

DREAM

RESOURCE GUIDE

DePaul University
1 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(312) 362-8000



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INTRODUCTION

DePaul's history is rooted in immigrant communities. Established in 1898 by the Congregation of the Mission (Vincentian priests and brothers), DePaul University was created to serve the needs of poor immigrants who had little opportunity for higher education in Chicago.¹ DePaul has always been an institution that serves the sons and daughters of immigrants. Currently, first-generation students represent 36 percent of the freshmen class. These students will strive to be the first in their families to complete a college education. The Vincentian mission to serve the public good and give people of all ethnicities and backgrounds the opportunity to receive a college education remains at the heart of the institution.²

True to its original character, DePaul cherishes its Catholic and Vincentian roots to this day. DePaul University affirms the dignity of the individual. We value diversity and culture, because these are part of our core values and traditions as a Catholic, Vincentian, and urban university. DePaul University takes a strong, public position for supporting undocumented students and DREAM Act legislation. We believe supporting undocumented students is smart policy that will yield significant benefits for our university, city, state, and nation. We also know these young people who enter our doors are part of the next great generation who will build our collective future. It is for this reason that DePaul admits students regardless of their undocumented status. Because we welcome these students, it is incumbent upon all members of the DePaul community to understand DePaul's position on assisting undocumented students, and, more importantly, in supporting their success, just as we support all of our students.

This guide will serve as a resource to undocumented students giving information on financial aid, admissions and the offices that support DREAM students. In addition, we hope the information gathered here will serve as a helpful guide for faculty and staff to understand how to serve the needs of undocumented students and the university's commitment to a creating a supportive environment for all students here at DePaul.

BACKGROUND

Approximately 1.5 million undocumented students³ under the age of 18 are currently living in the United States, 65,000 of whom will graduate from high school⁴ each year. Undocumented access to higher education is an issue that continues to challenge students, parents, high school counselors and college admission officers. Unfortunately, confusion exists not only with regard to whether colleges may admit undocumented students but also what type of financial assistance, if any, can be offered. As a result, high school counselors are often unsure how to best guide undocumented students because many are unaware of the options available. It is uncertain how many undocumented students attend college after high school. It is estimated that 13,000 undocumented high school students continue

¹ DePaul Mission and Values page

² Provost Prospectus

³ A Portrait of Unauthorized Immigrants in the United States by Jeffrey Passel and D'Vera Cohn available at <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2009/04/14/a-portrait-of-unauthorized-immigrants-in-the-united-states/>

⁴ Young Lives on Hold: The College Dreams of Undocumented Students by Roberto G. Gonzales with a Foreword by Marcelo M. Suárez-Orozco (2009 The College Board) available at <http://professionals.collegeboard.com/profdownload/young-lives-on-hold-college-board.pdf>.

to college each year, which constitute about 10 to 20 percent of the undocumented youth who live in the United States.⁵ Of those who have lived in the U.S. for at least five years, the estimated figure is 5 to 10 percent.⁶

There currently is no federal law that prohibits colleges and universities from offering admission to undocumented students. However, undocumented students' access to higher education is limited by restrictions on financial aid eligibility. Undocumented students are ineligible for federal financial aid and in almost all states, for state financial aid.

UNDOCUMENTED STATUS DEFINED

One morning when Jose Antonio Vargas was 12 years old, his mother woke him and placed him in a cab headed to the airport. When he arrived at the airport in the Philippines he was handed over to a man who he had never seen but who helped him board an airplane to the United States. His mother wanted a better life for him so he was sent to live with his grandparents in California. He went to school, learned English and when he was 16 years old tried to apply for a driver's license like his friends. When the DMV rejected the documents his grandparents had provided him, he learned that they were fake and that he was undocumented. After this experience he thought that if he worked hard enough he would be able to earn citizenship. He graduated high school and college and built a career as a journalist.

"But I am still an undocumented immigrant. And that means living a different kind of reality. It means going about my day in fear of being found out. It means rarely trusting people, even those closest to me, with who I really am. It means keeping my family photos in a shoebox rather than displaying them on shelves in my home, so friends don't ask about them. It means reluctantly, even painfully, doing things I know are wrong and unlawful. And it has meant relying on ... people who took an interest in my future..."⁷

An undocumented student has been defined as a foreign national who: (1) Entered the United States without inspection or with fraudulent documents; or (2) Entered legally as a non-immigrant, but then violated the terms of his or her status and remained in the United States without authorization.

Many undocumented students were brought to the United States when they were children by their families. For many, the U.S. is the only country they have ever known. They have attended U.S. elementary and high schools and are seeking admission into a college or university. They are likely to be first generation college students with low levels of college knowledge. However, their pursuit of college or university admission despite significant obstacles is evidence of the value they place on higher education.

Undocumented students want what every U.S. student wants: the chance to obtain a college education to pursue their dreams. Unfortunately, undocumented students currently have no legal path to permanent residency or citizenship, which would afford them greater access to higher education. Undocumented status creates several obstacles for undocumented students as they:

⁵ Capps, Fix, Passel, Ost, & Perez-Lopez, 2003; Passel & Cohen, 2009

⁶ Wasted Talent and Broken Dreams: The Lost Potential of Undocumented Students, by Roberto G. Gonzales, Immigrant Policy Center (2007).

⁷ Jose Antonio Vargas "My Life as an Undocumented Immigrant" New York Times Magazine, June 22, 2011.

- Do not have a Social Security number,
- Are ineligible to obtain federal financial aid and in most cases state financial aid,
- Live in fear of deportation, and
- Cannot legally work in the U.S. after graduation.

Even with these obstacles, undocumented students can attend DePaul University. The next section of this resource guide will cover federal and state legislation regarding undocumented students. As we have seen both state and federal law changing to address undocumented students as their unique circumstances as students in higher education. In addition, educators and students are hopeful that Congress will pass immigration reform measures granting lawful status to undocumented youth.⁸

FEDERAL AND STATE LAW AFFECTING UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS

Neither federal nor Illinois state law prohibit colleges and universities from offering admission to undocumented students or students who have parents who are undocumented.

Over the past 30 years, federal and state governments have slowly afforded greater educational rights to undocumented immigrants. Significant legal developments in this area include the following:

- In 1982, the Supreme Court ruled in *Plyler v. Doe* that the Constitution guarantees all children the right to attend K-12 public school in the United States, regardless of immigration status. In this landmark decision, the Court recognized that “denying these children a basic education” would “deny them the ability to live within the structure of our civic institutions, and foreclose any realistic possibility that they will contribute in even the smallest way to the progress of our Nation.” Public schools and school personnel are prohibited under *Plyler* from adopting policies or taking actions that would deny students access to education based on their immigration status.
- In May 2003, Illinois passed and the governor signed into law House Bill 60 (“HB-60”), also known as the “Acevedo Bill,” named for its sponsor, Illinois House Representative Edward Acevedo. The law made undocumented students eligible to receive in-state tuition at public colleges and universities within Illinois. Such students may be classified as Illinois residents for purpose of receiving in-state tuition if they meet all of the following criteria: (1) the student resided with his or her parent/guardian while attending a public or private high school in Illinois; (2) the student graduated from an Illinois high school or received the equivalent of a high school diploma in Illinois (the GED); (3) the student attended school in Illinois for at least three years prior to graduating or received the equivalent of a high school diploma in Illinois; and (4) the student signs an affidavit stating his or her intent to apply for permanent residency as soon as the opportunity becomes available. See Illinois General Assembly Public Act 093-07.

⁸ For current legislative reform proposals, including an update on the status of S.744 The Border Security, Economic Opportunity and Immigration Modernization Act introduced in the 113th Congress, go to www.immigrationforum.org/priorities/category/reform.

- On August 1, 2011, Governor Pat Quinn signed into law the Illinois DREAM Act, making Illinois the first state in the country to create a private scholarship fund for undocumented youth. The Illinois DREAM Act allows anyone with an individual taxpayer identification number, including undocumented students, to participate in the State Treasurer’s College Savings Pool and the Illinois Prepaid Tuition Plan. These programs allow students and families to plan ahead for funding their college education. The Act further required all high school college counselors to be trained on college options for undocumented students. Finally, the Act required the Illinois Student Assistance Commission to establish a scholarship fund for qualified undocumented students. These scholarships will be funded entirely by private donations. In order to qualify for Illinois DREAM Act benefits, a student must (1) have resided with parents/guardians while attending high school in Illinois; (2) have attended a high school in Illinois for at least three years up to graduation or received the equivalent of an Illinois high school degree; and (3) have at least one parent who emigrated to the United States. For information about scholarship applications to the Illinois Dream Fund, go to: illinoisdreamfund.org.

- Finally, in June 2012, President Obama announced a new prosecutorial discretion program whereby certain undocumented youth who have pursued education and do not present a risk to national security or public safety will not have action taken on their removal from the United States for a period of two years. While action on any removal proceedings is deferred, they will be eligible to apply for work authorization for a period of two years, subject to renewal. With work authorization, individuals who receive “deferred action” will also be able to obtain a social security number. The program, known as Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, or “DACA,” is the first of its kind to allow a path to work authorization for undocumented students. DACA is a discretionary form of administrative relief from deportation.

However, a grant of deferred action is temporary and does not confer lawful status upon an individual. The Department of Homeland Security retains the right to terminate or renew deferred action at the agency’s discretion. A grant of deferred action will not excuse previous periods of unlawful presence, nor at this time will it provide a path to permanent residence or citizenship. Nor does it provide any kind of status for family members (e.g. spouses or dependents).

Although Deferred Action may provide for work authorization and a social security number, it does not confer lawful status. Therefore, it does not provide any additional access to federal or state financial aid or benefits that require lawful status.

In order to be eligible for DACA, an individual must meet the following criteria:

- Came to the United States before age 16.
- Born on or after June 16, 1981 (under the age 31) at time of announcement (June 15, 2012).
- At least age 15 to apply. (However, if you are currently in deportation proceedings, have a voluntary procedure order, or have a deportation order, and are not in immigration detention, you may request deferred action even if you are not yet 15 years old.)
- Physically present in the United States when DACA was announced (June 15, 2012) and on every day since August 15, 2012.
- Have continuously resided here for the last five years (since June 15, 2007).

- Out of status at the time of announcement (June 15, 2012). This means that (1) you must have entered the United States without papers or inspection before June 15, 2012, or if you entered lawfully, your lawful status must have expired as of June 15, 2012; and (2) you must not have lawful immigration status at the time of your application.
- Currently in school, graduated from high school, have a GED certificate, or were honorably discharged from the military.
- Have not been convicted of (1) a felony offense, which is a federal, state or local criminal offense punishable by imprisonment for a term of at least one year; or (2) significant misdemeanor or three or more misdemeanor offenses.
- Do not pose a threat to national security or public safety.
- Pass a background check.

For information on the requirements and process for Deferred Action for Childhood arrivals, go to: uscis.gov/childhoodarrivals.

For students in need of legal counsel in evaluating DACA eligibility or legal representation in applying for DACA, please refer to the list of legal service providers included at icirr.org.

- On January 27, 2013, Gov. Pat Quinn signed into law legislation to allow undocumented immigrants to obtain temporary driver's licenses. Under the law undocumented immigrants who cannot obtain a social security number may apply as long as they meet the following requirements:
 - Have lived in Illinois for one year
 - Apply at a designated facility
 - Pass vision, written and road examinations
 - Carry auto insurance
 - Have proof of insurance
 - Pay a fee

The temporary driver's license is valid for driving only and may not be used as identification (e.g. for purposes of travel, entering a federal building, registering to vote or purchasing a gun). The license is valid for a period of three years. For information on the Illinois Temporary Driver's License, including basic requirements go to: cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/drivers/TVDL/home.html.

GETTING STARTED: DEPAUL ADMISSION PROCESS

DePaul does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation or handicap in admission, employment or provision of services.

DePaul admits students regardless of undocumented status. Undocumented students follow the same admission procedures as all potential DePaul applicants. Students, parents and counselors can contact their DePaul Admission Counselor using the Counselor Finder Map located at emm.depaul.edu/counselorfinder to assist in the admission process. DePaul does not have a specific person working with only undocumented students; all counselors are qualified to help these students.

The DePaul application for admission does not ask for a social security number (the admission application form can be completed at go.depaul.edu/apply). When completing the application for admission to DePaul, an undocumented student should indicate that they are a "non-citizen" with an "unknown visa status." The student will then be prompted to enter an international address for which they can enter DePaul's address (1 E. Jackson Blvd.). They can then enter their actual U.S. address in the field below and submit the completed form. This will allow the student to complete the application as a domestic student versus international.

Social Security Number (optional):
Entering your Social Security Number on the application is optional but providing it will expedite the processing of financial aid and scholarships.

Citizenship Status

Non-U.S. Citizen

Are you currently in the U.S.?:

Yes No

What type of Visa are you on?:

U (Unknown Visa Status)

What type of visa will you need while attending DePaul University?:

Unknown

Students who require an application waiver can do so on DePaul's Common Application and check the fee waiver box.

TUITION AND FINANCIAL AID

"I am a freshman at DePaul University. However, I'm currently not enrolled in school this quarter because I was not able to receive enough financial aid to pay for my tuition. I received a Vincentian Scholarship but that did not cover all of the costs. Because I am not a citizen or resident, I do not qualify for any type of government or financial aid loans. I would love to continue my education at DePaul. I chose DePaul because it feels like home to me. I do not want my financial situation to be the one and only barrier that prevents me from continuing my education here."

Applying for Financial Aid, Resources and Processes

Illinois law provides for in-state tuition rates for undocumented students who meet the criteria⁹. In those states that provide the same in-state tuition rates for undocumented students, the application process for the in-state payment is difficult to navigate and often undocumented students pay the out-of-state rate. In 12 states that provide undocumented students with in-state tuition rates there was a 37 percent increase in the number of undocumented people with some higher education. Undocumented students are only able to apply for private scholarships that do not require a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) to be on file.¹⁰ Below please find information about the Illinois Dream Fund, DePaul scholarships and additional resources on other funds available to undocumented students.

Illinois Dream Fund

As discussed previously, Illinois recently passed the Illinois DREAM Act which establishes a scholarship fund for qualified undocumented students funded entirely by private donations. In order to qualify for the Illinois Dream Fund Scholarship, an applicant must:

1. Be incoming freshman or current undergraduate or transfer student,
2. Possess at least a 2.5 GPA on a 4.0 point scale,
3. Have resided with his or her parent(s) or guardian(s) while attending high school in Illinois, and
4. Have graduated from a high school or received the equivalent of a high school diploma (GED) in Illinois; after attending an Illinois high school for at least three years.

Scholarship awards will be paid directly to the school and not the student. Scholarship award amounts are as follows:

- 2 year institutions: tuition up to \$2,000
- 4 year institutions: tuition up to \$6,000 (toward first bachelor's degree)

For updated information about the Illinois Dream Fund including the application form go to: illinoisdreamfund.org.

DePaul Financial Aid Resources

To be considered for need-based assistance at DePaul University, a student must contact Financial Aid to complete a financial needs assessment.

Institutional Need Assessment Form for students who cannot complete a FAFSA

All incoming accepted students are considered for new-student merit-based institutional scholarships through the admission process, regardless of citizenship status or ability to file a FAFSA. Many of these students also come to the Office of Financial Aid or other university support offices to seek additional tuition assistance. Because undocumented students are unable to file the FAFSA, financing options are limited.

While every student is eligible to apply for university departmental and donor-funded scholarships through the online scholarship tool, students who are not able to provide the data from a FAFSA are excluded from some donor-funded scholarships that require a measure of need as part of the application process.

For some students it may be appropriate to complete the DePaul Institutional Need Assessment form in order to allow consideration for need-based departmental and donor-funded scholarships. The form is completely confidential; it will be reviewed by the Office of Financial Aid only to allow consideration for need-based donor scholarships. Completion of the form does not guarantee funding. Each form is numbered to help assure confidentiality and control and for this reason should not be photocopied but may be obtained by contacting the Office of Financial Aid at DePaul Central.

In order to be considered, students need to visit the online scholarship tool depaul.academicworks.com and start the scholarship application process. Additionally students will need to complete the appropriate DePaul Institutional Need Assessment Form.

DePaul University Tuition Structure

As an institution DePaul University strives to make tuition as affordable as possible. Please visit depaul.edu/admission-and-aid/tuition/Pages/default.aspx for tuition rates approved by the Board of Trustees. To discuss the possibility of a tuition payment plan, please contact the Office of Financial Aid.

Academic Scholarships

In addition, DePaul considers all full-time freshman applicants for academic scholarships when they submit an application to the university. These scholarships range in value from \$5,000 to \$16,500 a year, commensurate with academic profile, and are renewable for up to four years of academic study. Information about these scholarships can be found on DePaul's financial aid page at: depaul.edu/admission-and-aid/financial-aid/Pages/default.aspx.

Individual scholarship names and values are listed below:

Presidential Scholarship

Award Amount: \$16,500

The Presidential Scholarship, DePaul's most prestigious scholarship, is awarded to a select number of our most academically qualified admitted students. For renewal, you must maintain a 3.3 GPA.

⁹ See p. 5 supra.

¹⁰ Flores and Chapa, 2009; Lopez, 2010; Kaushal, 2008; Perez, 2009; Rincon, 2008

Deans' Scholarship

Award Amount: \$13,500 – \$14,000

The Deans' Scholarship is awarded to students who demonstrate an exceptional level of achievement as measured by outstanding classroom performance and above-average scores on college entrance exams. For renewal, you must maintain a 3.0 GPA.

DePaul Scholars' Award

Award Amount: \$11,000 – \$13,000

The DePaul Scholars' Award is given to students who have strong academic credentials and have performed above average compared to others in our applicant pool. For renewal, you must maintain a 2.7 GPA.

St. Vincent de Paul Scholarship

Award Amount: \$5,000 – \$9,500

The St. Vincent de Paul Scholarship is awarded to students who have performed well in high school and have qualified based on a review of their academic credentials. For renewal, you must maintain a 2.5 GPA.

Further, all students at DePaul, regardless of citizenship status, have access to a variety of financial planning resources on campus. To learn more about these opportunities for financial counseling, please contact DePaul Central at (312) 362-8610.

External Scholarships

For a list of existing scholarships for undocumented students, go to:

icirr.org/content/immigrant-student-scholarship-guide.

Additional scholarship information can be found at:

maldef.org/leadership/scholarships/index.html and getreadyforcollege.org.

STUDENT HOUSING

Freshman and transfer students must be admitted to DePaul University in order to apply for campus housing. Once admitted, a student should use the login information provided in their application acknowledgement letter from the Office of Admissions to access the online Housing Agreement. No additional information about immigration status is requested. **For students entering DePaul in fall 2013, the online application is available through the student's Campus Connect account.** The login and password is listed in the student's application acknowledgement letter from the Office of Admissions. Once logged onto Campus Connection, the student should click on "For Admitted Students" under the main menu. Select "Next Steps" and proceed by clicking the "Campus Housing" link.

For a step by step outline about how to apply to campus housing, view the How to Apply PDF at offices.depaul.edu/housing/about/apply-for-housing/Documents/how%20to%20apply%202013-2014.pdf. Please note that on campus residents are required to purchase a meal plan.

STUDENT HEALTH INSURANCE

Health insurance may be available for undocumented students through the Aetna Student Health Insurance Plan. If the student meets the requirements they are eligible to enroll. Additional information can be found at the Aetna website: <https://www.aetnastudenthealth.com/students/student-connection.aspx?GroupID=711116>.

Student Insurance Coverage Eligibility

- Students enrolled at DePaul University for one or more credit hours are eligible for coverage.
- Students must actively attend classes for at least the first 31 days after the date for which coverage is purchased.
- Part-time study, independent study, Internet classes and television (TV) courses may not fulfill the eligibility requirements stating that the covered student actively attends classes. If the eligibility requirements are not met, Aetna's only obligation is to refund the premium, less any claims paid.
- If you lose your DePaul student eligibility due to a medical withdrawal from the university, please contact the Dean of Students Office to arrange continuation as a Covered Person through the end of the coverage period for which you enrolled.
- Exception: A Covered Person entering the armed forces of any country will not be covered under the Policy as of the date of such entry. A pro-rata refund of premium will be made for such person, and any covered dependents, upon written request received by Aetna within 90 days of withdrawal from school.

STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES

Croak Student Legal Services

Croak Student Legal Services (SLS) is driven entirely by student needs. SLS is able to provide undocumented students with all of the same services provided for any DePaul student. DePaul believes that students' success in their academics is critical to their future success, and when legal issues arise, it can be very distracting to students and can prevent students from getting the most out of their education.

DePaul University provides free legal advice to all DePaul students, regardless of their status, on a wide range of common legal issues, such as landlord/tenant and housing issues, traffic violations, auto accidents, insurance problems, misdemeanor criminal offenses, minor business contracts, small claim cases, and family law issues. SLS also works on preventive law and enabling all students to make educated choices with as little disruption to their studies as possible.

DACA has been a recent highlight of Croak Student Legal Service's mission. In the fall of 2012, Croak Student Legal Service partnered with DePaul University's Office of General Counsel (OGC) and several other university offices to present four sessions to DePaul students and staff on the DACA process and eligibility. Additional Croak Student Legal Services joined with the OGC to present a training session for the Career Center on employment issues (including DACA) for undocumented students. SLS and the OGC would be pleased to offer these training sessions directly to university business and academic units upon request.

Croak Student Legal Services provides confidential counseling to DePaul students regarding DACA requirements and eligibility and can provide counseling and advice to help students understand the potential benefits and risks of DACA. Additionally, Croak Legal Services can provide referrals to legal organizations that can provide further information and potential representation in immigration matters.

Croak Student Legal Services provides all students with lawyer/client confidentiality. SLS operates on an appointment basis. Students may make an appointment by calling (773) 325-4959 or emailing SLS@depaul.edu. SLS does not give legal advice over the phone.

Croak Student Legal Services is located at:

Lincoln Park Student Center, Room 308
2250 N. Sheffield Ave.

Business hours are: 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Tuesday/Wednesday/Thursday

For additional information on utilizing SLS, consult the SLS Handbook available at: sls.depaul.edu/Contribution_Folder/Documents/SLS_Handbook_REV3.pdf.

For additional information about Croak Student Legal Services can be found at: sls.depaul.edu.

College of Law

The DePaul Asylum and Immigration Law Clinic has developed a referral list of low-cost legal service providers who provide assistance in DACA cases. That list can be found at icirr.org.

Division of Student Affairs

Under the arm of advocacy within the Division of Student Affairs, the following offices may be resources for undocumented student support:

Counseling Services

“The effects of immigration on psychological and social well-being are especially profound for certain populations, including children, women, individuals with disabilities, and those with limited financial resources.... Children and adolescents often acculturate more quickly than their parents, which can lead to significant family conflicts and lack of family cohesion. Feelings of isolation often emerge with family conflict and the struggle to develop a tight social network.”¹¹

DePaul students can access counseling services through University Counseling Services (UCS), which is committed to a student centered, developmental approach. UCS' purpose is to assist students in defining and accomplishing personal/academic goals, thus maximizing their potential to benefit from the academic environment and experience.

UCS offers same day consultation appointments. The same day consultation is generally a brief telephone assessment conducted by clinical staff. Call (773) 325-7779 (Lincoln Park Campus) or (312) 362-6923 (Loop) to schedule a consultation. There is a \$5 fee which may be waived. Additional information about UCS can be found at: studentaffairs.depaul.edu/ucs/index.html.

Dean of Students Office

studentaffairs.depaul.edu/dos

The office helps students in navigating the university, particularly during difficult situations. The office recognizes that college students today grapple with a myriad of life factors that can affect their ability to be academically successful and is committed to supporting and providing education to students at every step of their educational journey and collaborate with faculty and staff throughout the institution to assist students in overcoming the hurdles they encounter. The office attempts to resolve any student crisis, personal distress, judicial case or advocacy need by partnering with the student and other community members to promote self-reflection, critical thinking and personal and professional growth within a context that acknowledges and values diversity.

Assistant Dean of Students for Community Resources and Social Work

studentaffairs.depaul.edu/dos/communityresources.html

The Assistant Dean of Community Resources advocates for and assists students who encounter situations that may impede their academic success. This area strives to enhance the university by building stronger alliances and relationships with external partners and community agencies to support student success. Community Resources offers a full range of services that address multiple and varied student crises with an emphasis on skill building and empowerment.

Referrals and connections are available for:

- Affordable and emergency housing
- Homelessness
- Food insecurity
- Financial instability
- Medical/dental/mental health referrals

Adult Student Affairs

studentaffairs.depaul.edu/adultstudentservices

Adult Student Affairs assists students 24 years of age or older in their transition to college and provides support in achieving their educational goals. Programs and services for adult students include community building events, academic support, social networking and a strong network of partners for service referrals. Adult Student Affairs is located at:

DePaul Center
1 East Jackson Blvd., 11th Floor, Room 11017
(312) 362-6216

Other areas in Student Affairs that provide excellent support and resources are:

¹¹ See American Psychology Association on the Mental Health Needs of Immigrants available at <http://www.apa.org/about/gr/issues/minority/immigrant.aspx>

University Ministry

studentaffairs.depaul.edu/ministry

Location and Hours of Operation

Lincoln Park Campus	Loop Campus
Student Center 311	DePaul Center 11008-11010
2250 N. Sheffield Avenue	1 E. Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60614	Chicago, Illinois 60604-2287
(773) 325-7902	(773) 325-7902
9 a.m.-5 p.m.	9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Office of Multicultural Student Success

studentaffairs.depaul.edu/omss

The Office of Multicultural Student Success seeks to cultivate student success for students of color, low-income college students, or first generation college students through sustained developmental programming, financial resources, and advocacy.

OFFICES THAT PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS

Office of Institutional Diversity & Equity

diversity.depaul.edu

Diversity is a core value at DePaul University. All members of our campus community regardless of documented status bring their own cultures, unique talents, skills, and perspectives that combined together, are DePaul. Collectively, we enrich the work and academic environment to fulfill our Catholic, Vincentian, and Urban university mission. This is the strength of our institution and what makes us unique. The Vice President of OIDE chairs the DREAM working group at DePaul and works to collaborate the many efforts that support undocumented student success. In addition, OIDE works with advocacy and community groups that support DREAM students and immigration reform.

Office of University Mission & Values

mission.depaul.edu

As part of the network of support for DePaul students the Office of University Mission and Values assists undocumented students in crisis seeking counsel, support, referrals and/or other resources.

Office of Community and Government Relations

cgia.depaul.edu

The Office of Community and Government Relations works through advocating in support of public policies such as the state and federal DREAM Acts.

Office of the General Counsel

generalcounsel.depaul.edu

The OGC does not provide direct services to undocumented students; however, it provides indirect services to support undocumented students by advising university staff regarding treatment of undocumented students, including academic and employment issues, financial aid issues, and DACA eligibility. Further the OGC:

- Partners with the Croak Office for Student Legal Services and several other offices throughout the university to present training sessions to DePaul students and staff on the DACA process and eligibility;
- Partners with Croak Student Legal Services to provide training sessions for the Career Center on employment issues (including DACA) for undocumented students; and
- Monitors the development of immigration reform and DREAM legislation that would affect undocumented students.

Student Groups

depaul.edu/student-life/Pages/student-organizations.aspx

studentaffairs.depaul.edu/involvement/invfairs.html

DePaul has more than 300 student organizations. The easiest way to access information about all the options is to attend the annual Student Involvement Fair at the beginning of the academic year. The Student Involvement Fair introduces students to student clubs, groups, organizations and on-campus activities. Information about the Student Involvement Fair can be found through the Office of Student Involvement at:

Off-Campus Groups

A number of off-campus groups as well as national organizations are focused on the status and issues involved in being an undocumented student. A list of immigrant-serving, not-for-profit organizations can be found at Appendix A. Organizations specifically focused on undocumented youth include:

Immigrant Youth Justice League

iyjl.org/about-2

DREAM Activist

dreamactivist.org

STUDENT LEADERSHIP, EXPERIENTIAL AND WORK OPPORTUNITIES

"I had an undergraduate student in my class several years ago who did a remarkable job in her studies. Her intelligence and ability to navigate complex social justice was unparalleled with any student I had seen before or since. The next year she had applied to be a Discover Quarter Mentor and I was ecstatic when she asked to join my teaching team. After she was hired and we had already started course preparation, she disclosed to me her undocumented status. She had been putting off completing the hiring paperwork, but she was now being contacted daily to get the paperwork completed. In that moment, I thought she was going to lose out on this opportunity. And, what saddened me even more, was the fact that all of the new first-year students were going to lose out on having her as a mentor. In the end, we were able to provide her a scholarship, but it was stressful for all of us sorting it all out."

Students with Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) status can apply for internal student employment opportunities through the Office of Student Employment. A valid Employment Authorization Document (EAD) is necessary in order to secure employment. External employment opportunities are limited for those without the legal authorization to work. Students should seek help from the Career Center regarding potential options for external employment.

Throughout the course of a student's enrollment at DePaul, students may be presented with opportunities in a number of DePaul departments for positions of leadership such as internships which are available through the academic department or the Career Center, retreats, service and other projects. It is important that students, faculty and staff appreciate that some leadership opportunities will require lawful immigration status. In addition, there may be opportunities for students to get "real world" experience, meet experiential learning requirements and develop networks that will help while in college and after graduation by participating in unpaid internships. The Career Center can help those seeking an internship to identify potential opportunities and employer requirements with regard to immigration status.

When choosing a major (i.e. program of study), keep in mind that for undocumented students it may prove difficult to obtain certifications and state licenses that are required for some professions, such as teaching and nursing programs. This difficulty is due to requirements such as background checks, social security numbers, and/or state examinations. Additionally, some majors may require field work and/or employment as part of the curriculum. Before beginning a program the student should investigate the internship and certification requirements prior to selecting a major. The student can contact the Career Center or their college advising offices to check on degree requirements. Students uncertain about a choice of major should contact the Office for Academic Advising Support, oaas.depaul.edu.

DePaul Student Government Association
sga.depaul.edu

The Student Government Association (SGA) is the official representative body for students attending DePaul University. As such, SGA is committed to promoting and advocating the student voice and opinion. SGA is a student organization and facet of the university's governance structure comprised of an executive branch, senators, and liaisons representing every student constituency at DePaul. In the past, SGA has led the charge in a number of key issue areas including, but not limited to, fighting for the longevity of the Monetary Award Program (MAP), securing university funding for the extension of library operation hours, and promoting campus affinity and student well-being.

Primary elections for SGA occur during the spring quarter and secondary elections are held during the fall quarter to fill vacant positions. Every student is eligible to run for a position so long as that student is in good university standing (have a cumulative GPA of 2.5 or above). Eligibility and membership within SGA will not be restricted on the basis of race, color, ethnicity, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, age, marital status, physical or mental disability, parental status, housing status, source of income, or military status. As a member, one is required to attend weekly meetings and regularly and actively support organization projects and initiatives.

ACADEMIC ADVISING

Certain majors may require a field placement or internship requirement for the degree. Depending on the nature of the placement, background checks, travel or other application processes requiring valid U.S. identity documents or disclosure of immigration status may be required. It is important that undocumented students receive reliable information and counseling regarding such degree requirements early on in order to avoid misspent time or dollars.

Students uncertain about a choice of major should contact the Office for Academic Advising Support: oaas.depaul.edu.

COLLEGE	CLINICALS/ PRACTICUMS/ INTERNSHIPS/ STUDENT TEACHING	
College of Business	Hospitality and honors marketing require an internship to fulfill graduation requirements. Internships recommend but are optional for graduation from graduate school programs.	Talk to academic advisor before selecting major.
College of Communication	Internships and experiential learning opportunities are optional for students, but they are not required to graduate.	
College of Computing and Digital Media	Not required to graduate.	
College of Education	Student teaching, field experience and certification testing required for most degrees.	Talk to academic advisor before selecting major.
College of Law	International travel required or recommended for some programs.	
College of Liberal Arts and Social Sciences	Student teaching required for many combined bachelor's/master's programs. International travel recommended for some programs.	Talk to academic advisor before selecting major.
College of Science and Health	Student teaching required for many combined bachelor's/master's programs and master's or PhD programs.	Talk to academic advisor before selecting major.
School for New Learning	Student teaching, field experience and certification testing required for early childhood education degree.	Talk to academic advisor before selecting major.
School of Music	Experiential learning required for some degrees. Student teaching, field experience and certification testing required for required for teaching certification.	Talk to academic advisor before selecting major.
The Theatre School	Internship required for most undergraduate programs. Practicums required for master's programs.	Talk to academic advisor before selecting major

OTHER RESOURCES

The Illinois Association for College Admission Counseling (IACAC) also hosts a College Advising Guide for Undocumented Students that may be of assistance in planning your college career and it also includes a listing of scholarships. The link can be found at: iacac.org/undocumented.

CONCLUSION

In order to fulfill DePaul's mission to support all of its students, it is important that DePaul continue to provide transparency in its application, admission, financial aid and student life practices. We have included in this Guide many of the efforts made by DePaul to provide information specific to some of the questions and challenges encountered by undocumented students. As we build on these practices we continue to look for ways to provide a safe and productive space for undocumented students.

For additional suggestions on how to improve this guide, please contact:

Elizabeth F. Ortiz, EdD
Vice President, Office of Institutional Diversity and Equity
(312) 362-8588
eortiz4@depaul.edu

APPENDIX A: Organizations and Community Resources

The Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights
icirr.org
55 E. Jackson Boulevard
Suite 2075
Chicago, Illinois
Contact: Stephen Smith at SSmith@icirr.org

Albany Park Neighborhood Council
apncorganizing.org
3334 W. Lawrence Avenue
3rd Floor
Chicago, Illinois
(773) 583-1387

Brighton Park Neighborhood Council (BPNC)
4477 S. Archer Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
(773) 523-7110

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

Enlace Chicago
enlacechicago.org/index.php
2756 S. Harding Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
(773) 542-9233

Illinois People's Action (IPA)
illinoispeoplesaction.org
510 E. Washington Street, Suite 309
Bloomington, Illinois
(309) 827-9627

Latin@ Youth Action League (L@YAL)
DuPage County
(630) 632-2189

Korean American Resource and Cultural Center
chicagokrcc.org
6146 N. Lincoln Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
(773) 588-9158

The Latino Organization of the Southwest
losillinois.org
6507 S. Kedzie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
(773) 925-0397

Nuestra Voz and PASO
Melrose Park and West Suburbs, Illinois
nuestra.voz.1@gmail.com

Southwest Organizing Project
swopchicago.org
2609 W. 63rd Street, 2nd Floor
Chicago, Illinois
(773) 471-8208

Southwest Suburban Immigrant Project
Bolingbrook and Southwest suburbs
(630) 863-9130

United African Organization (UAO)
uniteafricans.org
3424 S. State Street, Suite 3C8-2
Chicago, Illinois

University of Chicago Coalition for Immigrant Rights (UCCIR)
Chicago, Illinois (Hyde Park)
Contact: info.uccir@gmail.com

La Voz Latina
lavozlatina-rkfd.org
412 Market Street
Rockford, Illinois
(815) 965-5784

Family Focus, Inc.
family-focus.org
550 Second Street
Aurora, IL 60505
(630) 844-2550
aurora@family-focus.org

APPENDIX B: DREAM Contacts

Sioban Albiol

Law School
SALBIOL@depaul.edu
(312) 362-8292

Elizabeth Ortiz

Office of Institutional Diversity & Equity
EORTIZ4@depaul.edu
(312) 362-8588

José Perales

Office of Institutional Diversity & Equity
JPERALES@depaul.edu
(312) 362-6608

Ester Quintero Guzman

Academic Affairs
EQUINTE1@depaul.edu
(312) 362-5020

Georgianna Torres Reyes

Office of Mission & Values
GTORRES@depaul.edu
(312) 362-8645

Mary Devona Stark

Office of General Counsel
MDEVONA@depaul.edu
(312) 362-7503

