



Michigan League for Human Services

DATE: January 18, 2011
TO: Friends and Colleagues
FROM: Gilda Jacobs, President and CEO
SUBJECT: **Money Back in Michigan, 2011**

The Michigan League for Human Services is pleased to send you the 2011 edition of **Money Back in Michigan**, an outreach effort that promotes awareness of various federal and state tax credits and deductions available to low and moderate-income households. This packet is designed to assist organizations that serve low-income individuals and families by providing timely information about credits for which they may qualify. It includes flyers that can be distributed or displayed in local offices, libraries, community centers, and retail businesses.

Tax Year 2010 is the third year that the Michigan Earned Income Tax Credit will be available to low- and moderate-income working families. This is a tax credit that rewards work (only those with earnings can take the credit) and has helped many families who are in poverty. Eligible filers will be able to claim a credit on their 2010 Michigan taxes that is equal to 20 percent of their federal Earned Income Tax Credit. Last year, the average credit was approximately \$436.

The federal Child Tax Credit is available for a second year to families earning as little as \$3,000, as opposed to \$8,500 in Tax Year 2008. The federal Making Work Pay Credit, which is in its final year, adds \$400 and \$800 to the budgets of single and married workers, respectively. Finally, the refundable American Opportunity Tax Credit makes postsecondary education more affordable for workers who might not otherwise be able to attend college.

The tax credits explained in this packet make a difference in the well-being of the thousands of Michigan workers who rely on income from low-wage jobs to support their families, have experienced economic dislocation, or have been feeling mounting pressure from rising housing, utility, fuel and health care costs. The tax credits bring money back into their households, either by reducing the taxes they owe or by providing a refund to the family, and are available both to individuals who file income tax returns and those who are exempt from filing.

The League urges you to share this information with your clients and with those in your community who work with low-income individuals and families.



Money Back in Michigan



**“Returning tax dollars to low-income
Michigan households”**

Tax Year 2010

*An outreach effort sponsored by the Michigan League for Human Services with support from the
Ford, W. K. Kellogg and Charles Stewart Mott Foundations and local United Ways.*

Money Back in Michigan

SAMPLE NEWSLETTER ARTICLE

FEDERAL AND STATE TAX CREDITS CAN RETURN DOLLARS TO LOW-INCOME MICHIGAN HOUSEHOLDS

Low-income taxpayers can benefit from a variety of federal and state tax credits, all of which can help to reduce taxes owed or provide refunds to the taxpayer. These tax credits can significantly increase the financial resources available to low-income households—many of whom struggle to make ends meet.

The federal tax credits include the Earned Income Credit, the Child Tax Credit, the Child and Dependent Care Credit, the American Opportunity Tax Credit, and the Making Work Pay Credit. Michigan tax credits include the state Earned Income Tax Credit (now at 20% of the federal credit), the Home Heating Credit, the Homestead Property Tax Credit, and the Child Deduction. Some of these credits are available to individuals who are exempt from filing requirements. In addition, some credits are retroactive and can be claimed after the income tax filing deadline of April 18th.

The assistance provided through these tax credits can make a difference in the lives of poor families. Agencies and organizations across the state can help low-income taxpayers benefit from these credits by participating in outreach efforts that may include distribution of informational materials, (including articles in newsletters), convening meetings and training sessions and setting up taxpayer assistance clinics during the tax filing season. Outreach should include educating low-income tax filers on the drawbacks of using expensive rapid-refund services that diminish the size of their refund. Free and ethical taxpayer assistance is available in most communities.

The Michigan EITC Statewide Coalition has established a website (www.MichiganEIC.org) to assist tax filers, service providers, and volunteers. Filers can visit the website to find out more about the EITC and whether they qualify, and they can use the website's free **I-CAN! E-File** program (also available at www.icanefile.org) to prepare and file their taxes online. Filers and volunteers can also find out about free Volunteer Income Tax Preparation (VITA) sites in their communities by going to the website or by calling 2-1-1. (*Note: If your organization is not located in a county with 2-1-1 service, substitute 1-800-552-1183 for 2-1-1 in your article.*)

Money Back in Michigan

SAMPLE NEWSLETTER ARTICLE

LOW-INCOME FAMILIES CAN GET RELIEF WITH HOME HEATING EXPENSES

Due to the high cost of oil and natural gas, Michigan families and individuals are facing enormous home heating expenses this winter. In Michigan, these costs especially harm low-income working families, who may be forced to forgo other necessities in order to pay their monthly heat bills. Many of these families have young children, who are particularly impacted by the financial strain arising from monthly energy costs.

To help offset some of these expenses, the State of Michigan provides a Home Heating Credit to Michigan residents. The credit is available to both homeowners and renters, who can receive the credit even if they do not owe any Michigan income tax and do not file an income tax form for 2010. (The form used to claim the credit is separate from the Michigan income tax form.)

Residents who pay their heating bills themselves get the credit in the form of an energy voucher, which must then be sent to their heat provider. Renters who have heat included in the rent receive a check for half of their credit amount, while recipients of the Family Independence Program have their credit sent directly to the heat provider.

Unlike most tax credits, which need to be claimed on tax forms filed before April 18, the home heating credit can be filed as late as September 30, 2011. Agencies and organizations that serve low-income people are encouraged to make their clients aware of the credit and to assist them in filing for the credit if needed. Filers can also find out where to receive assistance through the Michigan Statewide EITC Coalition's website (www.MichiganEIC.org) or by calling 2-1-1.

Your Earned Income Credit refund belongs to you, not a tax preparer.

Don't pay for tax preparation services!
Don't pay for "rapid refund" loans!



Many people do not fill out their tax forms themselves. They pay a tax preparer to do it for them. Unfortunately, it costs a lot of money to pay a tax preparer to help you fill out your forms. If you want a quick refund (which is really a high interest loan), that will cost even more money. Do you want to spend hundreds of dollars to get your Earned Income Credit refund?

**Don't put
your
refund in
some-
one
else's
pocket!**

Keep All of Your Money

If you expect a large Earned Income Credit refund, then paying hundreds of dollars for a quick refund may not seem like a lot of money. However, it is your money. Think about what you could use it for.

Fortunately, you have three other choices:

- 1) Fill out paper forms yourself. The instructions for completing the tax forms include worksheets and tables. You can get these for free from the post office, libraries and other locations, or call **1-800-TAX-FORM**.
- 2) Fill out your taxes online for free using **I-CAN! E-File** by going to **www.MichiganEIC.org** or **www.icanefile.org**
- 3) Find out where you can go for free tax help by going to **www.MichiganEIC.org** or calling **2-1-1**. (If no answer, call **1-800-552-1183**.)

The Federal and State Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC) Tax Year 2010 Fact Sheet

What are the EITCs?

- ✧ They are tax breaks for working families and individuals.
- ✧ They are part of the federal and state tax codes.
- ✧ They are designed to reduce the tax burden on struggling families and supplement the wages of low- and moderate-income workers.
- ✧ They help low- and moderate-income workers support their families, encourage a higher participation in the workforce, and rewards individuals who find employment.

Who Can Claim the EITC?

- ✧ Single or married people who worked at some point in 2010, self-employed workers, cash assistance recipients with earned income, and legal immigrants can all qualify for the EITC, depending on their income.
- ✧ Workers whose earnings are too small to have paid federal taxes can still get money back because the EITC is a refundable tax credit. Receiving the tax credit is contingent upon filing a tax form.
- ✧ Individuals who file as *single*, *head of households*, or *married filing jointly* may receive

the EITC. It is not available to taxpayers who file as *married filing separately*.

- ✧ Workers with investment income exceeding \$3,100 in 2010 may not claim the EITC.

How Can Workers Claim the EITCs?

- ✧ Married workers must file a joint return to get the EITCs.
- ✧ To get the federal EITC, workers raising children in 2010 must file either Form 1040 or 1040A and must fill out and attach Schedule EIC. Workers not raising children in 2010 can file any tax form including the 1040EZ.
- ✧ To get the state EITC, workers simply need to enter the amount of their federal EITC from their federal tax form onto line 28a of their Michigan tax form, and then multiply that number by .20 (20%) and put it on line 28b.
- ✧ Workers can claim the federal EITC for the previous three tax years as well as the current year.

Which Children Can Be Counted for EITC Purposes?

- ✧ Qualifying children must be under age 19, under age 24 if they are full-time students, or any age if they are totally or permanently disabled. They

How Much Can a Worker Get Back Through the EITCs?

	Raising One Child		Raising Two Children		Raising Three or more Children		Not Raising Children (must be age 25-64)	
	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married
Workers with maximum earnings up to:	\$35,535	\$40,545	\$40,363	\$45,373	\$43,352	\$48,352	\$13,460	\$18,470
Can get a federal EITC up to:	\$3,050		\$5,036		\$5,666		\$457	
Can get a state EITC up to:	\$610		\$1,007		\$1,133		\$91	
For a Total EITC Amount up to:	\$3,660		\$6,043		\$6,799		\$548	

must be younger than the person claiming the child, unless totally and permanently disabled.

- ✧ Sons, daughters, stepchildren, grandchildren, and adopted children are all considered qualifying children as long as they lived with the taxpayer for more than half the year.
- ✧ In some cases, brothers, sisters, stepbrothers and stepsisters who live with the filer for more than half the year may be counted, if they are not counted on anyone else's return.
- ✧ Nieces, nephews, or foster children placed by an agency are considered qualifying children if they lived with the taxpayer in the U.S. more than half the year, were cared for as if they were members of the family, and are not claimed on another person's tax return.
- ✧ A valid Social Security number is required for any qualifying child born before December 31, 2010.

What About Errors in Claiming the EITC?

- ✧ To reduce EITC error and fraud rates, the IRS now verifies the Social Security numbers for all parents and children claiming the EITC.
- ✧ If a worker claims the EITC and the IRS finds out that taxes are owed, the filer must pay whatever is owed. However: (1) the EITC may be enough to cover the taxes owed; (2) the IRS is usually willing to work out payment plans for back taxes; and (3) the filer may be able to make an "offer in compromise" that is less than the tax bill.

How Can EITC Refunds Be Used to Build Savings?

- ✧ Filers can use direct deposit to split a part of their federal refund into a bank account or IRA.

To do this, file Form 8888 with the tax return. For more information, go to www.splitrefunds.net.

Does the EITC Affect Public Assistance Benefits?

Generally, no. The EITC is not counted as income when determining eligibility for FIP cash assistance, Medicaid, Food Assistance, Supplemental Security Income, or federally assisted housing programs. For certain programs, there may be specified deadlines by which the benefit must be spent.

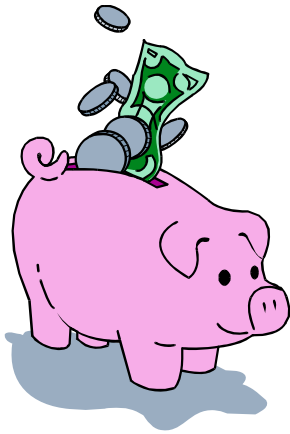
Additional Tips

1. The use of rapid refunds offered by commercial tax preparers is discouraged. They are high interest loans that reduce the amount of money going into the pockets of hardworking taxpayers.
2. VITA (Volunteer Income Tax Assistance) sites exist to help people fill out their tax forms for free. To find the nearest VITA site, go to www.michiganeic.org or call 2-1-1. (If no answer, call **1-800-552-1183**.)
3. Families who qualify for the EITC may also be able to receive other tax credits such as the Michigan Homestead Property Credit, the Federal Child and Dependent Care Credit, the Michigan Home Heating Credit and federal and state child credits and deductions.
4. Tax filers can file their federal and state (not local) income taxes for free at **I-CAN!E-File**. This program makes sure EITC-eligible filers claim all their tax credits. Go to www.michiganeic.org and click on **I-CAN!E-File**, or go to www.icanefile.org

Remember...

You can file your taxes online for free using **I-CAN!E-File** at www.MichiganEIC.org or www.icanefile.org

FEDERAL EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT



(Tax Year 2010)

What is it?

The **Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)** is designed to supplement wages, and to reduce the tax burden on low- or moderate-income workers. Approximately 783,000 working families in Michigan claimed a total of more than \$1.7 billion in tax credits through the EITC for tax year 2009.

Who Qualifies?

The EITC is available to low- and moderate-income married or single workers (with or without children) who meet the income requirements. Workers may qualify if they worked full- or part-time in 2010. **A qualifying child is a child who is under age 19 at the end of 2010, or under age 24 if a full time student, or any age if totally and permanently disabled.** (This is different from the qualifying rules of the Federal Child Tax Credit.)

How Does it Work?

Depending on eligibility and income level, workers eligible for the EITC either get money back or pay less in taxes:

- ✧ Eligible workers raising one qualifying child in the home with adjusted gross income of less than \$33,535 (single) or \$40,545 (married) in 2010 can get an EITC of up to \$3,050.
- ✧ Eligible workers raising two qualifying children in the home with adjusted gross income of less

than \$40,363 (single) or \$45,373 (married) in 2010 can get an EITC of up to \$5,036.

- ✧ Eligible workers raising three or more qualifying children in home with adjusted gross income of less than \$43,352 (single) or \$48,352 (married) in 2010 can get up to \$5,666.
- ✧ Eligible workers who were not raising children in their home, but who were at least age 25 and under age 65 on December 31, 2010 and had an adjusted gross income of less than \$13,460 (single) or \$18,470 (married), can get an EITC of up to \$457.

How Do Filers Get the Credit?

- ✧ Workers raising children in 2010 must file Form 1040 or 1040A and **must** fill out and attach Schedule EIC. Married workers must file a joint return to get the EITC. Workers with children cannot get the EITC if they file Form 1040 EZ, known as the “Easy Return,” or fail to attach Schedule EIC.
- ✧ A Social Security number must be provided for every person listed on the tax return and Schedule EIC.
- ✧ Workers not raising children in 2010 can file any tax form, including Form 1040 EZ. These workers do not need to file Schedule EIC—they write the dollar amount of their credit on the Earned Income Credit line on their tax form.

- ✧ Workers raising children can get part of their EITC in their paychecks throughout the year with the “Advance EIC” option by completing Form W-5. This form must be filed by the beginning of each new year to continue receiving the Advance EIC.

(**Note:** The federal EITC does not count as income in determining eligibility for Family Independence Program (FIP) cash assistance, food assistance, Medicaid, SSI or public housing.)

Where Can Filers Get Free Tax Help?

Filers should be encouraged to avoid going to commercial preparers for tax services that cost them money. There are two ways that filers can submit their taxes for free:

- 1) If they do not need much help, they can file taxes themselves. They can use paper forms, or they can file electronically for free using **I-CAN! E-File**, a web-based software that is available at www.MichiganEIC.org or www.icanefile.org. It is written at a fifth-grade literacy level and is available in English and Spanish.

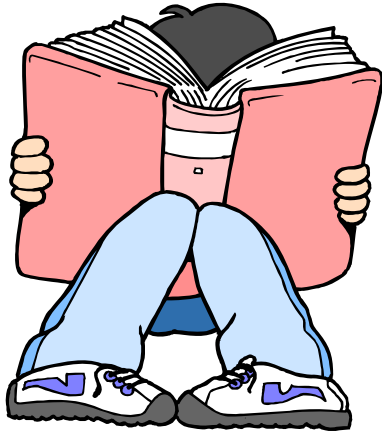
- 2) Filers can also get free tax assistance at one of the many Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) sites around Michigan. Information on the location and hours of the VITA sites is available at www.MichiganEIC.org or by calling 2-1-1 (or 1-800-552-1183 if 2-1-1 is not available). In some counties, 2-1-1 is also able to determine EITC eligibility or set appointments for tax assistance.



Remember...

Always discourage filers from using commercial tax services such as “rapid refund” (refund anticipation loan) packages. They charge a high fee and take a large percentage of the filer’s EITC refund.

FEDERAL CHILD TAX CREDIT



(Tax Year 2010)

What is it?

The Federal Child Tax Credit (CTC) is for taxpayers raising dependent children under age 17. The CTC can give a family back some or all of any additional income tax still owed at the end of the year. Families can get a credit of up to \$1,000 for each child.

Who Qualifies?

The Federal Child Tax Credit is available for families whose children meet the following criteria:

- ✧ A qualifying child must be the tax filer's own child, a relative cared for as the tax filer's own child, or a foster child placed by an agency, and must have lived with the filer in the U.S. for more than half the year.
- ✧ The child must have been under age 17 for the entire 2010 tax year.
- ✧ The child must be a U.S. citizen with a valid Social Security number, or a legal resident with an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN).

How Does it Work?

- ✧ Taxpayers must have taxable earned income over \$3,000 in 2010 to qualify for a refund.

Filers first apply a Federal Child Tax Credit of \$1,000 per child to reduce or eliminate their tax liability. Families who still have CTC remaining after their tax liability has been eliminated may receive a refund in the lesser of two amounts: 1) the amount of CTC that remains, or 2) 15 percent of the family's earned income over \$3,000.

- ✧ Filers with children who receive the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), and who owe income tax, may also receive the CTC. The Child Tax Credit will not reduce benefits from the EITC.

How Do Filers Get the Credit?

- ✧ To claim the credit, workers must file Form 1040 or 1040A. Workers claiming the Child Tax Credit cannot use the 1040 EZ.
- ✧ Filers should complete the CTC worksheet included in the tax form. If, after the completion of the worksheet, the filer has eliminated his/her income tax, or if the filer has three or more children, the filer should complete Form 8812 for the Additional Child Tax Credit.

Where Can Filers Get Free Tax Help?

Filers should be encouraged to avoid going to commercial preparers for tax services that cost them money. There are two ways that filers can submit their taxes for free:

- 1) If they do not need much help, they can file taxes themselves. They can use paper forms, or they can file electronically for free using **I-CAN! E-File**, a web-based software that is available at www.MichiganEIC.org or www.icanefile.org. It is written at a fifth-grade literacy level and is available in English and Spanish.
- 2) Filers can also get free tax assistance at one of the many Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) sites around Michigan. Information on the location and hours of the VITA sites is available at www.MichiganEIC.org or by calling 2-1-1 (or 1-800-552-1183 if 2-1-1 is not available). In some counties, 2-1-1 is also able to determine EITC eligibility or set appointments for tax assistance.



Remember...

Workers who know they will be eligible for the Federal Child Tax Credit in 2011 can arrange to have less income tax withheld from their pay, since the credit reduces their income tax. This can increase their take-home pay throughout the year.



FEDERAL CHILD & DEPENDENT CARE CREDIT

(Tax Year 2010)

What is it?

The **Child and Dependent Care Credit** is a nonrefundable federal tax credit designed to assist families with the cost of care for children or other dependent relatives.

Who Qualifies?

Families can claim this credit if:

- ✧ They paid for care in 2010 for a child under 13 or a disabled adult; **AND**
- ✧ They needed the child or dependent care to work or look for work; **AND**
- ✧ They paid over half the cost of keeping up their home (rent, food, etc.); **AND**
- ✧ They paid less for dependent care than their 2010 income.

How Does It Work?

Families can claim only a limited amount of their care expenses. Eligible families will receive a credit worth between 20 percent and 35 percent of these expenses, depending upon income.

- ✧ Families with one child or dependent can claim up to \$3,000 and receive a credit of up to \$1,050.
- ✧ Families with more than one child can claim up to \$6,000 and receive a credit of up to \$2,100.
- ✧ The credit will reduce the amount of taxes owed.

(Note: Families earning too little to pay federal income taxes cannot use this credit).

How Do Filers Get the Credit?

In order to receive the tax credit, filers must use federal Form 2441 and attach it to the federal Form 1040 or 1040A (Schedule 2).

Where Can Filers Get Free Tax Help?

Filers should be encouraged to avoid going to commercial preparers for tax services that cost them money. There are two ways that filers can submit their taxes for free:

- 1) If they do not need much help, they can file taxes themselves. They can use paper forms, or they can file electronically for free using **I-CAN! E-File**, a web-based software that is available at www.MichiganEIC.org or www.icanefile.org. It is written at a fifth-grade literacy level and is available in English and Spanish.
- 2) Filers can also get free tax assistance at one of the many Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) sites around Michigan. Information on the location and hours of the VITA sites is available at www.MichiganEIC.org or by calling 2-1-1 (or 1-800-552-1183 if 2-1-1 is not available). In some counties, 2-1-1 is also able to determine EITC eligibility or set appointments for tax assistance.

Remember...

The Child and Dependent Care Credit is available to any family with tax liability that pays for the care of a child or other dependent, regardless of income.

FEDERAL AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY TAX CREDIT



(Tax Year 2010)

What Is It?

Congress enacted the American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC) for 2009 and 2010 as part of the 2009 economic stimulus legislation. This new credit expands the previous Hope Credit by being partly refundable—up to \$1,000 of the AOTC may be claimed even if the individual earns too little to owe income tax. The AOTC can make education more affordable for many more low-income families and students who might not otherwise be able to attend college. Tax filers who claim this credit may also claim the Earned Income Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit, if they qualify.

Who Qualifies?

The AOTC is available for students who are in their first four years of college (the Hope Credit covered only the first two years) and are pursuing an undergraduate degree. Filers may be eligible for the AOTC if they:

- ✧ paid for “qualified educational expenses,” whether for themselves, their spouse or their dependents, at an “eligible educational institution,” and
- ✧ have adjusted gross income in 2010 less than \$80,000; \$160,000 if married (these limits are higher than under the Hope Credit rules). The amount of the AOTC phases-out at income levels above this.

How Do Filers Get the Credit?

Filers must use IRS Form 8863 to claim the credit. It must be attached to the tax return. Filers cannot use 1040EZ if they are claiming this credit.

The AOTC is now worth up to \$2,500—an increase from the Hope Credit’s maximum of \$1,800. The AOTC is figured by taking the first \$2,000 paid towards the student’s qualified educational expenses, and adding 25 percent of the next \$2,000 in educational expenses, up to \$2,500. The AOTC provides a refundable credit worth 40 percent of this total, up to \$1,000. If no income tax is owed, the filer still qualifies for an AOTC up to \$1,000. If tax is owed, the balance of the credit is used to reduce the filer’s tax liability.

Qualified educational expenses for the AOTC include:

- ✧ Tuition (after the subtraction of tax-free contributions such as scholarships, fellowships, Pell Grants, employer assistance, and veterans assistance)
- ✧ Course-related materials, whether or not they are required for enrollment at an educational institution.

The following are not qualifying expenses: insurance, medical expenses, room and board, transportation, other living or family expenses, and child care.

Where Can Filers Get Free Tax Help?

Filers should be encouraged to avoid going to commercial preparers for tax services that cost them money. There are two ways that filers can submit their taxes for free:

- 1) If they do not need much help, they can file taxes themselves. They can use paper forms, or they can file electronically for free using **I-CAN! E-File**, a web-based software that is available at www.MichiganEIC.org or www.icanefile.org. It is written at a fifth-grade literacy level and is available in English and Spanish.
- 2) Filers can also get free tax assistance at one of the many Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) sites around Michigan. Information on the location and hours of the VITA sites is available at www.MichiganEIC.org or by calling 2-1-1 (or 1-800-552-1183 if 2-1-1 is not available). In some counties, 2-1-1 is also able to determine EITC eligibility or set appointments for tax assistance.



FEDERAL MAKING WORK PAY CREDIT



(Tax Year 2010)

What Is It?

Established by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009 (ARRA), the Making Work Pay Credit (MWPC) is a new tax credit worth up to \$400 for individuals and \$800 for married couples filing jointly, regardless of whether or not they are raising children. 2010 is the last year that this credit will be available.

Who Qualifies?

To qualify for the MWPC in 2010, a worker must have a valid Social Security number and cannot be claimed as a dependent for 2010 by another individual.

- ✧ There are no age limits for workers to qualify for the MWPC.
- ✧ The MWPC is a maximum of \$400 (\$800 for married couples filing jointly) for workers with adjusted gross income up to \$75,000 (\$150,000 for joint filers). At incomes above those levels, the amount of the MWPC phases out and reaches zero at \$95,000 (\$200,000 for joint filers).

In the case of married couples who file jointly, at least one spouse must have a valid Social Security number for the couple to qualify for the MWPC.

How Do Filers Get the Credit?

In order to quickly provide the increase in income from this credit to most workers during 2010, the IRS has adjusted the standard withholding tables that employers use to determine how much income tax is withheld from each paycheck. Less income tax is withheld to provide the benefit of the MWPC; as a result workers could get as much as \$50 per month in increased take-home pay in 2010.

Workers who did not get the MWPC in their paychecks during 2010 will need to claim the MWPC as a refund when they do their 2010 taxes. They must complete IRS Schedule M, "Making Work Pay and Government Retiree Credits," and attach it to the tax return. Such workers include:

- ✧ Workers who earned too little to have income tax withheld from their pay;
- ✧ Self-employed workers with net earnings who did not reduce the amount of income tax they paid in their quarterly estimated tax returns (low-income self-employed workers often do not file estimated returns); and
- ✧ Those who earned enough to have income tax withheld by their employer, but didn't work enough weeks in 2010 to receive their full MWPC. These workers can claim the balance of the MWPC as a refund on their 2010 return.

To take advantage of the MWPC, employees do not need to make any adjustments to the number of exemptions they claim, and do not need to give a new Form W-4 “Employee Withholding Allowance Certificate” to their employer. However, some workers may risk owing money back to the IRS and should adjust their withholding on their Form W-4 to prevent the MWPC from being deducted from their paychecks. Such workers include:

- ✧ Workers who are not eligible for the MWPC, such as dependents or those who don’t have a valid SSN. They risk owing additional tax when they file their return if they accept the MWPC increase in their take-home pay.
- ✧ Workers who have more than one job. If the amount of income tax withheld is reduced at each job, they might receive more than \$400 in overall additional take-home pay from the MWPC, and as a consequence would owe additional income tax at the end of the year. Such workers should increase the amount withheld from their paychecks for any additional job they hold or adjust their Form W-4 with their employer if they start a second job later in the year.

Where Can Filers Get Free Tax Help?

Filers should be encouraged to avoid going to commercial preparers for tax services that cost them money. There are two ways that filers can submit their taxes for free:

- 1) If they do not need much help, they can file taxes themselves. They can use paper forms, or they can file electronically for free using **I-CAN! E-File**, a web-based software that is available at www.MichiganEIC.org or www.icanefile.org. It is written at a fifth-grade literacy level and is available in English and Spanish.
- 2) Filers can also get free tax assistance at one of the many Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) sites around Michigan. Information on the location and hours of the VITA sites is available at www.MichiganEIC.org or by calling 2-1-1 (or 1-800-552-1183 if 2-1-1 is not available). In some counties, 2-1-1 is also able to determine EITC eligibility or set appointments for tax assistance.





STATE EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT

(Tax Year 2010)

What is it?

The Michigan Earned Income Tax Credit (Michigan EITC), like the federal EITC, is designed to supplement wages and reduce the tax burden on low- or moderate-income workers. Tax Year 2010 is the third year in which it will be in effect.

Who Qualifies?

All workers who are eligible for the federal EITC are categorically eligible for the state EITC.

How Does It Work?

The state EITC for Tax Year 2010 is equal to 20 percent of the federal EITC.

How Do Filers Get the Credit?

Filers must do their federal taxes first. A filer's completed federal tax form will indicate the amount of federal EITC for which he or she is eligible. The filer then simply writes that federal EITC amount on Line 28a of the MI-1040. The filer then multiplies that amount by .20 (20%) and enters that amount on Line 28b.

Where Can Filers Get Free Tax Help?

Filers should be encouraged to avoid going to commercial preparers for tax services that cost them money. There are two ways that filers can submit their taxes for free:

- 1) If they do not need much help, they can file taxes themselves. They can use paper forms, or they can file electronically for free using **I-CAN! E-File**, a web-based software that is available at www.MichiganEIC.org or www.icanefile.org. It is written at a fifth-grade literacy level and is available in English and Spanish.
- 2) Filers can also get free tax assistance at one of the many Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) sites around Michigan. Information on the location and hours of the VITA sites is available at www.MichiganEIC.org or by calling 2-1-1 (or 1-800-552-1183 if 2-1-1 is not available). In some counties, 2-1-1 is also able to determine EITC eligibility or set appointments for tax assistance.

Remember...

The state EITC is 20 percent of the federal EITC for Tax Year 2010, and is refundable—filers can receive a higher credit than the amount of money they owe in Michigan income tax.

STATE CHILD DEDUCTION



(Tax Year 2010)

What Is It?

The **State Child Deduction** is a deduction for Michigan taxpayers raising children under 18 years of age.

Who Qualifies?

Taxpayers who claim children as dependents on their federal income tax form qualify if the children are under age 18 as of December 31, 2010.

How Does It Work?

A deduction of \$600 can be claimed for each child up to 18 years of age that is claimed as an exemption on the federal tax form.

How Do Filers Get the Credit?

Families must fill in Line 9d on the MI-1040 income tax form. The MI-1040 EZ form cannot be used.

Where Can Filers Get Free Tax Help?

Filers should be encouraged to avoid going to commercial preparers for tax services that cost them

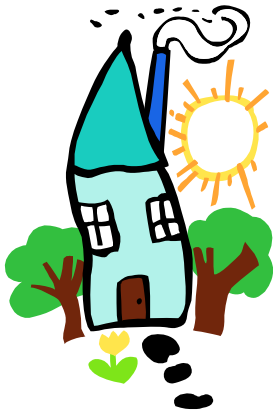
money. There are two ways that filers can submit their taxes for free:

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Remember...

The State Child Deduction is not a deduction for the cost of child care. It is available to taxpayers raising children, regardless of whether they have child care costs.

STATE HOMESTEAD PROPERTY TAX CREDIT



(Tax Year 2010)

What Is It?

The **Homestead Property Tax Credit** is a state benefit available to eligible Michigan residents who pay high property taxes or rent, in relation to their income.

Who Qualifies?

Filers who own a home may qualify for a Homestead Property Tax Credit if:

- ✧ The homestead (i.e., the principle place of residence) is in Michigan;
- ✧ The filer lived in Michigan for at least 6 months in 2010;
- ✧ The filer was billed for property taxes or paid rent on a Michigan homestead; and
- ✧ The filer's income is below \$82,650.

How Much is the Credit?

The amount of the credit depends on the amount of income—\$1,200 is the maximum credit. The computed credit is reduced by 10 percent for every \$1,000 (or part of \$1,000) that the household income exceeds \$73,650. The Homestead Property Tax Credit can be used to reduce the amount of taxes owed or it can be issued as a refund.

How Do Filers Get the Credit?

- ✧ Applicants must use Form MI-1040CR. An applicant should complete both Form MI-1040CR and Form MI-1040CR-2 if the applicant is any of the following:
 - blind and owns a homestead
 - active in the military
 - an eligible veteran

Applicants who complete both forms should return whichever form gives a larger credit.

Where Can Filers Get Free Tax Help?

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(VITA) sites around Michigan. Information on the location and hours of the VITA sites is available at www.MichiganEIC.org or by calling 2-1-1 (or 1-800-552-1183 if 2-1-1 is not available). In some counties, 2-1-1 is also able to determine EITC eligibility or set appointments for tax assistance.



Remember...

Homeowners do not have to file a Michigan income tax return in order to qualify for this credit. Homeowners can file a credit claim as soon as they know their household income and property taxes for 2010.

STATE HOME HEATING TAX CREDIT



(Tax Year 2010)

What Is It?

The **Home Heating Tax Credit (HHTC)** is a state benefit available to eligible low-income households to help offset the cost of heating their homes. Cash assistance recipients and persons who receive other public assistance may be eligible for the credit if they owned or rented a homestead in 2010. (Form MI-1040CR-7 must be used to claim the credit.) More information about heating assistance can be found at www.michigan.gov/heatingassistance.

Who Qualifies?

Michigan residents qualify if they own or rent a homestead in the state and their income is below the income limit. Residents of congregate care facilities (i.e. adult foster care homes, nursing homes, homes for the aged and substance abuse treatment centers) are ineligible.

How Does the Credit Work?

The credit is based on: 1) household income; 2) the number of exemptions claimed; and 3) the actual home heating costs. The following tables can be used to determine eligibility for the credit. Filers who are eligible under both methods, can claim the largest amount.

Table A

2010 Home Heating Credit Standard Allowance

<i>Your Exemptions</i>	<i>Maximum Credit</i>	<i>Income Limit</i>
0 or 1	\$418	\$11,929
2	\$ 562	\$16,043
3	\$ 706	\$20,158
4	\$ 850	\$24,272
5	\$ 994	\$28,387
6	\$1,138	\$32,500
	+ \$144 for each exemption over 6	+\$4,114 for each exemption over 6

Table B

Exemptions and Maximum Income for the Alternative Credit Computation

<i>Your Exemptions (from line 11.i)</i>	<i>Maximum Income</i>
0 or 1	\$12,691
2	\$17,078
3	\$21,469
4 or more	\$22,782

What Are the Available Exemptions?

Residents may claim **one** exemption for each of the following:

- ✧ Self, unless claimed as a dependent on someone else's return;

- ✧ The filer's spouse;
- ✧ The filer's children who live with the taxpayer;
- ✧ Any other dependent of which the filer has custody and for whom the filer furnishes more than half the support.

Seniors (age 65+) and disabled individuals may be eligible to claim an additional exemption.

How Do Filers Get the Credit?

- ✧ Filers who pay their heating bills themselves, under their own name will be sent an energy draft (voucher). The draft must be sent to the energy provider, who will apply the draft amount to the outstanding balance.
- ✧ Renters who have heat included in the rent will be sent a check for one-half of the credit amount.
- ✧ If a filer is a DHS recipient whose heat is provided by DTE Energy, Consumers Energy or SEMCO Energy Gas, the home heating credit will be sent directly to the worker's heat provider.

Note: If the credit amount exceeds the filer's heat account balance, the filer may receive a refund from the heat provider for the overpayment, if eligible. (To be eligible, the filer must have no outstanding balance with the heat provider and must not have received heat assistance in the past 12 months.) If not eligible, the excess refund will be applied toward future bills. If, after nine months, a refund balance still remains on account with the heat provider, the heat provider will issue a refund.

Where Can Filers Get Free Tax Help?

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Remember...

A filer does not have to pay income tax or file a regular MI-1040 income tax form in order to get a Home Heating Tax Credit for 2010. Applications (MI-1040CR-7) can be filed as early as January 1, 2011 for tax year 2010, but filers must file before September 30, 2011.


Earned Income Tax Credit Returns, Refund Anticipation Loans and Tax Preparation Methods, by Michigan House District¹

			Federal EITC				Est. State EITC ²		RALs		Paid Preparer		Volunteer Prepared		Electronically Free Filed	
			Total Returns	EITC Returns	% of Total Returns	Amount to District	Avg. EITC Per Filer	Amount to District	Avg. EITC Per Filer	EITC	% of EITC Returns	EITC	% of EITC Returns	EITC	% of EITC Returns	EITC
	Michigan Total	4,868,195	722,327	14.8%	\$1,417,505,757	\$1,962	\$283,501,151	\$392	174,847	24.2%	468,889	64.9%	12,580	1.7%	40,419	5.6%
1	Bledsoe Timothy	41,417	5,993	14.5%	\$13,630,358	\$2,274	\$2,726,072	\$455	1752	29.2%	4,092	68.3%	67	1.1%	283	4.7%
2	Howze Lisa	25,650	11,270	43.9%	\$29,982,712	\$2,660	\$5,996,542	\$532	4050	35.9%	8,267	73.4%	185	1.6%	506	4.5%
3	Talabi Alberta	26,142	10,179	38.9%	\$26,437,161	\$2,597	\$5,287,432	\$519	3666	36.0%	7,259	71.3%	178	1.7%	425	4.2%
4	Stapleton Maureen	29,079	9,591	33.0%	\$23,559,743	\$2,456	\$4,711,949	\$491	3232	33.7%	6,730	70.2%	236	2.5%	447	4.7%
5	Olumba John	28,385	11,457	40.4%	\$28,391,943	\$2,478	\$5,678,389	\$496	3095	27.0%	8,534	74.5%	149	1.3%	419	3.7%
6	Durhal Jr. Frederick	29,646	10,071	34.0%	\$23,822,239	\$2,365	\$4,764,448	\$473	3344	33.2%	6,799	67.5%	310	3.1%	509	5.1%
7	Womack James	28,800	10,081	35.0%	\$24,648,946	\$2,445	\$4,929,789	\$489	3530	35.0%	7,020	69.6%	189	1.9%	463	4.6%
8	Stallworth III Thomas	34,467	10,257	29.8%	\$24,102,437	\$2,350	\$4,820,487	\$470	3507	34.2%	7,083	69.1%	170	1.7%	465	4.5%
9	Jackson Shanelle	31,459	9,863	31.4%	\$23,397,848	\$2,372	\$4,679,570	\$474	3423	34.7%	6,884	69.8%	133	1.3%	459	4.7%
10	Santana Harvey	30,169	10,722	35.5%	\$26,388,387	\$2,461	\$5,277,677	\$492	3804	35.5%	7,703	71.8%	148	1.4%	491	4.6%
11	Nathan David	28,768	10,791	37.5%	\$26,973,597	\$2,500	\$5,394,719	\$500	3661	33.9%	7,850	72.7%	162	1.5%	448	4.2%
12	Tlaib Rashida	26,269	7,984	30.4%	\$18,999,705	\$2,380	\$3,799,941	\$476	2354	29.5%	6,055	75.8%	227	2.8%	251	3.1%
13	Kandrevas Andrew	48,686	5,259	10.8%	\$9,129,109	\$1,736	\$1,825,822	\$347	1000	19.0%	3,432	65.3%	33	0.6%	351	6.7%
14	Clemente Paul	44,179	7,577	17.2%	\$14,802,563	\$1,954	\$2,960,513	\$391	2070	27.3%	5,318	70.2%	85	1.1%	396	5.2%
15	Darany George	42,541	7,817	18.4%	\$18,819,218	\$2,407	\$3,763,844	\$481	715	9.1%	6,606	84.5%	0	0.0%	176	2.3%
16	Constan Bob	43,602	7,453	17.1%	\$14,833,317	\$1,990	\$2,966,663	\$398	1989	26.7%	5,085	68.2%	124	1.7%	391	5.2%
17	Cavanagh Phil	46,768	6,569	14.0%	\$13,091,354	\$1,993	\$2,618,271	\$399	1226	18.7%	4,530	69.0%	15	0.2%	289	4.4%
18	LeBlanc Richard	44,214	6,576	14.9%	\$12,241,933	\$1,862	\$2,448,387	\$372	1629	24.8%	4,293	65.3%	101	1.5%	363	5.5%
19	Walsh John	49,413	2,999	6.1%	\$4,560,624	\$1,521	\$912,125	\$304	331	11.0%	1,793	59.8%	8	0.3%	147	4.9%
20	Heise Kurt	52,459	4,001	7.6%	\$6,670,428	\$1,667	\$1,334,086	\$333	714	17.8%	2,406	60.1%	20	0.5%	262	6.5%
21	Slavens Dian	50,515	5,010	9.9%	\$9,300,148	\$1,856	\$1,860,030	\$371	1059	21.1%	3,142	62.7%	21	0.4%	310	6.2%
22	Geiss Douglas	43,926	8,465	19.3%	\$17,071,392	\$2,017	\$3,414,278	\$403	2469	29.2%	5,827	68.8%	90	1.1%	478	5.6%
23	Somerville Pat	47,256	4,955	10.5%	\$9,414,676	\$1,900	\$1,882,935	\$380	1148	23.2%	3,352	67.6%	12	0.2%	282	5.7%
24	Forlini Anthony	47,554	4,456	9.4%	\$7,299,683	\$1,638	\$1,459,937	\$328	721	16.2%	2,908	65.3%	0	0.0%	219	4.9%
25	Switalski Jon	49,065	5,353	10.9%	\$9,922,563	\$1,854	\$1,984,513	\$371	658	12.3%	3,605	67.3%	16	0.3%	227	4.2%
26	Townsend Jim	49,126	4,514	9.2%	\$6,977,525	\$1,546	\$1,395,505	\$309	626	13.9%	2,715	60.1%	56	1.2%	237	5.3%
27	Lipton Ellen	45,164	6,523	14.4%	\$11,885,768	\$1,822	\$2,377,154	\$364	1526	23.4%	4,158	63.7%	67	1.0%	342	5.2%
28	Liss Lesia	45,765	8,626	18.8%	\$17,589,195	\$2,039	\$3,517,839	\$408	2242	26.0%	5,893	68.3%	105	1.2%	424	4.9%
29	Melton Tim	36,810	9,093	24.7%	\$19,598,180	\$2,155	\$3,919,636	\$431	3131	34.4%	6,333	69.6%	196	2.2%	382	4.2%
30	Farrington Jeff	48,227	5,175	10.7%	\$9,502,462	\$1,836	\$1,900,492	\$367	557	10.8%	3,505	67.7%	21	0.4%	217	4.2%
31	Lane Marilyn	45,611	6,814	14.9%	\$13,035,405	\$1,913	\$2,607,081	\$383	1645	24.1%	4,544	66.7%	103	1.5%	318	4.7%
32	LaFontaine Andrea	49,820	5,368	10.8%	\$9,740,664	\$1,815	\$1,948,133	\$363	1072	20.0%	3,577	66.6%	57	1.1%	269	5.0%
33	Goike Ken	57,107	4,458	7.8%	\$7,957,000	\$1,785	\$1,591,400	\$357	604	13.5%	2,941	66.0%	14	0.3%	224	5.0%
34	Stanley Woodrow	31,468	10,544	33.5%	\$23,891,424	\$2,266	\$4,778,285	\$453	3945	37.4%	7,360	69.8%	451	4.3%	520	4.9%
35	Hobbs Rudy	45,497	7,125	15.7%	\$14,017,862	\$1,967	\$2,803,572	\$393	1812	25.4%	4,509	63.3%	104	1.5%	360	5.1%
36	Lund Peter	54,272	4,398	8.1%	\$7,626,140	\$1,734	\$1,525,228	\$347	541	12.3%	2,830	64.3%	27	0.6%	213	4.8%
37	Barnett Vicki	48,179	3,700	7.7%	\$6,066,138	\$1,639	\$1,213,228	\$328	517	14.0%	2,292	61.9%	11	0.3%	164	4.4%
38	Crawford Hugh	53,626	3,934	7.3%	\$6,564,179	\$1,669	\$1,312,836	\$334	727	18.5%	2,400	61.0%	11	0.3%	218	5.5%
39	Brown Lisa	45,670	2,837	6.2%	\$4,623,376	\$1,630	\$924,675	\$326	307	10.8%	1,885	66.4%	0	0.0%	126	4.4%
40	Moss Charles	45,119	1,725	3.8%	\$2,238,183	\$1,297	\$447,637	\$259	150	8.7%	1,046	60.6%	0	0.0%	79	4.6%
41	Knollenberg Martin	48,747	2,934	6.0%	\$4,498,876	\$1,533	\$899,775	\$307	266	9.1%	1,790	61.0%	20	0.7%	157	5.4%

Earned Income Tax Credit Returns, Refund Anticipation Loans and Tax Preparation Methods, by Michigan House District¹

			Federal EITC				Est. State EITC ²		RALs		Paid Preparer		Volunteer Prepared		Electronically Free Filed	
			Total Returns	EITC Returns	% of Total Returns	Amount to District	Avg. EITC Per Filer	Amount to District	Avg. EITC Per Filer	EITC	% of EITC Returns	EITC	% of EITC Returns	EITC	% of EITC Returns	EITC
	Michigan Total	4,868,195	722,327	14.8%	\$1,417,505,757	\$1,962	\$283,501,151	\$392	174,847	24.2%	468,889	64.9%	12,580	1.7%	40,419	5.6%
42	Haugh Harold	44,882	7,126	15.9%	\$13,699,248	\$1,922	\$2,739,850	\$384	1,648	23.1%	4,618	64.8%	104	1.5%	378	5.3%
43	Haines Gail	43,516	4,601	10.6%	\$7,923,657	\$1,722	\$1,584,731	\$344	829	18.0%	2,846	61.9%	48	1.0%	263	5.7%
44	Kowall Eileen	47,962	4,180	8.7%	\$7,263,328	\$1,738	\$1,452,666	\$348	710	17.0%	2,564	61.3%	0	0.0%	235	5.6%
45	McMillin Tom	50,130	2,903	5.8%	\$4,541,504	\$1,564	\$908,301	\$313	271	9.3%	1,646	56.7%	0	0.0%	182	6.3%
46	Jacobsen Bradford	48,853	4,191	8.6%	\$7,396,052	\$1,765	\$1,479,210	\$353	679	16.2%	2,492	59.5%	1	0.0%	265	6.3%
47	Denby Cynthia	48,593	4,302	8.9%	\$7,182,356	\$1,670	\$1,436,471	\$334	564	13.1%	2,481	57.7%	34	0.8%	275	6.4%
48	Hammel Richard	41,619	7,177	17.2%	\$14,384,665	\$2,004	\$2,876,933	\$401	1,888	26.3%	4,935	68.8%	132	1.8%	364	5.1%
49	Ananich Jim	42,197	8,528	20.2%	\$17,332,852	\$2,032	\$3,466,570	\$406	2,496	29.3%	5,665	66.4%	271	3.2%	476	5.6%
50	Smiley Charles	41,520	7,646	18.4%	\$14,837,599	\$1,941	\$2,967,520	\$388	1,917	25.1%	5,048	66.0%	144	1.9%	449	5.9%
51	Scott Paul	51,640	5,335	10.3%	\$9,602,241	\$1,800	\$1,920,448	\$360	920	17.2%	3,347	62.7%	76	1.4%	321	6.0%
52	Ouimet Mark	49,970	3,161	6.3%	\$4,838,443	\$1,531	\$967,689	\$306	348	11.0%	1,645	52.0%	20	0.6%	284	9.0%
53	Irwin Jeff	42,200	3,050	7.2%	\$4,316,588	\$1,415	\$863,318	\$283	354	11.6%	1,464	48.0%	30	1.0%	307	10.1%
54	Rutledge David	44,963	7,449	16.6%	\$14,855,261	\$1,994	\$2,971,052	\$399	2,218	29.8%	4,992	67.0%	65	0.9%	436	5.9%
55	Olson Rick	48,535	4,715	9.7%	\$8,300,074	\$1,760	\$1,660,015	\$352	889	18.9%	2,900	61.5%	19	0.4%	298	6.3%
56	Zorn Dale	49,199	6,056	12.3%	\$11,310,574	\$1,868	\$2,262,115	\$374	1,664	27.5%	3,940	65.1%	0	0.0%	382	6.3%
57	Jenkins Nancy	46,057	6,164	13.4%	\$11,051,111	\$1,793	\$2,210,222	\$359	1,221	19.8%	3,868	62.8%	160	2.6%	365	5.9%
58	Kurtz Kenneth	43,465	7,329	16.9%	\$13,709,649	\$1,871	\$2,741,930	\$374	1,968	26.9%	5,016	68.4%	102	1.4%	329	4.5%
59	Lori Matthew	46,927	7,421	15.8%	\$13,779,746	\$1,857	\$2,755,949	\$371	2,199	29.6%	5,109	68.8%	61	0.8%	354	4.8%
60	McCann Sean	41,456	7,631	18.4%	\$14,362,942	\$1,882	\$2,872,588	\$376	2,258	29.6%	4,826	63.2%	272	3.6%	476	6.2%
61	O'Brien Margaret	51,561	5,539	10.7%	\$9,706,312	\$1,752	\$1,941,262	\$350	1,250	22.6%	3,226	58.2%	115	2.1%	385	7.0%
62	Segal Kate	49,193	9,093	18.5%	\$18,025,660	\$1,982	\$3,605,132	\$396	2,814	30.9%	5,745	63.2%	224	2.5%	705	7.8%
63	Bolger James	45,893	6,403	14.0%	\$11,756,582	\$1,836	\$2,351,316	\$367	1,683	26.3%	3,995	62.4%	114	1.8%	418	6.5%
64	Poleski Earl	42,515	7,342	17.3%	\$14,307,918	\$1,949	\$2,861,584	\$390	2,037	27.7%	4,235	57.7%	453	6.2%	534	7.3%
65	Shirkey Michael	41,542	5,529	13.3%	\$10,143,660	\$1,835	\$2,028,732	\$367	1,242	22.5%	3,278	59.3%	177	3.2%	347	6.3%
66	Rogers William	47,518	3,362	7.1%	\$5,320,242	\$1,582	\$1,064,048	\$316	435	12.9%	1,901	56.5%	32	1.0%	217	6.5%
67	Byrum Barb	48,517	7,243	14.9%	\$13,929,036	\$1,923	\$2,785,807	\$385	1,699	23.5%	4,379	60.5%	160	2.2%	512	7.1%
68	Bauer Joan	46,971	9,427	20.1%	\$17,830,919	\$1,891	\$3,566,184	\$378	2,623	27.8%	5,732	60.8%	352	3.7%	663	7.0%
69	Meadows Mark	34,997	2,763	7.9%	\$4,153,603	\$1,503	\$830,721	\$301	328	11.9%	1,370	49.6%	31	1.1%	255	9.2%
70	Outman Rick	39,878	6,818	17.1%	\$12,760,769	\$1,872	\$2,552,154	\$374	1,488	21.8%	4,306	63.2%	34	0.5%	470	6.9%
71	Shaughnessy Deb	49,305	6,200	12.6%	\$11,244,726	\$1,814	\$2,248,945	\$363	1,288	20.8%	3,833	61.8%	114	1.8%	379	6.1%
72	Yonker Ken	49,353	6,695	13.6%	\$13,057,264	\$1,950	\$2,611,453	\$390	1,431	21.4%	4,150	62.0%	192	2.9%	377	5.6%
73	MacGregor Peter	51,184	5,675	11.1%	\$10,040,557	\$1,769	\$2,008,111	\$354	1,075	18.9%	3,468	61.1%	67	1.2%	370	6.5%
74	Agema David	48,278	4,478	9.3%	\$8,018,712	\$1,791	\$1,603,742	\$358	730	16.3%	2,610	58.3%	51	1.1%	302	6.7%
75	Dillon Brandon	42,380	7,720	18.2%	\$15,824,598	\$2,050	\$3,164,920	\$410	2,066	26.8%	4,728	61.2%	496	6.4%	457	5.9%
76	Schmidt Roy	40,619	8,473	20.9%	\$16,711,986	\$1,972	\$3,342,397	\$394	2,408	28.4%	5,288	62.4%	533	6.3%	479	5.7%
77	Hooker Thomas	44,835	7,331	16.4%	\$14,030,655	\$1,914	\$2,806,131	\$383	1,583	21.6%	4,690	64.0%	236	3.2%	442	6.0%
78	Tyler Sharon	44,840	6,994	15.6%	\$12,710,908	\$1,817	\$2,542,182	\$363	1,671	23.9%	4,272	61.1%	118	1.7%	404	5.8%
79	Pscholka Al	45,366	8,220	18.1%	\$17,871,842	\$2,174	\$3,574,368	\$435	2,570	31.3%	4,940	60.1%	232	2.8%	477	5.8%
80	Nesbitt Aric	43,447	7,083	16.3%	\$13,428,437	\$1,896	\$2,685,687	\$379	2,009	28.4%	4,738	66.9%	79	1.1%	341	4.8%
81	Gilbert II Judson	47,685	5,429	11.4%	\$9,467,664	\$1,744	\$1,893,533	\$349	1,035	19.1%	3,600	66.3%	23	0.4%	262	4.8%
82	Daley Kevin	43,104	5,471	12.7%	\$10,037,595	\$1,835	\$2,007,519	\$367	939	17.2%	3,576	65.4%	17	0.3%	308	5.6%

Earned Income Tax Credit Returns, Refund Anticipation Loans and Tax Preparation Methods, by Michigan House District¹

			Federal EITC				Est. State EITC ²		RALs		Paid Preparer		Volunteer Prepared		Electronically Free Filed	
			Total Returns	EITC Returns	% of Total Returns	Amount to District	Avg. EITC Per Filer	Amount to District	Avg. EITC Per Filer	EITC	% of EITC Returns	EITC	% of EITC Returns	EITC	% of EITC Returns	EITC
	Michigan Total	4,868,195	722,327	14.8%	\$1,417,505,757	\$1,962	\$283,501,151	\$392	174,847	24.2%	468,889	64.9%	12,580	1.7%	40,419	5.6%
83	Muxlow Paul	51,357	7,864	15.3%	\$14,579,314	\$1,854	\$2,915,863	\$371	2,066	26.3%	5,442	69.2%	121	1.5%	336	4.3%
84	Damrow Kurt	46,413	6,845	14.7%	\$12,356,847	\$1,805	\$2,471,369	\$361	1,317	19.2%	4,667	68.2%	125	1.8%	266	3.9%
85	Glardon Ben	42,266	5,993	14.2%	\$10,886,885	\$1,817	\$2,177,377	\$363	1,160	19.4%	3,631	60.6%	147	2.5%	334	5.6%
86	Lyons Lisa	46,317	4,779	10.3%	\$8,591,254	\$1,798	\$1,718,251	\$360	914	19.1%	2,755	57.6%	149	3.1%	328	6.9%
87	Callton Mike	46,256	6,077	13.1%	\$10,962,580	\$1,804	\$2,192,516	\$361	1,233	20.3%	3,739	61.5%	16	0.3%	321	5.3%
88	Genetski II Robert	48,918	6,628	13.5%	\$12,220,964	\$1,844	\$2,444,193	\$369	1,589	24.0%	4,273	64.5%	58	0.9%	372	5.6%
89	Price Amanda	43,580	4,653	10.7%	\$8,092,454	\$1,739	\$1,618,491	\$348	875	18.8%	2,700	58.0%	81	1.7%	334	7.2%
90	Haveman Joseph	45,612	5,022	11.0%	\$9,171,424	\$1,826	\$1,834,285	\$365	1,051	20.9%	3,133	62.4%	120	2.4%	320	6.4%
91	Hughes Holly	44,070	7,343	16.7%	\$14,311,253	\$1,949	\$2,862,251	\$390	1,931	26.3%	4,611	62.8%	61	0.8%	512	7.0%
92	Hovey-Wright Marcia	41,489	8,081	19.5%	\$15,939,792	\$1,973	\$3,187,958	\$395	2,357	29.2%	5,097	63.1%	95	1.2%	563	7.0%
93	Opsommer Paul	45,755	5,927	13.0%	\$10,906,706	\$1,840	\$2,181,341	\$368	1,171	19.8%	3,588	60.5%	93	1.6%	331	5.6%
94	Horn Kenneth	47,553	5,263	11.1%	\$9,239,396	\$1,756	\$1,847,879	\$351	1,053	20.0%	3,367	64.0%	116	2.2%	341	6.5%
95	Oakes Stacy	35,338	10,683	30.2%	\$23,482,515	\$2,198	\$4,696,503	\$440	3,787	35.4%	6,796	63.6%	725	6.8%	653	6.1%
96	Brunner Charles	47,900	7,210	15.1%	\$12,922,316	\$1,792	\$2,584,463	\$358	1,587	22.0%	4,390	60.9%	327	4.5%	517	7.2%
97	Johnson Joel	45,530	7,471	16.4%	\$13,651,776	\$1,827	\$2,730,355	\$365	1,628	21.8%	4,823	64.6%	134	1.8%	478	6.4%
98	Stamas Jim	44,030	5,390	12.2%	\$9,508,140	\$1,764	\$1,901,628	\$353	1,058	19.6%	3,050	56.6%	113	2.1%	371	6.9%
99	Cotter Kevin	41,368	6,053	14.6%	\$10,702,495	\$1,768	\$2,140,499	\$354	1,296	21.4%	3,695	61.0%	103	1.7%	469	7.7%
100	Bumstead Jon	41,607	7,163	17.2%	\$13,754,696	\$1,920	\$2,750,939	\$384	1,684	23.5%	4,589	64.1%	4	0.1%	428	6.0%
101	Franz Ray	49,747	6,881	13.8%	\$12,107,707	\$1,760	\$2,421,541	\$352	1,371	19.9%	4,139	60.2%	25	0.4%	399	5.8%
102	Potvin Phil	46,143	7,925	17.2%	\$14,346,806	\$1,810	\$2,869,361	\$362	1,715	21.6%	4,730	59.7%	165	2.1%	561	7.1%
103	Rendon Bruce	45,732	7,398	16.2%	\$13,525,620	\$1,828	\$2,705,124	\$366	1,434	19.4%	4,562	61.7%	47	0.6%	531	7.2%
104	Schmidt Wayne	54,257	7,365	13.6%	\$12,787,835	\$1,736	\$2,557,567	\$347	1,403	19.0%	4,321	58.7%	158	2.1%	493	6.7%
105	MacMaster Greg	50,815	7,945	15.6%	\$14,811,484	\$1,864	\$2,962,297	\$373	1,685	21.2%	5,114	64.4%	93	1.2%	487	6.1%
106	Pettalia Peter	45,970	6,875	15.0%	\$12,305,057	\$1,790	\$2,461,011	\$358	1,134	16.5%	4,458	64.8%	123	1.8%	336	4.9%
107	Foster Frank	43,710	6,643	15.2%	\$11,864,712	\$1,786	\$2,372,942	\$357	1,645	24.8%	4,565	68.7%	70	1.1%	307	4.6%
108	McBroom Ed	47,307	6,507	13.8%	\$11,064,672	\$1,700	\$2,212,934	\$340	852	13.1%	4,325	66.5%	0	0.0%	359	5.5%
109	Lindberg Steven	44,574	5,718	12.8%	\$9,423,894	\$1,648	\$1,884,779	\$330	777	13.6%	3,199	55.9%	0	0.0%	444	7.8%
110	Huuki Matt	41,279	5,855	14.2%	\$9,615,167	\$1,642	\$1,923,033	\$328	814	13.9%	3,317	56.7%	0	0.0%	378	6.5%


¹Numbers are for Tax Year 2007, the most recent year for which this information is available.

²These figures are based on the federal EITC for Tax Year 2007; however, Michigan did not have a state EITC that year.

Source: Brookings Institution

Prepared by Michigan League for Human Services

Earned Income Tax Credit Returns, Refund Anticipation Loans and Tax Preparation Methods, by Michigan Senate District¹

			Federal EITC				Est. State EITC ²		RALs		Paid Preparer		Volunteer Prepared		Electronically Free Filed	
			Total Returns	EITC Returns	% of Total Returns	Amount to District	Avg. EITC Per Filer	Amount to District	Avg. EITC Per Filer	EITC	% of EITC Returns	EITC	% of EITC Returns	EITC	% of EITC Returns	EITC
	Michigan Total	4,868,201	722,332	14.8%	\$1,417,505,754	\$1,962	\$283,501,151	\$392	174,842	24.2%	468,887	64.9%	12,583	1.7%	40,428	5.6%
1	Young II Coleman	82,644	27,788	33.6%	\$68,471,702	\$2,464	\$13,694,340	\$493	9357	33.7%	19,434	69.9%	669	2.4%	1,264	4.5%
2	Johnson Bert	87,932	26,355	30.0%	\$65,847,491	\$2,498	\$13,169,498	\$500	8102	30.7%	19,161	72.7%	393	1.5%	1,099	4.2%
3	Hood III Morris W.	98,888	26,905	27.2%	\$65,027,866	\$2,417	\$13,005,573	\$483	7175	26.7%	20,307	75.5%	314	1.2%	1,000	3.7%
4	Smith Virgil	81,505	27,476	33.7%	\$67,009,876	\$2,439	\$13,401,975	\$488	9321	33.9%	19,603	71.3%	549	2.0%	1,152	4.2%
5	Hunter Tupac	96,464	26,480	27.5%	\$61,958,606	\$2,340	\$12,391,721	\$468	8494	32.1%	19,046	71.9%	342	1.3%	1,200	4.5%
6	Anderson Glenn	138,509	15,467	11.2%	\$27,529,400	\$1,780	\$5,505,880	\$356	3204	20.7%	9,697	62.7%	158	1.0%	834	5.4%
7	Colbeck Patrick	152,470	13,369	8.8%	\$24,180,606	\$1,809	\$4,836,121	\$362	2703	20.2%	8,541	63.9%	53	0.4%	807	6.0%
8	Hopgood Hoon-Yung	135,400	21,102	15.6%	\$40,244,288	\$1,907	\$8,048,858	\$381	5411	25.6%	14,272	67.6%	185	0.9%	1,255	5.9%
9	Bieda Steven M.	133,294	18,177	13.6%	\$34,655,236	\$1,907	\$6,931,047	\$381	3918	21.6%	12,025	66.2%	150	0.8%	895	4.9%
10	Rocca Tory	145,527	18,283	12.6%	\$34,306,480	\$1,876	\$6,861,296	\$375	3136	17.2%	12,222	66.8%	166	0.9%	866	4.7%
11	Brandenburg Jack	152,246	13,839	9.1%	\$24,704,630	\$1,785	\$4,940,926	\$357	2284	16.5%	9,207	66.5%	131	0.9%	639	4.6%
12	Marleau Jim	135,828	16,009	11.8%	\$31,059,776	\$1,940	\$6,211,955	\$388	4053	25.3%	10,370	64.8%	196	1.2%	796	5.0%
13	Pappageorge John	140,694	9,183	6.5%	\$13,674,584	\$1,489	\$2,734,917	\$298	1039	11.3%	5,511	60.0%	76	0.8%	466	5.1%
14	Gregory Vincent	137,738	17,002	12.3%	\$31,486,732	\$1,852	\$6,297,346	\$370	3810	22.4%	10,791	63.5%	182	1.1%	850	5.0%
15	Kowall Mike	147,525	11,007	7.5%	\$18,591,605	\$1,689	\$3,718,321	\$338	1739	15.8%	6,882	62.5%	12	0.1%	605	5.5%
16	Caswell Bruce	123,097	18,730	15.2%	\$34,431,055	\$1,838	\$6,886,211	\$368	4699	25.1%	12,528	66.9%	295	1.6%	920	4.9%
17	Richardville Randy	130,701	14,871	11.4%	\$27,297,143	\$1,836	\$5,459,429	\$367	3534	23.8%	9,188	61.8%	215	1.4%	969	6.5%
18	Warren Rebekah	125,907	12,961	10.3%	\$22,895,539	\$1,766	\$4,579,108	\$353	2837	21.9%	7,710	59.5%	114	0.9%	979	7.6%
19	Nofs Mike	122,312	20,579	16.8%	\$39,796,799	\$1,934	\$7,959,360	\$387	5833	28.3%	12,540	60.9%	717	3.5%	1,515	7.4%
20	Schuitmaker Tonya	129,814	17,897	13.8%	\$32,500,877	\$1,816	\$6,500,175	\$363	4680	26.1%	11,038	61.7%	440	2.5%	1,122	6.3%
21	Proos John	134,489	22,769	16.9%	\$45,052,964	\$1,979	\$9,010,593	\$396	6459	28.4%	14,298	62.8%	450	2.0%	1,252	5.5%
22	Hune Joe	133,957	13,448	10.0%	\$23,077,714	\$1,716	\$4,615,543	\$343	2137	15.9%	7,946	59.1%	224	1.7%	820	6.1%
23	Whitmer Gretchen	119,640	18,270	15.3%	\$33,890,465	\$1,855	\$6,778,093	\$371	4462	24.4%	10,805	59.1%	524	2.9%	1,348	7.4%
24	Jones Rick	137,714	17,886	13.0%	\$32,642,026	\$1,825	\$6,528,405	\$365	4033	22.5%	11,271	63.0%	186	1.0%	1,032	5.8%
25	Pavlov Phil	131,833	16,735	12.7%	\$30,306,435	\$1,811	\$6,061,287	\$362	3665	21.9%	11,037	66.0%	131	0.8%	899	5.4%
26	Robertson David B.	137,889	18,657	13.5%	\$34,945,381	\$1,873	\$6,989,076	\$375	4077	21.9%	12,107	64.9%	278	1.5%	1,037	5.6%
27	Gleason John	125,348	26,251	20.9%	\$54,952,193	\$2,093	\$10,990,439	\$419	8094	30.8%	17,727	67.5%	846	3.2%	1,426	5.4%
28	Jansen Mark	145,890	18,162	12.4%	\$33,612,919	\$1,851	\$6,722,584	\$370	3648	20.1%	11,134	61.3%	463	2.5%	1,169	6.4%
29	Hildenbrand Dave	131,460	22,961	17.5%	\$45,583,610	\$1,985	\$9,116,722	\$397	5962	26.0%	14,195	61.8%	1,229	5.4%	1,325	5.8%
30	Meekhof Arlan B.	135,888	13,816	10.2%	\$24,551,284	\$1,777	\$4,910,257	\$355	2541	18.4%	8,263	59.8%	234	1.7%	918	6.6%
31	Green Mike	132,911	20,182	15.2%	\$36,462,021	\$1,807	\$7,292,404	\$361	4118	20.4%	13,294	65.9%	482	2.4%	1,058	5.2%
32	Kahn Roger	118,187	21,175	17.9%	\$42,412,120	\$2,003	\$8,482,424	\$401	5889	27.8%	13,390	63.2%	899	4.2%	1,290	6.1%
33	Emmons Judy K.	118,283	16,898	14.3%	\$30,524,405	\$1,806	\$6,104,881	\$361	3463	20.5%	10,366	61.3%	184	1.1%	1,142	6.8%
34	Hansen Goeff	136,067	23,871	17.5%	\$46,302,453	\$1,940	\$9,260,491	\$388	6227	26.1%	15,057	63.1%	158	0.7%	1,620	6.8%
35	Booher Darwin L.	130,173	21,162	16.3%	\$38,353,346	\$1,812	\$7,670,669	\$362	4664	22.0%	12,938	61.1%	305	1.4%	1,396	6.6%
36	Moolenaar John	131,893	19,116	14.5%	\$34,642,955	\$1,812	\$6,928,591	\$362	3577	18.7%	11,531	60.3%	301	1.6%	1,202	6.3%
37	Walker Howard	134,924	19,413	14.4%	\$34,419,439	\$1,773	\$6,883,888	\$355	4054	20.9%	12,614	65.0%	332	1.7%	1,080	5.6%
38	Casperson Tom	133,160	18,080	13.6%	\$30,103,733	\$1,665	\$6,020,747	\$333	2443	13.5%	10,841	60.0%	0	0.0%	1,181	6.5%

¹Numbers are for Tax Year 2007, the most recent year for which this information is available.

²These figures are based on the federal EITC for Tax Year 2007; however, Michigan did not have a state EITC that year.

Source: Brookings Institution

Prepared by Michigan League for Human Services