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## BILL ANALYSIS



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Senate Bill 3 (Substitute S-5 as reported)  
Sponsor: Senator Kristen McDonald Rivet  
Committee: Housing and Human Services

**CONTENT**

The bill would amend the Income Tax Act to increase, from 6% to 30%, the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), beginning with the 2023 tax year. Currently, a taxpayer may credit against the individual income tax an amount equal to the specified percentages of the credit the taxpayer is allowed to claim as a credit the Federal EITC for a tax year on a return filed under the Act for the same tax year. For tax years that begin after December 31, 2011, the specified percentage is 6%. Under the bill, this would apply for tax years that began after December 31, 2011, and before January 1, 2023. For tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, the specified percentage would be 30%.

The bill also specifies that, for the 2022 tax year only, a taxpayer who claimed the EITC on his or her individual income tax return for that year would be entitled to an additional credit of 24% of the Federal credit the taxpayer would be allowed to claim for that year. A taxpayer could not claim the additional credit on his or her return or on an amended return. Instead, the Department of Treasury would have to calculate the amount of the additional credit to be added to the taxpayer's return and recalculate the taxpayer's overpayment or tax due for the 2022 tax year. If the Department determined that the taxpayer had overpaid as a result of the additional credit, a refund would have to be made as specified in Section 30 of the Act, and in the form of a fully negotiable check.

The bill states that it "is intended to be retroactive and applies retroactively effective for tax years beginning on and after January 1, 2022".

MCL 206.272

**BRIEF RATIONALE**

The EITC is a tax credit for low- to moderate-income families. It was enacted in 2006 and was set at 10% of the Federal credit (increased to 20%, beginning in the 2009 tax year). In 2011, the credit was reduced to address the economic turmoil of the "Great Recession". Today, many note that Michigan's economic situation has improved, but reportedly, many lower- and moderate-income individuals and families still struggle. Accordingly, some have suggested that the EITC be increased.

**PREVIOUS LEGISLATION**

*(Please note: The information in this summary provides a cursory overview of previous legislation and its progress. It does not provide a comprehensive account of all previous legislative efforts on the relevant subject matter.)*

The bill is a reintroduction of Senate Bill 417 of the 2021-2022 Legislative Session. The bill received hearings in the Senate Committee on Finance but saw no further action. Another bill from that session, House Bill 4568, would have increased the specified percentage to 20% and proposed a number of tax changes). It was vetoed by Governor Gretchen Whitmer in June 2022. Other bills throughout the last several sessions have proposed to modify the EITC.

Legislative Analyst: Jeff Mann

## **FISCAL IMPACT**

Based on EITCs filed between tax year 2012 and 2019, the bill would reduce General Fund revenue by approximately \$441.6 million per year beginning in fiscal year 2022-23. The total amount claimed under the Michigan EITC has remained relatively stable, averaging \$110.4 million per year between tax year 2012 and 2019. The bill would not affect School Aid Fund revenue because individual income tax revenue to the School Aid Fund is based on gross collections, which exclude the revenue impact of tax credits.

Date Completed: 1-25-23

Fiscal Analyst: David Zin

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This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan Senate staff for use by the Senate in its deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.