# <u>Illegal students few, say colleges; Skeptic: 'Maybe none of the illegal students say they're illegal.'; Some still checking; UGA expects none.</u>

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### **Body**

Several of Georgia's public <u>colleges</u> <u>say fewer</u> than five <u>illegal</u> immigrants took classes on their campuses last year.

The State Board of Regents directed its 35 <u>colleges</u> and universities to make sure all <u>students</u> from out of state, including those from out of the country, are paying out-of-state tuition. Through this process, <u>colleges</u> are learning how many <u>students</u> are undocumented.

Georgia State University told The Atlanta Journal-Constitution that it enrolled 19 undocumented <u>students</u> in 2009 -- <u>fewer</u> than one-tenth of 1 percent of its total enrollment of 30,427. But Georgia Tech officials <u>said</u> they enrolled <u>fewer</u> than five, and the University of West Georgia <u>said</u> only three attended last fall. Augusta State University had just one --- although he has since received an appropriate visa. Southern Polytechnic State University reported no undocumented <u>students</u> for the fall and one for the summer semester, and the Medical <u>College</u> of Georgia <u>said</u> it had **none**.

Many of the <u>colleges</u> --- including Kennesaw State University, University of Georgia and Georgia Perimeter --- are <u>still</u> working on their audits.

"We have not completed our review as yet, but we are not aware that we have any undocumented aliens enrolled for the past year," *UGA* spokesman Tom Jackson <u>said</u>.

<u>UGA</u> is the state's largest public campus with nearly 35,000 <u>students</u>. Jackson <u>said</u> the school <u>expects</u> to have very *few*, if any, undocumented *students*.

Sen. Don Balfour (R-Snellville), who recently joined 13 other state senators in urging the Board of Regents to bar *illegal* immigrants, questioned the numbers.

"It's interesting for <u>UGA</u> to <u>say</u> they don't think they have any when a smaller <u>college</u> like Georgia State <u>says</u> they had 19," Balfour <u>said</u>. "If <u>UGA</u> is <u>saying</u> they have <u>none</u> maybe they need to look a little deeper. <u>Maybe none</u> of the <u>illegal students</u> are <u>saying they're illegal</u>."

Illegal students few, say colleges; Skeptic: 'Maybe none of the illegal students say they're illegal.'; Some still checking; UGA expects none.

<u>College</u> officials <u>said</u> the <u>students</u> they have identified as <u>illegal</u> were charged the correct tuition rate and didn't receive any scholarships or awards reserved for legal U.S. or Georgia citizens. It is not <u>illegal</u> for undocumented <u>students</u> to attend Georgia's schools, but they must pay the out-of-state rate, which is about three times as expensive.

Tim Renick, chief enrollment officer at Georgia State, stressed that the <u>college</u> doesn't necessarily know the legal status of undocumented <u>students</u>. Instead they are classified as undocumented <u>students</u> precisely because they failed to provide appropriate documentation.

Admission applications require <u>students</u> to answer questions about their citizenship status, although the applications do not specifically ask whether the <u>student</u> is in the country illegally. Renick <u>said</u> Georgia State asks all non-U.S. citizens for documentation.

If, after repeated efforts, <u>students</u> don't provide the information, they are listed as "undocumented" and charged out-of-state tuition rates, he <u>said</u>.

While part of the verification process relies on information provided by <u>students</u>, Georgia State President Mark Becker <u>said</u> most of these <u>students</u> tell the truth on the applications. <u>Students</u> who lie can be expelled, Becker <u>said</u>.

Of Georgia State's 19 undocumented <u>students</u>, seven are from Asia, five are from North America (Canada and Mexico), four are from Africa, two are from Latin and South America and one is from Europe, officials <u>said</u>.

<u>Colleges</u> have until August to complete their reviews, which were ordered by Chancellor Erroll Davis and the Board of Regents after it was disclosed that Kennesaw had awarded in-state tuition to an undocumented **student**.

Jerry Gonzalez, executive director of the Georgia Association of Latino Elected Officials, <u>said</u> there has been a "heavy tinge of racism" in the debate over <u>illegal</u> immigration, with much of it directed at Latinos and Mexicans.

While the University System of Georgia has focused on whether undocumented <u>students</u> are being charged the right tuition, there's a larger public debate over whether these <u>students</u> should be allowed to attend. Some lawmakers plan to introduce legislation barring <u>illegal</u> immigrants from all public <u>colleges</u> --- a position supported by some gubernatorial candidates.

The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement <u>said</u> federal law does not bar <u>illegal</u> immigrants from attending public <u>colleges</u>. In a 2008 letter, its most recent federal guideline on the issue, the agency wrote, "individual states must decide for themselves whether or not to admit <u>illegal</u> aliens into their public post-secondary institutions."

Most states follow the policy used in Georgia. Eleven states extended in-state tuition benefits to *illegal* immigrants, while South Carolina has barred these *students* altogether.

Balfour *said* undocumented *students* at Georgia Tech took slots away from U.S. citizens.

"This is a competitive institution that turns **students** away," Balfour **said**.

Gonzalez **said** the **students** earned their spots through a competitive process.

"<u>They're</u> not taking spots away," Gonzalez <u>said</u>. "They earned them by excelling in school. They are among the brightest we've educated in Georgia."

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