Republicans want to deny child tax credit to illegal immigrants to pay for payroll tax cut; GOP targets child tax break for illegal immigrants

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Body

WASHINGTON - Republicans are **looking** to deny **child tax credits** to **illegal immigrants**, refund checks averaging \$1,800 a family, in an effort that has roused anger among Hispanics and some Democratic lawmakers.

The proposal, which would require people who claim the federal <u>credit</u> to have Social Security numbers to prove they are working legally, is being offered as a way to help pay for extending the Social Security <u>tax</u> cut for most American wage-earners. It would trim federal spending by about \$10 billion over a decade.

Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid says the proposal unfairly goes after the <u>children</u> of poor Hispanic workers. Such kids often are U.S. citizens, even when their parents are not, because they were born in this country.

Says Leticia Miranda, senior policy adviser of the Latino rights organization National Council of La Raza: "People who are making close to the minimum wage and are raising *children* in this country - and we're asking them to pay for the payroll *tax* cut?" She says, "It's outrageous and it's crazy."

<u>Illegal immigrants</u> have been barred from other refundable <u>tax credits</u> - in which low-income workers not only don't owe income <u>taxes</u> but receive payments from the government - such as the earned income <u>tax credit</u>. Such <u>credits</u> are a popular anti-poverty tool in part because a recipient has to hold a job to receive the benefit.

But a 1997 law enacting a \$500 per-<u>child tax credit</u> does not specifically exclude <u>illegal immigrants</u> from collecting. It was significantly expanded in 2001 to gradually reach \$1,000, and rules were eased so that many more people could get it on a refundable basis. It was made more generous in 2009 so that more taxpayers could claim the <u>credit</u> or claim a larger amount. On the other side, Republicans and some Democrats say what is crazy is even having a debate over whether the government should be cutting checks to people who have sneaked into the country illegally.

"We have rules about <u>tax credits</u> and benefits, and it seems to me they need to be applied fairly and across the board," said Democrat Sen. Claire McCaskill, who is facing a difficult re-election bid in Missouri. "If there are rules, they need to be enforced. I think it's just that simple. I don't think it's complicated."

"Although the law prohibits aliens residing without authorization in the United States from receiving most federal public benefits, an increasing number of these individuals are filing <u>tax</u> returns claiming this refundable <u>credit</u>," Rep. Sam Johnson, R-Texas, said when the House debated the payroll <u>tax</u> cut measure in December. "<u>Illegal immigrants</u> bilked \$4.2 billion from the U.S. taxpayers (in 2010). I think that it's time that we fixed it."

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The situation has Democrats in a box. If they fight the Republican effort to cut back payments of the <u>tax credit</u>, they will be favouring the delivery of refunds to people who not only do not owe income <u>taxes</u> but are not supposed to be in the country in the first place.

What's more, closing the loophole would raise real money - an estimated \$10 billion over 10 years under the approach favoured by House Republicans.

The Treasury Department says that in the 2010 filing year more than \$4 billion in <u>child credit</u> refunds went to 2.3 million people who filed <u>tax</u> returns but did not have Social Security numbers to prove they were citizens or legal workers. That was a fourfold increase over five years earlier.

On the other side are politically influential Hispanic groups, a vital Democratic-friendly constituency. Opponents of tightening eligibility for the <u>child tax credit</u> point out that six of every seven affected families are Hispanic, with an average household income of about \$21,000. <u>Tax credits</u> of up to \$1,000 per <u>child</u> and make a huge difference at such income levels.

Hispanics point out that in many instances the <u>tax credit</u> goes to workers who are not citizens but whose <u>children</u> are, because they were born in the country and have their own Social Security numbers. They say such <u>children</u> should reap the benefit of the <u>tax credit</u> just like other <u>children</u> in comparable economic circumstances.

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