MISSION STATEMENT

The School District of Palm Beach County is committed to providing a world-class education with excellence and equity to empower each student to reach his or her highest potential with the most effective staff to foster the knowledge, skills, and ethics required for responsible citizenship and productive careers.

School Board Members
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3300 Forest Hill Boulevard
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## IMMIGRATION RESOLUTION

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The School District of Palm Beach County is the eleventh largest district in the country with a student enrollment of more than 193,000 students and a diverse population representing more than 150 countries, speaking a minimum of 140 languages. Our mission is to ensure that all students receive a world-class education, regardless of immigration status, religion or country of origin. Through policies and practices, we have committed to a quality education.

The Immigrant Support Plan for the School District of Palm Beach County was designed to provide resources and information to help support immigrant students and their families who live in the School District of Palm Beach County. This toolkit aims to support schools by providing information that will enable the schools to better meet the unique needs of immigrant students. As such, the toolkit includes resources regarding:

» Agencies & Programs
» Family Safety Planning Checklist
» Legal, Medical & Social Community Services
» Beyond High School & Scholarships
» Instructional Resources for Educational Leaders and Instructors

It is our sincere hope that the following information and frameworks can help institutional leaders and educators enhance their ability to successfully educate immigrant students throughout the School District of Palm Beach County in properly preparing them for higher education.

This Immigrant Support Plan includes information about immigrant legal rights and resources. Such materials are for information purposes only, and may not reflect the most current developments. These materials are not intended, and should not be taken, as legal advice on any particular set of facts or circumstances.
Beyond High School & Scholarships
1. Am I eligible for financial aid?

- **Undocumented & DACA students with a waiver**
  No. Even with a waiver, students with undocumented or DACA status are considered out-of-state/nonresident students and are not eligible for state or federal financial aid. Regardless of status, you may be eligible for private scholarships or school-specific aid.

- **U.S. Citizens with undocumented parents/guardian**
  Yes. Upon completion and verification of residency documentation, a student in this category is eligible to receive state and federal financial aid.

- **Lawful Permanent Resident & certain non-U.S. citizen students**
Lawful Permanent Residents and certain non-U.S. citizen students are eligible for state financial aid. Most students in these categories are eligible for federal financial aid as well. Visit www.studentaid.ed.gov for a complete list of qualifying non-U.S. citizens that can receive federal aid.

2. What schools am I eligible to attend?
All students looking to declare residency for tuition purposes may attend postsecondary educational programs offered by a Florida public higher education institution including a state university, a Florida college system institution, a charter technical career center, or career center operated by a school district.

3. Must eligibility be verified each term/semester?
No. Eligibility verification is only required for initial enrollment. However, a student who transfers to another eligible Florida postsecondary institution may be required to reestablish residency.

ELIGIBILITY & REQUIREMENTS:
Undocumented and Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) students must:

- Have attended a Florida secondary school (e.g. high school) for three consecutive years immediately prior to graduation.
- Apply for admission to an institution of higher education within 24 months of high school graduation.
- Submit an official Florida high school transcript(s) as evidence of attendance and graduation.
- Submit an out-of-state/non-resident tuition waiver form; which can be located on the institution’s webpage.

U.S. Citizens with undocumented parents:

- Using the list of documents provided on the “Florida Residency Declaration for Tuition Purposes” form (see page 36 below), choose and provide two appropriate forms of residency documentation.

Lawful Permanent Resident & certain non-U.S. citizen students:

- Using the list of documents provided within the “Guidelines for Florida Residency for Tuition Purposes” (see page 38-39 below), provide the requested documentation of legal status as issued by the US Immigration Services Office.
Frequently Asked Questions Florida Residency Declaration for Tuition Purposes

What is Florida Residency Declaration for Tuition Purposes?

"Florida Residency Declaration for Tuition Purposes" is a form that students attending a Florida institution of higher education must complete in order to determine if they qualify for in-state tuition. This form can be found on each college/university’s Financial Aid webpage or at the following link: https://www.floridacollegesystem.com/students/residency.aspx

Recently, the Florida legislature implemented significant changes that extended in-state tuition to all Florida high school graduates, including qualifying undocumented students, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) students, students with undocumented parents, lawful permanent resident students, and certain non-U.S. citizen students. All state laws are referenced throughout this document.

What is the difference between in-state tuition and out-of-state tuition? In-state tuition is the price per credit hour charged to students who have resided in Florida and/or have met other residency requirements. Out-of-state tuition is the price per credit hour charged to students who are not deemed Florida residents and/or have not met other residency requirements. In-state tuition is typically much lower than out-of-state tuition.
What schools can I attend to benefit from the in-state tuition laws?

Students will be classified as residents or non-residents for tuition purposes at postsecondary educational programs offered by Florida public higher education institutions including a state university, a Florida College System institution, a charter technical career center, or career center operated by a school district. For a complete list of these institutions, follow the links: [http://www.fldoe.org/schools/higher-ed/fl-college-system/colleges](http://www.fldoe.org/schools/higher-ed/fl-college-system/colleges)

What are the eligibility requirements to qualify for in-state tuition as an undocumented or DACA student?

Students who are undocumented or have DACA status qualify for in-state tuition through the use of out-of-state fee waivers. An out-of-state fee waiver allows nonresident students to pay in-state tuition rates. To qualify for this waiver, a student must:

- Have attended a Florida secondary school (high school) for three consecutive years immediately prior to graduation
- Apply for admission to an institution of higher education within 24 months of high school graduation; and
- Submit an official Florida high school transcript(s) as evidence of attendance and graduation

In addition, upon admission to a Florida public higher education institution, students must:

- Submit a completed out-of-state/non-resident fee waiver form, which can be located on the institutions webpage

Will the out-of-state/non-resident fee waiver classify me as an in-state student?

No. Even with this waiver, you are considered an out-of-state/non-resident student, but permitted to pay in-state tuition and fee prices.

Am I eligible for financial aid?

Students using the fee waiver are NOT eligible for state or federal financial aid. This includes the Florida Bright Futures program. However, a student may be eligible for private scholarships or school-specific aid. For this reason, the Florida Department of Education encourages every student to complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).

What qualifies as a secondary school for eligibility requirements for the fee waiver?

Currently, the law only includes Florida high schools, both public and private. Therefore, students with a virtual school diploma, homeschool diploma, or G.E.D. will not qualify for the waiver.

If I graduated from high school more than 24 months ago, am I eligible to be granted in-state tuition rates?

Currently, the law states that you must have at least applied for admission to a qualifying higher education institution within 24 months of graduation from a Florida high school. If you did not enroll in or attend a qualifying higher education institution within that time frame, but at least applied before 24 months passed, you should still qualify for the tuition waiver. You may be asked to provide proof of application. However, if you did not apply and more than 24 months have passed, you will not be eligible for the out-of-state tuition fee waiver.
Which portion of the Florida Residency Declaration for Tuition Purposes form should I complete as an undocumented/DACA student?

Please see the “How To” guide for detailed instruction on how to complete the Florida Residency Declaration for Tuition Purposes form.  http://www.fau.edu/registrar/pdf/HOW%20TO%20GUIDE.pdf

I am currently an enrolled student and paying out-of-state tuition rates. Am I eligible to be reclassified to pay in-state tuition rates?

Yes. You are eligible to be reclassified to pay in-state tuition rates. The change in tuition will be applied to the start of the next school term. You are not entitled to a refund for the out-of-state rates you paid during previous terms. Please contact your individual school’s Registrar’s office to obtain the fee waiver and apply for reclassification.

Once I’ve established eligibility for the fee waiver, do I have to reestablish eligibility every year?

Verification of eligibility for an out-of-state tuition waiver is only required during the term of initial enrollment or initial reclassification. However, a student who transfers to another Florida public postsecondary institution may be required to provide an official high school transcript for reverification if inconsistent information suggests that an error was made, or the student’s situation has changed. However, the student must have attended the institution making the initial classification within the last 12 months and the residency classification must be noted on the transcript.

If I am applying for, or enrolled in a graduate program, am I eligible to apply for this waiver?

No. Currently, the statute only applies to students in undergraduate programs.

Is there an appeal/grievance process if the school denies me in-state tuition rates?

Yes. All institutions must provide a residency appeal process, which should be in writing and prominently displayed on the institution’s website.

CITIZENS WITH UNDOCUMENTED PARENTS

I am a U.S. citizen, however I am a “dependent” of my parent(s), who is (are) undocumented. Do I qualify for in-state tuition rates?

Yes. All U.S. citizen students who are also Florida residents qualify as in-state students and therefore Florida residents for tuition purposes. If you can prove Florida residency and are a U.S. citizen, you are also eligible to receive state and federal financial aid. Please see the Florida Residency Declaration for Tuition Purposes form to review the appropriate verification documentation that you and/or your parent(s) would need to provide.

Which portion of the Florida Residency Declaration for Tuition Purposes form should I complete as a citizen with undocumented parents? Please see the “How To” guide for detailed instruction on how to complete the Florida Residency Declaration for Tuition Purposes form.

LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENT & CERTAIN NON-U.S. CITIZEN STUDENTS

Certain non-U.S. citizens who are recognized under federal law as having legal status in the United States such as lawful permanent residents, persons in certain visa categories, asylees, parolees, refugees, and Cuban-Haitian entrants are eligible to establish Florida residency for tuition purposes.
What are lawful permanent residents and qualifying non-U.S. citizens? To view a complete list of all eligible aliens and the required documentation(s) needed for proof, please view Appendix C, starting on page 28, of “Guidelines on Florida Residency for Tuition Purposes” which can be found at the following link:

Applicable categories include:


Am I eligible for Florida residency for tuition purposes?

If you fall within one of the aforementioned categories, you are eligible for Florida residency for tuition purposes. However, you must be able to provide the specific requested proofs of legal status as issued by the U.S. Immigration Services Office to qualify.

Am I eligible for financial aid?

You are eligible for state financial aid. Most of the categories above are also eligible for federal financial aid. Please visit www.studentaid.ed.gov for a complete list of qualifying non-U.S. citizens who can receive federal aid.

Which portion of the Florida Residency Declaration for Tuition Purposes form should I complete as a lawful permanent resident or certain non-U.S. citizen?

Please see the “How To” guide for detailed instruction on how to complete the Florida Residency Declaration for Tuition Purposes at the following link: http://www.fau.edu/registrar/pdf/HOW%20TO%20GUIDE.pdf

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Florida Residency Declaration for Tuition Purposes?

"Florida Residency Declaration for Tuition Purposes” is a form that students attending a Florida institution of higher education must complete in order to determine if they qualify for in-state tuition.


Recently, the Florida legislature implemented significant changes that extended in-state tuition to all Florida high school graduates, including qualifying undocumented students, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) students, students with undocumented parents, lawful permanent resident students, and certain non-U.S. citizen students. All state laws are referenced throughout this document.
What is the difference between in-state tuition and out-of-state tuition?

In-state tuition is the price per credit hour charged to students who have resided in Florida and/or have met other residency requirements. Out-of-state tuition is the price per credit hour charged to students who are not deemed Florida residents and/or have not met other residency requirements. In-state tuition is typically much lower than out-of-state tuition.

What schools can I attend to benefit from the in-state tuition laws?

Students will be classified as residents or non-residents for tuition purposes at postsecondary educational programs offered by Florida public higher education institutions including a state university, a Florida College System institution, a charter technical career center, or career center operated by a school district. For a complete list of these institutions, follow the links. http://www.fldoe.org/schools/higher-ed/fl-college-system/colleges

Please note that this document is only intended to serve as a guide. The information is subject to change and does not constitute legal advice. Additional information can be obtained by contacting:

SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER  
www.splcenter.org/contact-us  
877-751-6183

FLORIDA IMMIGRANT COALITION  
info@floridaimmigrant.org  
888-600-5762
NOTE: THIS INFORMATION IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Below are some links for further information:

Deferred Action Childhood Arrivals Response to January 2018 Preliminary Injunction:

Consideration for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals
https://www.uscis.gov/archive/consideration-deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca

Supreme Court Meeting About DACA (Feb 2018)
ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES BREAKDOWN BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS (BOG)

The chart below explains some of the details of these changes:

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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay</td>
<td>In State</td>
<td>Pay In State Tuition if they qualify for the waiver</td>
<td>Pay In State Tuition if they qualify for the waiver</td>
<td>Pay In State Tuition if they qualify for the waiver (without using the waiver)</td>
<td>Pay In State Tuition if they qualify for the waiver (but TPS actually provides legal presence, therefore residence for Tuition purpose, creating discrepancy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consideration</td>
<td>Considered In-State (Resident)</td>
<td>Considered Out-of-State</td>
<td>Considered Out-of-State</td>
<td>Considered In-State</td>
<td>Considered Out-of-State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bright Futures</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Funds</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*TPS (Temporary Protective Status); DED (Deferred Enforced Departure)

Things to know that will help understand the chart:

The administrative change by BOG is more related with consideration of Out-of-State and/or In-State. This change implies that the students with the immigration status listed above are considered after Oct 28th, 2015 Out-of-State, and unless they qualify for the waiver, they will pay Out-of-State Tuition.

- The problem with the waiver as it has been considered under HB 851 (July 2014), is the fact that students who qualify for In-State tuition are contradictory considered Out-of-State but they end up paying In-State.

- The reasoning behind this contradiction is the fact that those considered Out-of-State are not eligible for State Aid like Bright Futures and Institutional Funds.

- Therefore, with the administrative changes of Oct, 2015 removing the status from the residency guidelines, on the one hand, restricted them from getting any type of state aid, and on the other hand, they will have to pay Out of State unless they qualify for the waiver (reducing the number of students who could pay In State).

- DACA Status has always been considered Out-of-State for tuition purpose, and students could pay In-state only after the waiver (HB-851) If they qualify. The administrative changes of Oct, 2015 did not modify anything around DACA.
The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) is used by most colleges and universities in the U.S. to determine a student’s eligibility for federal, state, and college-sponsored financial aid programs. Undocumented students do not qualify for federally funded scholarships and grants. Undocumented students include DACA recipients and Dreamers.

If you are an undocumented student, make sure you do NOT:

- Submit a FAFSA form to the government.
- Provide any false information on applications for college, university, or financial aid.

What determines eligibility for state and federal financial aid programs is your immigration status (the student), and NOT that of your parents. Therefore, if a student is a U.S. citizen or permanent legal resident but one of more of his or her parents is undocumented, the student is eligible for federal student aid.

Remember:

- College and university applications will never require students to provide a Social Security Number (SSN); it is optional.
- A SSN is required to complete the FAFSA.

It is against the law for people to use a SSN that is not their own or is false. Be aware some private scholarships may ask students to submit a FAFSA to prove financial need. You should consult an admissions officer from the college or university you are applying to for advice before submitting any documentation.

Private Scholarships
Many private scholarships are available to undocumented students. These scholarships tend to be highly competitive. It is important that you maintain high grades and participate in extra-curricular activities while in high school so you can distinguish yourself from other applicants when applying for scholarships.

Private Colleges and Universities
Many private schools are able to provide need-based scholarships and financial aid to students, irrespective of their immigration status. In contrast, public colleges and universities, for the most part, can only provide merit-based scholarships to undocumented students who must compete for the scholarships with the rest of the student body on the basis of their academic achievements and talents. Ask the colleges where you are applying if they offer private scholarships and what the requirements for eligibility are. You could even ask about what resources are available to undocumented applicants. Research different community centers, churches, and local schools to find out if they offer scholarships. Remember to apply to as many scholarships as possible, no matter how much (or little) the financial award, because scholarship money adds up quickly!

In-State Tuition Policy
On June 9, 2014, Governor Rick Scott signed HB 851 into law. The bill grants undocumented students out-of-state fee waivers if they meet the following criteria:

- Attended a Florida secondary school for 3 consecutive years immediately before graduating from a Florida high school
- Applied for enrollment in an institution of higher education within 24 months after high school graduation
Submitted an official Florida high school transcript as evidence of attendance and graduation. A student granted an out-of-state fee waiver is still considered a non-resident student, is not eligible for financial aid, and cannot be reported as a resident for tuition purposes. In addition, this bill also states that a dependent child who is a U.S. citizen may not be denied classification as a resident for tuition purposes based solely upon the immigration status of his/her parent. Unfortunately, federal financial aid is unavailable for undocumented students. Sixteen states have passed laws that offer in-state tuition rates and grants to undocumented students. States that offer in-state tuition rates for undocumented students in addition to Florida: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Washington.

More Questions and Answers
Financial Aid and Undocumented Students

The questions and answers that follow provide information about student financial aid for undocumented students (sometimes referred to as "Dreamers") as well as guidance for a specific subgroup of undocumented students who have received Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA). We have grouped the questions and answers into three categories: General Information, Eligibility for Financial Aid, and Completing the FAFSA.

A. General Information

1. Who are undocumented students?

   Undocumented students are students who are not U.S. citizens, U.S. nationals, or “eligible noncitizens.” Undocumented students are sometimes referred to as "Dreamers." This term generally refers to undocumented youths who have lived in the United States from a very young age. The term “Dreamers” is derived from the legislation introduced in Congress and known as the “DREAM Act.” You can read more about the "DREAM Act" at www.ed.gov/news/speeches/dream-act-testimony. Within the larger group of undocumented students, there is a subgroup of students who have received Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals.

2. What is Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)?

   DACA is the name used of a process announced by the Secretary of Homeland Security on June 15, 2012. Under this process, if you came to the United States as a child and meet several key guidelines, you may contact U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), a component of the Department of Homeland Security, to request consideration of deferred action. “Deferred action” refers to a decision to defer (delay or put off) removal action of an individual. DACA may be granted by USCIS for a period of two years and may be renewed under certain circumstances. Deferred action does not provide an individual with lawful status; however, recipients of deferred action may obtain work authorization.

3. Who is a DACA student?

   A DACA student has received deferred action under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals process. Most DACA students are also granted work authorization; and if a student has work authorization, the
student may be eligible to obtain a Social Security number. (More information about obtaining a Social Security number is in Question C.1.) Thus, if a DACA student is granted deferred action and employment authorization, the student may be eligible for a Social Security number. For more information about obtaining a Social Security number, visit [www.socialsecurity.gov/pubs/deferred_action.pdf](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/pubs/deferred_action.pdf).

### B. Eligibility for Financial Aid

#### 1. As an undocumented student or DACA student, am I eligible for federal student aid?

No. Undocumented students, including DACA students and Dreamers, are not eligible for federal student aid. However, you may be eligible for state or college financial aid. Most states and colleges use information collected on the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®) to determine whether you are eligible for aid. If you have a Social Security number, you may complete the FAFSA, and we encourage you to do so at [fafsa.gov](http://fafsa.gov). However, we first recommend that you check with your high school counselor or your college or career school financial aid office to see what types of financial aid you may be eligible to receive and whether completing the FAFSA is the way to apply for that aid.

### C. Completing the FAFSA®

#### 1. To complete the FAFSA, do I need a Social Security number?

Yes. A Social Security number is necessary to complete the FAFSA. If you are completing a FAFSA online at [fafsa.gov](http://fafsa.gov), a Social Security number is also required to apply for a username and password called the FSA ID, which can be used to electronically sign the FAFSA.

Most undocumented students are not eligible for a Social Security number; thus, they cannot complete the FAFSA. However, DACA students with Social Security numbers can complete the FAFSA. Still, even if you have a Social Security number, you should check with your high school counselor or your college or career school financial aid office to see whether completing the FAFSA is the way to apply for state and college aid.

**Note:** The remainder of the questions and answers in this document focus on completing the FAFSA, so the guidance applies only to DACA students with Social Security numbers—not to all undocumented students. Information is subject to change with updates to United States’ Laws.

#### 2. Does my parents’ citizenship status affect my eligibility for federal student aid?

No. Your parents’ citizenship status does not affect your eligibility for federal student aid. In fact, the FAFSA doesn’t even ask about your parents’ status.

#### 3. In order for me to complete the FAFSA, do my parents need Social Security numbers?

No; since your parents’ citizenship does not affect your ability to complete the FAFSA, they do not need Social Security numbers. If your parents do not have Social Security numbers, you must enter 000-00-0000 when the FAFSA asks for parents’ Social Security numbers.

If your parents do not have Social Security numbers, you must print out the signature page from the online FAFSA so that your parents can sign it and send it in.

#### 4. On the FAFSA, how do I answer the question that reads, “Are you a U.S. citizen?”


DACA students must answer that question by selecting the option “No, I am not a citizen or eligible noncitizen.”

5. **On the FAFSA, how do I answer the question that reads, “What is your state of legal residence?”**

The state of legal residence is your true, fixed, and permanent home. The fact that you are a DACA student does not affect how you should answer this question for purposes of completing the FAFSA. Note that each state determines legal residency differently. You should contact your high school counselor or college or career school financial aid office for assistance with state of legal residence qualifications.

6. **On the FAFSA, how do I answer the question that reads, “What is your parents’ state of legal residence?”**

Your parents’ answer should reflect their true, fixed, and permanent home. Your parents’ legal immigration status does not affect how you should answer this question for purposes of completing the FAFSA. Again, each state determines legal residency differently, and you should contact your high school counselor or college or career school financial aid office for more assistance.

7. **On the FAFSA, how do I submit my tax information?**

If you are completing the FAFSA online at fafsa.gov and you filed your income tax return with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), you may be able to access the information through the IRS Data Retrieval Tool. If you did not file an income tax return with the IRS, enter the requested financial information manually on the FAFSA website. If completing the paper FAFSA, follow the instructions that detail how to answer the financial information questions.

8. **On the FAFSA, how do my parents submit their tax information?**

If you are completing the FAFSA online at fafsa.gov and your parents filed their income tax returns with the IRS and they meet certain requirements such as having Social Security numbers, they may be able to access their tax information through the IRS Data Retrieval Tool. If your parents did not file their income tax returns with the IRS, you can enter the requested information manually on the FAFSA website. If completing the paper FAFSA, follow the instructions that detail how to answer the parental financial information questions.

*Find more information about federal student aid and the FAFSA® at StudentAid.gov.*
SCHOLARSHIP RESOURCES

- Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF)
  http://www.maldef.org/leadership/scholarships/

- Immigrant Defense Project
  https://www.immigrantdefenseproject.org/

- CHISPAS Scholarships
  https://chispasuf.com/

- Hispanic Scholarship Fund
  https://www.hsf.net/

- Latino College Dollars
  www.latinocollegedollars.org

- Scholarships for Hispanics
  www.scholarshipsforhispanics.org

- Genesco Migrant Center
  www.migrant.net

- Mexican Scholarship Fund
  http://mexicanscholarshipfund.org/

- SADCO Scholarship Program
  http://sadco.org/sadco-scholarship-program

- La Plaza Scholarship and Financial Aid Guide

- United We Dream
  https://unitedwedream.org/
## Financial Aid Options

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<tr>
<th>Type of Aid</th>
<th>U.S. Citizen</th>
<th>Legal Permanent Resident</th>
<th>Visa Holder</th>
<th>DACA Recipient</th>
<th>Undocumented</th>
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<td>Federal Aid</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Aid</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-State Tuition</td>
<td>Yes, If student meets residency requirements</td>
<td>Yes, If student meets residency requirements</td>
<td>Depends on student's visa type</td>
<td>Yes, in Florida</td>
<td>Yes, In Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Loans</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Loans</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes, but may need U.S. Citizen or permanent resident cosigner</td>
<td>Yes, but may need U.S. Citizen or permanent resident cosigner</td>
<td>Yes, but may need U.S. Citizen or permanent resident cosigner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Grants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institutional Aid</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Depends on student's visa type and the school student attends</td>
<td>Depends on school student attends</td>
<td>Depends on school student attends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Work Study</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Scholarships</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>
<td>Depends on eligibility requirements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 2017 Tuition, Fees, and Living Costs Comparison Table
(Examples of Colleges in Florida)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>Tuition &amp; Fees</th>
<th>Living Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In-State</td>
<td>Out-of-State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Beach State College</td>
<td>$2,753</td>
<td>$8,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida Atlantic University (FAU)</td>
<td>$4,831</td>
<td>$17,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Central Florida (UCF)</td>
<td>$6,368</td>
<td>$22,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida International University (FIU)</td>
<td>$6,556</td>
<td>$18,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry University</td>
<td>$28,800</td>
<td>$28,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynn University</td>
<td>$36,650</td>
<td>$36,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keiser University</td>
<td>$18,368</td>
<td>$18,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Miami (UM)</td>
<td>$47,004</td>
<td>$47,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Southeastern University</td>
<td>$28,736</td>
<td>$28,736</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[http://www.collegetuitioncompare.com/compare/tables/?state=FL&degree=Undergraduate](http://www.collegetuitioncompare.com/compare/tables/?state=FL&degree=Undergraduate)
FLORIDA IN-STATE TUITION LAW FOR UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS

If you are an undocumented student in FLORIDA, or if you have received DACA, this law might allow you to pay fair tuition rates at state colleges and universities.

WHO QUALIFIES?
Students that attended and graduated from a Florida High School (GED is not eligible) for at least 3 years AND have applied to a higher education institution within 24 months of graduation.

HOW?
Your college or university provides an out-of-state tuition waiver so you can pay the same as every other student.

MYTHS ABOUT IN-STATE TUITION LAW
1. Does this mean I am an “in-state student?” No. You will be categorized as a non-Florida resident with a partial tuition waiver.
2. Am I eligible for financial aid? No. This law DOES NOT grant eligibility for government financial support. Students are encouraged to seek financial aid from private, non-government scholarships.

WHAT’S THE BIG DEAL?
Out-of-state tuition can be more than DOUBLE the amount of in-state tuition.

Find out more about scholarships: www.floridaimmigrant.org
Call our FREE hotline at 1-888-600-5762

floridaimmigrant.org  Florida Immigrant Coalition  @FLImmigrant

FLIC
In-State Tuition House Bill (HB) 851 Basic Information

On Monday, June 9, 2014, Governor Rick Scott signed House Bill (HB851), which establishes additional residency requirements by which a student may be eligible for in-state tuition. Under HB851, a state university, colleges, career centers operated by a school district, and a charter technical career center may waive out-of-state fees to undocumented students.

In order for an undocumented student to establish residency, they must meet the following requirements:

1. Attended a secondary school in this state for 3 consecutive years immediately before graduating from a high school in this state;

2. Apply for enrollment in an institution of higher education within 24 months after high school graduation; and

3. Submit an official Florida high school transcript as evidence of attendance and graduation. In the state of Florida, there are two systems under which public colleges and universities operate.

The State University System of Florida is comprised of twelve (12) public universities. The Florida College System is comprised of twenty-eight (28) public community colleges and state colleges. Below are the Florida Colleges and Universities, which are required to update their current in-state tuition eligibility, based on the additional residency requirements adopted by House Bill (HB) 851.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State University System of Florida</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Twelve (12) Public Universities)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University (Tallahassee)
- Florida Atlantic University (Boca Raton)
- Florida Gulf Coast University (Ft. Myers)
- Florida International University (Miami)
- Florida Polytechnic University (Lakeland)
- Florida State University (Tallahassee)
- New College of Florida (Sarasota)
- University of Central Florida (Orlando)
- University of Florida (Gainesville)
- University of North Florida (Jacksonville)
- University of South Florida (Tampa)
- University of West Florida (Pensacola)

For more information, contact: Francesca Menes, Policy and Advocacy Coordinator, Florida Immigrant Coalition, francesca@floridaimmigrant.org
# The Florida College System

(Twenty-Eight (28) Public State and Community Colleges)

- Broward College (Ft. Lauderdale)
- College of Central Florida (Ocala)
- Chipola College (Marianna)
- Daytona State College (Daytona Beach)
- Eastern Florida State College (Cocoa)
- Edison State College (Ft. Myers)
- Florida Gateway College (Lake City)
- Florida Keys Community College (Key West)
- Florida State College at Jacksonville (Jacksonville)
- Gulf Coast State College (Panama City)
- Hillsborough Community College (Tampa)
- Indian River State College (Fort Pierce)
- Lake-Sumter State College (Leesburg)
- State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota (Bradenton)
- Miami Dade College (Miami)
- North Florida Community College (Madison)
- Northwest Florida State College (Niceville)
- Palm Beach State College (Lake Worth)
- Pasco-Hernando State College (New Port Richey)
- Pensacola State College (Pensacola)
- Polk State College (Winter Haven)
- St. Johns River State College (Palatka)
- St. Petersburg College (St. Petersburg)
- State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota (Bradenton)
- Seminole State College of Florida (Sanford)
- South Florida State College (Avon Park)
- Tallahassee Community College (Tallahassee)
- Valencia College (Orlando)

### Map of Colleges in the Florida College System

1. Brevard Community College, Cocoa
2. Broward College, Fort Lauderdale
3. Chipola College, Marianna
4. College of Central Florida, Ocala
5. Daytona State College, Daytona Beach
6. Edison State College, Fort Myers
7. Florida State College at Jacksonville, Jacksonville
8. Florida Keys Community College, Key West
9. Gulf Coast State College, Panama City
10. Hillsborough Community College, Tampa
11. Indian River State College, Fort Pierce
12. Florida Gateway College, Lake City
13. Lake-Sumter State College, Leesburg
14. State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota, Bradenton
15. Miami Dade College, Miami
16. North Florida Community College, Madison
17. Northwest Florida State College, Niceville
18. Palm Beach State College, Lake Worth
19. Pasco-Hernando Community College, New Port Richey
20. Pensacola State College, Pensacola
21. Polk State College, Winter Haven
22. St. Johns River State College, Palatka
23. St. Petersburg College, St. Petersburg
24. Santa Fe College, Gainesville
25. Seminole State College of Florida, Sanford
26. South Florida State College, Avon Park
27. Tallahassee Community College, Tallahassee
28. Valencia College, Orlando
### 47 Technical (Career) Centers with COE Accreditation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Technical Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bay</td>
<td>Tom P. Haney Technical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradford</td>
<td>Bradford-Union Technical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broward</td>
<td>Atlantic Technical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheridan Technical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>McFatter Technical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>Charlotte Technical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>Withlacoochee Technical Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collier</td>
<td>Lorenzo Walker Institute of Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Immokalee Technical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escambia</td>
<td>George Stone Technical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagler</td>
<td>Flagler Technical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsborough</td>
<td>Apopka-Ley Technical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Erwin Technical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brewer Technical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Learey Technical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian River</td>
<td>Adult and Community Education School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>Lake Technical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee</td>
<td>Fort Myers Institute of Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cape Coral Institute of Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leon</td>
<td>Lively Technical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manatee</td>
<td>Manatee Technical Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>Community Technical and Adult Education Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami-Dade</td>
<td>D.A. Dorsey Educational Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>George T. Baker Aviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lindsey Hopkins Technical Education Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miami-Dade</td>
<td>Miami Lakes Educational Center</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Robert Morgan Educational Center</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South Dade Adult Education Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The English Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okaloosa</td>
<td>Choice High School and Technical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Mid-Florida Tech</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Orlando Tech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Westside Tech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winter Park Tech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osceola</td>
<td>Technical Education Center of Osceola</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasco</td>
<td>Manatee Technical Education Center</td>
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<td>Pinellas</td>
<td>Pinellas Technical Education Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clearwater (PETC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pinellas Technical Education Center – St. Petersburg (PETC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polk</td>
<td>Travis Care Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>Loxlin Technical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarasota</td>
<td>Sarasota County Technical Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Johns</td>
<td>First Coast Technical College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suwannee</td>
<td>Suwannee-Hamilton Technical Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor</td>
<td>Taylor Technical Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walton</td>
<td>Walton Career Development Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>Washington-Holmes Technical Center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scholarship Applications: Tips for Students

List your accomplishments
Before you start, make a list of your accomplishments you can refer to as clear, concrete examples of your strengths in your essays.

Research the scholarship
Research the individual or institution offering the scholarship to find out what they look for in applicants. Clearly articulate these qualities in your essays to show you are an ideal and deserving candidate.

Get to the point!
Answer questions clearly and directly. Adhere to the word and page limits. You may choose to mention your immigration status and the obstacles you had to overcome because of it, or explain you are ineligible for federal aid for higher education.

Comb through and edit
Proofread your essays: spelling mistakes and bad grammar are unacceptable. Ask at least two people to read through your work before sending it in.

Prepare for interviews
Many private scholarships require face-to-face interviews with their applicants. It is a good idea to start practicing public speaking and interview techniques.

Find an advocate to help you
Many scholarships require letters of recommendation for teachers or counselors. Make sure whomever you ask knows you well and understands your immigration situation.

Is there an appeal process?
If you are awarded a scholarship but the award money is not enough to cover your costs, be aware some scholarships have an appeal process in which you may receive additional aid under special circumstances.

Speaking with Admissions:

Speaking directly with an admissions officer or financial aid advisor will be extremely valuable. When calling an admissions or financial aid office, ask if there is a member of staff who specializes in working with undocumented students. Listed below are some questions you may want to ask:

Admissions:
• How should an undocumented student respond to the citizenship question on your application? Should an undocumented student leave the SSN field blank or enter zeros?
• Can students leave fields blank on your online application or will they need to submit a paper application?

Financial Aid:
• Are undocumented students eligible for any institutional financial aid? If so, are there any additional forms they need to complete?
• Do you offer fee or tuition waivers and if so how may students apply for them?
• How can students qualify for in-state tuition? Scholarships:
• Do you offer institutional scholarships for undocumented students? How about private scholarships?

• What qualifications are needed to apply to these scholarships? Should students submit any additional forms?

• If a student is awarded a scholarship, what must he/she do to keep it? Will he/she lose the scholarship as a result of poor grades?

• Are these scholarships valid for the entire duration a student is enrolled at your school? What if a student takes longer than four years to graduate? Do you have any scholarships for transfer students? Programs of Study:

• Are there any majors that are unavailable to undocumented students because of their immigration status?

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

• After graduation, can undocumented students work with this type of degree? Or would they need to get a background check, certificate, or state licensure that they would be ineligible for because of their immigration status?

Resources & Bibliography

• College Guide for Undocumented Students
  http://www.bestcolleges.com/resources/undocumented-students-guide/

• News and Resources for Colleges Serving Undocumented Students
  http://cccie.org/outreach/resources-for-colleges-serving-undocumented-students/

• Advising Undocumented Students:
  https://professionals.collegeboard.org/guidance/financial-aid/undocumented-students

• Undocumented Students: DREAMer’s Pathway to College
  https://chooseyourfuture.cps.edu/high-school-college-career/undocumented-students/

• College Help for Undocumented Students
  http://www.onlinecolleges.net/for-students/undocumented-student-college-guide/

• Florida Immigrant Coalition –Information about In-state Tuition:

• Florida Policy regarding In-State Tuition:
  http://uleadnet.org/map/florida-policy

• What’s the Price Tag for a College Education?
  http://www.collegedata.com/cs/content/content_payarticletmpl.jhtml?articleId=10064
• Tuition and Fees & Room and Board Over Time
  https://trends.collegeboard.org/college-pricing/figures-tables/tuition-fees-room-and-board-over-time

• Office of Student Financial Assistance
  http://www.floridastudentfinancialaid.org/FFELP/Undocumented_Students/Undoc_Students_home.html

• Financial Aid and Scholarship for Undocumented Students
  http://www.finaid.org/otheraid/undocumented.phtml

• College Data: Your Online College Advisor
  http://www.collegedata.com/cs/promo/promo_netcost_tmpl.jhtml

• Tip Sheet for Undocumented Students

• Fast Web:
  www.fastweb.com

• English/Spanish Glossary of Student Financial Aid and Post-Secondary Education:
  http://www.nasfaa.org/uploads/documents/ektron/88fdd293-2f4e-4c63-996ef4bb95192879/0787ae7a3bcd4d0e98888ea6e82a69344.pdf