

State policies help ‘1079 Students’ aim for college, universities

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Public education is ‘vital strength’ of our system of government

Washington State’s Constitution says: “It is the paramount duty of the state to provide an ample education for all children residing within our borders...”

Because of these important words, all children have a right to a public education, from kindergarten through 12th grade (K-12), without cost to the student or family.

This is one of the benefits of living in the United States. The right for all residents to a public K-12 education is considered a vital strength of our system of government and democracy.

There is nothing, however, that guarantees all students the right to attend colleges or universities. Those students who do gain admission to college, must find a way to pay for it. For many students whose families cannot afford the cost of college, state and federal financial aid is available. For undocumented students, obtaining financial aid is more difficult, but not impossible.

Who are “1079 Students”? Can 1079 Students attend college?

On May 7, 2003, House Bill (HB) 1079 was signed into law by Governor Gary Locke. Because

This brochure is intended to help educators, students and parents understand how new laws approved in Washington State can help undocumented (1079) students continue their education after high school, and where to seek financial assistance.

This brochure also explains the DREAM Act, a proposal being considered in the United States Congress. If approved by the Congress the DREAM Act would permit undocumented students to live, work and attend college legally in the United States, and could lead to permanent legal residency.



Students from Brewster High School and Eastern Washington University traveled to Olympia in February to encourage the state Legislature to approve funding for conditional scholarships for future bilingual teachers. See inside to learn how to apply.

of the new law, undocumented (1079) students who have lived in our state for three years or more can be considered “residents,” **but only** for purposes of paying tuition fees at Washington colleges and universities. HB 1079 does not change a student’s legal immigration status.

The new law means that 1079 Students are now permitted to pay tuition rates that all other resident students pay.

Who is eligible to pay resident tuition fees?

- 1079 Students can qualify to pay resident tuition if he/she:
- ∞ has earned a high school diploma or equivalent (GED) from a Washington State high school; and,
 - ∞ has lived in Washington State for three years prior to receiving a high school diploma or GED, and,
 - ∞ has lived continually in Washington since earning the high school diploma or GED, and can meet college or university admission requirements expected of all other students.

The differences between resident and non-resident tuition rates are shown below:

	Resident	Non-Resident
<i>(annual tuition for 2004)</i>		
University of Washington	\$5,286	\$17,916
Eastern Washington University	\$3,582	\$12,438
Central Washington University	\$3,654	\$11,163
Washington State University	\$5,154	\$13,572
Western Washington University	\$4,453	\$13,840
Yakima Valley Community College	\$2,291	\$ 7,441
Columbia Basin Community College	\$2,232	\$ 7,440
Skagit Valley College	\$2,228	\$ 7,214
Wenatchee Valley College	\$2,081	\$ 7,232
Seattle Central Community College	\$2,070	\$ 7,221

What 1079 Students must do to enroll in college:

1. Complete the admissions papers from the college or university the student plans to attend.
 2. Fill out and sign an **Affidavit** that should be available at any public high school, college or university in the state.
 3. Submit the admissions papers and **Affidavit** to the college/university by the deadline stated by the institution.
- The **Affidavit** that 1079 Students are required to sign is a confidential statement verifying that he/she qualifies to pay resident tuition, and that he/she will seek legal permanent residency when legally permitted to do so.
 - If an **Affidavit** is not provided or available, the 1079 Student should ask a trusted relative, friend, teacher, or counselor to request it from the institution he/she plans to attend, or the **Affidavit** is available on the Internet at the following locations:

www.hecb.wa.gov

www.leapwa.org

*1079 Students
are eligible to
participate in the
Future Teachers
program.*

Paying for college— are public funds available for 1079 Students?

Paying for college is made more difficult for 1079 Students because they seldom qualify for state or federal public

financial aid.

In 2004, one possible source of financial assistance became available when Washington's legislature approved funding for conditional scholarships for future teachers. The law making this possible is House Bill (HB) 2708, creating the Future Teachers Conditional Scholarship and Loan Repayment Program.

Who is eligible for future teacher conditional scholarships?

1079 Students are eligible to participate in the Future Teachers program.

The Future Teachers conditional scholarship program encourages and assists students and paraprofessionals to become teachers and helps current teachers obtain additional endorsements.

In return for scholarships, participants agree to teach in Washington K-12 public schools. This award must be

repaid with interest if the recipient fails to teach or fails to teach in a classroom needing a bilingual teacher.

Priority will be given for future teachers in the program who seek certificates or endorsements in math, science, technology or special education.

Additionally, for 2004-05, priority will be given to future teachers in the program with demonstrated bilingual ability in English and any other language that is needed in Washington schools.

Between 25-50 Future Teacher scholarships will be awarded for the 2004-05 academic year. Those selected to receive the awards are eligible for up to five years of funding while working toward their teaching certificate or additional teaching endorsement.

The scholarship amount will depend on tuition charged at the college or university attended by each student, but the amount cannot exceed the undergraduate tuition fees charged at the University of Washington.

Important information about Future Teacher conditional scholarship awards

- ∞ Students must submit an application to the Higher Education Coordinating Board by October 15, 2004.
- ∞ Students selected to receive the scholarships will be notified in early November 2004.
- ∞ To obtain an application and information from the Internet, go to:

www.hecb.wa.gov/paying/waaidprgm/future.asp

Paying for college— are private funds available for 1079 Students?

1079 Students, like all other students, may qualify for private financial aid from individuals, foundations, or businesses.

There are many individuals and organizations who try very hard to raise funds for scholarships, especially for students from families who cannot afford to pay tuition costs, or who face other difficult challenges in getting an education.

Students should talk with high school counselors and teachers, and college admissions and recruiting staff to gain a better understanding of financial aid assistance that they may qualify for. Local organizations that serve Latino students and families should also be contacted for assistance.

*For 2004-05,
priority will be
given to
students with
demonstrated
bilingual
ability.*



State Rep. Phyllis Gutierrez-Kenney



State Senator Don Carlson



House Speaker Frank Chopp



U.S. Senator Patty Murray



U.S. Senator Maria Cantwell

Undocumented students, education and the DREAM Act

The Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act (S. 1545) is being considered in the United States Congress. If approved by the Congress and signed by the President of the United States, the DREAM Act would permit undocumented students to live, work attend college legally, and could lead to permanent legal residency and citizenship.

The DREAM Act has not been approved by the Congress, but it could gain approval in the near future. Because 2004 is a national election year, the DREAM Act is not expected to be approved this year. However, there is growing bipartisan support for the DREAM Act in the Congress and many people across the nation are working for its approval on behalf of thousands of deserving students.

Why the DREAM Act is important for students and our nation

As stated in the record of the U.S. Senate:

“The DREAM Act is a welcomed policy which views undocumented students as the valuable resource they are to our nation’s future.”

“The DREAM Act represents a common-sense approach to U.S. immigration policy, aimed at helping students who have spent much of their lives in our country.

“Thousands of undocumented students graduate from our high schools each year. Many came to America as children, playing no part in the decision to enter the United States, and may not even know they are here illegally. A great many grow up to become honest and hard-working adults who are loyal to our country and who seek academic and professional excellence.

“Thus, the DREAM Act is a welcomed policy which views

Above: key leaders in Washington State who support extending higher education opportunities to undocumented students.

undocumented students as the valuable resource they are to our nation’s future.”

If Congress approved the DREAM Act, who would qualify?



Senator Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) and Senator Richard Durbin (D-IL), co-sponsors of the DREAM Act, have gained much bipartisan support in the U.S. Senate.

The DREAM Act would grant

temporary residency for six (6) years for those who:

- ∞ entered the U.S. before age 16;
- ∞ have lived here continuously for five years;
- ∞ have stayed away from crime;
- ∞ have either earned a high school diploma or GED;
- ∞ have gained acceptance to a college or university.

During the six-year temporary residence period, students can earn **permanent** legal residency by:

- ∞ Obtaining a 2-year college degree or trade school diploma;
- ∞ Completing two years towards earning a bachelor’s degree or graduate program at a college or university;
- ∞ Serving in the U.S. military;

Important

- ∞ Financial aid is not available through the DREAM Act. Students, however, could work legally once they are granted conditional residency.
- ∞ The DREAM Act does not grant amnesty.
- ∞ DREAM Act is a proposal being considered by Congress and has not yet been approved.

For information to help students gain admission to a college or university, or for financial aid assistance, students and families are encouraged to contact:

- their high school counselors and academic advisors;
- admissions offices and recruiters and counselors from the college or university that the student is planning to attend.

Other state resources to obtain information:

Migrant Education Program

Migrant Student Data and Recruitment—Sunnyside
www.msdr.org

Migrant Education Regional Office—Yakima
www.esd105.org/mero/mero

Migrant Education Regional Office—Wenatchee
www.ncesd.org/mero/mero.htm

Migrant Education Regional Office—Mount Vernon
www.esd189.org/mero/

Secondary Education of Migrant Youth—Sunnyside
www.semy.org

Migrant and Bilingual Education—Olympia
www.k12.wa.us/MigrantBilingual/default.aspx

Higher Education Coordinating Board

www.hecb.wa.gov

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This brochure is part of a statewide public education initiative of the Latino/a Educational Achievement Project and the Washington State Migrant Education Program. A series of educational forums will be held throughout the state, beginning September 2004. Go to www.leapwa.org for information.

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