State Certificate Hits the Big Time; Tenn. Document Proves a Magnet To Immigrants and Black Market

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Body

<u>Tennessee</u>'s driving <u>certificate</u> for illegal <u>immigrants</u> is not supposed to be valid as a form of ID, but the **document** is so popular that people are paying hundreds of dollars and traveling hundreds of miles to get one.

<u>Tennessee</u> has issued more than 51,000 <u>certificates</u> since 2004 when it became the first <u>state</u> -- since joined by Utah -- to offer them. But not every <u>certificate</u> has gone to someone living in <u>Tennessee</u>.

Two major federal arrests in recent months exposed <u>black-market</u> shuttles carrying South and Central American <u>immigrants</u> from New Jersey and Georgia to <u>state</u> licensing centers in Knoxville, where <u>immigrants</u> using phony residency papers got <u>certificates</u>.

A third sweep near Nashville last month uncovered a conspiracy in which prosecutors say <u>state</u> license examiners in Murfreesboro accepted bribes from a driving school to provide illegal <u>immigrants</u> with driver's licenses and <u>certificates</u> without testing.

This comes as <u>Tennessee</u>'s <u>certificate</u> system is being studied as a possible model for handling "non-conforming drivers" under Congress's recently adopted Real ID Act that will set a national standard for driver's licenses by 2008.

"We have seen individuals coming to <u>Tennessee</u> to take advantage of the driver's <u>certificate</u> program because they are easy to obtain," Acting U.S. Attorney Russ Dedrick said.

Although "Not Valid for Identification" appears in bold red letters on the face of the wallet-size <u>certificates</u>, Dedrick said banks accept them as legal ID and they "can easily be passed off for other types of identification <u>documents</u>."

Lawyer Mike Whalen, whose client Zeneida Concepcion Rivera faces as much as four years in prison if convicted of bringing as many as 100 <u>immigrants</u> from New Jersey to Knoxville for <u>certificates</u>, said the government is making too much of the problem.

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"Somebody went through the roof and said, 'Remember 9/11, everyone had driver's licenses,' " he said. "Well, none of these Mexican *immigrants* are in flight school anywhere. There is a difference."

That argument carries little weight in law enforcement circles.

The <u>certificate</u> law "just kind of opened up a floodgate of everyone wanting to come here to get some sort of identification," said Knox County Sheriff Tim Hutchison, whose officers discovered 58 illegal <u>immigrants</u> used the same Knoxville address to get a <u>certificate</u>.

Applicants must provide two <u>documents</u>, such as utility bills or a lease, to show they reside in <u>Tennessee</u>, and a Social Security number -- or a sworn affidavit if there is none. They also must pass an eye exam, a driving rules test and a road test.

"What we tried to do in <u>Tennessee</u> was to recognize that there are people who may be legally here but they are not completely <u>documented</u>," Gov. Phil Bredesen (D) said.

<u>Tennessee</u> began licensing illegal <u>immigrants</u>, without a Social Security number requirement, in early 2001. More than 180,000 obtained licenses before post-9/11 fears set in.

The driving <u>certificates</u> were created in 2004 to satisfy homeland security concerns while giving illegal <u>immigrants</u> the right to drive with certified proficiency.

Bredesen recalled being shocked three years ago to see an ad in a Spanish-language newspaper in Georgia promoting package deals for "a certain amount of money to get on a bus and go to <u>Tennessee</u> to get a driver's license."

Since then, he said, "there is no question we have tightened it up a long way."

Yet the arrests of the New Jersey-based group in July and a Georgia-based group in December suggest the underground express is still rolling -- with illegal <u>immigrants</u> willing to pay \$950 to \$1,500 apiece to come to Knoxville to get a <u>certificate</u>.

Some say the problem is not the law, but the law's enforcement.

Hutchison's officers searched the Internet to determine that <u>immigrants</u> were using fake residences, and they spent months monitoring the suspects' movements before they were arrested.

"I would hope that the <u>state</u> would pick up on it sooner," the sheriff said. "But I am not sure that they are actually geared to do that."

Tracy McGill, a supervisor at a Knoxville testing center where dozens of the fake residences were used to get **certificates**, refused to comment.

The allure of payoffs to underpaid license examiners may only increase as requirements tighten and <u>certificates</u> become more precious, said Melissa Savage, a policy analyst with the National Conference of <u>State</u> Legislatures.

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