<u>High court could roil '12 election; Justices to tackle immigration, health care, voting-rights cases</u>

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Body

The Supreme <u>Court</u>'s decision to review a stringent Arizona <u>immigration</u> law sets up a new legal battle over how to stop people from illegally crossing the border and offers the <u>justices</u> another blockbuster <u>case</u> for a term that will culminate during the presidential campaign.

The <u>justices</u> said Monday that they will take up the law, passed in 2010 and followed by other state legislatures, that requires police officers to check the <u>immigration</u> status of people they stop if they suspect they are here illegally.

The <u>justices</u> already had said they would hear challenges to the Obama-sponsored <u>health care</u> law and a Texas <u>voting-rights case</u>. Rulings are likely to come in the months before the Democratic and Republican presidential nominating conventions.

The <u>Justice</u> Department, which successfully sued to block enforcement of key Arizona provisions, had urged the <u>court</u> to wait to enter the <u>case</u>. The department said the law treads on the <u>immigration</u> power of the federal government.

"This will probably be the most important decision on <u>immigration</u> and federalism in the last half-century," Temple University law professor Peter Spiro said. "The <u>justices</u> are all aware of the problems with comprehensive <u>immigration</u> reform" on the federal level.

Since Arizona passed its law, other states have adopted similar measures and triggered nationwide litigation. A trend has been to use state law enforcement or other public authorities to check individuals' <u>immigration</u> status, either at police stops, as will be tested in the Arizona <u>case</u>, or in local schools, as an Alabama law dictates.

The U.S. <u>Justice</u> Department contends the federal government controls <u>immigration</u>, to the exclusion of the states, "to ensure aliens in the system are treated fairly." <u>Justice</u> Elena Kagan, a former U.S. solicitor general, is not participating in the <u>case</u>.

Washington lawyer Paul Clement, representing Arizona, said the <u>case</u> tests "whether states that bear a disproportionate burden of the costs of illegal <u>immigration</u> are powerless to use their own resources to enforce" the law. Clement is taking a lead in the other two major <u>cases</u>. He represents Texas against a <u>voting-rights</u> challenge and the states protesting the <u>health care</u> law.

Arizona Gov. Jan Brewer said: "This <u>case</u> is not just about Arizona. It's about every state grappling with the costs of illegal <u>immigration</u>."

White House spokesman Jay Carney said, "We look forward to arguing our point of view when the time comes."

Graphic

photo By Matt York, AP Tough enforcement: Former Arizona state senator Russell Pearce wrote the *immigration* bill.

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