YES, YOU CAN GO TO COLLEGE!

Colleges are open to undocumented students and some scholarships are available. Albeit, the process of planning for, applying to, and paying for college is sometimes intricate and involved – answers are not always simple and financial resources are limited. The information in this space is general in nature and serves to:

- guide you through the college planning process;
- introduce you to options for life after high school;
- connect you to trusted resources; and
- provide answers to some of your most pressing questions.

Quick Links

- Section 1: Laws and Regulations: HB60, DREAM Act, FERPA, and ITIN
- Section 2: Tell a Caring Adult That You Want to Go to College
- Section 3: Push Yourself
- Section 4: Find a College
- Section 5: Choose a Major
- Section 6: Financial Aid Options
- Section 7: Scholarships for Undocumented Students
- Section 8: Community Support
- Section 9: DREAMer’s Bag of Tools

LAWS AND REGULATIONS
Over the course of the last six decades, a number of key court rulings, statutes, legislative actions, and proposals have made it possible for undocumented students to gain greater access to colleges and universities. **Know your rights and responsibilities.**

**Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals**

Under President Obama's June 15, 2012 Executive Mandate, some individuals qualify for the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (or DACA, for short) program, part of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services department. Under DACA, children who came to the country under the age of 16 and prior to 2007 and meet other guidelines listed on the website below may requested consideration of deferred action for a period of two years, subject to renewal, and would then be eligible for work authorization. Deferred Action is a discretionary determination to defer removal action of an individual as an act of prosecutorial discretion. Deferred Action does not provide an individual with lawful status. Deferred Action is not a pathway to citizenship or permanent residency, nor does it allow the individual to seek federal or state college financial aid. The total application fee is $464 ($380 fee plus an $85 fee for biometric services), payable by a money order to USCIS. The application forms (I-821D; I-765; I-765WS) and additional information can be found on the [United States Citizenship and Immigration Services website](https://www.uscis.gov/).**

**In-State Tuition**

Several states have passed laws allowing student who attend and graduate from in-state high schools to qualify for in-state tuition rates at their public colleges, regardless of immigration status.
In 2003, Illinois signed into law an in-state tuition bill (Public Act 93-0007) also referred to as House Bill 60. This law permits certain undocumented students who have attended and graduated from high school in Illinois to pay the same tuition rate as other classmates at public institutions.

**Bill HB 60 – Higher Education In-State Tuition (Public Act 093-0007)**

The HB60 Higher Education In-State Tuition is primarily intended to help the children of immigrants who were brought to the U.S. by their parents and have worked hard at school with the hope of going to college.

**Who is eligible to benefit from HB60 Higher Education In-State Tuition?**

In order to qualify for HB60 In-State Tuition rates (at public Illinois colleges or universities) under HB 60, undocumented student must meet the following requirements:

- student has resided in Illinois with his/her parent or guardian while attending public or private high school;
- student has graduated from an Illinois public or private high school or received a GED from Illinois;
- student has attended an Illinois high school for at least three (3) years;
- student has registered to enter a university no earlier than fall 2003 semester; and
- student provides the university with an affidavit stating he/she will file an application to become a permanent resident of the U.S. once he/she becomes eligible to do so

This HB60 law also provides the U.S. citizens and permanent residents who meet these requirements but no longer live in the state the ability to qualify for the same tuition rate.

**About the "Affidavit": What Is it, and Is It Required?**
The HB 60 In-State Tuition law requires undocumented students to sign an affidavit promising to legalize his or her immigration status as soon as eligible. The affidavits will be exchanged between the university or college and you (the student).

Affidavit (n). af•fi•da•vit [ àffi dáyvit ] A written version of a sworn statement: a written declaration made on oath before somebody authorized to administer oaths (such as a Notary Public)

Do not refrain from applying to public universities due to a concern that your information will be reported to a third party or governmental agency, such as Homeland Security Department. Bound by FERPA regulations, college staff members take necessary precautions to maintain confidentiality, and ensure that records are not shared, nor reported. Data collected from you are for the use of college admission and/or financial aid professionals only.

**Illinois DREAM Act**

The **Illinois DREAM Act (Public Act 097-0233)**, which borrows its name from a similar piece of federal legislation, is a state law that supports the college aspiration of children of immigrants in Illinois. The Act was signed into law by Governor Pat Quinn on August 1, 2011. Before heading to Governor Quinn’s desk for approval, the bill was passed in the state Senate and in the state House.

Illinois is the first state to approve a state-specific DREAM Act.

» **Description**

» **Answers to Frequently Ask Questions**

The Illinois DREAM Act was designed to make four major provisions in support of children of immigrants in Illinois:

- **Appoint an Illinois DREAM Commission**
  To carry out the responsibilities outlined under the Illinois DREAM Act, a nine-member Commission will be appointed by the Governor with Senate consent. Members of the Commission will represent the geographic and ethnic diversity of the State, including students, college and university administrators and faculty, and other individuals committed to advancing the educational opportunities of the children of immigrants.

- **Establish an Illinois DREAM Fund**
  The Fund will be funded entirely from private contributions to provide financial assistance to support the postsecondary aspiration of children of immigrants in Illinois. To receive a scholarship under the Illinois DREAM Fund, students will have to meet the same requirements that currently apply to receiving an HB60 In-State Tuition at public college and universities in Illinois.

- **Amend Section 529 Prepaid and Savings Plans**
  The option to invest in the state’s 529 prepaid tuition ([College Illinois](#)) and 529 college savings ([Bright Start](#) and [Bright Directions](#)) programs will
become available to the children of immigrants, including undocumented students, who graduate from Illinois high schools. A individualized taxpayer identification number (ITIN) or social security number (SSN) are required.

- **Require Professional Development for School Personnel**
  To address the need for guidance on matters of postsecondary options, the Act requires high school counselors and college admission and financial aid officers to be trained on educational opportunities for immigrant youth.

**Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)**

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) is a Federal law that protects the privacy of student education records at educational institutions — including high schools, colleges and universities. As a result, high schools and universities cannot release a student’s information, including the immigration status, except under very specific circumstances, such as a court order. For more information about what can be released about students, refer to the U.S. Department of Education website. Any information that an undocumented student shares with a college or university is protected by FERPA.

**Tax Reporting – Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN)**

Paying income taxes is the law for anyone who earns wages in the United States, including undocumented immigrants.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) issues an individualized taxpayer identification number (ITIN) to individuals who are required to have a U.S. taxpayer identification number but who do not have, and are not eligible to obtain a Social Security Number (SSN). ITINs are issued regardless of immigration status because both resident and nonresident aliens may have a U.S. tax filing or reporting requirement.

**Important Note:** ITINs are used for tax purposes only and are not intended to serve any other purpose. Do not use it in place of a social security number (SSN) on the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).

| **What is an ITIN?** | A tax processing number, issued by the Internal Revenue Service, for certain resident and nonresident aliens, their spouses, and their dependents. It’s a nine-digit number beginning with the number “9” and is formatted like a SSN (example: 9XX-7X-XXXX). |
| **Can an ITIN be used on the FAFSA?** | NO!!!! Absolutely not! |
| **What is the purpose of ITINs?** | ITINs are used for tax purposes only and are not intended to serve any other purpose. |
an ITIN?

Who can get an ITIN? Those not eligible for Social Security Numbers. It is only available to individuals who are required to have a taxpayer identification number for tax purposes.

How do I apply for an ITIN? Use the latest revision of Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number to apply available on the IRS website: http://www.irs.gov/individuals/article/0,,id=96287,00.html

Where do I find out more? The IRS website: http://www.irs.gov/individuals/article/0,,id=96287,00.html

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TELL A CARING ADULT THAT YOU WANT TO GO TO COLLEGE

Get comfortable asking for help. Planning for college is not something you do by yourself— it’s really a team effort. But it is up to you to put together your team. That means talking to the adults in your life who can help—from your parent, guardian or other family member to your teacher, school counselor, college coach, and mentors at local community organizations.

Meet Your School Counselor and College Coach

Seek guidance and get answers to your questions. School counselor and your college and career coach are two of your best resources when planning for college. Counselors and college coaches have information about admission tests, college preparation and your education and career options. They are aware of colleges that admit and grant institutional aid to undocumented students.

So, what are you waiting for?
Take the first step to college by making an appointment with your school counselor or college coach to discuss your Individual Learning Plan. Use our Counselor & College Coach Directory to find the counselors and college coaches at your school.

To help you get the conversation started, consider these questions:

- Do you have information to help me start exploring my interests?
- What are the required and recommended courses for high school graduation and for college preparation?
- Do you have college handbooks or other guides that I can browse or borrow?
- What activities can I do at home and over the summer to get ready for college?
What colleges admit undocumented students and what kind of grades do they require for admission?
Where have other undocumented students from this school attended college?
How can I get my hands on some cash for college?

Involve Your Parents, Guardians and Other Family Members

Find family support. Even if you are the first in your family to go to college, your parents may have real experience and knowledge that can help you make the connection to college. Invite them to a college planning workshop. Check your school calendar for workshops at your school as well as the event calendar here on Choose Your Future for district wide workshops.

Network with Peers and Friends Who Have Gone Through the Process

Connect with family, friends and neighbors who have been to college and ask them how they got there. As you take inventory of their tips and anecdotes, keep in mind that the information they share is sometimes based on perception and is not always factual. Also keep in mind that state and federal legislation is subject to change over time – what applied a few years ago, may not be true today.
For the most accurate information about getting ready for college, talk to your school counselor and your college and career coach.

PUSH YOURSELF

Take the right classes.

To get into college, start by taking the right classes in high school. Find out what classes you need to meet entrance requirements and sign up for them now. Lock in requirements. You may not need them to finish high school, but most colleges require three to four years of math, English, science and social studies. Plus, most want at least two years of the same foreign language.

Take the ACT and SAT seriously.

FIND A COLLEGE
There’s a lot to consider when choosing a college. If you’re just starting out, or if you’re already swamped with brochures and applications, the best way to decide which one is right for you is to determine your priorities. To access contact information for colleges in Illinois, consider these trusted sources of information:

- **Map of Illinois Colleges (College Zone)**
  Find Illinois colleges in your region of choice. Results will include Illinois college addresses, phone numbers, descriptions, current costs of education, and links to each college’s website.

- **What's Next Illinois**
  If you want to know more about the specific colleges you are interested in, you can locate a wealth of information through What's Next Illinois for Compare Schools, College Matching Assistant, School Finder and Distance Search.

- **Illinois Postsecondary Handbook**
  The Handbook is designed to provide general admission and financial aid information about Illinois postsecondary institutions. The information is subject to change by the institution at any time. Please check with each college for more exact costs.

**University Policies and Procedures**

There are three main areas on the path to college where undocumented students may have special concerns or face obstacles:

- **Admission**: Undocumented students can attend colleges and universities in Illinois and throughout the United States. Despite some popular assumptions, there is no federal or Illinois law that prohibits the admission of undocumented immigrants to U.S. colleges and universities, public or private. Policies on admitting undocumented students vary by institution and students must meet college admission requirements as is similarly required of students that are legal permanent residents or U.S. citizens.

- **Tuition Cost**: Illinois is one of 12 states that have passed laws that permit undocumented students to pay In-State Tuition rates under certain conditions.

- **Ways to Pay for College**: Undocumented students cannot legally receive any federally funded student financial aid, including loans, grants, scholarships, and work-study programs. However, keep in mind that private colleges and universities set their own financial aid policies. Some are willing to provide institutional scholarships to undocumented students.
When looking for a college, start by investigating the admission policies at each college and university. That is, find answers to this question:

- What steps must an undocumented student take to earn admission?

Additional questions to help you get the conversation in motion:

- Is there a point-person at the college that can answer my questions?
- Will the college consider undocumented students for institutional, private, or merit aid?
- Does the college offer any special scholarships for international students? If yes, can undocumented students apply for these scholarships?

FINANCIAL AID OPTIONS

Who Is Eligible?
Generally, to be eligible for financial assistance from any federal or state sponsored student aid program, you must be either a U.S. citizen or have an immigration status that demonstrates that you are residing in the U.S. for other than a temporary purpose.

The following chart gives the financial aid eligibility status for U.S. citizens, legal permanent residents, visa holders, and undocumented students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>U.S. Citizen</th>
<th>Legal Permanent Resident</th>
<th>Visa Holder</th>
<th>Undocumented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal Aid</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Aid</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois MAP, Federal Pell and Other Government Grants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-State Tuition Rate</td>
<td>Yes, if a student is a Resident of Illinois*</td>
<td>Yes, if a student is a Resident of Illinois*</td>
<td>Depends on visa; not eligible for HB80</td>
<td>Yes, if eligible for HB80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Loans</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional Aid</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Depends on visa; and school's policy</td>
<td>Depends on school's policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work-Study</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A dependent student is a resident of Illinois if the parent, who is required by the instructions to complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), physically resides within the State of Illinois and Illinois is his or her true, fixed and permanent home.
- An independent student is a resident of Illinois if the applicant physically resides within the State of Illinois (at the time of application), and has so resided for a period of 12 continuous, full months immediately prior to the start of the academic year for which assistance is requested and Illinois is his or her true, fixed and permanent home.

At least one of my parents is undocumented and I (student) was born in the United States. Am I eligible for state and federal financial aid?

Your parents' immigration status is not an eligibility requirement. What matters in determining student eligibility for state and federal financial aid programs is the status of a student NOT that of a parent. For purposes of completing the Free Application for Federal Students Aid (FAFSA), if your parent(s) does not have a Social Security Number, you must enter 000-00-0000 in the parent section.

Eligibility for federal and state student aid is based on financial need and on several other factors. The financial aid administrator at the college or career school you plan to attend will determine your eligibility.
These are some of the requirements that you must meet to receive state or federal aid:

- demonstrate financial need (except for certain loans).
- have a high school diploma or a General Education Development (GED) certificate.
- be enrolled or accepted for enrollment as a regular student working toward a degree or certificate in an eligible program.
- be a U.S. citizen or eligible noncitizen.
- have a valid Social Security Number.
- register with the Selective Service if required.
- maintain satisfactory academic progress once in school.
- certify that you are not in default on a federal student loan and do not owe money on a federal student grant.
- certify that you will use federal student aid only for educational purposes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How does an undocumented PARENT report on the FAFSA?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* If a student is a US citizen or eligible non-citizen but one or both parents are undocumented, a student can be considered for and can qualify for federal and state student aid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* If a parent does not have a Social Security Number, then a FAFSA parent(s) should report: 000-00-0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What stumps the process?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* If a parent supplies an invalid Social Security Number (SSN), a student's FAFSA will be rejected when the parent's SSN fails to match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* A FAFSA may also be rejected when a parent submits an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCHOLARSHIPS FOR UNDOCUMENTED STUDENTS**

There are scholarships available for undocumented students through private organizations and some colleges and universities offer institutional scholarships and grants.
Disclosure of Undocumented Status: How to Talk About Immigration Status

Think carefully about how to talk about immigration status on college and scholarship applications. Never, ever misrepresent or lie about immigration status, social security numbers, etc...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Make reader aware of challenges that a</td>
<td>• Do not want immigration status to be the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>student has faced and overcome</td>
<td>only variable that defines a student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Make reader aware of a student's</td>
<td>• Do not want immigration status to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>financial need</td>
<td>overshadow a student's accomplishments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Make reader aware of a student's</td>
<td>• Do not want to sound like a victim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motivation</td>
<td>• Do not want to alienate a reader who is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>not familiar with immigration issues</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Scholarships Offered by Colleges and Universities

Each college implements its own scholarship application procedures. If you are presented with a question that does not apply to you, do one of two things:
• **seek guidance** from the college (let them tell you how they prefer that you answer the question); or

• **leave the appropriate section blank** and contact the financial aid advisor at the college for further advice.

Staff at the college can then work with you on an individual basis and provide additional guidance to assist in the processing of your scholarship application.

**Private Scholarships Offered by Businesses, Service Agencies or Philanthropic Organizations**

Several businesses and philanthropic organizations provide scholarships to undocumented students. A variety of scholarship directories are available; they are included here for your convenience. Contact each scholarship provider for applications and details about requirements and deadlines.

• Chicano Organizing & Research in Education--Que Llueva Café Scholarship
  [http://www.ca-core.org/que_llueva_cafe](http://www.ca-core.org/que_llueva_cafe)

• Get Ready for College

• Illinois Latino Council of Higher Education (ILACHE)

• Immigrant Youth Financial Resource Guide

• FastWeb
  [www.fastweb.org](http://www.fastweb.org)

• Latino College Dollars: Scholarships for Latino Students
  [www.latinocollegedollars.org](http://www.latinocollegedollars.org)

• LINC Telacu

• Mexican American Legal and Educational Fund (MALDEF)

• Migrant Scholarships
  [http://www.migrant.net/migrant/scholarships.htm](http://www.migrant.net/migrant/scholarships.htm)

• Salvadoran American Leadership and Educational Fund (SALEF)
  [www.salef.org](http://www.salef.org)

• Scholarships Open Students Regardless of Immigration Status
  [http://www.finaid.ucsb.edu/Media/Documents/ScholarshipsOpenToStudentsReg...](http://www.finaid.ucsb.edu/Media/Documents/ScholarshipsOpenToStudentsReg...)

• U.S. Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard Scholarship Guide
COMMUNITY SUPPORTS

Create lasting support networks that can offer ongoing mentoring and advice.

National

- Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund
  [www.maldef.org](http://www.maldef.org)
- MasudaFunai
  [www.masudafunai.com](http://www.masudafunai.com)
- Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles
  [www.chirla.org](http://www.chirla.org)
- League of United Latin American Citizens
  [www.lulac.org](http://www.lulac.org)
- National Immigration Law Center
  [www.nilc.org](http://www.nilc.org)

Illinois

- Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights
  [www.icirr.org](http://www.icirr.org)
- Immigrant Youth Justice League
  [www.iyjl.org](http://www.iyjl.org)

DREAMer's BAG OF TOOLS

Resources for Students & Educators

College Board

- Advising Undocumented Students
- Young Lives on Hold: The College Dreams of Undocumented Students (PDF)

DREAM Activist
• **Undocumented Students Action & Resource Network**

**Educators For Fair Consideration (E4FC)**

• **How To Support College-Bound Undocumented Students, Advice for Counselors & Educators (PDF)**
• **Scholarships that Don’t Require Social Security Number, 2011-2012 (PDF)**
• **Educator Resources**
• **Student Resources**

**FinAid**

• **Financial Aid and Scholarships for Undocumented Students**

**Illinois Association for College Admission Counseling**

• **College Advising Guide for Undocumented Students**

**Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights**

• **Illinois DREAM Act, Undocumented Student Guide to College (PDF)**

**National Council of La Raza (NCLR)**

• **Keeping the Dream Alive: Resource Guide for Undocumented Students (PDF)**
• **National Immigration Law Center**
• **State and Federal Legislation**
• **DREAM Act: Summary (PDF)**

**Pew Hispanic Center**

• **Research and Statistics on Undocumented Immigrants**

**Public Counsel**

• **Immigration Information and Legal Advice for Immigrant Youth**

**USC Center for Higher Education Policy Analysis**

• **The College and Financial Aid Guide for Undocumented Students**

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More Information

Narvaez, Luis
Specialist, Access for Special Populations
All CPS Schools
773-553-2108
773-553-3543
lnarvaez2@cps.edu
Scholarship Opportunities for DREAMers*

The majority of the listed scholarships are open to all U.S. citizens, however a few are exclusively for DREAMers.

*A DREAMer is defined as a non-U.S. citizen or permanent resident high school student who qualifies for in-state college tuition under the Illinois’ HB-60 State Legislation and who will benefit from the Illinois DREAM Act, a provision that supports children of immigrants in Illinois signed by Governor Pat Quinn in 2011.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scholarship/Program Name</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. King Scholarship Initiative</td>
<td>August</td>
<td><a href="http://www.icdhr.com/">http://www.icdhr.com/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Que Llueva Café Scholarship for Undocumented Students</td>
<td>September</td>
<td><a href="http://bit.ly/QueLluevaCafeScholarship">http://bit.ly/QueLluevaCafeScholarship</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Dream.US Scholarship</td>
<td>October</td>
<td><a href="http://www.thedream.us/scholars/scholarship-guidelines/">http://www.thedream.us/scholars/scholarship-guidelines/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Juan Andrade Scholarship for Young Hispanic Leaders</td>
<td>November</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ushli.org/student/scholarship.php">www.ushli.org/student/scholarship.php</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 BMA: Future Leader Scholarship</td>
<td>February</td>
<td><a href="http://www.100bmc.org/">http://www.100bmc.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago (DODO) Chapter of Tuskegee Airmen, Inc.</td>
<td>February</td>
<td><a href="http://www.taichicago.org">http://www.taichicago.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAAIA Chicago Scholarship</td>
<td>February</td>
<td><a href="http://www.naaia.org">http://www.naaia.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Peace Essay Contest</td>
<td>February</td>
<td><a href="http://www.usip.org/npec">www.usip.org/npec</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posse Foundation Scholarship February</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.possefoundation.org/">http://www.possefoundation.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Urban League Scholarship</td>
<td>March</td>
<td><a href="http://www.thechicagourbanleague.org/">http://www.thechicagourbanleague.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education for Excellence Scholarship March</td>
<td><a href="http://www.educate4excel.org/apply/apply.html">http://www.educate4excel.org/apply/apply.html</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster Care to Success Scholarship</td>
<td>March</td>
<td><a href="http://bit.ly/FosterCaretoSuccessScholarship">http://bit.ly/FosterCaretoSuccessScholarship</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison Fellowship (National Lewis University)</td>
<td>March</td>
<td><a href="http://www.nl.edu/harrisonfellows/">http://www.nl.edu/harrisonfellows/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QuestBridge College Prep Scholarship</td>
<td>March</td>
<td><a href="http://bit.ly/QuestBridgeCollegePrep">http://bit.ly/QuestBridgeCollegePrep</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Dia de Los Niños (CDLN)</td>
<td>April</td>
<td><a href="http://www.chicagodiadelosninios.com/">http://www.chicagodiadelosninios.com/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPLAC Educational Foundation Scholarship</td>
<td>May</td>
<td><a href="http://www.iplac.org/">http://www.iplac.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Achievement of Chicago Scholarship</td>
<td>May</td>
<td><a href="http://www.jachicago.org/">http://www.jachicago.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean Resource Center: Dream Scholarship</td>
<td>May</td>
<td><a href="http://nakasec.org/blog/2859">http://nakasec.org/blog/2859</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Casa Student Housing Scholarship</td>
<td>May</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lacasastudenthousing.org">www.lacasastudenthousing.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbott and Fenner Scholarship</td>
<td>June</td>
<td><a href="http://www.abbottandfenner.com/scholarships.htm">http://www.abbottandfenner.com/scholarships.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car Outlet Community Scholarship</td>
<td>June</td>
<td><a href="http://drivingsuccessscholarship.com/">http://drivingsuccessscholarship.com/</a></td>
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<td>Edward and Shirley Calahan Scholarship Fund</td>
<td>June</td>
<td><a href="http://www.calahanfoundnation.org">www.calahanfoundnation.org</a></td>
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<td>Latinos Progresando Dr. Angela Perez Miller Scholarship</td>
<td>June</td>
<td><a href="http://latinospro.org/">http://latinospro.org/</a></td>
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<td>Guadalupe A. Reyes Fiesta Del Sol Scholarship</td>
<td>July</td>
<td><a href="http://fiestadelsol.org/scholarship/">http://fiestadelsol.org/scholarship/</a></td>
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<td>High School Senior Scholarship Rolling</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cicil.net/highschoolschaftshipapplication.aspx">http://www.cicil.net/highschoolschaftshipapplication.aspx</a></td>
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<td>City Colleges of Chicago Scholarships</td>
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<td>Varies <a href="http://www.ccc.edu/services/Pages/Scholarships.aspx">http://www.ccc.edu/services/Pages/Scholarships.aspx</a></td>
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