



# DC COVID-19 Resources

## Child Tax Credit under the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)

- Prior to ARPA, the child tax credit would allow eligible taxpayers to reduce their federal income tax liability by up to \$2,000 per qualifying child. A qualifying child was generally any dependent child under 17 years old. The credit was reduced in value, or phased out, by \$50 for every \$1,000 of income over \$200,000 (\$400,000 for married couples who file joint tax returns).
- ARPA makes **several temporary changes** (for 2021 only) that expand the child tax credit, primarily for low-income taxpayers. These changes include:
  - The law increases the maximum age for an eligible child from 16 to 17.
  - The law eliminates the ACTC phase-in based on earned income and eliminates the ACTC cap of \$1,400 per child. Hence, the child credit is “fully refundable” and the full value is available to otherwise eligible taxpayers with no earned income.
  - The law increases the maximum amount of the credit from \$2,000 per child to \$3,600 per child for a young child (0-5 years old) and \$3,000 per child for an older child (6-17 years old).
  - Generally, this increase in the maximum child credit of \$1,600 per young child and \$1,000 per older child gradually phases out at a rate of 5% as income exceeds specified thresholds until the credit amount equals the current-law maximum of \$2,000 per child.
  - These thresholds are \$75,000 for single filers, \$112,500 for head of household filers, and \$150,000 for married joint filers. (The actual income level at which the credit phases down to \$2,000 per child depends on the number and age of qualifying children.)
  - For many families, the credit then plateaus at its prior-law level of \$2,000 per child and phases out when income exceeds the current-law threshold of \$200,000 (\$400,000 for married joint filers). For larger families, the credit may never plateau at the \$2,000 per child level, but simply continue to gradually phase out.