AN UNDOCUMENTED STUDENT’S GUIDE TO COLLEGE: ILLINOIS

PRESENTED BY THE ILLINOIS COALITION FOR IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE RIGHTS, THE IMMIGRANT YOUTH JUSTICE LEAGUE, AND EDUCATORS FOR FAIR CONSIDERATION

This guide is a working draft.
If you have suggestions, comments, or additions, contact ICIRR.
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You Are Not Alone

There are approximately 1.7 million immigrants living in Illinois. Of those, about 900,000 are citizens, 500,000 have visas or legal permanent residency, and more than 300,000 are undocumented. There are 11-12 million undocumented people living in the United States.


You Have the Right to Continue Your Education

Drop the “I” word

Don’t refer to undocumented people as “illegals.”

No human being is illegal, and using this language is dehumanizing.

The term “undocumented” refers to the immigration status of foreign-born people who have arrived in the United States but do not yet have citizenship.

Undocumented people include those who:

* Have entered the U.S. without a visa.
* Have overstayed their visas.
* Are in the process of acquiring legal status and are authorized to stay in the United States but do not yet have permanent residency.

65,000

undocumented students graduate from American high schools every year.

Source: National Immigration Law Center
On March 10, 2010, undocumented students bravely spoke out and revealed their immigration status in Chicago’s Federal Plaza, less than 100 feet away from federal law enforcement officers.

The event was organized by the Immigrant Youth Justice League (IYJL) as an opportunity for DREAMers to tell their stories and confront their fears. They chanted “Un-doc-umented… and un-a-fraid!”

“I refuse to think of what another ten years of dreams shut down will feel like, dreams of a good education, dreams of a normal life without fear.

I am undocumented. I am not afraid. I will not hide any longer. I will come out of the shadows every day if I have to.

I’m a human being. I deserve to be happy.”

—Reyna

They called their event “Coming Out of the Shadows.”

Since then, the Immigrant Youth Justice League has helped organize more than a dozen “Coming Out” actions across the country, including two more in Illinois.
Coming Out events have become a powerful tool for undocumented students to show their power and tell their stories.

Throughout this guide, you will see quotes from actual students speaking out about their experiences and their dreams for the future. These quotes come both from Immigrant Youth Justice League’s March 10th “coming out” event as well as from a survey of undocumented students. Students were asked what resources they needed to go through the college application and admission process and what advice they would give to other students going through this process.

Visit peterholderness.com to listen to clips from speeches and to see a slide show from the March 10th event.

“Come out to whomever you need to so that you can have more resources. If you don’t say you’re undocumented, no one can help you.”

—The unattributed quotes in this guide, like this one, come from an anonymous survey by and for undocumented students.

PUBLICLY REVEALING YOUR STATUS IS NOT FOR EVERYONE

It can put you and your family at-risk of deportation or public criticism.

If you are thinking about publicly revealing your status or organizing a Coming Out event, please reach out to the Immigrant Youth Justice League for advice and speak with an attorney.
What is the Illinois DREAM Act?

For 10 years, universities, business leaders, community groups, and immigrants have urged the Congress of the United States to pass the DREAM Act in order to enable undocumented students—brought to the United States as children—to earn legal status by continuing their education or serving in the military.

The Illinois DREAM Act was passed because there are many other young people out there like you.

Because of the passion and perseverance of undocumented students and other members of the community, State Bill 2185, the Illinois DREAM Act was signed into law on August 1, 2011. This is the sort of result we can achieve when we unite as a community to stand up and fight for rights.

While the State of Illinois cannot offer these students legal status, we can and should take small steps to ensure that everyone in our state has an opportunity to learn. It will also make obtaining higher education easier by spreading information and awareness about the college application and admission process to undocumented students, high school counselors, and college admissions officers.
With the passage of the Illinois DREAM Act, access to financial aid will grow along with high school counselors’ ability to advise undocumented students.

Counselors may not legally ask about the immigration status of a student. If you feel comfortable disclosing your status, be open with your counselor so that he or she can best assist you in the college application process.

**IF YOU ASK A COUNSELOR TO KEEP INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR STATUS PRIVATE, THEY CANNOT LEGALLY OR ETHICALLY DISCLOSE THIS INFORMATION.**

Counselors follow a Code of Ethics and must keep information confidential unless disclosure is required to prevent imminent danger to the student.

Everyone needs a support network. Find out how to connect with other undocumented students who are facing the same struggles you are.

You can reach out to local organizations in Illinois online, over the phone, or in person.

"Have courage, the time is now, take the lead!"
--Hugo

The Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights

WWW.ICIRR.ORG
55 E. JACKSON BOULEVARD, SUITE 2075
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (ICIRR) is dedicated to promoting the rights of immigrants and refugees and supporting their full and equal participation in the civic, cultural, social, and political life of our diverse society. In partnership with its member organizations, ICIRR educates and organizes immigrant and refugee communities to assert their rights; promotes citizenship and civic participation; monitors, analyzes, and advocates on immigrant-related issues; and, informs the general public about the contributions of immigrants and refugees.

Contact: Stephen Smith at SSmith@icirr.org
Immigrant Youth Justice League (IYJL) is a Chicago-based organization led by undocumented youth working towards full recognition of the rights and contributions of all immigrants through education, leadership development, policy advocacy, resource gathering, and mobilization. Since October 2009, IYJL has helped undocumented youth to organize for change and to live undocumented, unafraid, and unapologetic. If you are interested in attending a meeting in Chicago, please send an email to: info@iyjl.org

Reach Out!

“You’re not alone.

There are many students like you and you will find them.

Go to different organizations’ meetings and don’t be afraid.”

DreamActivist org: Undocumented Students Action and Resource Network

DreamActivist.org is a multicultural, migrant youth-led, social media hub that supports the movement to pass the DREAM Act and the enactment of legislation that aims to mend the broken system of immigration. On this site, you can find a map of organizations across the nation that are immigrant youth led.
Organizations Throughout Illinois That Provide Support to Immigrants

Albany Park Neighborhood Council

www.apncorganizing.org
3334 W. Lawrence Avenue, 3rd Floor
Chicago, Illinois

Albany Park Neighborhood Council is a membership-based community organization comprised of 27 member institutions including religious institutions, schools, service agencies, and universities from the communities of Albany Park, Irving Park, North Park, and West Ridge. Contact: Pati Islas at (773) 583-1387

Brighton Park Neighborhood Council (BPNC)

4477 S. Archer Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Brighton Park Neighborhood Council is a community-based, nonprofit organization serving a working class neighborhood on Chicago’s southwest side. BPNC’s mission is to create a safer community, improve the learning environment at public schools, preserve affordable housing, provide a voice for youth, protect immigrants’ rights, promote gender equality, and fight all forms of violence. Founded in 1997, BPNC unites individuals and neighborhood institutions to organize campaigns to win essential resources for one of Chicago’s most underserved communities, improve public policy and address the root causes of poverty and inequality. Contact: Idalia Flores at (773) 523-7110
La Colectiva at University of Illinois
uicolectiva.wordpress.com
www.facebook.com/colectiva
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois

La Colectiva is a student organization at the University of Illinois that was created to address the challenges faced by the immigrant communities of Champaign-Urbana. Our mission is to advocate for social justice and change on behalf of all immigrants while simultaneously serving the community by fostering leadership and providing resources through grassroots initiatives.
Contact: lacolectivarso@gmail.com

Council of Islamic Organizations of Greater Chicago
www.ciogc.org
231 S. State Street, Suite 300
Chicago, Illinois

The Council of Islamic Organizations of Greater Chicago is the unifying force that brings together a wonderfully diverse American Muslim community in the greater Chicago region and across Illinois.
Contact: Ahlam Jbara at ajbara@ciogc.org
Enlace Chicago is dedicated to making a positive difference in the lives of the residents of the Little Village community by fostering a safe and healthy environment in which to live and by championing opportunities for educational advancement and economic development.

Contact: Alheli Herrera, NCP organizer, at (773) 542-9233, ext. 21
AHerrera@EnlaceChicago.org

Illinois People’s Action is an ecumenical, faith-based community organization. It encompasses 12 counties in central Illinois and includes the communities of Springfield, East Saint Louis, Bloomington-Normal, Decatur, Champaign-Urbana, Danville, Peoria, and rural counties of central Illinois. The mission of IPA is to help its members work collectively for justice in local communities and throughout Illinois’ urban and rural communities.

Contact: Sonny Garcia at (309) 827-9627
Latin@ Youth Action League (L@YAL)  
DuPage County

L@YAL seeks to empower Latin youth to engage in critical thinking and community building by raising awareness and participation in activism through direct action organizing campaigns, mobilization, and advocacy. Contact: Fanny Martinez at (630) 632-2189, martinez.fanny89@gmail.com, and Cynthia Brito at (630) 808-5835, cbrito13@gmail.com

Korean American Resource and Cultural Center  
www.chicagokrcc.org  
6146 N. Lincoln Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

KRCC’s mission is to empower the Korean American community through education, social service, organizing/advocacy, and culture. Contact: Carla Navoa, Youth Organizer at (773) 588-9158, carla@chicagokrcc.org

The Latino Organization of the Southwest  
www.losillinois.org  
6507 S. Kedzie Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

LOS works to create an awareness of the social, political, economic, and cultural reality for Latinos that will enable them to develop critical thinking and knowledge, play a more active role in the positive development of their communities. Contact: Rosa Carrasco at (773) 925-0397
Nuestra Voz and PASO
Melrose Park and West Suburbs, Illinois

Nuestra Voz is a non-profit youth-driven organization that promotes higher education among Latinos in the Western Suburbs. Their goal is to increase awareness about the importance of higher education, and to let the community know that attending college is achievable for everyone, regardless of immigration status. Their work fully supports the rights of undocumented students, believing that they, too, deserve to continue their education.
Contact: Rogelio Diaz at rogelio.paso@gmail.com, Arianna Salgado at ariannabsalgado@gmail.com, or nuestra.voz.1@gmail.com

Southwest Organizing Project
www.swopchicago.org
2609 West 63rd Street, 2nd Floor, Chicago, Illinois

Recognizing the diversity of our communities, SWOP works to build a broad-based organization of churches, mosques, schools and other institutions in Southwest Chicago that will enable families to share common values, determine their own future and connect with each other to improve life in our neighborhoods.
Contact: Sarah Mesick at (773) 471-8208, sarah.swop@sbcglobal.net

Southwest Suburban Immigrant Project
Bolingbrook and Southwest suburbs

SSIP is an immigrant rights organization based in Bolingbrook, Illinois that serves and empowers immigrant communities throughout the southwest suburbs.
Contact: Jose Vera at (630) 863-9130, jose-e-vera@hotmail.com
**United African Organization (UAO)**
uniteafricans.org
3424 S. State Street, Suite 3C8-2, Chicago, Illinois

The United African Organization is an advocacy coalition of African national associations dedicated to social justice, civic participation, and empowerment of African immigrants and refugees in Illinois.

**University of Chicago Coalition for Immigrant Rights (UCCIR)**
Chicago, Illinois (Hyde Park)

UCCIRR is a group of University of Chicago students, faculty, and staff, as well as community members dedicated to advocacy, action, and progressive dialogue in relation to the pressing contemporary issue of immigrant rights.

Contact: info.uccir@gmail.com

**La Voz Latina**
www.lavozlatina-rkfd.org
412 Market Street, Rockford, Illinois

The organization maintains a strong focus on education through English and citizenship classes, programming for youth, health, and family education, and community awareness.

Contact: Kristina Reuber, Youth Programs Coordinator, at (815) 965-5784
You Can Go to College

“DO NOT STOP STUDYING.
Even if you can’t go to a full four-year college or as a full-time student, keep going to school. This can either be as student at a community college, which is cheaper, or as a part time student.... Build a plan and don’t lose hope.”

Despite many barriers, THOUSANDS OF UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS ATTEND AND GRADUATE FROM COLLEGE YEARLY. An analysis of college attendance finds that among undocumented immigrants ages 18 to 24 who have graduated from high school, half (49%) are in college or have attended college. The comparable figure for U.S.-born residents is 71%.
Source: Pew Hispanic Center

- When filling out college applications, providing a social security number is optional and never required.

NO FEDERAL OR STATE LAW PROHIBITS COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES FROM OFFERING ADMISSION TO UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS. Many schools are open to admitting students regardless of citizenship status and prioritize fostering a diverse and welcoming environment. You do not need to worry about revealing your status when filling out admissions or financial aid forms. The privacy of student records is protected under the Federal Education and Privacy Act (FERPA).
The information provided may change as universities update their policies, so contact the university to confirm whether you should leave the space for the social security number blank, fill in zeros, or fill in the space with an identification number provided by the university. If you are uncomfortable calling the university to get this information, ask your guidance counselor, a friend, or a family member to call on your behalf. Remember that it is against the law to use a social security number that is not your own or a false social security number.

"Reach out to the universities that they want to apply to and talk with them about your status and see what resources they have available for you."

**SEE THE APPENDIX**
**AT THE END OF THIS GUIDE**
for a list of universities in Illinois that openly admit undocumented students.

This guide includes:

- An admissions contact person
- Merit-based scholarships
- Need-based financial aid
- How to answer the citizenship question on the application
- What to put in the social security number space in lieu of a SSN
- When it might be possible to waive the application fee

Source: The Illinois Association of College Admissions Counselors

**EVEN IF YOU ARE UNDOCUMENTED YOU CAN STILL:**

Open a bank account:
You can use an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) number instead of a SSN#

“Reach out to the universities that they want to apply to and talk with them about your status and see what resources they have available for you.”
What to Ask Before Starting The Application Process

The information you may need to begin the college application process can seem overwhelming. But it’s important to make sure you KNOW THE ANSWERS to certain questions before going ahead with your applications.

Take a look on the next page at these useful sample questions to Ask a Financial Aid or Admissions Officer

› If you feel uncomfortable calling, ask your guidance counselor or another adult to call on your behalf.

“Be persistent. Be your own best advocate. Only you can accomplish what you want.”

When you call a financial aid or admissions office, there may be someone there who specializes in working with undocumented students. Ask if there is a person who handles this and if there is, ask to be transferred to that person.
Questions to Ask a Financial Aid or Admissions Officer

- How would an undocumented student answer the citizenship question on the application? Which box should I check on your application?

- How do I fill in the application without a social security number? Should I fill it in with zeros, or leave it blank?

- What kind of financial aid is available to a student without a social security number?

- Can I prove financial need in another way, like with tax forms or a CSS Profile?

- Do you have merit-based scholarships?

- Do you offer fee waivers and if so, how can I access one?

- Does applying to this school/major require a background check?

- Would graduating with this type of degree lead to a background check or a certificate or state licensure for which an undocumented student would be ineligible?
You May Qualify for In-State Tuition

In-state tuition is the reduced tuition residents of Illinois pay for public universities. There is a bill, HB 60, that qualifies eligible undocumented students to attend public universities for this reduced amount. See below for an explanation of this bill.

What is HB 60?

HB 60 is a piece of Illinois legislation that took effect in 2003. This bill enables undocumented students to receive in-state tuition from a public university in Illinois if they meet the following requirements:

(1) The individual resided with his or her parent or guardian while attending a public or private high school in Illinois.

(2) The individual graduated from a public or private high school or received the equivalent of a high school diploma in Illinois (the GED).

(3) The individual attended school in Illinois for at least 3 years as of the date the individual graduated from high school or received the equivalent of a high school diploma.

(4) In the case of an individual who is not a citizen or a permanent resident of the United States, the individual provides the university with an affidavit stating that the individual will file an application to become a permanent resident of the United States at the earliest opportunity the individual is eligible to do so.

When you apply for In-State Tuition

When you apply to a public school in Illinois, and you want to qualify for in-state tuition, you will probably have to sign an affidavit form. On the next page is an example of the type of affidavit form you would sign.

Affidavit forms for in-state tuition eligibility may vary by school, but most forms will correspond to the requirements for in-state tuition outlined in HB 60.

This means that the form will most likely ask if you lived with your parents while attending high school in Illinois, if you were in high school in Illinois for three years before graduating, and if you graduated or received the equivalent of a high school diploma (such as the GED). Then, they will ask you to sign an affidavit stating your intention to apply to become a permanent resident in the United States.

Forms such as these are part of a student’s records and as such are protected under the Federal Education and Privacy Act (FERPA). You do not have to be concerned about privacy when revealing your citizenship status on this form.

Which States Other than Illinois Offer In-State Tuition Benefits to Undocumented Students?

California
Kansas
Nebraska
New Mexico
New York
Oklahoma
Texas
Utah
Washington
Non-U.S. Citizen Affidavit for Verification of Eligibility for Residency Tuition According to Public Act 93-0007

This form is for assignment of in-state tuition and fees only for students who qualify. This form has no impact on admission and is used for verification of eligibility to receive in-state tuition in accordance with Public Act 93-0007 if admitted to the University.

You must answer each of the questions and sign the Affidavit section below. This document must be submitted to Admissions Office for review. You will be assigned out-of-state tuition until your file is reviewed to determine if you meet eligibility. If eligible, your tuition will be reassigned to in-state.

1. Did you reside with your parent(s) while attending a public high school in Illinois?
Yes_ No_

2. Did you graduate from a public or private high school or receive the equivalent of a high school diploma in Illinois?
Yes_ No_

3. Did you attend school in Illinois for at least 3 years as of the date you graduated from high school or received the equivalent of a high school diploma?
Yes_ No_

4. If you are not a citizen or permanent resident of the United States, will you provide this university with an affidavit stating that you will file an application to become a permanent resident of the United States at your earliest opportunity?
Yes_ No_

AFFIDAVIT

I, ________________________________, hereby swear that I will file an application to become a permanent resident of the United States at my earliest opportunity to do so.

Student Signature:_____________________________________

Date Signed: _____________
Consider the Type of College or University You Want to Attend

- On the next page, you will see a table showing AVERAGE BUDGETS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION. This might be helpful in determining how much funding you will need to attend university.

- CONSIDER ALL THE COSTS involved when choosing a type of college or university, not just tuition.

- SAVE MONEY by attending a public university in-state, 2-year college, commuting from home instead of paying room and board, or studying part-time and paying per credit if you are concerned about financing your education.

- YOU CAN ALWAYS TRANSFER after two years to a four-year college or university.
### Average Budget for Undergraduates by Institution Type 2010-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution Type</th>
<th>Tuition and Fees</th>
<th>Room and Board</th>
<th>Books and Supplies</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Total (For an Average Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public Two-Year College</strong></td>
<td><strong>In-District</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average, $89 per credit hour at Chicago City Colleges</td>
<td>$2,713</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>$1,133</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>$3,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public Two-Year College</strong></td>
<td><strong>Out of District</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$173.56 per credit hour</td>
<td>$1,133</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>$6,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public Two-Year College</strong></td>
<td><strong>Out of State</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$230.35 per credit hour</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>$1,333</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>$6,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public Four-Year College</strong></td>
<td><strong>In-State</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average, $14,414 at University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign</td>
<td>$7,605</td>
<td>$8,535</td>
<td>$1,137</td>
<td>$1,073</td>
<td>$20,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public Four-Year College</strong></td>
<td><strong>Out of State</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average, $18,794 at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor</td>
<td>$19,595</td>
<td>$8,535</td>
<td>$1,137</td>
<td>$1,037</td>
<td>$32,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private Four-Year College</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average, $30,000 at DePaul University</td>
<td>$27,293</td>
<td>$9,700</td>
<td>$1,181</td>
<td>$862</td>
<td>$40,476</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You Can Get Financial Aid

- Unfortunately, undocumented students do not qualify for federal or state financial aid, including FAFSA or MAP.

- Do not worry, YOU HAVE OTHER OPTIONS. On the next page, you will find a table of financial aid options based on immigration status.

“Look for grants, scholarships, search-- demand some help from the people you came out to.”

- Students should consider applying for private scholarships that do not require a social security number or proof of U.S. citizenship on the application. Many of these scholarships encourage minority and undocumented applicants.
## For Which Financial Aid Options Am I Eligible?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>United States Citizen</th>
<th>Legal Permanent Resident</th>
<th>Visa Holder</th>
<th>Undocumented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Federal Aid</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State Aid</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In-State Tuition (HB-60)</strong></td>
<td>Yes, if you meet IL residency</td>
<td>Yes, if you meet IL residency requirement</td>
<td>Depends on your visa; not eligible for HB 60</td>
<td>Yes, if eligible under HB 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government Loans</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private Loans</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes, but need resident co-signer</td>
<td>Yes, but need resident co-signer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government Grants</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutional Aid</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Depends on your visa and the school you attend</td>
<td>Depends on school you attend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Work-Study</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private Scholarships</strong></td>
<td>Depends on eligibility requirements</td>
<td>Depends on eligibility requirements</td>
<td>Depends on eligibility requirements</td>
<td>Depends on eligibility requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fellowships (Only Graduate School)</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If You or Someone You Know Is a U.S. Citizen with at Least One Undocumented Parent

- If a student applying for financial aid is a U.S. citizen or permanent legal resident, but one or more parents are undocumented, the student is eligible for federal student aid.

- However, if the parents supply a fake or stolen social security number on the form, **THE STUDENT'S FAFSA WILL BE REJECTED** when the parent's social security number fails to match their names. The FAFSA may also be rejected when the parents submit a SSN or Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) that is valid for work purposes only. If the parents do not have a social security number or the social security number fails the match, they should use 000-00-0000 as their social security number on the FAFSA form.

- **DO NOT submit any documents to the Financial Aid office that contain false or misleading information. This will cause the financial aid application to be automatically rejected.**

Source: http://www.finaid.org/otheraid/undocumented.phtml
START WITH

OUR DATABASE OF PRIVATE SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE TO UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS LIVING IN ILLINOIS:

WWW.ICIRR.ORG/EDUCATION
The Illinois DREAM Act Includes the Following Provisions

- The DREAM Act will use private funds to help undocumented students get financial aid for college tuition and allow them to participate in a college savings program.

- The fund is to be administered by an Illinois DREAM Fund Commission to be established by the Illinois Student Assistance Commission and appointed by the Governor of Illinois. The DREAM commission would consist of nine unpaid members reflecting geographic and ethnic diversity and including students, college faculty and administrators, and other individuals committed to educational opportunity.

  The commission would have the following responsibilities:

  - Overseeing fundraising for the fund (including establishing a separate nonprofit organization to aid with fundraising)
  - Publicizing the scholarships and handling applications
  - Overseeing implementation of the Act’s other provisions, and
  - Researching educational opportunities for immigrant youth
The Illinois DREAM Fund

The DREAM Act will use private funds to help undocumented students get financial aid for college tuition and allow them to participate in a college savings program.

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**Are You Eligible for a Scholarship Under the DREAM Fund Requirements?**

The Act authorizes the Illinois DREAM Fund to provide scholarships to students who:

- Have at least one immigrant parent
- Have attended high school in Illinois for three years and
- Have graduated from high school or received a GED in Illinois

All money for the fund will be private; no public dollars will go toward the fund.
Plan for College with the College Savings Programs

The Act would also make certain state college savings programs available to immigrant youths, including the Bright Start and Bright Directions programs administered by the State Treasurer and the College Illinois pre-paid tuition program. Anyone with a valid Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) issued by the US Treasury could open an account or draw upon the account to pay for college. (The Act includes provisions to avoid conflict with current fund managers for Bright Start and Bright Directions by making the ITIN provisions effective and the end of the fund managers’ current contracts.)

Go online to see what resources are available for locating scholarships

Check out the ICIRR database of scholarships available to undocumented students in Illinois located on ICIRR.org as well as Dreamers Unidos website for an institutional aid guide at www.dreamersunidos.com
YOU CAN EARN SCHOLARSHIPS

- Thinking About Scholarship Requirements
- Questions to Ask Before Applying for a Scholarship
- The Scholarship Application Process
- Scholarship Application Final Checklist
- How to Be a Competitive Scholarship Applicant
- Writing Your Personal Statement: Telling Your Story
- Personal Essay Tips
- How and Whether To Talk About Your Immigration Status
- Different Ways to Talk About Your Immigration Status
- How to Get a Winning Letter of Recommendation
  Recommendation Timetable
- Different Ways for Recommenders to Talk About Your Immigration Status
- The Scholarship Interview Process
- Sample Questions That Might Be Asked During the Interview
Scholarships are the most common way undocumented students pay for college

Speak with your high school counselor about scholarship opportunities and go online to see what is available

- Make sure to also speak with financial aid representatives from the colleges you are applying to about institutional aid options open to undocumented students.

- Be aware that while many scholarships are only open to US Citizens and Legal Permanent Residents, there are many scholarships available that undocumented students also qualify for.

- Find as many scholarships as possible (especially local ones) that do not require U.S. citizenship status or permanent legal residency. Local scholarships are less competitive because they limit the pool of applicants.

- Find school-specific scholarships, which are generally less competitive and more tailored to you. Look for scholarships specific to your high school, school district, community college, and/or the college you’re attending.

- Ask your high school counselor, the financial aid office staff, the admissions office, and even teachers and professors who are sympathetic to you if they know of any resources.
THINKING ABOUT SCHOLARSHIP REQUIREMENTS

‣ Find an advocate to help you.

‣ If you’re uncomfortable, ask your counselor or teacher to inquire on your behalf. Make sure that whoever calls is knowledgeable about your immigration status.

‣ DON’T LIE ABOUT YOUR STATUS. If the scholarship catches you lying, your award will likely be revoked.

‣ If it turns out that the scholarship has specific residency requirements, DON’T BE DISCOURAGED; keep looking for other scholarships. Consider asking why the scholarship is not available to undocumented students; if the scholarship is not funded by the federal government, should it be available to all students who fit the talent and grade requirements?

‣ If you find scholarships that require a social security number or have residency requirements, you might want to ask them for more information about their requirements, if they would be willing to consider other types of applicants.
"Questions to Ask Before Applying for a Scholarship"

- "Are residency requirements fixed?" or "Can students who do not meet the residency requirement still apply?"

- “Do you accept the I-130 form as proof of residency?”

- Students with pending family petitions usually have a form called I-130 (Petition for Alien Relative). Although it might take years for this petition to become current, some scholarships have accepted the I-130 as proof of residency.

- "Can students use an ITIN (Individual Tax Identification Number) instead of a SSN (Social Security Number) to apply for this scholarship?"

- Scholarship awards can be processed with just the student’s name and address. If a scholarship specifically requests a SSN, ask if it is possible to submit an ITIN instead.

Make sure to research and apply to scholarships EARLY – it is ideal to start applying in the spring of junior year in high school. Many scholarships are exclusively available to high school seniors and not for college students, so make sure to start building a college fund with these high school-specific scholarships. Note: If you have good grades in high school, you should take advantage of them and apply to scholarships that are focused on academics. In general, when going on to college, even stellar students’ GPAs drop dramatically, which affects their level of competitiveness.
The Scholarship Application Process

Apply Early
Apply Often

Apply to every single scholarship you can. Scholarships are very competitive, especially ones that award large amounts of money. Focus on throwing your net wide and apply to as many scholarships as you can.

Once you have created a solid personal statement and gathered all the documents that scholarship applications require, you will be able to use the same materials over and over.

Put a lot of time and energy into scholarship applications. Revise your personal statement multiple times, get feedback about your essays from multiple people, gather transcripts, income statements, etc. The more effort you put in, the better your scholarship packet will be and the higher the likelihood of winning the award.

Research the particular organization offering the scholarship to understand what they are looking for in applicants. If you clearly articulate why you’re a good fit for a particular organization, you help the selection committee in choosing you as the right candidate.

Make sure to use concrete examples when you write about your strengths, but never write in an arrogant manner. Don’t act like you know what’s best for the scholarship organization.
BE EXPLICIT IN TELLING YOUR STORY
The personal statement is what will set you apart from all other applicants. Don’t hesitate to talk about your immigration status. Tips for how to share your story can be found in the “Writing Your Personal Statement” section.

ANSWER QUESTIONS CLEARLY AND DIRECTLY
Type and proofread essays. Spelling mistakes and bad grammar turn readers off. Express yourself clearly and concisely. Adhere to the word and page limits. Have at least two people look over your personal statements. More than three people will give you too many opinions to juggle. If English is not your first language, ask for your English teacher’s help.

NOTE: Scholarships may ask you to submit a FAFSA to prove financial need by printing it out and mailing it to them and not sending a copy to the government. If they ask you to do this, it may be because it is their only way to measure financial aid, so make sure that if you send the form to them that you DO NOT SEND ONE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

STATE YOUR FINANCIAL NEEDS – DON’T BE SHY ABOUT IT
Even scholarships that are not need-based should know your financial needs. If you are high-need and high-merit, you have been able to persevere despite numerous challenges and should highlight this in your essay. Here’s how you might talk about your situation: Are you expecting family assistance to pay for college? What would happen if you did not get this scholarship? How would your financial limitations impact your academics and/or your chance to finish your education? Caution: there is a fine line between begging and showing that you are worth funding. Do not cross the begging line. It does not make you look good to the scholarship committee; it makes you look like you are a risk not worth taking and that you don’t have a solid plan for achieving your academic goals.
Before Mailing In, Do A Final Check!

✓ Is your application filled out completely?
✓ Have you signed your application?
✓ Do you have all required documents?
  ✓ Transcripts?
  ✓ Proof of income?
  ✓ Essay?
✓ Have you proofread and edited your essays?
✓ Did you follow the essay guidelines?
✓ Reread the whole package
✓ Send it in WAY BEFORE THE DEADLINE
How To Be A Competitive Scholarship Applicant

▸ **STAND OUT**
Private scholarships are very competitive. If you’re applying to them, it’s crucial that you do as much as possible to show that you are more qualified and unique than other applicants.

▸ **DO COMMUNITY SERVICE**
Do community service or special programs such as internships, youth boards, and community college classes during the summer. Do community service EVERY year of high school. Do not wait until junior or senior year to start. Your counselors could also work with you starting in 9th grade to identify your interests and passions and connect you with activities that have to do with these interests. If there are no opportunities, then start your own club at your school.

▸ **TAKE LEADERSHIP ROLES**
You don’t have to be the class president, but you could try to be captain or co-captain of the sports team and/or take on a leadership role in clubs.

▸ **START GETTING COMFORTABLE WITH INTERVIEWS.**
Many private scholarships require a face-to-face interview. You should practice public speaking before senior year. Practice questions that may be asked and practice telling "your story" to others before senior year. Ask your counselors to do workshops on interviewing and sharing testimonials.
The personal statement is the opportunity to make yourself **STAND OUT FROM OTHER APPLICANTS**. Make sure your essay tells readers something they would not have otherwise found out in your application. Tell a story. Show or demonstrate an experience through concrete examples. If your statement is fresh, lively and different, the selection committee will remember you and put you on the top of the pile.

The most memorable paragraph is the opening one, so focus on that one.

The opening paragraph is where you can **GRAB THE READER’S ATTENTION**. Or you can make the reader yawn and say “What’s this applicant’s name again?”

**DISTINGUISH YOURSELF** from other applicants right away.

Topic-Specific Essay Tips: Some scholarships might ask you to write an essay, rather than a personal statement. **MAKE SURE THAT YOUR ESSAY DIRECTLY ADDRESSES THE TOPIC** and that you aren’t simply pasting on a new topic sentence to an old essay. By all means, use sections of your personal statement, but don’t just copy and paste it.
PERSONAL ESSAY TIPS

Usually instructions for writing personal essays are very general, such as "Tell us a little bit about yourself," or "What is important for us to know about you?" The broadness of this topic can be overwhelming. Here are some questions to help you brainstorm some ideas:

- What is special, unique, and/or impressive about you or your life stories?

- Have you ever had to overcome unusual obstacles or hardships (economical, familial, physical)? What have you learned from these challenges?

- What details of your life will help the reader better understand you and set you apart from others? You might include personal challenges, personal history, people or events that have shaped and influenced you and your life goals.

- How are you the best fit for the scholarship? What have you done to prove that you are worth this scholarship’s funding?

- What are your personal, academic, and professional goals? What has led you to pursue these goals?

- How have you contributed to the community (extracurricular activities, community involvement, family responsibilities, employment)? What have you learned from these experiences?
› Are there any gaps or discrepancies in your academic record that you should explain?

› Why might you be a stronger candidate or more successful in your chosen profession or field than other applicants?

FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY ADHERE TO WORD AND PAGE LIMITS, FORMATTING REQUIREMENTS AND SUBJECT GUIDELINES

Keep in mind that selection committees will be reading multiple applications, and you do not want to be penalized because you went over the page limit. That being said, make sure to use all the available space they give you.

› What are the most compelling reasons you can give to the scholarship committee to be interested in you?

› How do you plan to give back to your community once you finish your education?
HOW AND WHETHER TO TALK ABOUT YOUR IMMIGRATION STATUS

THINK CAREFULLY ABOUT HOW YOU TALK ABOUT YOUR STATUS. You do not want to sound like a victim but rather like someone who has overcome challenges and succeeded.

Don’t have it be the main topic (unless you know that the scholarship specifically is looking for undocumented students). You not want your status to overshadow your academic accomplishments and aspirations.

PROS & CONS TO REVEALING YOUR STATUS TO A SCHOLARSHIP

PROS:

- You want people to be aware of the challenges you’ve faced and how you’ve overcome them
- You want to be able to write from the heart about what makes you unique without leaving out a huge part of who you are
- You want people to be aware of your financial need
- You want people to be aware of your motivations

CONS:

- You don’t want your immigration status to define you
- You don’t want your status to overshadow your accomplishments
- You don’t want to sound like a victim
- You don’t want to alienate someone who isn’t familiar with immigration issues
Different Ways To Talk About Your Immigration Status

Emphasize that you’ve grown up here, it wasn’t your decision to come to the United States, you want to remain in the United States, you want to become a U.S. citizen, etc.

Less Direct:

Even though I was not eligible for federal or state financial aid because of my immigration status, I don’t want money to impede my future education goals. I might not have enough economical resources to pay for all the expenses a university requires, but I do have the hunger for learning and for getting the higher education a university can offer.

More Direct:

In order for one to understand who I am, it is critical that one knows my history. My name is Victor and I was born in Santa Gertrudis, Oaxaca, Mexico: a poor village where residents walk on sun-beaten, unpaved streets, and walk in night’s darkness due to the lack of streetlights. My childhood is filled with memories of dirt-streets, no potable water, and acres of corn and alfalfa fields. Unfortunately, my family and I were forced to leave Santa Gertrudis, Oaxaca due to a traumatizing event, and immigrate into the U.S. without papers.
How To Get a Winning Letter of Recommendation

Identify and speak to potential recommendation writers EARLY in the process.

Arrange talks with potential recommenders

Decide on best recommenders for you

**DO NOT WAIT UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE**

Teachers are very busy

Make their jobs as easy as possible. Give them a copy of your personal statement (even if it’s just a draft), a list of your accomplishments/achievements/awards/extra-curriculars. Let them know what you’d like them to highlight/emphasize about you.

**Providing this information is not overbearing; it is helpful.**

Update your recommenders on the scholarship selection process -- if you have been selected for an interview, if you have been awarded the scholarship, etc.

Remember to thank you recommenders!

**Timetable**

*Look at your due date and work backwards*

2 months before:  
Ask for a letters of recommendation

*At Least* 1 month before: Give recommendation forms to your recommenders

*At Least* 1 week before: Politely remind recommenders about the letter
DIFFERENT WAYS FOR RECOMMENDERS TO TALK ABOUT YOUR IMMIGRATION STATUS

LESS DIRECT:

Yoshi works harder than any student I have ever taught. She is more determined than any student I have ever taught. Her heart is filled with positive energy. Her mind races to accumulate and assimilate new information. And she faces heart-braking obstacles—poverty, immigration status, financial independence since she was sixteen, an utter lack of local family support and an almost untenable living situation with a generally uninterested aunt. She works so hard for herself because she feels she has no choice but to continually learn and grow so that one day she may be of great service to others. As difficult as her path has been and will continue to be, it is her goal to ease the path for those who come after her.

MORE DIRECT:

Luis is a non-native English speaker and an undocumented immigrant who will also be the first in his family to graduate from high school and attend a four-year college. And he will graduate—that’s the type of person Luis is. Luis turned his back on the drugs and violence in his community to face the challenges of preparing for a post-secondary education. More aware and introspective than most young adults, Luis has realized that competing with more privileged students at the college level requires him to compensate for the inequities of life in East Palo Alto by preparing better and working harder.
Make information clear to recommenders. Pull together all scholarship info (scholarship name, your full name, due date, address to be mailed). Add information about the scholarship and its requirements and priorities.

Make sure they are addressing recommendations correctly. Don't use a recommendation written for a different scholarship without changing the name of the scholarship throughout!

Make sure your recommender is knowledgeable about you and can speak highly of your academic accomplishments, strengths, interests, academic and professional goals.

Have an open talk with recommenders about your need for money and your immigration status. This is especially important if you are not comfortable talking about your status, since your recommenders can do so for you. It is important for them to fully understand your situation so they can advocate for you effectively. If you think your recommender is not supportive of you because of your immigration status, find a new one.

Don't be afraid to ask recommenders to submit recommendations for multiple scholarships. Once they've written on recommendation, it's easy for them to modify it. Update them on your progress (whether or not you’ve been awarded scholarships).

Ask recommenders if they will share a copy of their recommendation with you. If so, ask them for a "generic" recommendation (not addressed to any particular scholarship fund) that you can have on file and use if necessary.

If you're a college student, it's okay for you to ask my high school teacher to recommend you, but ideally you should have a current instructor write you a recommendation. However, it is better to have a former teacher who knows you well rather than someone who doesn't know you very well. If you ask a former teacher, make sure to update them on your current activities and progress in school, so they can update their old recommendation letter. Stay in touch with your former mentors and teachers!
The Scholarship Interview Process

Getting ready for the interview

- Make sure you know the interview time and location, and how to get there
- Do a mock interview with a teacher, counselor, or mentor
- Dress nicely

Learn about the scholarship (background of funders, key people involved, activities required of recipients)

- Have questions ready to ask interviewers (you can ask them about one of the organization’s programs that you might be interested in or other specific questions about the organization)
- Think of three things you definitely want to tell your interviewers (make sure you talk about these three things)

- Prepare your resume, bring it to the interview (in case they want to look at it) and read through it so you remember what your experiences/responsibilities were.
- If you can, prepare a budget with your academic and personal expenses, committed/pending funds, and unmet need and bring copies of it to the interview.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Interview</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be early; know the location ahead of time</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shake hands with every person firmly and confidently</td>
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<tr>
<td>Say thank you AT LEAST once</td>
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<tr>
<td>Look your interviewee in the eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be prepared to ASK questions if it is appropriate and if you are invited to.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SAMPLE QUESTIONS THAT MIGHT BE ASKED DURING THE INTERVIEW

- Why did you apply to this scholarship?
- What makes you stand out from all other candidates?
- How will you be able to contribute to our community?
- Tell us about one event or person in your life that shaped you?
- Talk about your academic achievements/aspirations.
- Talk about your community involvement.

YOU MAY BE ASKED IF YOU PLAN ON BECOMING A U.S. CITIZEN

This can be an awkward question to answer. You can say a simple yes, or if you want to be more direct, you can elaborate by saying that you want to become a citizen but don’t see it becoming possible unless the DREAM Act is passed. It’s up to you to say what you feel comfortable with.

AFTER THE INTERVIEW

- Send a thank-you note, preferably by mail, but sending on by email is better than no thank-you at all.
- If You Are Awarded A Scholarship, send another thank-you note to all your recommenders
- Follow up regularly with donors
Applying to Private Colleges

- Private colleges can often provide undocumented students with more funds than public colleges and universities. A few undocumented students have been able to get full rides at prestigious institutions such as Stanford, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia and Brown. Other students have been able to get substantial awards but not enough to pay their full college expenses.

- Generally, the application process to private colleges is very competitive, and undocumented students are treated as international students.

- Contact private schools individually to find out about their policies for undocumented students.

- Admission offices may be helpful. Often a multicultural student representative and/or international student representative will be familiar with issues related to undocumented students.

- Financial aid offices are usually more helpful. Speak to a financial aid director or counselor directly.

- See the next page for a list of sample questions to ask private schools. If you are not comfortable talking to admissions and/or financial aid offices, ask your teacher or counselor to call on your behalf.
Sample Questions for Private Schools

1. Do you offer any institutional scholarships for undocumented students? What about private scholarships?

2. What are the names of these scholarships and how much money do they provide?

3. Do you have any scholarships for transfer students?

4. What is the application process for these scholarships? Deadlines, essays, letters of recommendation, etc.?

5. Do you require that the student submit a paper FAFSA?

6. Are there certain qualifications needed to apply for these scholarships, i.e. GPA, SAT/ACT scores or community service requirements?

7. Are these scholarships good for the entire time the student is at your school? What if it takes 5 years to graduate?

8. What does the student need to do to keep the scholarship?

9. Can the student lose the scholarship money if he/she gets poor grades?

10. Is there a website or brochure outlining more information about these scholarships?

11. How will the student know if they are awarded one of these scholarships?

12. Anything else we should know when helping undocumented students apply to your school?
Check out ICIRR’s database of scholarships for undocumented students in Illinois (ICIRR.org/education) and go to Dreamers Unidos’ website for information about institutional aid (dreamersunidos.com)
THE FEDERAL DREAM ACT

- The Federal DREAM Act (Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors) is a bill that would grant some undocumented students who have arrived in the U.S. before the age of 16 a pathway toward citizenship if they complete two years of higher education or service in the military.

- Illinois Senator Richard Durbin recently reintroduced this bill.

- Undocumented people who have publicly “come out” about their undocumented status, such as IYJL members in Chicago or Jose Vargas in his New York Times article as well as hundreds of others across the nation, have helped build the movement to support the DREAM Act.

- We encourage you to tell your story, engage the media, and contact congressional leaders to gain support and build the movement in your community.
What to Do
If You Have a Problem

Contact the Immigrant Youth Justice League (IYJL) or the Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (ICIRR) if you run into difficulties:

- A counselor who says you can’t go to college
- A university that says you can’t apply as an undocumented student
- A public university that does not provide in-state tuition

If you are an undocumented student and you end up in deportation proceedings:

- Call the ICIRR Family Support Hotline: 1-855-HELP-MY-FAMILY

The Family Support Hotline is designed to help families across Illinois experiencing deportation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It is not a legal advice hotline. It does however, refer callers to lawyers trusted by ICIRR who will provide a free first consultation. Other services of the hotline include referral to social services that may be available, citizenship services, ministry referral, and post-call accompaniment by ICIRR's Family Support Network.

- Reach out to organizations like endnow.org for guides on how to fight removal proceedings
- Contact one of your support networks/organizations for advice
Conclusion
and Acknowledgements

We hope this guide offers you some valuable advice for your college search process. It has been carefully compiled with the help of community groups (like the Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights), educators (like Educators for Fair Consideration, e4fc.org), and of course undocumented students (like those from the Immigrant Youth Justice League). We do not know all the answers, and this guide is a work-in-progress. If you still have questions after reading this, please reach out to us – our contact information is on the previous pages.

We have seen the deep struggles faced by undocumented students, and we have also seen triumphant successes. You should not feel ashamed of yourself or your family. We believe in you and your future, and we hope you enjoy this guide.
## Appendix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Admissions Contact Person</th>
<th>Merit-based Scholarships</th>
<th>Need-based Financial Aid</th>
<th>Citizenship Question on Application</th>
<th>Social Security # on Application</th>
<th>Waive Application Fee</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aurora University</td>
<td>Jill Bures, (680) 844-3849 <a href="mailto:jbures@aurora.edu">jbures@aurora.edu</a></td>
<td>Between $2,000-$10,000</td>
<td>They assist students in scholarship search</td>
<td>Answer non-citizen</td>
<td>All zeros</td>
<td>Free online application</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bradley University</td>
<td>Monica Evans, <a href="mailto:mcevans@bradley.edu">mcevans@bradley.edu</a> (800) 447-6460, RC San Jose, <a href="mailto:Rodney@bradley.edu">Rodney@bradley.edu</a> (800) 447-6460</td>
<td>Presidential Scholarship, Deans Scholarship, University Scholarship, Provost-Garret Scholarship</td>
<td>Only accept the FAFSA</td>
<td>Can mark not a citizen.</td>
<td>Leave it blank</td>
<td>Free online application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago State University</td>
<td>John Martinez, Associate Director (773) 995-3578 <a href="mailto:jr-martinez1@csu.edu">jr-martinez1@csu.edu</a></td>
<td>For Latino students who meet criteria, including at least 18 on ACT and 3.0/4.0 GPA</td>
<td>Application for the Latino Resource Center Scholarship</td>
<td>On paper application, request consideration under Illinois Public Act 93-007</td>
<td>Leave it blank, CSU will create a school ID</td>
<td>Yes, but signature page should be printed and mailed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of DuPage</td>
<td>Saraliz Jimenez, Admissions Specialist (630) 942-3039 <a href="mailto:jimene@cod.edu">jimene@cod.edu</a></td>
<td>Enter “other”</td>
<td>On paper application, leave blank. Call university for assigned ID number to fill in online application</td>
<td>Documentation must be included for application fee waiver to be considered</td>
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<tr>
<td>COLLEGE OF LAKE COUNTY</td>
<td>Sergio Dominguez, Admissions Rep (847) 543-2389 <a href="mailto:sdominguez@clcillinois.edu">sdominguez@clcillinois.edu</a></td>
<td>Yes, requirements vary</td>
<td>Fill out CLC Scholarship application</td>
<td>Can’t leave question blank, answer “non-citizen”</td>
<td>Use zeros or write in “none”</td>
<td>No application fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPAUL UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>Contact the Multicultural Recruitment Coordinator</td>
<td>Merit-based scholarships available, qualifications vary by scholarship and college</td>
<td>Can meet with financial aid advisor</td>
<td>Option to chose “non-U.S citizen” on application</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>Can submit application without fee, then submit fee waiver with supplemental materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOMINICAN UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>Glenn Hamilton (708) 524-6795 <a href="mailto:Hamilton@dom.edu">Hamilton@dom.edu</a></td>
<td>Merit-based scholarships range from $6,000-$15,000 annually. Top candidates can be eligible for the Presidential Scholarships and the Dean's Scholarship</td>
<td>Students can submit a FAF-SA directly to the university</td>
<td>Leave the question blank</td>
<td>Use all zeros</td>
<td>Online application free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>Brenda Major (217) 581-5933 <a href="mailto:bmajor@eiu.edu">bmajor@eiu.edu</a>, or Juanita Cross <a href="mailto:jcross@eiu.edu">jcross@eiu.edu</a></td>
<td>The university works to assist students to find private, merit-based scholarship funds</td>
<td>EIU does not have institutional financial aid application</td>
<td>They should put “undocumented” both on paper copy and online applications. No penalty for leaving it blank, application is still processed</td>
<td>Enter all zeros</td>
<td>Must submit a paper application to waive the application fee</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ELMHURST COLLEGE</strong></td>
<td>Stephanie Levenson (630) 617-3354 <a href="mailto:slevenson@elmhurst.edu">slevenson@elmhurst.edu</a></td>
<td>Merit-based scholarships between $5,000-$19,000, typical criteria are 3.5/4.0 GPA and 25 ACT</td>
<td>Application asks yes/no if citizen. Then asks country of residency, may explain status.</td>
<td>Not required, leave blank.</td>
<td></td>
<td>No application fee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ILLINOIS COLLEGE</strong></td>
<td>Rick Bystry (217) 245-3030 <a href="mailto:rlbystry@ic.edu">rlbystry@ic.edu</a></td>
<td>Merit-based scholarships range from $5,000 to full tuition</td>
<td>Not currently available</td>
<td>Answer “non-citizen”</td>
<td>Leave blank</td>
<td>No application fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY</strong></td>
<td>Carolyn Schoen (312) 567-6940 <a href="mailto:schoen@iit.edu">schoen@iit.edu</a></td>
<td>Available merit-based scholarships include Heald Scholarships (up to $10,000), IIT University Scholarship (up to $10,000), and Camras Scholarship (full-tuition)</td>
<td>Only students who complete FAFSA are eligible for need-based financial aid, but all students are automatically reviewed for merit-based aid</td>
<td>Leave the question blank</td>
<td>Leave blank</td>
<td>Online application free</td>
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<td><strong>ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY</strong></td>
<td>Dave Marcial <a href="mailto:dmarcia@ilstu.edu">dmarcia@ilstu.edu</a> (309) 438-2181</td>
<td>Presidential Scholarship $8,000, University Scholarship $5,000, and community college transfer scholarships $1,500</td>
<td>ISU encourages students to search for scholarships and offer alternative loan options</td>
<td>Includes option to identify as “un-documented”</td>
<td>Do not need to enter SSN</td>
<td>Submit application, then counselor must submit request proving that student is eligible</td>
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<td><strong>ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY</strong></td>
<td>Nancy Vasquez <a href="mailto:nvasquez@iwu.edu">nvasquez@iwu.edu</a> (800) 332-2498</td>
<td>Range from $7,000-$12,000, small number of full-tuition awards in music (primarily string instruments)</td>
<td>Offers institutional need-based grants for undocumented students</td>
<td>Mark “non-citizen” or leave the question blank</td>
<td>Enter zeros</td>
<td>No application fee</td>
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<td><strong>KNOX COLLEGE</strong></td>
<td>Jill Bisbee, Director of Admission 309/341-7100 ext. 7148 <a href="mailto:jbisbee@knox.edu">jbisbee@knox.edu</a></td>
<td>Knox considers undocumented students for merit-based scholarships just as any other applicants</td>
<td>Maximum standard award of half comprehensive fee. There is a limited number of larger awards. Should mail in paper version of FAFSA</td>
<td>Select “Other” and indicate country(ies) of citizenship or indicate “Stateless.” Under visa type, select “I do not hold a non-immigrant Visa”</td>
<td>Leave it blank</td>
<td>Can waive fee</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LAKE FOREST COLLEGE</strong></td>
<td>Bill Motzer, Vice President for Admissions and Career Services 847-735-5011 <a href="mailto:motzer@lakeforest.edu">motzer@lakeforest.edu</a>; Susan Langner, Associate Director of Admissions 847-735-5012 <a href="mailto:langner@lakeforest.edu">langner@lakeforest.edu</a></td>
<td>Guaranteed $12,000 In-State Scholarship to all Illinois students admitted to the College. Can apply for Forester Scholarship (academic or talent-based awards) for up to $8,000 per year</td>
<td>Up to $24,000. Submit Lake Forest FA- STAPP or Lake Forest International Student Application for Financial Aid</td>
<td>Answer “Other”</td>
<td>Not required field</td>
<td>Free online application at <a href="http://www.lakeforestedge.org">www.lakeforestedge.org</a>. Can submit fee waiver for online Common Application</td>
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<td>Lewis University</td>
<td>Andrew B. Sison, Dean of Undergraduate Admission</td>
<td>Scholarships available, but not for room and board</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Choices regarding citizenship</td>
<td>Valid SSN required for online application. Use zeros on printed application</td>
<td>Do not file online</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln Christian University</td>
<td>Palmer H. Muntz, Enrollment Management Consultant and Director of Undergraduate Admissions</td>
<td>Academic and multicultural scholarships starting at $2000 per year</td>
<td>Unlikely to be awarded to an undocumented student</td>
<td>Answer “Other” on new application</td>
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<td>Loyola University</td>
<td>N/A. They work with students based on high school attended</td>
<td>Based on set academic criteria</td>
<td>Through FAFSA</td>
<td>Choices regarding citizenship are US citizen, US Permanent Resident, or Other [select other if undocumented].</td>
<td>Not required.</td>
<td>Free online application.</td>
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<td>NORTH-EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>No specific person. Contact 773-442-4050</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Option for non-citizens</td>
<td>Leave blank</td>
<td>Fee waivers can only be submitted on paper due to required counselor signatures</td>
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<td>NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>Robert Burk, Director and Wendy Raver, Associate Director 815-753-0446 <a href="mailto:admissions@niu.edu">admissions@niu.edu</a></td>
<td>Any scholarship that does not require FAFSA is available for undocumented students</td>
<td>See scholarship application</td>
<td>Answer question as non-citizen</td>
<td>Leave blank</td>
<td>Can waive fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CENTRAL COLLEGE</td>
<td>Martha Stolze, Director of Admission 630-637-5800 <a href="mailto:mastolze@noctrl.edu">mastolze@noctrl.edu</a></td>
<td>Awarded based on academic indicators</td>
<td>Comparable to offers to international students. It is asked to complete an institutional profile and to submit income documents (i.e. W-2's, 1040's)</td>
<td>Leave blank</td>
<td>Complete paper application. Online application will not accept a blank SSN</td>
<td>No application fee</td>
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<tr>
<td>OAKTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE</td>
<td>Michele Brown, Director of Admission <a href="mailto:mbrown@oakton.edu">mbrown@oakton.edu</a> 845-635-1981</td>
<td>Few merit based scholarships for which undocumented students may apply</td>
<td>Text book voucher program</td>
<td>Mark “undocumented”</td>
<td>Complete paper application and leave blank</td>
<td>Application fee added to tuition bill</td>
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<td>ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>Mike Dessimoz, Associate Vice President of Enrollment Services 312-341-2121 <a href="mailto:mdessimoz@roosevelt.edu">mdessimoz@roosevelt.edu</a></td>
<td>Based on curriculum, cumulative GPA, and composite test results</td>
<td>Mark “Other” or leave blank</td>
<td>Leave blank</td>
<td>Can waive fee</td>
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<td>SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY (CARBONDALE)</td>
<td>Bob Quane <a href="mailto:quane@siu.edu">quane@siu.edu</a> or Rey Diaz <a href="mailto:rdiaz@siu.edu">rdiaz@siu.edu</a></td>
<td>Available</td>
<td>Only through FAFSA</td>
<td>Mark “Requesting consideration under Public Law 93-007”</td>
<td>Leave blank</td>
<td>Can waive fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY (EDWARDSVILLE)</td>
<td>Todd Burrell, Director of Admissions <a href="mailto:tburrell@siue.edu">tburrell@siue.edu</a>; Terri Montgomery, Associate Director of Admissions <a href="mailto:tmontgo@siue.edu">tmontgo@siue.edu</a>; Shauna Lehman, Assistant Director of Admissions <a href="mailto:slehman@siue.edu">slehman@siue.edu</a> 800-447-SIUE</td>
<td>Can apply for Meridian Scholarship for full tuition/fees, room and board; minimum 27 on ACT (or SAT equivalent) required. Also private and departmental scholarships available.</td>
<td>FAFSA required</td>
<td>Mark “Requesting consideration under Public Law 93-7”</td>
<td>Leave blank</td>
<td>Fee can be waived by mailing fee waiver to Office of Admissions</td>
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<td>UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS (URBANA-CHAMPAIGN)</td>
<td>Gregg Perry, Associate Director of Undergraduate Admissions 217-333-0302 <a href="mailto:gperry@illinois.edu">gperry@illinois.edu</a></td>
<td>Some merit-based scholarships</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Mark “Non-citizen-Other”</td>
<td>Leave blank</td>
<td>Submit fee waiver form by mail</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNIVERSITY OF ST. FRANCIS</td>
<td>Eric Ruiz, Undergraduate Admission Counselor 815-740-5070 <a href="mailto:eruiz@stfrancis.edu">eruiz@stfrancis.edu</a></td>
<td>Merit scholarships have minimum requirement of 2.5/4.0 GPA and 20 on ACT. Between $6,000 and full tuition</td>
<td>Work with on case-by-case basis</td>
<td>No citizenship question</td>
<td>Enter zeros</td>
<td>Free online application</td>
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<tr>
<td>WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>Eric Campbell, Director of Admissions 309-298-1965 <a href="mailto:e-campbell@wiu.edu">e-campbell@wiu.edu</a></td>
<td>Merit-based scholarships available</td>
<td>Need-based aid available</td>
<td>Mark non-citizen and asking for consideration under Illinois Public ACT 93-7 (until application is changed next year)</td>
<td>Use paper application and leave blank</td>
<td>Can waive fee</td>
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<td>CORNELL COLLEGE</td>
<td>Marie Schofer, Senior Assistant Director of Admission, International Student Recruitment Coordinator 319-895-4159 or 800-747-1112 <a href="mailto:mschofer@cornellcollege.edu">mschofer@cornellcollege.edu</a></td>
<td>Undocumented students are eligible for the same scholarships and grants as international students, $5,000 to full tuition</td>
<td>Complete International Students Application for Financial Aid through College Board</td>
<td>Mark “non-citizen”</td>
<td>Leave blank</td>
<td>Fee waived through Common Application before December 1. Fee waivers are also considered</td>
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<td>MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>Robert Blust, Dean of Admissions 414-288-7302</td>
<td>May compete for merit-based scholarships along with all other applicants.</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Mark “Other”</td>
<td>Enter zeros</td>
<td>Online application free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>Gerri Daniels, Director of Admissions 800-682-9797 or 906-227-2650 <a href="mailto:gdaniels@nmu.edu">gdaniels@nmu.edu</a></td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Answer “no” to both U.S. Citizen and U.S. Permanent Resident. Provide information in the comments section</td>
<td>Leave blank</td>
<td>Can waive fee</td>
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<td>SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>Office of International Services 314-977-2318 <a href="mailto:icadmit@slu.edu">icadmit@slu.edu</a>. Offers immigration counseling and assistance in scholarship searches</td>
<td>$3,000 to $15,000 per academic year, primarily based on academic performance. Undocumented students also qualify for Presidential and Martin Luther King, Jr. Scholarships, requiring an additional application</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Answer “What will your visa type or immigration status be while studying at Saint Louis University?” Most undocumented students select “Non-resident Alien”</td>
<td>Enter zeros or leave blank if selected non-citizen</td>
<td>Online application free</td>
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<td>SETON HALL UNIVERSITY</td>
<td>Whitney Vitale, Associate Director of Admissions <a href="mailto:whitney.vitale@shu.edu">whitney.vitale@shu.edu</a></td>
<td>Based on GPA (starting around 3.0) and SAT/ACT scores starting around 1650 SAT and 23 ACT. $8,000 and up</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Mark “I am not a U.S. citizen or permanent resident” and then under visa mark “Other”</td>
<td>Leave blank</td>
<td>Online application free until December 15. Can waive fee after with paper application</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-PARKSIDE</td>
<td>Joel Buschmann, Assistant Director of Admissions Ph: 262-595-2496 Fax 262-595-2008 <a href="mailto:joel.buschmann@uwp.edu">joel.buschmann@uwp.edu</a></td>
<td>Fill out scholarship application by February 1</td>
<td>Offer remissions (difference between in and out of state tuition) to undocumented students who have strong academic backgrounds</td>
<td>Leave blank</td>
<td>Can waive fee</td>
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<td>WARTBURG COLLEGE</td>
<td>Edith Waldstein, VP for Enrollment Management 319-352-8335 <a href="mailto:edith.waldstein@wartburg.edu">edith.waldstein@wartburg.edu</a></td>
<td>Merit-based scholarships available</td>
<td>Available. Complete CSS Profile</td>
<td>Mark non-citizen</td>
<td>Enter zeros or leave blank</td>
<td>No application fee</td>
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