

ANNUAL REPORT

Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force

Created by HB 2145

June 2009

Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force

Created by HB 2145

2009 Annual Report

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INTRODUCTION

Enrolled House Bill 2145 of the 2nd Session of the 49th Oklahoma Legislature (2004) created the Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force. The two-fold purpose of the Task force is to (1) monitor the implementation and administration of the state policy affecting the eligibility of undocumented students¹ for enrollment, resident tuition and financial aid in postsecondary education; and, (2) study issues related to the recruitment, retention and completion of higher education by Hispanic students in Oklahoma. A copy of House Bill 2145 is included in the appendices of this report (see Appendix A, pages 15-18).

Pursuant to the House Bill 2145 legislation, eighteen persons serve as members of the Task Force. A list of the names of the Task Force members is included on page 3 of the report. As specified in the legislation and in his appointment letter, State Representative Shane Jett, District 27 was appointed Chair of the Task Force effective April 25, 2006. As specified in the legislation and in her appointment letter, State Senator Debbe Leftwich, District 44 was appointed Vice-Chair of the Task Force.

Since its inception, the Task Force has met thirty times at various locations throughout the State. Meeting agendas were posted in advance at the meeting places and filed with the Secretary of State. Minutes of meetings (September 29, 2004 – April 11, 2008) were included in previous reports from the Task Force. Minutes of the meetings since December 2008 are included in the appendices of this report (Appendix C, pages 21-29).

As directed by Enrolled House Bill 2145, the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, the State Department of Education, and the Oklahoma Commission for Teacher Preparation staffed the Task Force. However, several organizations have provided information and support for the Task Force including the twenty-eight Oklahoma public higher education institutions that provided data about undocumented students on their campuses. The Task Force also benefited from the interest, comments, and suggestions of representatives of numerous other community organizations and individuals interested in the educational advancement of Hispanic students.

As allowed by enrolled House Bill 1804 of the First Regular Session of the 51st Legislature, the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education adopted a policy consistent with Section 3242 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes. A copy of the relevant policy (Paragraph 3.17.6 of the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education Policies and Procedures Manual) is included in the appendices of this report (Appendix B, pages 19-20). The policy became effective November 1, 2007. The bulk of the work of the Task Force has been related to monitoring of the implementation and administration and of this policy.

The Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force is directed in Enrolled House Bill 2145 to provide an annual report. Reports have been produced in 2005, 2007 and 2008. This document represents the fourth and final Annual Report. The reader of this report may contact the Chair of the Task Force, Representative Shane Jett, State Representative District 27, Oklahoma House of Representatives, State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City, OK (telephone: 405-557-7349); or Vice-Chair of the Task Force, Senator Debbe Leftwich, Oklahoma State Senate, State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City (telephone: 405-521-5557) for additional information about the contents of this report.

¹ In accordance with Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes, Section 3242 (2007) an undocumented student is an individual who cannot present to a state higher education institution “valid documentation of United States nationality or an immigration status permitting study at a postsecondary institution, but who has graduated from a public or private high school in Oklahoma”.

ADVANCEMENT OF HISPANIC STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION TASK FORCE

The following is a list of the 18 members of the Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force:

Chair of the Task Force – Appointed by Speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives

- Shane Jett, State Representative District 27, Tecumseh

Vice-Chair of the Task Force – Appointed by President Pro-Tempore of the State Senate

- Debbe Leftwich, State Senator District 44, Oklahoma City

Members appointed by the Governor

- Gloria Cardenas Barton, Dean of Enrollment Management/Registrar, Oklahoma City Community College, Oklahoma City
- Jim Gasso, Adjunct Professor, University of Oklahoma, Norman
- Maria Carlota Palacios, Community Relations/Partner Employee Programs, The Williams Companies, Inc., Tulsa
- Tina Peña, Associate Professor of Spanish/Spanish Program Coordinator, Tulsa Community College Metro Campus, Tulsa
- Constance “Kitty” Walker, Director of Religious Education, Holy Cross Catholic Church, Madill

Members appointed by Speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives

- David Castillo, Executive Director, Greater Oklahoma City Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, Oklahoma City and Oklahoma City Public Schools Board Member
- Isabel Chancellor, President, IngenuitE, Inc., Oklahoma City
- Xavier Neira, Vice President of Special Projects, Rooney Holdings, Inc., Norman
- Refugio Villa, Pastor, First Hispanic Baptist Church, Guymon

Members appointed by President Pro-Tempore of the State Senate

- Salvador G. Gonzalez, MT (ASCP), Laboratory Manager, Lawton Veterans Administration Outpatient Clinic, Lawton
- J.P. Johnson, Adjunct Professor, Oklahoma City Community College, Oklahoma City
- Sara Martinez, Coordinator, Tulsa City-County Library/Hispanic Resource Center, Tulsa
- Kathy McKean, Director Oklahoma Technical Assistance Center, Cushing

Members designated in statute

- Armando Peña, Assistant Vice Chancellor for GEAR UP, designee of the Chancellor of the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
- Melissa McGavock, Director Title III, Bilingual Education, Oklahoma State Department of Education, designee of the Superintendent of Public Instruction
- Ted Gillispie, Executive Director of the Oklahoma Commission for Teacher Preparation

SUMMARY OF REPORT

The Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force has completed its fifth and final year of service to the State of Oklahoma pursuant to the provisions of Enrolled House Bill 2145 (see Appendix A, pages 15-18). The focus of the Task Force during its tenure has been on the purposes of the Task Force presented in the legislation.

The first purpose of the Task Force is to monitor the implementation and administration of the policy required in Section 3242 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes. The statute provides an option to the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education to adopt a policy that allows undocumented students to enroll in college and pay resident tuition. The policy was adopted by the State Regents and became effective in November 2007. Four outcomes are evident from monitoring the policy:

- Undocumented students continue to be enrolled in Oklahoma public higher education institutions as allowed by the provisions of Section 3242 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes. The total number of undocumented students (272 this year) has fluctuated but remains small in comparison to the total of all enrolled students (229,903).
- The total amount of state financial aid received by eligible undocumented students admitted under the policy declined markedly in the most recent academic year (2008-2009) as the full impact of new policy restrictions to state financial aid for undocumented students have come into effect.
- Undocumented students contribute to the revenue of Oklahoma colleges and universities through their direct personal payment of tuition and fees.
- All Oklahoma higher education institutions are in compliance with the policy allowed by the provisions of Section 3242 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

The second purpose of the Task Force is to study issues related to the recruitment, retention and completion of higher education by Hispanic students in Oklahoma. As to this purpose, the Task Force has made these findings:

- Hispanics continue to be the fastest growing segment of the nation's and the state's population. In Oklahoma, the Hispanic/Latino population has increased 154% since 2000; while this population increase is evident in the number of students in public schools, it does not carry over into the representation of Hispanic students in higher education.
- Although ACT college entrance examination scores for Hispanic students in Oklahoma are holding steady and more Hispanic students than ever indicate an interest in postsecondary education, there is ample evidence that many Hispanic students are not academically prepared for the rigor of college-level courses.

FINDINGS RELATED TO PURPOSES OF THE TASK FORCE

Purpose #1: Monitor the implementation and administration of the policy required in Section 3242 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes

Finding 1-1: Undocumented students continue to be enrolled in Oklahoma public higher education institutions as allowed by the provisions of Section 3242 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes. The total number of undocumented students (272 this year) has fluctuated but remains small in comparison to the total of all enrolled students (229,903).

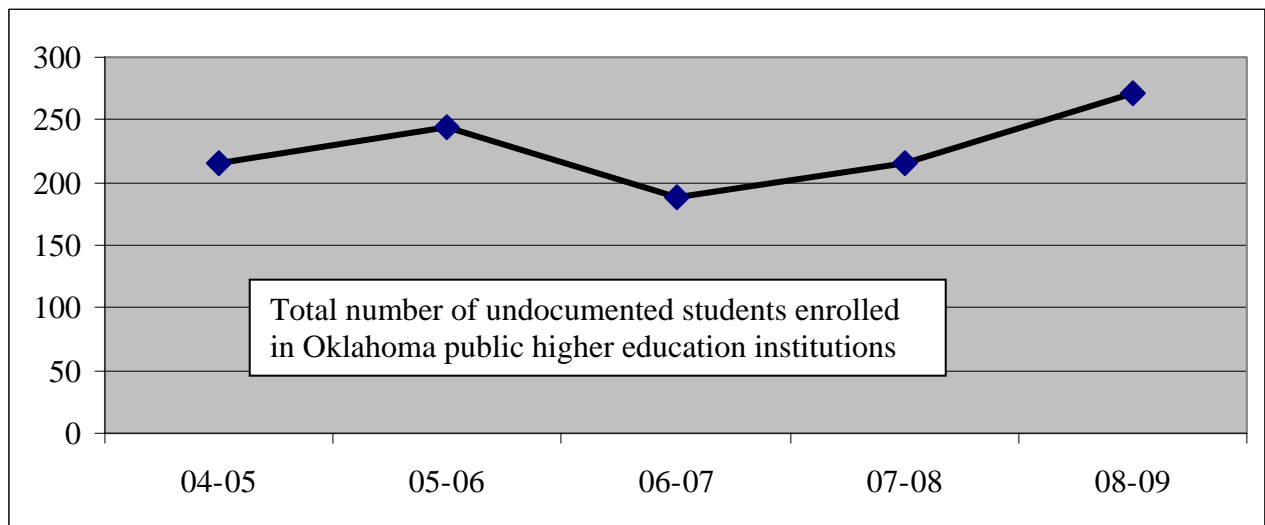
In March 2009, the Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force sent a request to all state colleges and universities to complete a survey related to undocumented students. The purpose of the survey was to update information provided by the state’s higher education institutions in prior years regarding the total number and certain characteristics of undocumented students who had enrolled under the provisions of Section 3242 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes. The updated data that was requested in the March 2009 survey covered the 2008-2009 academic period. The chart below shows enrollment data that was received in response to the survey as well as enrollment data for previous academic periods.

Total number of undocumented students enrolled in Oklahoma public higher education institutions	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09
	215	244	189	215	272

Source: 2009 Survey and Previous Surveys of Oklahoma Public Higher Education Institutions

Total students enrolled in higher education system last year: 229,903

Percent of students that were undocumented: 0.11%



Certain provisions of Section 3242 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes were substantially changed by House Bill 1804, passed by the First Regular Session of the 51st Legislature, signed by the Governor and effective November 1, 2007. Although Section 11 of House Bill 1804 is clear in its language that individuals not lawfully present in the United States are not eligible on the basis of residence within the state for postsecondary education benefits including resident tuition, other sections of House Bill 1804 allow limited exceptions for students “enrolled in a degree program” at a state system institution and who first received

resident tuition status during the “2006-2007 school year or any prior year” to enroll and continue receiving resident tuition. These students are commonly characterized as “grandfathered” students in relation to the statute. In addition, House Bill 1804 allows students enrolling in college in 2007-2008, 2008-2009 and thereafter to also be eligible for resident tuition if they meet certain criteria and can provide to the college a copy of a true and correct application or petition filed with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services to legalize their immigration status. Students enrolling in college in 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 also have an option (with limitations) to receive resident tuition if they file an affidavit with the college stating that they will apply to legalize their immigration status at the earliest opportunity available to them.

Chart 1 (see Appendices, page 31) of this report organizes the enrollment portion of the Task Force’s March 2009 survey results by institution. Chart 1 also includes institutional enrollment data from earlier academic periods for ease in identifying trends:

- A total of 272 undocumented students matriculated in seventeen (17) Oklahoma colleges and universities in the academic year 2008-2009. Eleven of the twenty-eight reporting institutions in 2008-2009 did not respond to the survey or stated that they had no undocumented students.
- The largest numbers of undocumented students are concentrated in Oklahoma City and Tulsa. In the 2008-2009 survey data, Oklahoma City Community College had the most students: 102; Tulsa Community College had 56 undocumented students; and Oklahoma State University – Oklahoma City had 44 undocumented students. These are all two-year institutions and nearly 74% of all undocumented students are enrolled in these three institutions.

As in the Task Force’s previous reports, the number of undocumented students remains low in relation to the most current total number of students in the statewide system of higher education – 272 out of 229,903 students – just over one tenth of a percent (0.11%) of all higher education students in Oklahoma in 2008-2009.

Finding 1-2: The total amount of state financial aid received by eligible undocumented students admitted under the policy declined markedly in the most recent academic year (2008-2009) as the full impact of new policy restrictions to state financial aid for undocumented students have come into effect.

As previously stated in this report, undocumented students “enrolled in a degree program” at a state system institution and who first received resident tuition status during the “2006-2007 school year or any prior year” are eligible to enroll and continue receiving resident tuition. The State Regents’ policy affecting undocumented students as required by House Bill 1804 also provides that these students, characterized as “grandfathered” students, “shall not be disqualified on the basis of the student’s immigration status from any scholarships or financial aid provided by this state” (Section 13, House Bill 1804) and are therefore also eligible for a variety of state financial aid programs including the Oklahoma Tuition Aid Grant; the Oklahoma’s Promise scholarship program (formerly OHLAP, the Oklahoma Higher Learning Access Program); tuition waivers; and other state financial aid.

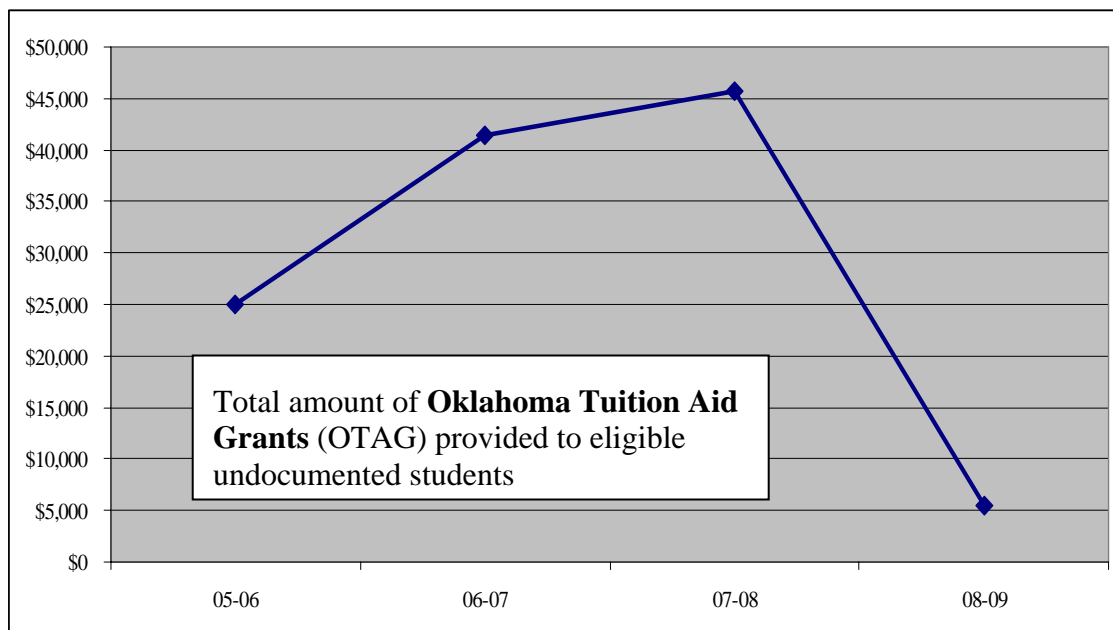
However, undocumented students enrolling in college in 2007-2008 and thereafter are generally not eligible for state financial aid unless they meet certain criteria. The Task Force

observed in its 2008 report that the impact of this ineligibility² for state financial aid would not be evident until new policy restrictions came into full effect.

The tables below summarize the results of the 2009 survey of Oklahoma public system institutions regarding receipt of state financial aid by undocumented students for various programs. Detailed information organized by institution is provided in Charts 2-5 (Appendices, pages 32-35).

Total number of students and total amount of Oklahoma Tuition Aid Grants (OTAG) provided to eligible undocumented students	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09
	33 Students	55 Students	56 Students	8 Students
	\$24,934	\$41,494	\$45,657	\$5,542

Source: 2009 Survey and Previous Surveys of Oklahoma Public Higher Education Institutions

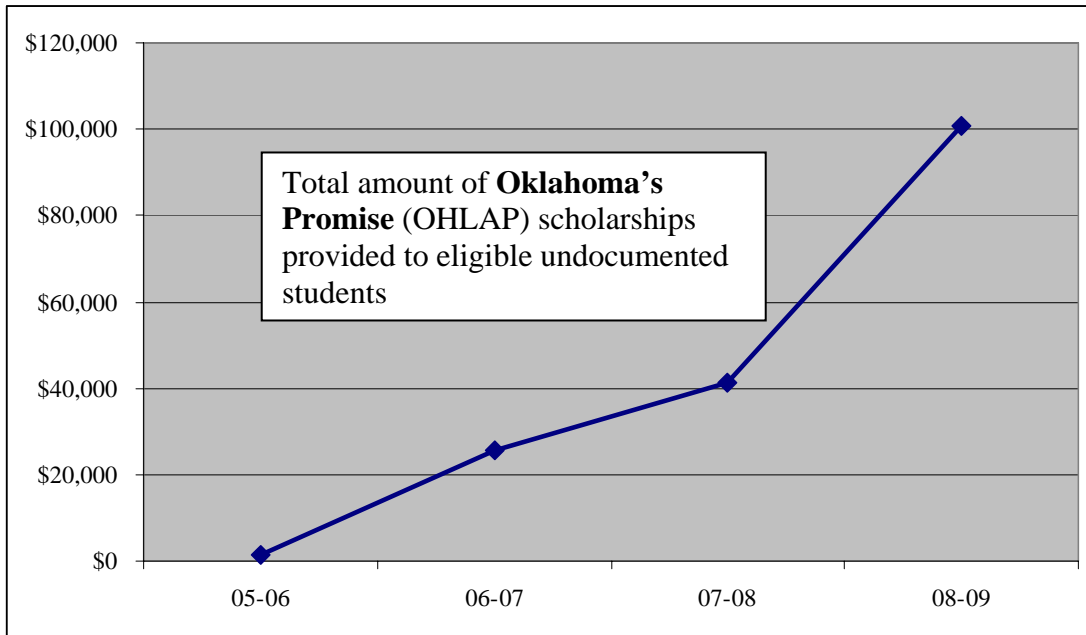


Total number of students and total amount of Oklahoma's Promise (OHLAP) scholarships provided to eligible undocumented students	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09
	2 Students	16 Students	25 Students	50 Students
	\$1,341	\$25,474	\$41,467	\$100,684

Source: 2009 Survey and Previous Surveys of Oklahoma Public Higher Education Institutions

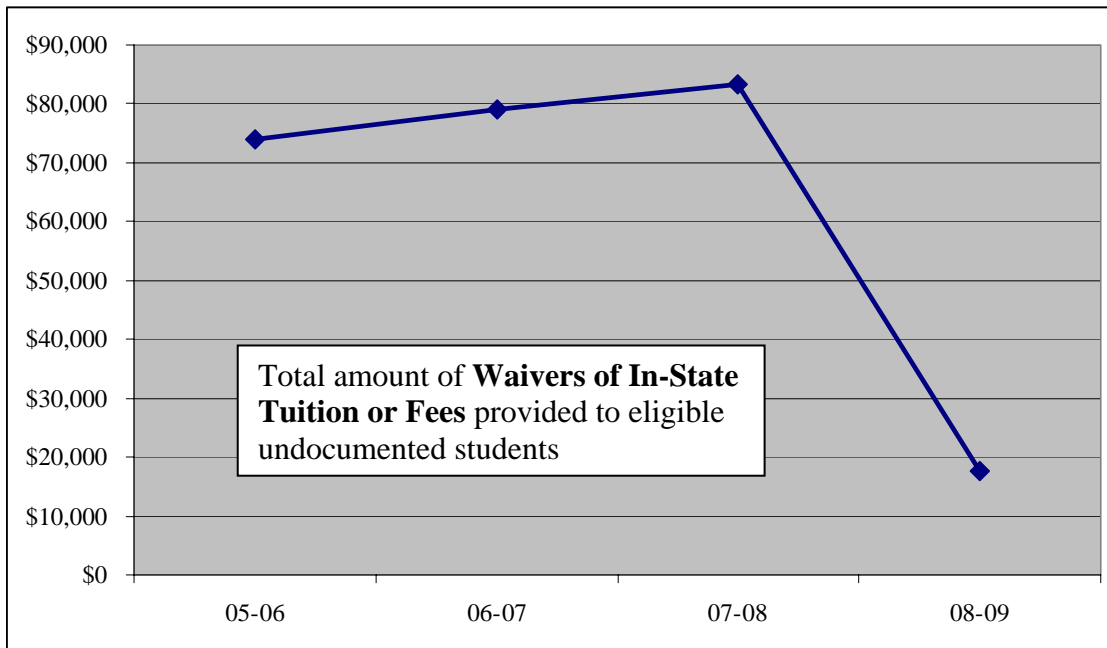
The data in the above chart is graphed on the next page.

² The eligibility/ineligibility of undocumented students to receive the Oklahoma's Promise scholarship is a special circumstance addressed in Senate Bill 820 of the 2007 legislative session (Oklahoma Statutes Title 70, Section 2603).



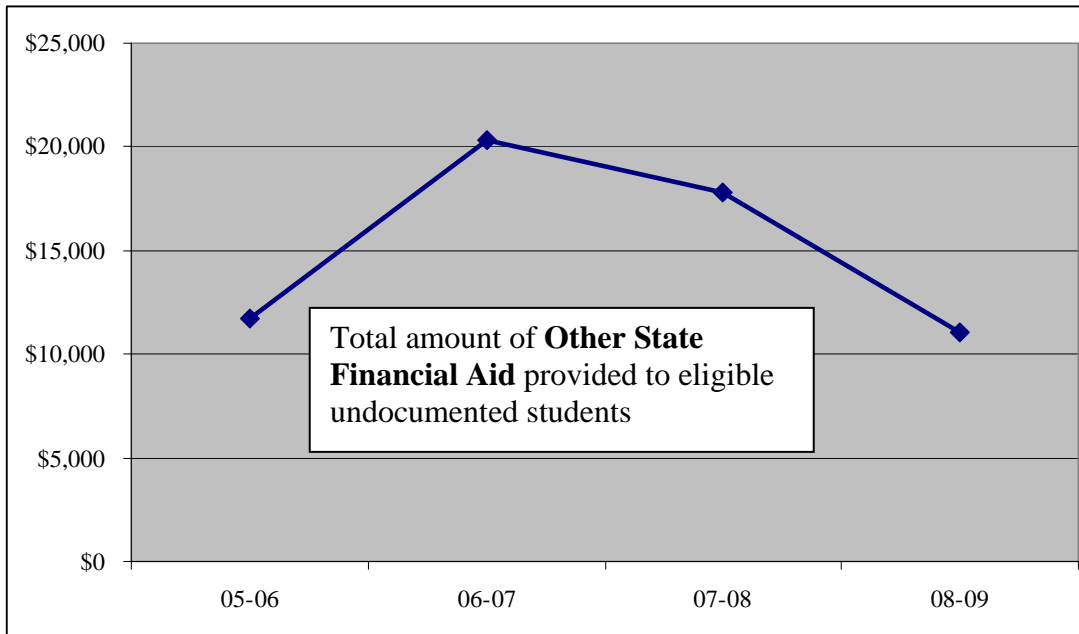
Total number of students and total amount of Waivers of In-State Tuition or Fees provided to eligible undocumented students	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09
	73 Students	95 Students	94 Students	16 Students
	\$74,020	\$79,032	\$83,289	\$17,685

Source: 2009 Survey and Previous Surveys of Oklahoma Public Higher Education Institutions



Total number of students and total amount of Other State Financial Aid ³ provided to eligible undocumented students	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09
	13 Students	18 Students	15 Students	6 Students
	\$11,744	\$20,301	\$17,822	\$11,075

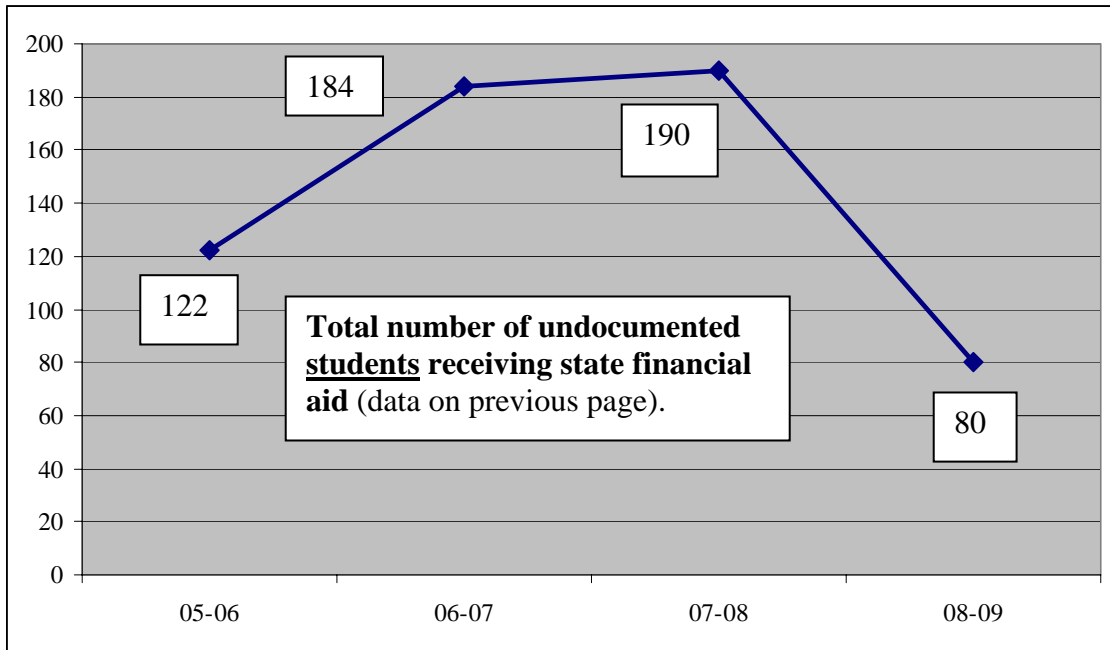
Source: 2009 Survey and Previous Surveys of Oklahoma Public Higher Education Institutions



State Financial Aid Summary Total number of students and amounts for Oklahoma Tuition Aid Grants, Oklahoma's Promise scholarships, state tuition/fee waivers and other state financial aid provided to eligible undocumented students	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09
	122 Students	184 Students	190 Students	80 Students
	\$112,039	\$166,301	\$188,235	\$134,985

The data in the above chart is graphed on the next page.

³ Other instate financial aid includes various institutional scholarships such as athletic scholarships or scholarships to pay for dormitories.



NOTES

- As in previous years of Task Force monitoring, the reported financial aid to undocumented students is a very small portion of all of dollars that constitute state appropriated financial aid and resident tuition waivers for all Oklahoma students. In 2008-2009 it was 0.10% of nearly \$126.4 million.
- Undocumented students are ineligible for federal student financial aid.
- No institution reported special financial aid treatment for undocumented students. For need-based financial aid, undocumented students must meet the criteria in law and also the same application requirements and eligibility criteria that all students meet, including application deadlines and proof of financial need

Finding 1-3: Undocumented students contribute to the revenue of Oklahoma colleges and universities through their direct personal payment of tuition and fees.

Just as undocumented students receive no special treatment in receiving financial aid, they also pay tuition, mandatory fees, room and board, books and supplies equally with all other students. The following table lists the tuition and fees paid by undocumented students during the four most recent academic years.

Total amount of tuition and fees paid by eligible undocumented students	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	4-Year Total
	\$238,785	\$208,380	\$291,399	\$336,129	\$1,074,693

Detailed information provided by the state’s public higher education institutions regarding tuition and fees paid by undocumented students is found at Chart 6 (see Appendices, page 36).

Following is additional information about 2008-2009 undocumented students collected from the March 2009 survey of Oklahoma higher education institutions:

- Females continue to be the majority of undocumented students: 141 of the undocumented students in 2008-2009 were female; 131 were male.
- The demographic representation (by race/ethnicity) of undocumented students remains relatively the same over four years: in 2008-2009, 256 students (94.1%) identified themselves as Hispanic; 8 (2.9%) identified themselves as Asian; 2 (0.7%) identified themselves as Caucasian; 1 (less than 0.4%) identified themselves as Black; 5 (1.8%) identified themselves as “other”.
- A total of 6 undocumented students have graduated since the Task Force began monitoring the matriculation of undocumented students.
- Some undocumented students have selected college majors that lead to careers that are in high demand in Oklahoma’s economy; however, about 8% of undocumented students are undecided about their major.

Business related majors	60	Pre-Medicine or Pharmacy	20
Nursing	25	Other Majors	89
Technology-related majors	56	Undecided	22

Finding 1-4: All Oklahoma higher education institutions are in compliance with the policy allowed by the provisions of Section 3242 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

Guidance provided by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education and the identification of an institutional contact person to whom undocumented students may be directed in the event of questions about admission and enrollment at the institution have facilitated the implementation of the policy affecting undocumented students. Appendix E (see Appendices, page 26) provides a list of the institutional contact persons.

It is important to note that the remaining portion of the Task Force Report (pages 12-13) relates to HISPANIC students, not to undocumented students.

Purpose #2: Study issues related to the recruitment, retention and completion of higher education by Hispanic students in Oklahoma

Finding 2-1: Hispanics continue to be the fastest growing segment of the nation’s and the state’s population. In Oklahoma, the Hispanic/Latino population has increased 154% since 2000; while this population increase is evident in the number of students in public schools, it does not carry over into the representation of Hispanic students in higher education.

A 2008 census survey estimates that 278,620 persons of Hispanic or Latino origin live in Oklahoma. This population estimate compares dramatically with the 180,874 Hispanics that were counted in the 2000 census. Similarly, the number of Hispanic students in public schools has increased 241% in 11 years.

Oklahoma Counties with Largest <u>Hispanic</u> Populations		
County	Population	Percent
Oklahoma	90,077	12.7%
Tulsa	58,530	9.9%
Cleveland	13,976	5.8%
Comanche	11,057	9.9%

Source: U.S Census Bureau

<u>Hispanic</u> Students Enrolled in Oklahoma Public Schools		
Grades	1997-98	2008-09
K-5	15,382	39,364
6-8	6,267	13,568
9-12	6,380	14,637
Total	28,029	67,569

Source: Oklahoma State Department of Education

NOTE: The U.S. Census Bureau does not collect data on undocumented persons. Public school officials (K-12) are prohibited from identifying undocumented students and no accurate count of undocumented persons is available for Oklahoma or for any other state.

Despite the growth in the number of Hispanics in Oklahoma, the representation of Hispanic students in higher education is significantly less than that of Black or Native American Students.

<u>Hispanic</u>⁴, Black and Native American Students Enrolled in Oklahoma Colleges (Percent of all students at institutions)			
Institution	Hispanic	Black	Native American
OU/OSU	3.2%	5.0%	7.5%
Regional Institutions	3.9%	11.2%	13.2%
Two-Year Institutions	4.6%	9.4%	10.8%

Source: Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education

Hispanic percent of students enrolled should be 7.6% to demographically reflect the most recent population estimates for Oklahoma.

⁴ In 2008-2009 a total of 7,066 students in Oklahoma public higher education institutions identified themselves as Hispanic.

Finding 2-2: Although ACT college entrance examination scores for Hispanic students in Oklahoma are holding steady and more Hispanic students than ever indicate an interest in postsecondary education, there is ample evidence that many Hispanic students are not academically prepared for the rigor of college-level courses.

The composite ACT score of high school Hispanic students has varied over the past five years. The ACT composite scores of Hispanic students, while much lower than composite scores for Caucasian students, are comparable with both Native American and Black students.

Oklahoma and National Average ACT Composite Scores by Race/Ethnicity

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Caucasian Students	Oklahoma	21.2	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.3
	National	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.1
Black Students	Oklahoma	17.3	17.0	17.0	17.2	17.4
	National	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.0	16.9
Native American Students	Oklahoma	19.6	19.3	19.4	19.5	19.5
	National	18.8	18.7	18.8	18.9	19.0
Hispanic Students	Oklahoma	19.1	18.4	18.3	18.9	18.9
	National	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.7

Source: ACT

While it is heartening to see the highest number of Hispanic students ever taking the ACT examination (see chart below), other ACT benchmarks reflect that only 21% of Hispanic students are ready for college-level mathematics, compared with 32% readiness by all other ACT test-takers. Other ACT data reflects that the rate of academic gain for Hispanic students in high school is comparable to other students, but Hispanic students (as well as Native American and Black students) begin high school well behind Caucasian and Asian students.

Number of Oklahoma ACT-Tested High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Caucasian Students	18,114	17,481	16,966	16,255	17,365
Black Students	1,924	2,083	2,155	1,892	2,192
Native American Students	3,115	3,155	3,150	3,225	3,332
Hispanic Students	921	1,144	1,279	1,191	1,306

Source: ACT

APPENDICES

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Appendix A - Enrolled House Bill 2145
Created Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force

An Act

ENROLLED HOUSE
BILL NO. 2145

By: Lindley, Braddock,
Sullivan, Toure, Calvey,
Hamilton and Blackburn of
the House

and

Leftwich (Debbe) of the
Senate

An Act relating to schools; creating the Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force; providing for termination of task force; stating purpose; providing for membership; stating certain requirements for members; requiring annual report; providing for staffing; providing for reimbursement of travel expenses; providing for codification; and providing an effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 3242.1 of Title 70, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A. There is hereby created the Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force, to continue until July 1, 2009, when it shall be terminated.

B. The purpose of the Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force is:

1. To monitor the implementation and administration of the policy required in Section 3242 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes for resident tuition for certain students enrolled in an institution within The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education; and

2. To study, report and make recommendations on the issues involving recruitment, retention, and completion of Hispanic students in higher education in Oklahoma. Such issues shall include, but not be limited to:

- a. demographics on Hispanic students and the Hispanic population in general,
- b. occupational and socioeconomic data on the Hispanic population,
- c. academic data on Hispanic students and the Hispanic population in general, and

d. programs and strategies to improve and expand the academic success of Hispanic students.

C. The task force shall be comprised as follows:

1. The Chancellor of The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education, or a designee;
2. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, or a designee;
3. The Executive Director of the Oklahoma Commission for Teacher Preparation, or a designee;
4. Five members to be appointed by the Speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives, one of whom shall be designated the chair of the task force;
5. Five members to be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the State Senate, one of whom shall be designated the vice-chair of the task force; and
6. Five members to be appointed by the Governor.

A majority of the appointed members shall be Hispanic, and effort shall be made to represent the geographic diversity of the state. Members of the task force shall be legal residents of this state. Initial appointments shall be made by September 1, 2004, and the task force shall hold its first meeting by October 1, 2004. Appointees shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority.

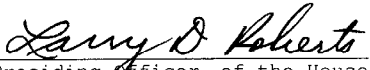
D. The task force shall issue a report on an annual basis that addresses its purposes, as provided in subsection B of this section, and that may include recommendations to various entities as needed. The report shall be distributed to the Governor, the Speaker of the Oklahoma House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the State Senate, the Chairs of the Common Education and Higher Education Committees in both Houses, the major state education agencies, and any other entities deemed appropriate by the task force.

E. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, the State Department of Education and the Oklahoma Commission for Teacher Preparation shall provide staffing for the task force. Other state agencies shall cooperate with the task force as requested.

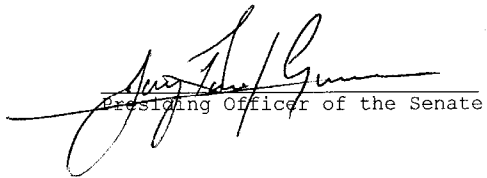
F. Members of the task force shall receive no compensation for serving on the task force, but shall be reimbursed for travel pursuant to the State Travel Reimbursement Act by their employing or appointing agencies.

SECTION 2. This act shall become effective July 1, 2004.

Passed the House of Representatives the 27th day of April, 2004.

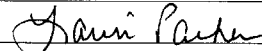

Presiding Officer of the House
of Representatives

Passed the Senate the 5th day of April, 2004.

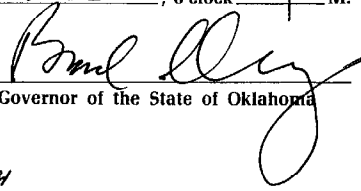

Presiding Officer of the Senate

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Received by the Governor this 28th
day of April, 2004,
at 2:35, o'clock P. M.

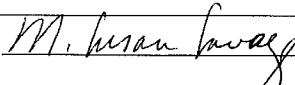
By: 

Approved by the Governor of the State of Oklahoma the 4 day of
May 20 04 at 2:35, o'clock P. M.


Governor of the State of Oklahoma

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Received by the Secretary of State this 4th
day of May, 2004,
at 3:40, o'clock P. M.

By: 

Appendix B – Paragraph 3.17.6 of the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education Policies and Procedures Manual

3.17 Excerpt from Residence Status of Enrolled Students

3.17.6 Foreign Nationals

An individual who is not a U.S. national may become eligible for classification as an Oklahoma resident provided that the individual holds lawful permanent residence status as defined by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), evidenced by whatever documents may be required under applicable federal law, who has resided in Oklahoma for at least 12 consecutive months, and who meets other applicable criteria for establishment of domicile as set forth in this policy or who has come to Oklahoma as a full-time professional practitioner or worker as described below.

In accordance with Title 70, O.S., Section 3242 (2007) (also known as HB1804 of the First Regular Session of the 51st Legislature (HB1804)), an individual who cannot present to the institution valid documentation of United States nationality or an immigration status permitting study at a postsecondary institution, but who has graduated from a public or private high school in Oklahoma, may be eligible for enrollment, resident tuition and state student financial aid if the individual meets the following criteria:

- A. Resided in this state with a parent or legal guardian while attending classes at a public or private high school in this state for at least two (2) years prior to graduation;
- B. Satisfied admission standards for the institution; and
- C. Either:
 - (1) Provides to the institution a copy of a true and correct application or petition filed with the USCIS to legalize the student's immigration status, or
 - (2) Files an affidavit with the institution stating that the student will file an application to legalize his or her immigration status at the earliest opportunity the student is eligible to do so, but in no case later than:
 - (a) One (1) year after the date on which the student enrolls for study at the institution, or
 - (b) If there is no formal process to permit children of parents without lawful immigration status to apply for lawful status without risk of deportation, one (1) year after the date the USCIS provides such a formal process, and

(3) If the student files an affidavit pursuant to subsection C(2) above, presents to the institution a copy of a true and correct application or petition filed with the USCIS no later than:

- (a) One (1) year after the date on which the student enrolls for study at the institution, or
- (b) If there is no formal process to permit children of parents without lawful immigration status to apply for lawful status without risk of deportation, one (1) year after the date the USCIS provides such a formal process, which copy shall be maintained in the institution's records for that student.

D. Any student who completes the required criteria prescribed in subsection A, subsection B and subsection C(1) above, shall not be disqualified on the basis of the student's immigration status from any scholarships or financial aid provided by this state.

E. This policy shall not impose any additional conditions to maintain resident tuition status at a post-secondary educational institution within The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education on a student who was enrolled in a degree program and first received such resident tuition status at that institution during the 2006-2007 school year or any prior year.

Appendix C – Minutes of 2008 and 2009 Task Force Meetings

Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force

MEETING MINUTES

Date of Meeting: December 5, 2008
State Capitol Building, 2300 N. Lincoln Boulevard, Room 108
Oklahoma City, OK

The twenty-sixth meeting of the Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force came to order at 10:15 a.m. on December 5, 2008.

Members Present:

Armando Peña	Rep. Shane Jett	Jim Gasso
Tina Peña	Sara Martinez	
Isabel Chancellor	Constance “Kitty” Walker	

Members Absent:

Salvador G. Gonzalez	Maria Carlota Palacios	David Castillo
Kathy McKean	Gloria Cardenas Barton	Melissa McGavock
Ted Gillispie	Xavier Neira	
Sen. Debbe Leftwich	J.P. Johnson	

Guests:

Paul Burkhardt, Oklahoma City Community College
Myra L. Cruz, Oklahoma Department of Rehabilitation Services
Joaquin Ruiz, Oklahoma State University-Oklahoma City
Michael McNutt, The Oklahoman Newspaper
Renee Sansom, Oklahoma Department of Rehabilitation Services
Ileana Bauman, Oklahoma Department of Rehabilitation Services
Ron Jenkins, Associated Press
Jeff Packham, The Journal Record
Talia Shaull, Community Service Council of Greater Tulsa
Kerry Ridener, Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education
Lourdes Torres, Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education

There being no quorum, the Task Force could not take action on items needing approval. Talia Shaull representing the Community Service Council of Greater Tulsa’s CONECCIONES community initiative provided an overview of the project. The presentation highlighted the rationale for the project; the school feeder structure that drives where activities happen; and, the components of the project at the early childhood, elementary, middle and high school levels. Task Force members commented on the excellent model that CONECCIONES represents for a community-based project that has procured non-government funding to address the needs of underserved members of the community.

Armando Peña distributed copies of HB 2145, which created the Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force, and members discussed the future role of the Task Force based on the legislation.

The Task Force members present proposed the following four (4) dates for Task Force meetings in 2009: January 23, March 13, April 17 and June 12.

There being no additional items for discussion, the meeting was adjourned.

Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force

MEETING MINUTES

Date of Meeting: January 23, 2009

Martin Regional Library Hispanic Resource Center, Tulsa, OK

The twenty-seventh meeting of the Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force came to order at 10:15 a.m. on January 23, 2009.

Members Present:

Ted Gillispie	Sara Martinez	Tina Peña
Shane Jett	Kathy McKean	
J.P. Johnson	Armando Peña	

Members Absent:

Gloria Cardenas Barton	Salvador G. Gonzalez	Maria Carlota Palacios
David Castillo	Debbe Leftwich	Constance “Kitty” Walker
Isabel Chancellor	Melissa McGavock	
Jim Gasso	Xavier Neira	

Guests:

Dr. Keith Ballard, Tulsa Public Schools
George Black, Tulsa Community College
Paul Burkhardt, Oklahoma City Community College
Leonard Busch, Good Shepherd Lutheran Church
Juana Lozier, Legal Aid Services of Oklahoma
Lisa Morales, University of Oklahoma
Talia Shaull, Community Service Council of Greater Tulsa

There being no quorum, the Task Force could not take action on items needing approval.

Dr. Keith Ballard, Superintendent of Tulsa Public Schools spoke to the Task Force regarding efforts by the school district and partners of the Tulsa community to help Hispanic students succeed in high school and go to college. Dr. Ballard used his own family experiences to illustrate the importance of relationship in creating the type of environment that will support educational goals. Relationships seem particularly important to first generation students and it was his goal and the goal of the school district to maintain programs that demonstrated authentic concern for all students and particularly the growing population of Hispanic students. Dr. Ballard pointed to the partnership with the Community Service Council of Greater Tulsa supporting the CONECCIONES project as an example. The second important goal of the district is to “establish instructional excellence”. This goal is primarily accomplished by the teachers in the district who generate rigor and relevance in academics. Dr. Ballard finished his talk by answering questions from Task Force members. The questions touched on topics such as the role of concurrent enrollment, area representation on the school board, teacher professional development for English Language Learners (ELL), and the district position toward charter schools.

There being no additional items for discussion, the meeting was adjourned.

Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force

MEETING MINUTES

Date of Meeting: March 13, 2009
State Capitol Building, 2300 N. Lincoln Boulevard, Room 108
Oklahoma City, OK

The twenty-eighth meeting of the Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force came to order at 10:20 a.m. on March 13, 2009.

Members Present:

David Castillo	Armando Peña	Constance “Kitty” Walker
Shane Jett	Tina Peña	
Debbe Leftwich	Refugio Villa	

Members Absent:

Gloria Cardenas Barton	Salvador G. Gonzalez	Kathy McKean
Isabel Chancellor	J.P. Johnson	Xavier Neira
Jim Gasso	Sara Martinez	Maria Carlota Palacios
Ted Gillispie	Melissa McGavock	

Guests:

Ileana Bauman, Oklahoma Department of Rehabilitation Services
Leonard Busch, Good Shepherd Lutheran Church
Cynthia Foust, Southwestern Oklahoma State University
Lisa Morales, University of Oklahoma
Joaquin Ruiz, Oklahoma State University-Oklahoma City
Carlos Rodriguez, University of Oklahoma
Lourdes Torres, Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education

There being no quorum, the Task Force could not take action on items needing approval.

Newly appointed Task Force member Pastor Refugio Villa was introduced. Pastor Villa is from the Guymon, OK area. He is pastor of the First Hispanic Baptist Church.

Tina Peña reported that an ad-hoc group of Task Force members had organized a focus group of undocumented students from Tulsa and Oklahoma City to discuss issues relevant to opportunities for undocumented students. A report from the group would be available at the April meeting.

The Task Force members discussed the completion of the legislative responsibilities of the Task Force as outlined in HB 2145 in 2004, especially the completion and delivery of a final report. The content of the final report was outlined and a tentative schedule was determined.

There being no additional items for discussion, the meeting was adjourned.

Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force

MEETING MINUTES

Date of Meeting: May 22, 2009
State Capitol Building, 2300 N. Lincoln Boulevard, Room 108
Oklahoma City, OK

The twenty-ninth meeting of the Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force came to order at 10:05 a.m. on May 22, 2009.

Members Present:

Isabel Chancellor	Sara Martinez	Armando Peña
Shane Jett	Kathy McKean	Tina Peña
Melissa McGavock	Xavier Neira	

Members Absent:

Gloria Cardenas Barton	Salvador G. Gonzalez	Constance "Kitty" Walker
David Castillo	J.P. Johnson	Refugio Villa
Jim Gasso	Debbe Leftwich	
Ted Gillispie	Maria Carlota Palacios	

Guests:

Cynthia Foust, Southwestern Oklahoma State University
Kerry Ridener, Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education

There being no quorum, the Task Force could not take action on items needing approval.

Tina Peña introduced students who participated in a focus group of undocumented students from the Tulsa and Oklahoma City area (names withheld for reasons of confidentiality). The student focus group discussed the experiences of undocumented students who did or did not benefit from higher education policy changes initiated, then amended in Section 3242 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes. The student focus group also discussed general issues involving the recruitment, retention, and completion of Hispanic students in higher education in Oklahoma. A report from the group is attached to these minutes.

The Task Force members reviewed a draft final report. Noteworthy observations included the decline in undocumented students enrolled at several higher education institutions and a dramatic drop in the amount of state financial aid that was provided to undocumented students in academic year 2008-2009. Several edits and changes were made to the report. A final version of the report is expected to be ready for approval at the June Task Force meeting.

There being no additional items for discussion, the meeting was adjourned.

Student focus group summary:

On April 10, 2009, a focus group meeting was held with Hispanic students from Tulsa Community College (TCC) and Oklahoma City Community College (OCCC). The joint meeting was facilitated by the use of videoconferencing equipment, permitting the two groups to meet together.

Nine participants were invited by two members of the Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force, Tina Peña and Gloria Cardenas-Barton. The focus group was conducted by another task force member, Kathy McKean, at the TCC site. Mrs. Peña was also present at TCC and a meeting facilitator Sergio Gallegos was present at the OCCC site. A total of nine students participated in the discussion. The discussion lasted approximately 90 minutes.

Participants were assured of absolute confidentiality. This report will summarize the discussion but it will provide no information concerning the identities of the specific students involved in the group or any other students that they talked about. The participants asked questions about the confidentiality assurances until they were satisfied that it was safe to talk about the experiences of undocumented students or their families.

Students from all walks of life were recruited for this dialogue. Both schools recruited students who are actively involved in the Hispanic Associations and with their communities. Not all students were foreign born, but had been affected by HB 1804 in some way or another.

The principal purpose of the focus group was to discuss the experiences of undocumented students who did or did not benefit from policy changes initiated through House Bill 2145 (2004). That bill, which created the task force, provided certain undocumented students with eligibility for resident tuition as well as eligibility to apply for state financial aid. (This policy is discussed in full in the task force reports.) A secondary focus was on the second mission of the task force – a discussion of issues involving the recruitment, retention, and completion of Hispanic students in higher education in Oklahoma. Changes in law since 2004 have changed the resident tuition and financial aid policies (see box below for current statement of policy).

As the meeting got going, it became clear that students had a lot that they wanted to say about recent changes in Oklahoma's laws regarding undocumented immigrants in general (e.g. HB 1804). They believed that HB 1804, in particular, has had a deleterious effect on Hispanic people in Oklahoma regardless of their immigration status. It was necessary to hear the students out on these issues before the discussion could be moved to the more specific topics of the effect of HB 2145 on documented and undocumented Hispanic students.

A summary of student comments, without any commentary, follows:

Before HB 1804 became an issue, the students said, they expected success, mainly because they expected that other Oklahomans accepted them. “There didn’t seem to be anything that would stop us. But after 1804, we began to see the barriers.” Before 1804, they tried to get other students and young adults to get involved in school – to pursue a postsecondary education. Since 1804 became law, they had noted more instances of discrimination, intimidation, and harassment, from both public officials (e.g., police, college officials) and ordinary citizens. After 1804, it became more difficult to sell their age peers on hope: “It won’t stop me. But it gave the people who were sitting on the fence a reason not to try.” In summary, they believed that the passage of HB 1804 made it more likely that Hispanic students would drop out of school or enroll in a postsecondary program, for two principal reasons: (1) the law raised the cost of attending college while limiting access to financial assistance, and (2) the law engendered a sense of discouragement among young Hispanic adults in Oklahoma.

OSRHE Policy Statement:

HB 1804 provides that an individual who is not lawfully present in the United States shall not be eligible on the basis of residence within Oklahoma for any postsecondary education benefit, including but not limited to, scholarships or financial aid, or for resident tuition, except as provided under new law set forth in other provisions of HB 1804 and under the revised State Regents’ policy (3.18.9) which conforms with that new law. However, HB 1804 also provides that this provision regarding eligibility for resident tuition and state financial aid shall not apply to an undocumented immigrant student enrolled in a degree program during the 2006-07 school year or any prior school year who received a resident tuition benefit pursuant to the pre-HB 1804 statute and pre-HB 1804 State Regents policy regarding undocumented immigrant students. In addition, SB 820 of the 2007 legislative session creates unique treatment of undocumented immigrant students participating in Oklahoma’s Promise.

When the topic returned to the topic of undocumented students attending college, students told their own stories as well as those of their friends and families. There was general agreement that many undocumented Oklahoma high school students (and recent graduates) had little hope of going to college. In fact, they knew many students who had to cut back on the number of classes they were taking and increase their work hours because of changes in postsecondary education costs and financial aid rules. However, most of the focus group participants believed that Hispanic students, including undocumented students, should *not* give up hope: “I’m not going to let this stop me!” “I will find a way.”

The focus group participants agreed with this sentiment expressed by one young woman, “If they want to go to college badly, they will find a way.” They made strong statements regarding individual determination and responsibility, such as, “Our spirit is the same as the entrepreneurial spirit that defines America – [undocumented students] are willing to risk everything in order to have the best opportunity for their futures.”

The participants had positive things to say about the Hispanic community in Oklahoma City and Tulsa. “Moving from another state, I didn’t have Hispanic friends. I was very glad to be in Oklahoma City, to see the motivation and potential here.”

When asked if they knew any Hispanic students who had to give up on college, a student related this story: “I know at least one – she went back to Mexico – she didn’t want to get into trouble. She is trying to go to school there. That was the only way she could go to school. We’re talking about a kid that had good grades – Oklahoma was supposed to benefit from having her here, contributing.”

Another, from a student studying pre-engineering and computer sciences: “I was one of the last people who could get OHLAP. I consider myself a very lucky guy. It is being taken away. I work to make the money for my books and things. My parents had to change the way they work [since 1804]; they make less money and cannot help me as much. I get disheartened but it is a challenge – others don’t seem to have that courage.”

A third student, also an OHLAP recipient, told of several instances in which college officials had told her that she was not eligible for funds. “If I had not known my rights, they would have taken it away from me.” After she told her story, other participants nodded in agreement. The consensus was that it is essential for Hispanic students, documented or undocumented, to have correct information because they were likely to run into college or university officials who did not understand the law. “I have my card with me, I have the proof. I walk with my head up. I volunteer in the community. They will not intimidate me.”

“I have been here since I was twelve. I don’t blame my parents because they only wanted to give me a better future.”

“I had the chance to go back to Mexico but this is a better chance and a challenge to me. I was involved in every club in high school – Top Ten students, class vice-president, honor roll.”

“I was in the best school in Mexico but I wanted more.”

”Colleges need to train people to be sensitive to this issue because when we go to enroll, and, if they are not aware that the law says we can be admitted, their response is negative. I recall a friend told me that they told her she was illegal? Followed by remarks that I wouldn’t repeat.”

“School is more expensive in Mexico – out of the reach of normal people. If you can get through school, university is less expensive than here, but it is not worth as much.”

“There is room here and it is spiteful not to let people use it.”

“Americans don’t have to work much to have what they want. But we have the drive. We take the leftover jobs.”

“When you know what it is like not to have the advantages, you take advantage of every chance you get.”

“The only way out is by getting a good education.”

“I find I resent people who throw their opportunities away.”

“It is harder now to convince a student, ‘Come to college.’ But it is possible to go to college. Counselors tell them wrong; this is especially bad because this is coming from someone *who should be telling them they can!*”

Students at OCCC had raised money to help students who needed assistance in going to school. They sold tamales and made enough money to provide scholarships to four students. The TCC students were very interested in talking about how OCCC had done that and made plans to discuss how they might increase their fundraising efforts so that they could provide scholarships as well

Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force

MEETING MINUTES

Date of Meeting: June 12, 2009
State Capitol Building, 2300 N. Lincoln Boulevard, Room 108
Oklahoma City, OK

The thirtieth meeting of the Advancement of Hispanic Students in Higher Education Task Force came to order at 10:10 a.m. on June 12, 2009.

Members Present:

Gloria Cardenas Barton	Salvador G. Gonzalez	Xavier Neira
David Castillo	Shane Jett	Armando Peña
Isabel Chancellor	Sara Martinez	Tina Peña
Debbe Leftwich	Kathy McKean	
Jim Gasso	Melissa McGavock	

Members Absent:

Ted Gillispie	Maria Carlota Palacios	Constance "Kitty" Walker
J.P. Johnson	Refugio Villa	

Guests:

Leonard Busch, Good Shepherd Lutheran Church
Lisa Morales, University of Oklahoma
Carlos Rodriguez, University of Oklahoma
Julie Bisbee, The Oklahoman Newspaper
Jeff Packham, Journal Record Newspaper
Lourdes Torres, Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education

After introductions of guests, the minutes of September 5, 2008; December 5, 2008; January 23, 2009; March 13, 2009 and May 22, 2009 were approved.

The Task Force heard a report from Ms. Lisa Morales. Ms. Morales spoke of information gathered through her participation in the National Conference on Race and Ethnicity in American Higher Education (NCORE), an event sponsored by the University of Oklahoma. Specifically she spoke about recent activity to re-introduce the DREAM Act (H.R. 1751/S.729). The DREAM Act (The Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act), reintroduced on March 26, 2009, addresses the situation faced by young people who were brought to the United States years ago as undocumented immigrant children and who have since grown up here, stayed in school and are now faced with no mechanism to complete their higher education or work legally in the United States. The DREAM Act has bipartisan support in the Congress.

The Task Force reviewed a final version of its legislatively-mandated final report. After brief comments from Task Force members, the report was approved. The Task Force members discussed how the report would be distributed and made several suggestions for maximizing access to the report.

Task Force Chair Representative Shane Jett commended the members for their dedication to the purposes of the Task Force and the contribution that each had made to the support of Hispanic students both in public schools and in higher education.

There being no additional items for discussion, the meeting was adjourned.

Appendix D – Charts

Chart 1 – Undocumented Students Enrolled in Oklahoma Higher Education Institutions/
2004-2005 through 2008-2009

Chart 2 – Undocumented Students Receiving Oklahoma Tuition Aid Grants 2005-2006
through 2008-2009

Chart 3 – Undocumented Students Receiving Oklahoma’s Promise Scholarships/2005-2006
through 2008-2009

Chart 4 – Undocumented Students Receiving In-State Tuition Waivers
2005-2006 through 2008-2009

Chart 5 – Undocumented Students Receiving Other State Financial Aid
2005-2006 through 2008-2009

Chart 6 – Tuition and Fees Paid by Undocumented Students
2005-2006 through 2008-2009

**CHART 1 – Undocumented Students Enrolled in Oklahoma Higher Education Institutions/
2004-2005 through 2008-2009**

	Number of Students	Academic Year				
		04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09
1	Cameron University			1	1	1
2	Carl Albert State College	4	1	1	1	
3	Connors State College-Warner	7	3	4	4	3
4	East Central University	1	1		1	2
5	Eastern Oklahoma State College					
6	Langston University					
7	Murray State College	4	6	5	1	
8	Northeastern State University		1	1	1	
9	Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College					5
10	Northern Oklahoma College		2			
11	Northwestern Oklahoma State University	2	1	3	2	4
12	Oklahoma City Community College	96	112	67	74	102
13	Oklahoma Panhandle State University	10	5	13	12	20
14	OSU-Oklahoma City	16	17	22	20	44
15	OSU-Okmulgee		3			
16	OSU -Stillwater & Tulsa		3			
17	Redlands Community College			3	1	1
18	Rogers State University	11	3	1		1
19	Rose State College	2		2	1	3
20	Seminole State College	4	1			4
21	Southeastern Oklahoma State University	1	1	1	3	
22	Southwestern Oklahoma State University-Weatherford	1	3	5	7	8
23	Southwestern Oklahoma State University-Sayre				1	1
24	Tulsa Community College	34	70	42	60	56
25	University of Central Oklahoma	9	3	10	9	5
26	University of Oklahoma	13	8	8	16	12
27	University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma					
28	Western Oklahoma State College					
TOTALS		215	244	189	215	272

**CHART 2 – Undocumented Students Receiving Oklahoma Tuition Aid Grants
2005-2006 through 2008-2009**

Oklahoma Tuition Aid Grant		05-06		06-07		07-08		08-09	
		#	Amt	#	Amt	#	Amt	#	Amt
1	Cameron University					1	\$1,000		
2	Carl Albert State College								
3	Connors State College-Warner								
4	East Central University								
5	Eastern Oklahoma State College					1	\$1,000		
6	Langston University								
7	Murray State College	3	\$2,823						
8	Northeastern State University								
9	Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College								
10	Northern Oklahoma College								
11	Northwestern Oklahoma State University			1	\$1,000	1	\$1,000		
12	Oklahoma City Community College	11	\$8,450	26	\$18,150	24	\$15,732	4	\$2,053
13	Oklahoma Panhandle State University	2	\$1,500	5	\$3,961	6	\$5,464	3	\$2,989
14	OSU-Oklahoma City	7	\$6,406	12	\$8,857	11	\$9,223		
15	OSU-Okmulgee								
16	OSU -Stillwater & Tulsa	2	\$1,000						
17	Redlands Community College			2	\$2,000				
18	Rogers State University	2	\$922						
19	Rose State College								
20	Seminole State College								
21	Southeastern Oklahoma State University					1	\$1,000		
22	Southwestern Oklahoma State University-Weatherford								
23	Southwestern Oklahoma State University-Sayre								
24	Tulsa Community College	4	\$2,333	4	\$3,026	3	\$3,738		
25	University of Central Oklahoma	1	\$500	1	\$500	1	\$500	5	\$500
26	University of Oklahoma	1	\$1,000	4	\$4,000	7	\$7,000		
27	University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma								
28	Western Oklahoma State College								
TOTALS		33	\$24,934	55	\$41,494	56	\$45,657	8	\$5,542

**CHART 3 – Undocumented Students Receiving Oklahoma’s Promise Scholarships
2005-2006 through 2008-2009**

Oklahoma’s Promise Scholarship		05-06		06-07		07-08		08-09	
		#	Amt	#	Amt	#	Amt	#	Amt
1	Cameron University								
2	Carl Albert State College								
3	Connors State College-Warner								
4	East Central University								
5	Eastern Oklahoma State College								
6	Langston University								
7	Murray State College								
8	Northeastern State University								
9	Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College							2	\$6,313
10	Northern Oklahoma College								
11	Northwestern Oklahoma State University								
12	Oklahoma City Community College	1	\$146	5	\$5,991	13	\$16,092	14	\$23,030
13	Oklahoma Panhandle State University			3	\$7,277	3	\$6,972	5	\$14,326
14	OSU-Oklahoma City			2	\$3,234	4	\$6,745	11	\$16,112
15	OSU-Okmulgee								
16	OSU –Stillwater & Tulsa								
17	Redlands Community College								
18	Rogers State University								
19	Rose State College							1	\$1,742
20	Seminole State College								
21	Southeastern Oklahoma State University								
22	Southwestern Oklahoma State University-Weatherford							2	\$6,608
23	Southwestern Oklahoma State University-Sayre								
24	Tulsa Community College	1	\$1,195	4	\$4,389			5	\$6,220
25	University of Central Oklahoma			2	\$4,584	2	\$1,658	3	\$3,927
26	University of Oklahoma					3	\$10,000	7	\$22,406
27	University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma								
28	Western Oklahoma State College								
TOTALS		2	\$1,341	16	\$25,474	25	\$41,467	50	\$100,684

**CHART 4 – Undocumented Students Receiving In-State Tuition Waivers
2005-2006 through 2008-2009**

In-State Tuition Waivers		05-06		06-07		07-08		08-09	
		#	Amt	#	Amt	#	Amt	#	Amt
1	Cameron University			1	\$1,000	1	\$2,876		
2	Carl Albert State College								
3	Connors State College-Warner			1	\$3,157			1	\$500
4	East Central University								
5	Eastern Oklahoma State College								
6	Langston University								
7	Murray State College	4	\$3,328						
8	Northeastern State University	2	\$689	1	\$408				
9	Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College							2	\$4,500
10	Northern Oklahoma College								
11	Northwestern Oklahoma State University			1	\$550			1	\$379
12	Oklahoma City Community College	46	\$43,603	53	\$46,143	61	\$46,240	5	\$6,225
13	Oklahoma Panhandle State University	2	\$2,150	6	\$4,250	5	\$4,191	1	\$274
14	OSU-Oklahoma City	7	\$10,108	19	\$12,199	17	\$13,987		
15	OSU-Okmulgee	3	\$1,506						
16	OSU -Stillwater & Tulsa								
17	Redlands Community College			1	\$246	1	\$528	1	\$400
18	Rogers State University								
19	Rose State College			1	\$405				
20	Seminole State College							3	\$4,446
21	Southeastern Oklahoma State University	1	\$1,600	1	\$1,600	1	\$1,500		
22	Southwestern Oklahoma State University-Weatherford	1	\$825					1	\$775
23	Southwestern Oklahoma State University-Sayre								
24	Tulsa Community College	2	\$1,721	4	\$3,059	2	\$2,390	1	\$186
25	University of Central Oklahoma			4	\$3,515	3	\$2,776		
26	University of Oklahoma	5	\$8,490	2	\$2,500	3	\$8,801		
27	University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma								
28	Western Oklahoma State College								
TOTALS		73	\$74,020	95	\$79,032	94	\$83,289	16	\$17,685

**CHART 5 – Undocumented Students Receiving Other State Financial Aid
2005-2006 through 2008-2009**

Other State Financial Aid		05-06		06-07		07-08		08-09	
		#	Amt	#	Amt	#	Amt	#	Amt
1	Cameron University			1	\$551	1	\$3,223		
2	Carl Albert State College								
3	Connors State College-Warner	1	\$2,338	3	\$8,770	2	\$3,700		
4	East Central University								
5	Eastern Oklahoma State College								
6	Langston University								
7	Murray State College	4	\$2,352						
8	Northeastern State University	1	\$230						
9	Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College								
10	Northern Oklahoma College								
11	Northwestern Oklahoma State University	1	\$1,500			1	\$1,636	1	\$7,736
12	Oklahoma City Community College								
13	Oklahoma Panhandle State University	1	\$500	7	\$2,850	4	\$1,975		
14	OSU-Oklahoma City			1	\$198			1	\$300
15	OSU-Okmulgee								
16	OSU -Stillwater & Tulsa	2	\$2,000						
17	Redlands Community College								
18	Rogers State University								
19	Rose State College					1	\$180	1	\$288
20	Seminole State College								
21	Southeastern Oklahoma State University	1	\$1,325	1	\$2,250	1	\$3,284		
22	Southwestern Oklahoma State University-Weatherford	1	\$500			1	\$500		
23	Southwestern Oklahoma State University-Sayre					1	\$1,000		
24	Tulsa Community College								
25	University of Central Oklahoma			5	\$5,682	3	\$2,325	3	\$2,751
26	University of Oklahoma	2	\$1,000						
27	University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma								
28	Western Oklahoma State College								
TOTALS		14	\$11,744	18	\$20,301	15	\$17,822	6	\$11,075

**CHART 6 – Tuition and Fees Paid by Undocumented Students
2005-2006 through 2008-2009**

Tuition and Fees Paid		05-06		06-07		07-08		08-09	
		#	Amt	#	Amt	#	Amt	#	Amt
1	Cameron University			1	\$2,203	1	\$1,382	1	\$2,829
2	Carl Albert State College	1	\$1,982						
3	Connors State College-Warner	3	\$5,303	4	\$13,409	4	\$7,395	3	\$6,097
4	East Central University	1	\$3,585			1	\$2,512	2	\$4,262
5	Eastern Oklahoma State College								
6	Langston University								
7	Murray State College	6	\$10,037	5	\$4,694	1	\$2,621		
8	Northeastern State University	1	\$390	1	\$3,419	1	\$3,504		
9	Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College							5	\$12,793
10	Northern Oklahoma College	2	\$4,893						
11	Northwestern Oklahoma State University	1	\$1,500	3	\$3,405	2	\$2,614	4	\$628
12	Oklahoma City Community College	112	\$72,563	67	\$30,708	74	\$34,215	102	\$91,400
13	Oklahoma Panhandle State University	5	\$14,263	13	\$24,601	12	\$20,601	20	\$37,594
14	OSU-Oklahoma City	17	\$7,016	22	\$11,979	20	\$13,448	44	\$47,075
15	OSU-Okmulgee	3	\$7,983						
16	OSU -Stillwater & Tulsa	3	\$21,643						
17	Redlands Community College			3	\$2,014	1	\$1,284	1	\$471
18	Rogers State University	3	\$6,375	1	\$1,159			1	\$4,253
19	Rose State College			2	\$870	1	\$83	3	\$4,250
20	Seminole State College	1	\$2,688					4	\$7,270
21	Southeastern Oklahoma State University	1	\$2,353	1	\$2,310	3	\$4,594		
22	Southwestern Oklahoma State University-Weatherford	3	\$6,817	5	\$11,347	7	\$16,729	8	\$18,675
23	Southwestern Oklahoma State University-Sayre					1	\$770	1	\$4,454
24	Tulsa Community College	70	\$48,053	42	\$51,992	60	\$89,206	56	\$54,090
25	University of Central Oklahoma	3	\$5,602	10	\$13,525	9	\$11,568	5	\$4,924
26	University of Oklahoma	8	\$15,740	8	\$30,748	16	\$78,842	12	\$35,065
27	University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma								
28	Western Oklahoma State College								
TOTALS		244	\$238,785	188	\$208,380	214	\$291,366	272	\$336,129

**Appendix E - Institutional Contact Persons for Undocumented Students
at Oklahoma Higher Education Institutions**

Institution	City	Contact	Title of Contact
Cameron University	Lawton	Zoe Durant	Director of Admissions
Carl Albert State College	Poteau	Kathy Cole	Assistant Registrar
Connors State College	Warner	Sonya Baker	Director of International Student Administration
East Central University	Ada	Pam Armstrong	Director of Admissions & Records/Registrar
Eastern Oklahoma State College	Wilburton	Karen Clark	Registrar/Coordinator of Institutional Research
Langston University	Langston	Gayle Robertson	Director for Enrollment Management
Murray State College	Tishomingo	Ann Beck	Director of Admissions/Registrar
Northeastern State University	Tahlequah	Dawn Cain	Director of Admissions
Northeast Oklahoma A&M	Miami	Amy Ishmael	Vice President for Enrollment Management
Northern Oklahoma College	Tonkawa	Dr. Rick Edgington	Assoc VP for Enrollment Management/Registrar
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	Alva	Cynthia Nighswonger	Registrar
Oklahoma City Community College	Oklahoma City	Gloria Cárdenas-Barton	Dean of Enrollment Management
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	Goodwell	Bobby Jenkins	Registrar
OSU- OKC	Oklahoma City	Jeanne Kubier	Dean of Admissions/Registrar
OSU Institute of Technology-Okmulgee	Okmulgee	Ina Agnew	Vice President for Student Affairs
OSU	Stillwater/Tulsa	William Ivy	Assistant Vice President of Enrollment Mgmt
Redlands Community College	El Reno	Tricia Hobson	Director of Enrollment Management
Rogers State University	Claremore	Michelle Canan	Data Specialist for Veteran & International
Rose State College	MWC	Michelle Aitson-Roessler	Assistant Director of Admissions & Records
Seminole State College	Seminole	Chris Lindley	Director of Enrollment Management
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	Durant	Kristie Luke	Associate Dean of Admissions & Records/Registrar
Southwestern Oklahoma State University-Weatherford	Weatherford	Bob Klaassen	Registrar
Southwestern Oklahoma State University-Sayre	Sayre	Kimbra Seymour	Registrar

Tulsa Community College	Tulsa	Traci Heck	Director of Admissions/Records
University Central Oklahoma	Edmond	Linda Lofton	Director of Admissions/Records Processing
Oklahoma University	Norman	Matt Hamilton	Registrar/Associate Vice President Enrollment
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	Chickasha	Joseph Evans	Director of Enrollment & Records/Registrar
Western Oklahoma State College	Altus	Lana Scott	Director of Admissions