

**Federal Tax Incentives to Promote Affordability for Families:**

**Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC):**

The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) allows families to take a tax credit for child care expenses related to dependent children under age 13 or expenses related to caring for individuals who are mentally or physically disabled (and who are claimed as a dependent).

Eligible expenses are capped and only a percentage of the allowable expenses are used to calculate the credit. For example, the credit rate declines as income rises. Allowable child care expenses for a family with one child are limited to \$3,000 per year. Families with two children are allowed \$6,000 in expenses per year. Against the cap of allowable expenses is a percentage limitation that is applied against the cap, which declines as income rises.



Therefore, the maximum credit is \$1,050 for one child (35 percent of \$3,000 in expenses) and \$2,100 for two children (35 percent of \$6,000). The 35 percent credit rate is reduced, but not below 20 percent, by one percentage point for each \$2,000 of adjusted gross income above \$15,000. The credit rate for families with income over \$43,000 is 20 percent.

The following table shows the declining percentage of credit rates by income.

Income Range	Credit Rate Percentage	Dollar Value for One Child
Below \$15,000	.35	\$1,050
\$17,000 - \$19,000	.33	\$990
\$23,000 - \$25,000	.30	\$900
\$27,000 - \$29,000	.28	\$840
\$33,000 - \$35,000	.25	\$750
\$43,000+	.20	\$600

To read more information about the CDCTC, check out [IRS Form 2441](#) and related [IRS resources](#) that describe how to calculate the credit.

**Employer Sponsored Dependent Care Assistance Plans for Child Care Expenses (DCAPs)**

Under current federal tax law, employers can set up Dependent Care Assistance Plans, which are flexible spending accounts ([Section 129 of the Internal Revenue Code](#)). If employers choose to offer such plans, employees can set-aside up to \$5,000 in pre-tax salary for dependent care expenses.

Using pre-tax dollars means a tax savings to employees (potentially 20-40 percent of child care expenses depending upon the family’s tax bracket and expenses incurred for child care) as well as a tax savings for employers (funds set aside through a flexible spending account reduce employer payroll – for example, these funds aren’t subject to FICA or FUTA taxes).

For many employees with young children, they may already be paying for child care, so the option for a flexible spending account reimburses them at a tax savings for money that would be spent anyway.

### **How do flexible spending plans work?**

An employer establishes a written plan (required by the IRS) and distributes a summary of the plan to all employees (required by the Department of Labor).

Employees estimate how much they think they will spend on child care for the year. They can then choose to have up to \$5,000 of their salary per year set aside tax-free into a flexible spending account through regular paycheck reductions.

As child care expenses are incurred, employees can submit for reimbursement from their flexible spending account (FSA). FSAs are capped at \$5,000. Expenses related to dependent children under age 13 or related to dependents who are mentally or physically incapable of caring for themselves (and who the employee claims as a dependent) are eligible for reimbursement through FSAs.

### **Resource Summary:**

[IRS Publication 503, Child and Dependent Care Expenses for use in preparing tax returns.](#)

[IRS Instructions to fill out Form 2441, Child and Dependent Care Expenses.](#)

[IRS Form 2441, Child and Dependent Care Expenses \(Tax Credit\)](#)

[Dependent Care Assistance Plans \(DCAPs\)](#)

[Virginia Parent Child Care Expense Deduction](#)

Here's [a calculator](#) to help employees figure out tax savings by utilizing DCAP benefits. It's always a good idea to consult with a tax professional, but conceptually, there are savings to be realized through the tax code for employees who are able to participate in their employer's dependent care assistance plan.

### **Virginia Parent Child Care Tax deduction**

Virginia does not have a dependent care tax credit. Instead, [a deduction](#) is allowed for dependent care expenses based on expenses claimed under the federal child and dependent care tax credit (CDCTC). Families may only claim this deduction on their Virginia tax return if they were eligible to claim a credit for child and dependent care expenses on their federal return.

### **Need help to prepare and file Virginia or federal income tax forms?**

The Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program offers free tax help to people who generally make \$64,000 or less, persons with disabilities and limited English speaking taxpayers who need assistance in preparing their own tax returns. IRS-certified volunteers provide free basic income tax return preparation with electronic filing to qualified individuals.

<https://www.irs.gov/individuals/free-tax-return-preparation-for-you-by-volunteers>