TAX YEAR
2022

Families With Children

www.phbcpa.com

PHB Certified Public Accountants
Piehl Hanson Beckman

Child Tax Credit

Maximum Credit
The maximum credit is $2,000 per qualifying child.

Maximum Refundable Credit
The maximum refundable credit is $1,500 per qualifying child.

Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) Phaseout
The $2,000 credit is reduced by $50 for each $1,000 of modified AGI above:
- $400,000 Married Filing Jointly.
- $200,000 Single, Head of Household, Qualifying Widow(er), or Married Filing Separately.

Credit for Other Dependents

Maximum credit: $500 per qualifying dependent.

A nonrefundable credit of up to $500 is allowed for dependents other than a qualifying child for the Child Tax Credit.

Child and Dependent Care Credit

Credit
The credit is 20 to 35% of the smallest of:
- $3,000 ($6,000 for two or more qualifying persons).
- Qualified expenses incurred and paid during the year.
- Include expenses for care in 2022 that were paid before 2022. Reduce expenses by dependent care benefits excluded from income.
- Your earned income.
- Your spouse's earned income.

Exclusion
Instead of taking the credit, you may be eligible to exclude from income an amount up to $5,000 for dependent care benefits received under an employer plan.

Child and Dependent Care Expenses

Qualified	***Not Qualified***
• Care outside your home for a qualifying person who regularly spends at least eight hours each day in your home. • Amounts paid for items other than care (food and schooling) if they are incidental to the care and cannot be separated from the total cost. • Before and after school care. • Household services, including cooks, maids, babysitters, or cleaners, if services were partly for the care of a qualifying person. • Employment taxes, meals, and extra lodging expenses for household employees. • Day camps and similar programs even if they specialize in a particular activity. • Transportation provided by a childcare provider to or from a place that care is provided.	• Schooling for a child in kindergarten or above. *Clarification:* The IRS has confirmed that kindergarten costs are educational and do not qualify for the credit. This includes costs paid for a full day of kindergarten at a private school in a district where public schools have half-day classes. Costs of pre-school do qualify even if the programs have some educational content. • Cost of an overnight camp. • Expenses reimbursed by a state social service agency not included in income. • Child support payments. • Transportation of the care provider and transportation of a qualifying person not provided by a childcare provider.

Earned Income Credit (EIC)

The EIC is a refundable credit for low-income earners.

Requirements for Everyone
The following requirements must be met whether or not you have qualifying children.
- ***Valid Social Security Numbers.*** You and your spouse (if filing jointly) must have valid Social Security Numbers. Qualifying children must also have valid Social Security

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Numbers except a child who was born and died during the year. Adoption and individual taxpayer identification numbers (ATINs and ITINs) do not qualify. A Social Security Number on a card that reads "Not Valid for Employment" does not qualify. A Social Security Number on a card that reads "Valid for work only with DHS (or INS) authorization" qualifies.

- ***You must be a U.S. citizen or resident alien for the entire year.*** A nonresident alien can claim the credit if married to a U.S. citizen or resident alien, and the nonresident alien chooses to be treated as a resident for the entire tax year by filing a joint return.
- ***You may not be a qualifying child of another taxpayer.***
- ***You may not file a tax form relating to foreign earned income.***
- ***Your investment income must be $10,300 or less (indexed for inflation).***

Married Filing Separately

Prior to 2021, the EIC was not allowed if you were married and filed a separate return. After December 21, 2020, you are not treated as married if you:

- Are married but do not file a joint return for the year,
- Reside with a qualifying child for more than one-half of the year, and
- Do not have the same principal place of abode as your spouse during the last six months of the year, is not a member of the same house with your spouse by the end of the tax year, and are legally separated under state law.

Adoption Credit

Credit and Exclusion Amount

A taxpayer can claim a credit of up to $14,890 (2022) and also exclude up to $14,890 of employer-provided benefits from income for expenses of adopting an eligible child. The same qualifying expenses cannot be used for both. Limits apply to the total spent over all years for each effort to adopt an eligible child. An attempt that leads to adoption and any unsuccessful attempt to adopt a different child is treated as one effort. Unmarried persons who adopt a child can divide each limit in any way they agree.

Qualified expenses include:	Nonqualified expenses include expenses:
• Adoption fees. • Attorney fees. • Court costs. • Travel expenses, meals and lodging, while away from home. • Re-adoption in state court.	• To adopt a spouse's child. • For surrogate parenting. • Paid or reimbursed by employer, governmental agency or other. • Allowed as a credit or deduction under another tax provision.

Eligible Child

A child under age 18 or a person who is physically or mentally unable to care for themselves.

Education Credits

American Opportunity Credit. Credit of up to $2,500 per student for the first four years. 40% of the credit may be refundable.

Lifetime Learning Credit. Credit of 20% of the first $10,000 of qualified education expenses (maximum credit is $2,000). No limit on the number of years the credit may be claimed.

Contact Us

There are many events that occur during the year that can affect your tax situation. Preparation of your tax return involves summarizing transactions and events that occurred during the prior year. In most situations, treatment is firmly established at the time the transaction occurs. However, negative tax effects can be avoided by proper planning. Please contact us in advance if you have questions about the tax effects of a transaction or event, including the following:

- Pension or IRA distributions.
- Significant change in income or deductions.
- Job change.
- Marriage.
- Attainment of age 59½ or 72.
- Sale or purchase of a business.
- Sale or purchase of a residence or other real estate.
- Retirement.
- Notice from IRS or other revenue department.
- Divorce or separation.
- Self-employment.
- Charitable contributions of property in excess of $5,000.