake is an online survey to help you learn about possible immigration options.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Visit
immigrantsrising.org/legalintake
and answer all questions the best you can.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

Immigrants Rising's Legal Services team will create a summary specific to your case.

Who can use the Legal Intake?

Undocumented young people who do not yet have legal residency or citizenship in the United States.

It's FREE

Learn about your potential immigration options at no cost.

It's ANONYMOUS

You do not need to use your real name.

It's CONFIDENTIAL

Your information will not be shared with anyone outside the Immigrants Rising's Legal Services Team.

What will the Legal Intake ask?

To best assess your options, the Legal Intake will ask you about your immigration background. The more detailed your answers, the better.

How long does it take to complete?

The Legal Intake takes 10-30 minutes to complete. You can save a draft and finish it later.

READY TO GET STARTED?

GO TO:

immigrantsrising.org/legalintake

When will I hear back?

Our team will carefully review your answers and email you a personalized summary within 2-4 weeks.

What's next?

We highly recommend you take this summary to your local legal service provider or immigration attorney to explore your options.

Questions?

Contact
legalintake@immigrantsrising.org

Learn more about our resources

Visit immigrantsrising.org/resources

Dreamer Resources

Dreamer Resource Centers *California State Universities (CSUs)*

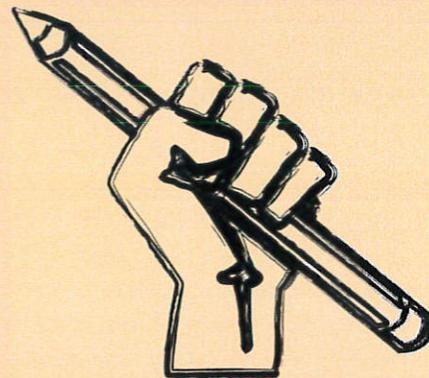
<u>CSU</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Phone #</u>	<u>Email</u>
Bakersfield	No physical Location	No phone #	No email
Channel Islands	Multicultural Dream Center Bell Tower 1530 1 University Dr., Camarillo CA 93012	(805) 437-8407	mdc@csuci.edu
Chico	Meriam Library Room 162 400 West First Street Chico, CA 95929	(530) 898-5818	dreamcenter@csuchico.edu
Dominguez Hills	Loker Student Union Room 110B 1000 E. Victoria Street Carson, CA 90747	(310) 243-2782	tdsc@csudh.edu
East Bay	No physical Location	No phone #	No email
Fresno	Joyal Administration Room 224 (2nd Floor) 5150 N. Maple Ave. M/S JA 62 Fresno, CA 93740	(559) 278-1787 option 1	dreamsuccess@mail.fresnostate.edu
Fullerton	Pollak Library South 180	(657) 278-4391	dirc@fullerton.edu
Humboldt	No physical Location	No phone #	No email
Long Beach	Peterson Hall 2 SSC-290 1250 Bellflower Blvd Long Beach CA 90840	(562) 985-5869	dream@csulb.edu
Los Angeles	Student Affairs Room 241 5151 State University Drive Los Angeles CA 90032	(323) 343-3219	GFDRRC@calstatela.edu
Maritime Academy	No physical Location	No phone #	No email
Monterey Bay	Student Services Suite 113-E First Floor 5108 Fourth Ave Marina, Ca 93933	(831) 582-5414	mlopezcabrera@csumb.edu
Northridge	University Student Union Building C 18111 Nordhoff Street Northridge, CA 91330-8453	(818) 677-7069	dreamcenter@csun.edu

Pomona	Building 26-101 3801 W. Temple Avenue Pomona, CA 91768	(909) 869- 6986	
Sacramento	River Front Center 1022 6000 J Street Sacramento, CA 95819	(916) 278- 7241	saseep-sa10@csus.edu
San Bernardino	Student Financial Services UH-035 5500 University Parkway San Bernardino, CA 92407	(909) 537- 5227	
San Diego	SSE-2109 5500 Campanile Drive San Diego, CA 92182-8222	(619) 594- 6298	eopappt@sdsu.edu
San Francisco	Student Services Building, Suite 206 1600 Holloway Avenue San Francisco, CA 94132	(415) 405- 3503	drc@sfsu.edu
San Jose	No physical Location	No phone #	No email
San Luis Obispo	Building 52, Room E11		kzevallo@calpoly.edu
San Marcos	No physical Location	No phone #	No email
Sonoma	Nichols Hall 214 1801 East Cotati Ave Rohnert Park, CA 94928	(707) 664- 2369	
Stanislaus			dreamers@csustan.edu

Universities of California (UCs)

<u>UC</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Phone Number</u>	<u>Email</u>
Berkeley	Student Center 119 Cesar Chavez Center Berkeley, CA 94720-4210	(510) 642-7224	undocu@berkeley.edu
Davis	AB540 and Undocumented Student Center One Shields Ave. 1003 Student Community Center Davis, CA 95616	(530) 752-9538	undocumented@ucdavis.edu
Irvine	Anteater Community Resource Center 4079 Mesa Rd. (Parking Lot #5)	(949) 824-6390	
Los Angeles	Student Activities Center, Suite B44	(310) 206-2980 or (310) 794- 2544	usp@saonet.ucla.edu
Merced	UC Merced Kolligan Library Room 222 5200 N. Lake Road Merced, CA 95343	(209) 600-5316	undoc@ucmerced.edu
Riverside	224 Costo Hall 900 University Ave. Riverside, CA 92521	(951) 827-2193	Ana.Coria@ucr.edu
San Diego	Student Services Center 5th floor Suite 518	(858) 822-6916	undoc@ucsd.edu
San Francisco	Milberry Union West, MU123W San Francisco, CA 94143-1249	(415) 502-1911	Alejandra.Rincon@ucsf.edu LaMisha.Hill@ucsf.edu Klint.Jaramillo@ucsf.edu
Santa Barbara	2210 Student Resource Building (inside EOP suite) Santa Barbara, CA 93106-7130	(805) 893-5609	ucsbundocstudentservices@sa.ucsb.edu
Santa Cruz	121 Academic Resources Center UC Sanata Cruz	(831) 459-4055	eopab540@ucsc.edu

SOMOS CALIFORNIA



EACH  REPRESENTS A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY THAT HAS A CENTER TO HELP UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS.

STATE POLICIES

- AB 540
- CAL DREAM ACT
- AB 1024
- SB 68
- SB 1159
- AB 2184
- SB 183

CALIFORNIA STATE
UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY
COLLEGE

Many colleges and universities not included on this map are actively trying to establish undocu-centers. We recommend calling any school you are interested in attending to see if they have resources for undocumented students.

★ Name of Colleges and Universities That Have a Center for Undocumented Students:

University of California, Berkeley	California State University, San Marcos	Mt. San Antonio College
University of California, Davis	Sonoma State University	Berkeley City College
University of California, Irvine	California State University, Stanislaus	Rio Hondo College
University of California, Los Angeles	Antelope Valley College	San Bernardino Valley College
University of California, Riverside	Butte College	City College of San Francisco
University of California, San Diego	Chabot College	Evergreen Valley College
California State University, Channel Islands	Chaffey College	Cuesta College
California State University, Chico	College of the Desert	Cañada College
California State University, Dominguez Hills	DeAnza College	College of San Mateo
California State University, Fresno	Glendale Community College	Skyline College
California State University, Fullerton	Grossmont College	Sierra College
California State University, Humboldt	Hartnell College	Santa Rosa Junior College
California State University, Long Beach	East Los Angeles College	Fresno City College
California State University, Los Angeles	Los Angeles City College	Oxnard College
California State University, Northridge	Los Angeles Harbor College	West Hills College Coalinga
Cal Poly Pomona	Los Angeles Mission College	Sacramento City College
California State University, Sacramento	Los Angeles Pierce College	Orange Coast College
California State University, San Bernardino	Los Angeles Southwest College	Coastline College
San Diego State University	Los Angeles Trade-Tech College	Golden West College
California State University, San Francisco	Los Angeles Valley College	American River College
San Jose State University	West Los Angeles College	Delta College
California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	Cosumnes River College	

General Description of State Policies:

AB 540: Allows non-residents students who completed at least three years of high school in California to pay in-state tuition at public colleges and universities in California.

California DreamAct: Composed of AB 130 AND AB 131, allows qualifying undocumented students to access state and non-state resourced funds to finance their colleges/university education.

AB 1024: Makes California the first state to grant licenses to practice law to undocumented aspiring attorneys if they meet all other eligibility requirements.

SB 68: Allows the completion of an associate degree or satisfaction of the minimum requirements to transfer to the University of California or California State University as sufficient for students to qualify for in-state tuition and financial aid.

SB 1159: Requires all 40 licensing boards under the California Department of Consumer Affairs to consider applicants regardless of immigration status.

AB 2184: Requires cities in California to accept a California driver's license or identification number, individual taxpayer identification number, or municipal identification number in lieu of a social security number if the city otherwise requires a social security number for the issuance of a business license.

SB 185: Ensures equal rights and opportunities at postsecondary educational institutions in California, regardless of immigration status, and prohibits discrimination on the basis of immigration status.

Brown Issues



**UndocuScholar
RESOURCE CONNECTION**
AMERICAN RIVER COLLEGE



SELECTIVE SERVICE AND THE CALIFORNIA DREAM ACT

What Is the Selective Service and Do I Need to Register?

The Selective Service System allows the federal government to have a list of all young men who would be available to serve as soldiers in the U.S. Armed Forces if a mandatory draft was necessary. According to federal law, all men between the ages of 18 and 25 (documented and undocumented) must register for the Selective Service and should register within 30 days of their 18th birthday. A Social Security number is not required to register. Furthermore, in order to be eligible for state financial aid through the CA Dream Act, men must provide proof of Selective Service registration to the college or university they plan to attend.

Are There Any Risks in Registering for the Selective Service?

Registering for the Selective Service does provide the federal government with your name and address, so the government can contact you in the event of a mandatory draft. However there has not been any type of mandatory draft since the 1970s. This means that the Selective Service System has never used those names to force people to fight with the U.S. Armed Forces. Nevertheless, all men within that age range are still required to register.

In regards to sharing someone's immigration status, the Selective Service System states:

"They have not now, nor in the past collected or shared any information which would indicate a man's immigration status, either documented or undocumented. The selective service system has no authority to collect such information, has no use for it, and it is irrelevant to the registration requirement. Consequently, there is no immigration data to share with anyone."

How Do I Register?

As an undocumented individual in California, you have two easy options to register for the Selective Service. However, you should not try to register online at the www.sss.gov website. Use these easy alternatives instead:

- 1) Quicker Option: Choose the "Register Me" option on the CA Dream Application www.caldreamact.org when you are filling it out. OR if you already submitted your application, you can update it and choose this option. Once the changes are made, be sure that your application is properly signed and re-submitted. You can check your application status on the confirmation page.

OR

- 2) Fill out a postcard and mail it to the Selective Service System. This postcard is available at U.S. Post Offices, online at www.caldreamact.org under "Resources" or on the Selective Service website www.sss.gov under "Immigrants." If you mail the postcard, we suggest you get a "proof of mailing" from the Post Office. This will serve as proof that you sent in your selective service registration.

How Long Does the Process Take?

The processing of your selective service registration takes 1-2 months, so it's important to begin the process as soon as possible. Once you have been successfully registered, the government will mail you a Selective Service Registration Card. If you do not receive a card within that timeframe, contact the Selective Service System. Be sure to keep a copy of this card because you might be required to show it to your college or university.

How Do I Provide Proof to My College or University?

Undocumented males who registered for the selective service can verify they registered for the Selective Service in the following ways:

- 1) A copy of your Selective Service Registration Card ~ Bring a copy of your selective service registration card to your college or university's Financial Aid Office. Be sure to write your student ID on the copy.
- 2) The California Dream Application Confirmation Page ~
 - a. Check your confirmation page within two months of selecting "Register Me" on www.caldreamact.org. You will be able to verify your Selective Service registration number on this site once it has been processed.
 - b. Your school can check your confirmation page via Webgrants Logon to confirm the Selective Service registration number.

Men 26 and Older

The Selective Service System cannot accept a registration from anyone who has already reached their 26th birthday. Therefore, if you are a male who is 26 or older but did not register for the Selective Service, you are considered a "non-registrant." To be considered for state financial aid, you must provide an explanation of why you did not register and demonstrate that your failure was not "knowing or willful." The school may require you to get a "Status Information Letter" from the Selective Service System. For more information, go to www.sss.gov, select "Registration", then select "Men 26 and Older."

Men 18 and under

The Selective Service System cannot accept a registration from anyone who is under 18 years old. Therefore, students can either wait until 30 days before their 18th birthday and mail in the Selective Service Registration Card or they can choose the "Register Me" option on the California Dream Application to be registered automatically. If the student is not within 30 days of his 18th birthday, updates can take place later since the California Student Aid Commission will continue to send the Selective Service registration data throughout the academic year.

MEN WHO ARE AGE 18 THROUGH 25 ARE REQUIRED TO REGISTER and can do so online at:

www.sss.gov
or they can complete this form.

HOW TO COMPLETE THIS FORM

- Read the Privacy Act Statement.
- Print your information in BLACK INK and CAPITAL LETTERS ONLY.

Block 1: Print your date of birth. Use a two-number designation for the month and day and use a four-number designation for the year.

Block 2: Place an X in the correct box.

Block 3: Provide your Social Security Number if you have one since it is mandatory to include this information. Leave this space blank if you do not yet have a social security number.

Block 4: Print your full name as outlined on the card. Include any suffix (such as Jr., or III), in the designated box, if applicable.

Block 5: Print your current mailing address as outlined on the card. Use the two-letter State abbreviation and enter your ZIP Code.

Block 6: Print your current electronic mailing address (email) as outlined on the card.

Block 7: Print today's date. Use a two-number designation for the month and day and use a four-number designation for the year.

Block 8: Provide your current phone number.

Block 9: Sign your name in the box.

Mail the completed form to:

Selective Service System
Registration Information Office
P.O. Box 94739
Palatine, IL 60094-4739

Selective Service will send you a Registration Acknowledgment in the mail.

If you do not receive a Registration Acknowledgment within 90 days, it is your responsibility to contact the Selective Service at 847-688-6888.

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

The Military Selective Service Act, Selective Service regulations, and the President's Proclamation on Registration require that you provide the indicated information, including your Social Security Number if you have one. The principal purpose of the requested information is to establish or verify your registration with the Selective Service System. This information may be furnished to other government agencies for the stated purposes on a selective basis. See Systems of Records SSS-9 <https://www.sss.gov/Portals/0/PDFs/Systems%20of%20Records%202011.pdf>

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE - for review and processing of suspected violations of the Military Selective Service Act, or for perjury, and for defense of a civil action arising from administrative processing under such Act.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE & U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES - for collection and evaluation of data to determine a person's eligibility for entry/reentry into the United States and for U.S. citizenship.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE & U.S. COAST GUARD - for exchange of data concerning registration, classification, induction, and examination of registrants and for identification of prospects for recruiting.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - to assist veterans in need of data concerning reemployment rights, and for determining eligibility for benefits under the Workforce Investment Act.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION - to determine eligibility for student financial assistance.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT & U.S. POSTAL SERVICE - to determine eligibility for employment.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES - to determine a person's proper Social Security Number and for locating parents pursuant to the Child Support Enforcement Act.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS - to provide data which may constitute evidence and facilitate the enforcement of state and local law.

BUREAU OF CENSUS - for the purposes of planning or carrying out a census or survey or related activity pursuant to the provisions of Title 13.

ALTERNATIVE SERVICE EMPLOYERS - for exchange of information with employers regarding a registrant who is a conscientious objector for the purpose of placement and supervision of performance of alternative service in lieu of induction into military service.

GENERAL PUBLIC - Registrant's name, Selective Service registration number, date of birth, and classification. (Military Selective Service Act, 50 U.S.C. 3806(n))

Failure to provide the required information may violate the Military Selective Service Act. Conviction for such a violation may result in imprisonment for up to five years and/or a fine of not more than \$250,000.

Example Letter: Verifying 'GPA upload identifiers'

Dear high school senior,

Did you know that you may be eligible for up to \$12,570 a year in free financial aid assistance for college through the Cal Grant program? To be considered for a Cal Grant award, high schools are required to submit your GPA to the California Student Aid Commission.

We will submit your GPA record with the information you provide on this form. Please ensure that the information you provide on your financial aid application and all your college applications is consistent with this information. Should any of the below information change for you, please inform your high school counselor.

- 1) Write your name exactly as it appears on a valid form of ID, including hyphenated names (Social Security Card, State ID, or Birth Certificate).

First Name	Middle Initial	Last Name

- 2) What is your Date of Birth?

Month (MM)	Day (DD)	Year (YYYY)

- 3) What is your Mailing Address?

Address	City	State	Zip

Please return this form to your high school counselor by the Due Date _____

Cal Grant GPA Calculation Instructions

There are four categories of GPAs used for Cal Grant award selection - High School, College, Regular Community College and Reestablished Community College.

High School GPA

A high school GPA is calculated on a 4.00 scale to two decimal places (between 0.00 and 4.00). Do not use a weighted scale. Convert any grades with extra weighting for honors and advanced placement classes to a 4.00 scale before calculating the GPA. GPAs calculated beyond a 4.00 scale will not be accepted.

For students who have not yet graduated high school, calculate the GPA using all academic course work for the sophomore year, the summer following the sophomore year, the junior year, and the summer following the junior year. The high school GPA excludes physical education (PE), Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), and remedial courses. Remedial work is defined as any course that is not counted toward high school graduation. Failing grades must be included in the GPA calculation unless the course has been retaken. Only include the most recent grade for any course repeated by the student.

GPAs for "accelerated" high school juniors graduating in spring should be calculated using academic course work earned during the student's sophomore year and the summer following the sophomore year, as well as all course work completed in the junior year by the time of certification.

For students who are out of high school but have not earned sufficient college level units to allow calculation of either a college GPA or reestablished GPA or as explained below, the GPA must be calculated from high school course work earned from the student's sophomore year onward, regardless of whether the student graduated. Competitive Cal Grant awards can be made to students who have not graduated high school.

Regular California Community College GPA

For purposes of computing a community college GPA for a Cal Grant award, "nontransferable units" and "courses not counted in the computation for admission to a California public institution of higher education that grants a baccalaureate degree" mean all courses except "Associate Degree Credit Courses" as defined by Title 5, Chapter 6, Article 1, Section 55002(a) of the California Code of Regulations.

Reestablished Community College GPA

A reestablished community college GPA is calculated on at least 16 but less than 24 semester units or the equivalent. For any Cal Grant deadline, a school may submit either a reestablished GPA or a "regular" community college GPA calculated on at least 24 semester units, or the equivalent. A reestablished GPA is good only for Competitive Cal Grant B consideration. **Only a California Community College may submit a reestablished GPA.**

College GPA

A college GPA is calculated on all college work completed, except for nontransferable units and courses not counted in the computation for admission to a California public institution of higher education that grants a baccalaureate degree. The definition of the phrases "all college work completed" and "nontransferable units" and "courses not counted in the computation for admission to a California public institution of higher education that grants a baccalaureate degree" are described below. A college GPA or a community college GPA must be computed for a minimum of 24 semester units or its equivalent regardless of the grades received. The phrase "all college work completed" includes all coursework for which grades are known to the official reporting the GPA and that are accepted for credit at the school reporting the GPA. Failing grades must be included.

College GPA - Baccalaureate Degree Granting Institution

For purposes of computing a college GPA by an institution that grants a baccalaureate degree, "nontransferable units" and "courses not counted in the computation for admission to a California public institution of higher education that grants a baccalaureate degree" are those courses which do not earn credit for a baccalaureate degree from the reporting institution.

College GPA - Associate Degree Granting Institution

For purposes of computing a college grade point average by a postsecondary institution that grants an associate degree, "nontransferable units" and "courses not counted in the computation for admission to a California public institution of higher education that grants a baccalaureate degree" are those courses which do not earn credit for an associate degree at the reporting institution.

College GPA - Non-degree Granting Institution

For purposes of computing a college GPA by a postsecondary institution that does not grant a baccalaureate or an associate degree:

(A) "nontransferable units" are those units which are not used in satisfying requirements for earning a baccalaureate degree from a California public institution of higher education that grants such a degree;

(B) "courses not counted in the computation for admission to a California public institution of higher education that grants a baccalaureate degree" are any courses for which the earned grade is not used in the computation of a GPA in determining admission eligibility, whether or not units earned for the course are transferable to such an institution.

If the GPA is based on college units, and is not a reestablished GPA as described above, do not fill in any bubble.

2019-20 CAL GRANT PROGRAM INCOME CEILINGS		
	Cal Grant A and C	Cal Grant B
Dependent students and Independent students with dependents other than a spouse		
<u>Family size:</u>		
Six or more	\$118,500	\$65,100
Five	\$109,900	\$60,300
Four	\$102,500	\$53,900
Three	\$94,400	\$48,500
Two	\$92,100	\$43,000
Independent students		
Single, no dependents	\$37,600	\$37,600
Married, no other dependents	\$43,000	\$43,000

2019-20 CAL GRANT PROGRAM ASSET CEILINGS	
Dependent students ¹	\$79,300
Independent students	\$37,700

2019-20 Cal Grant Award Amounts

Award	Award Year	CCC	CSU	UC	Independent	For Profit
Cal Grant A	1	CC Reserve	\$5,742	\$12,570	\$9,084	\$4,000[^]
	2	CC Reserve	\$5,742	\$12,570	\$9,084	\$4,000[^]
	3	Appeal	\$5,742	\$12,570	\$9,084	\$4,000[^]
	4	-	\$5,742	\$12,570	\$9,084	\$4,000[^]
Cal Grant B	1	\$1,672	\$1,672	\$1,672	\$1,672	\$1,672
	2	\$1,672	\$1,672 + \$5,742	\$1,672 + \$12,570	\$1,672 + \$9,084	\$1,672 + \$4,000[^]
	3	\$1,672	\$1,672 + \$5,742	\$1,672 + \$12,570	\$1,672 + \$9,084	\$1,672 + \$4,000[^]
Cal Grant C	1-2	\$1,094	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	\$547 - \$2,462	\$547 - \$2,462

[^]Award amount is \$9,084 if WASC accredited before July 1, 2012



Cal-SOAP, the California Student Opportunity and Access Program was established by the state Legislature in 1978. Today, Cal-SOAP is instrumental in improving the flow of information about postsecondary education and financial aid while raising the achievement levels of low-income, elementary and secondary school students or geographic regions with documented low-eligibility or college participation rates, and who are first in their families to attend college.

How effective are we?

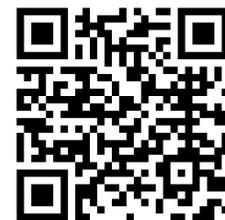
- 83% college going rate of high school Cal-SOAP participant's vs 47% statewide rate
- In 2013, College Access Foundation of California research on Cal-SOAP students revealed the following:
 - 94% received a Pell Grant
 - 76% received a Cal Grant
 - 97% received a BOG Waiver

The data indicate **Cal-SOAP** effectively provides vital academic support and college, career, and financial aid information and assistance to students from low-income families and those historically underrepresented in California universities.



Are you interested in your school becoming a Cal-SOAP school?

1) Go to <https://www.csac.ca.gov/post/cal-soap-locations>.



2) Identify the consortium and project director in your area.

3) Reach out and see if they can serve your school as well.



Helping students succeed— it's our mission.

ECMC

ECMC is a nonprofit corporation and we are driven by our mission to help students succeed. It is in that spirit we have developed the following student success and outreach programs and initiatives. It is our hope that schools, community leaders, and students and their families will take advantage of our free resources.

Student Success and Outreach Programs & Initiatives

Financial education program



ECMC has developed a financial education program called FAB (Financial Awareness Basics), which includes the following resources.

FAB informational flyers cover the five building blocks identified by the Federal Financial Literacy and Education Commission to help students manage and grow their money. These materials are available for all to use.

www.ecmc.org/fab



The **FAB Life** game is a financial literacy simulation intended to teach students basic financial education concepts in an interactive way. Students are given life scenarios including occupations, income and family status. Students are then tasked with budgeting for life's necessities including housing, transportation, food, clothing, child care and more at stations set up around the room. Wild cards, like car repairs and unexpected health issues, add to the realistic aspect of planning for everyday life. Students complete the game by staying within their assigned budgets. Volunteers help bring it all together by recapping the highlights. Students are inspired with an appreciation for the true costs of life.

financialliteracy@ecmc.org (email for more information)



FAB training webinars are held weekly to provide campus staff and educators with timely, free information in a concise format—providing just the right amount of information in the right amount of time. Topics include building a simple budget, understanding the complexities of student loan repayment, embracing frugality and more. We also help schools develop custom financial education programs.

www.ecmc.org/training



FAB Gab is the ECMC Outreach and Financial Literacy quarterly e-newsletter for campus staff and educators, featuring timely articles, infographics, student loan guidance and more.

www.ecmc.org/schools/outreach-and-financial-literacy.html

College planning events



College Nights, ECMC's college planning events for high school juniors and their families, are held annually at select high schools in California, Connecticut, Oregon, Tennessee and Virginia. Since 2007, we have provided more than 2,000 scholarships, totalling \$1 million at College Nights events.

www.collegenights.org

Preparing for college guide and workbook



Opportunities: Planning for Higher Education Guide and Workbook is updated annually with current information about college admissions, deadlines and financial aid applications, and is offered in Spanish and English. This workbook is an essential tool to help students and families navigate the college-planning process.

www.ecmc.org/Opportunities

Scholarship and mentor program



The ECMC Scholars Program provides students from participating public high schools in Connecticut, Oregon and Virginia with mentoring to help them graduate and go on to higher education. Eligible students can earn up to \$6,000 in scholarships.

www.ecmc.org/students/scholars-program.html

Free college access centers



The College Place, ECMC's college access centers, provide free support and resources for students of all ages to pursue education opportunities beyond high school. The College Place is in seven locations, including one in California, one in Colorado, one in Connecticut, one in Minnesota, one in Oregon and two in Virginia.

www.ecmc.org/tcp

College access and success curricula guides



ECMC has developed three curricula to support teachers, counselors and community leaders in reaching underserved students at different stages along their education paths.

Believing the College Dream targets young students in grades 4-8, their families and local communities to motivate them to see college as an attainable goal worth preparing for now.

Realizing the College Dream provides additional preparation and encouragement for students in high school to think of themselves as future college students. A Pell Institute study shows how this well-received curriculum is impacting hundreds of thousands of students.

PERSIST is geared toward college students who need extra support to achieve their education goals and persist through college. **PERSIST** supports educators in helping students adjust to college, focus on their goals, overcome barriers and navigate all aspects of college life.

www.ecmc.org/students/educator-resources.htm

icanaffordcollege.com

Campaign Overview

The "I **Can** Afford College" campaign is a statewide, financial aid awareness initiative that is sponsored by the California Community Colleges. The purpose of the campaign is to educate current and prospective students about the year-round availability of financial aid at California's 113 community colleges to help pay for fees, books, supplies and sometimes even rent.

Valuable Resource for Students

The heart of the campaign is our bilingual English and Spanish website, icanaffordcollege.com. The website provides current and prospective students with valuable financial aid information and connects them with professionals at their local college to receive free one-on-one assistance with the application process. Detailed information and applications on the website enable students to apply online for federal, state and community college financial aid. Students who do not have Internet access can call **1-800-987-ICAN (4226)** to get connected with a community college financial aid office in their area. The key features of icanaffordcollege.com include the following:

- Online access to all of the necessary financial aid forms and answers to the most frequently asked financial aid questions.
- Zip code locator that offers students direct contact information for the nearest community college campuses, including physical addresses, financial aid office phone numbers, and email and website addresses.
- A financial aid events and workshop locator that helps students find an event in their area, where they can receive FREE individual assistance to identify the types of aid that are right for them, and to complete appropriate financial aid forms.

Campaign Materials

The "I **Can** Afford College" campaign is pleased to offer a variety of collateral and promotional materials free of charge. Items include brochures, flyers, folders, T-shirts and more. Quantities of materials are limited so please order only what you need. To order materials, visit the "Campaign Materials" page of icanaffordcollege.com.

If you have questions or would like more information, please contact Amanda J. Davis, Project Manager, at amandajdavis10@gmail.com, or (916) 320.1469.

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twitter.com/icanafrcollege
instagram.com/icanaffordcollege

The California Community Colleges is the largest system of higher education in the nation, composed of 72 districts and 113 colleges serving 2.1 million students per year. Community colleges supply workforce training, basic skills education and prepare students for transfer to four-year institutions. The Chancellor's Office provides leadership, advocacy and support under the direction of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges.

Awesome Cause. Awesome You.

Travis Credit Union is proud to partner with the California Student Aid Commission and the Cash for College program to provide financial literacy through **our Awesome Cause**.

- Young Adult Financial Bootcamp
- College scholarships



- Financial Education Seminars
- Biz Kid\$

Learn more about the
Awesome Cause at

traviscu.org/awesomecause



Register for a free
seminar at

traviscu.org/seminars

CCCSFAAA

California Community Colleges Student Financial Aid Administrators Association



The California Community Colleges Student Financial Aid Administrators Association (CCCSFAAA) is a professional association representing over 500 financial aid staff and programs at all 114 community colleges serving 2.4 million students. CCCSFAAA was founded in 1969 as a non-profit organization. Volunteers are elected to the Executive Board along with regional representatives to ensure the voice of each community college is heard. We have many things that make this organization stand apart from others, but the shining star is the policy work we do in conjunction with the California Community Colleges Chancellor's office. We work collaboratively to develop policy and find solutions that are always in the best interest of the student.

www.cccsfaaa.org