<u>Suit aims to stop illegal-immigrant law; Tough Okla. measure takes effect</u> <u>Thursday</u>

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Body

One of the <u>toughest</u> state <u>laws</u> targeting <u>illegal immigrants</u> <u>takes effect</u> <u>Thursday</u> in <u>Oklahoma</u>, prompting efforts by immigrants trying to block it and work by state agencies to comply.

The <u>law</u> makes it a felony to transport or shelter <u>illegal immigrants</u>. Businesses, which are barred by federal <u>law</u> from hiring <u>illegal immigrants</u>, can be sued by a legal worker who is displaced by an illegal one.

The *measure* denies *illegal immigrants* certain public benefits such as rental assistance and fuel subsidies.

"It's clearly one of the most restrictive policies" in the country, says Cecilia Muooz of the National Council of La Raza, a Hispanic civil rights organization.

Muooz says she's particularly concerned about a provision that gives local police the authority to check immigration status. Such policies create fear among all Hispanics, including those in the country legally, and may contribute to discrimination, she says.

On <u>Thursday</u>, the National Coalition of Latino Clergy and Christian Leaders filed its second lawsuit against the <u>measure</u>. The group says it is unconstitutional because immigration is a federal, not state, responsibility.

A federal judge threw out the first lawsuit days earlier, saying the group failed to show that the <u>law</u> had harmed anyone. This time, the coalition cited people they said have already been harmed, including <u>illegal immigrants</u> whose landlords threatened to evict them if they could not prove they're in the country legally, says Miguel Rivera, president of the coalition.

Lead attorney William Sanchez says the court scheduled a hearing for Wednesday.

State Rep. Randy Terrill, author of the <u>law</u>, says he doesn't want <u>Oklahoma</u> to be a comfortable place for <u>illegal</u> <u>immigrants</u>.

"Illegal aliens won't come to **Oklahoma** or any other state if there aren't jobs waiting for them," he says. "They will not stay here if there is no taxpayer subsidy."

He says he's "99.9% confident" the <u>law</u> can withstand legal challenges but says the lawsuit may delay its implementation.

Some public agencies aren't waiting for the legal wrangling to end before altering their policies. Last week, the *Oklahoma* State Regents for Higher Education tightened the rules on financial aid.

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Previously, <u>illegal immigrants</u> were eligible for state financial aid if they lived in the state for two years and graduated from an <u>Oklahoma</u> high school or got a general equivalency diploma in the state, says Ben Hardcastle, regents spokesman. They also had to file an affidavit vowing to apply for legal residency, he says.

In the 2005-06 school year, 244 students met the criteria and received \$112,039 in scholarships and grants and paid an additional \$238,785 in tuition, he says.

The regents' new policy says <u>illegal immigrants</u> would be eligible for aid by meeting most of the same requirements, but they must have already applied for legal residency.

Charles Kuck, president-elect of the American Immigration Lawyers Association, says that means state financial aid will not be available to *illegal immigrants*.

"There's nothing you can legally apply for if you're here illegally," he says. "If you're attesting that you've applied for (legal residency), you'd either be lying or putting yourself into deportation proceedings."

Graphic

PHOTO, B/W, National Council of La Raza

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