

Legislative Recommendation #53**Permanently Give Taxpayers Affected by Federally Declared Disasters the Option of Using Prior Year Earned Income to Claim the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)****SUMMARY**

- *Problem:* A low-income worker who loses their job due to a federally declared disaster may suffer a double financial hit – loss of earned income and loss of Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) benefits. On several occasions, Congress has mitigated this impact by allowing taxpayers affected by federally declared disasters to claim EITC benefits based on their prior year’s earned income. But on other occasions, similarly affected taxpayers did not receive this relief.
- *Solution:* Establish a general rule giving taxpayers in federally declared disaster areas the option of claiming EITC benefits based on their prior year’s earned income.

PRESENT LAW

The EITC is a refundable credit for low- and moderate-income working families. Eligibility for the EITC and the amount of EITC to which a taxpayer is entitled are based on several factors, including the taxpayer’s earned income, filing status, and number of qualifying children, if any.¹

IRC § 165(i)(5) defines a “federally declared disaster” as any disaster determined by the President to warrant federal assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, and it defines a “disaster area” as any area so determined to warrant federal assistance.

On numerous occasions when the President has declared a disaster, Congress has passed legislation to give affected taxpayers who earn less income in the disaster year than the prior year the option of using their prior year’s income to claim EITC benefits. This provision is referred to as the “EITC lookback rule.” Most recently, Congress authorized the EITC lookback rule for tax years 2020 and 2021 to provide relief from the COVID-19 pandemic.²

REASONS FOR CHANGE

In general, the EITC is designed to incentivize work, and its benefits are only available to individuals who have earned income. During major disasters like a pandemic, a hurricane, or a wildfire, many employed taxpayers experience an unexpected disruption in work and a loss of earned income. Where affected taxpayers previously had earned income levels that qualified them for EITC benefits, they may suffer a double financial hit: (i) they may lose the income earned from their jobs and (ii) they may lose their EITC benefits because they are no longer earning income.

¹ IRC § 32.

² See, e.g., American Rescue Plan Act, Pub. L. No. 117-2, § 9626, 135 Stat. 4, 157 (2021); Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Pub. L. No. 116-260, Div. EE, Title II, § 211, 134 Stat. 1181, 3066-3067 (2020); Disaster Tax Relief and Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2017, Pub. L. No. 115-63, § 504, 131 Stat. 1168, 1183 (2017); Heartland Disaster Tax Relief of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-343, Div. C, Title VII, Subtitle A, § 701, 122 Stat. 3765, 3912 (2008); Katrina Emergency Tax Relief Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-73, Title IV, § 406, 119 Stat. 2016, 2028 (2005).

The EITC lookback rule is designed to provide relief to taxpayers in this circumstance. To illustrate, assume a taxpayer who is a parent and was consistently employed for several years was laid off when the COVID-19 pandemic struck in early 2020. As a result, the taxpayer did not have sufficient 2020 earned income to qualify for significant EITC benefits but earned sufficient income in the prior year to qualify. The EITC lookback rule provided relief by allowing the taxpayer to qualify for EITC benefits based on their 2019 income.

To date, Congress has authorized use of the EITC lookback rule on a disaster-by-disaster basis. This one-off approach means similarly situated taxpayers are treated differently, where taxpayers affected by some disasters receive relief while taxpayers facing identical challenges from other disasters do not. To ensure a fair and just tax system for all taxpayers affected by federally declared disasters, the National Taxpayer Advocate recommends that Congress amend IRC § 32 to permanently provide the EITC lookback option for all taxpayers who are affected by a federally declared disaster as defined in IRC § 165(i)(5).

RECOMMENDATION

- Amend IRC § 32 to permanently allow taxpayers who are affected by a federally declared disaster as defined by IRC § 165(i)(5) to elect to use their prior year's earned income to calculate and claim the EITC.³

³ For legislative language generally consistent with this recommendation, see Tax Fairness for Disaster Victims Act, H.R. 2619, 118th Cong. § 2 (2023).