

§24 Child tax credit

As Modified by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 ([P.L. 117-2](#); 3/11/21)

(a) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT There shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year with respect to each qualifying child of the taxpayer for which the taxpayer is allowed a deduction under section 151 an amount equal to \$1,000.

(b) LIMITATIONS

(1) LIMITATION BASED ON ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME The amount of the credit allowable under subsection (a) shall be reduced (but not below zero) by \$50 for each \$1,000 (or fraction thereof) by which the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income exceeds the threshold amount. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term "modified adjusted gross income" means adjusted gross income increased by any amount excluded from gross income under section 911, 931, or 933.

(2) THRESHOLD AMOUNT For purposes of paragraph (1), the term "threshold amount" means—

(A) \$110,000 in the case of a joint return,

(B) \$75,000 in the case of an individual who is not married, and

(C) \$55,000 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return.

For purposes of this paragraph, marital status shall be determined under section 7703.

(c) QUALIFYING CHILD For purposes of this section—

(1) IN GENERAL The term "qualifying child" means a qualifying child of the taxpayer (as defined in section 152(c)) who has not attained age 17.

(2) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN NONCITIZENS The term "qualifying child" shall not include any individual who would not be a dependent if subparagraph (A) of section 152(b)(3) were applied without regard to all that follows "resident of the United States".

(d) PORTION OF CREDIT REFUNDABLE

(1) IN GENERAL The aggregate credits allowed to a taxpayer under subpart C shall be increased by the lesser of—

(A) the credit which would be allowed under this section without regard to this subsection and the limitation under section 26(a) or

(B) the amount by which the aggregate amount of credits allowed by this subpart (determined without regard to this subsection) would increase if the limitation imposed by section 26(a) were increased by the greater of—

(i) 15 percent of so much of the taxpayer's earned income (within the meaning of section 32) which is taken into account in computing taxable income for the taxable year as exceeds \$3,000, or

(ii) in the case of a taxpayer with 3 or more qualifying children, the excess (if any) of—

(I) the taxpayer's social security taxes for the taxable year, over

(II) the credit allowed under section 32 for the taxable year.

The amount of the credit allowed under this subsection shall not be treated as a credit allowed under this subpart and shall reduce the amount of credit otherwise allowable under subsection (a) without regard to section 26(a). For purposes of subparagraph (B), any amount excluded from gross income by reason of section 112 shall be treated as earned income which is taken into account in computing taxable income for the taxable year.

(2) SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES For purposes of paragraph (1)—

(A) In general The term “social security taxes” means, with respect to any taxpayer for any taxable year—

(i) the amount of the taxes imposed by sections 3101 and 3201(a) on amounts received by the taxpayer during the calendar year in which the taxable year begins,

(ii) 50 percent of the taxes imposed by section 1401 on the self-employment income of the taxpayer for the taxable year, and

(iii) 50 percent of the taxes imposed by section 3211(a) on amounts received by the taxpayer during the calendar year in which the taxable year begins.

(B) Coordination with special refund of social security taxes The term “social security taxes” shall not include any taxes to the extent the taxpayer is entitled to a special refund of such taxes under section 6413(c).

(C) Special rule Any amounts paid pursuant to an agreement under section 3121(l) (relating to agreements entered into by American employers with respect to foreign affiliates) which are equivalent to the taxes referred to in subparagraph (A)(i) shall be treated as taxes referred to in such subparagraph.

(3) EXCEPTION FOR TAXPAYERS EXCLUDING FOREIGN EARNED INCOME Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any taxpayer for any taxable year if such taxpayer elects to exclude any amount from gross income under section 911 for such taxable year.

(e) IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

(1) QUALIFYING CHILD IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENT No credit shall be allowed under this section to a taxpayer with respect to any qualifying child unless the taxpayer includes the name and taxpayer identification number of such qualifying child on the return of tax for the taxable year and such taxpayer identification number was issued on or before the due date for filing such return.

(2) TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENT No credit shall be allowed under this section if the taxpayer identification number of the taxpayer was issued after the due date for filing the return for the taxable year.

(f) TAXABLE YEAR MUST BE FULL TAXABLE YEAR Except in the case of a taxable year closed by reason of the death of the taxpayer, no credit shall be allowable under this section in the case of a taxable year covering a period of less than 12 months.

(g) RESTRICTIONS ON TAXPAYERS WHO IMPROPERLY CLAIMED CREDIT IN PRIOR YEAR

(1) TAXPAYERS MAKING PRIOR FRAUDULENT OR RECKLESS CLAIMS

- (A) In general No credit shall be allowed under this section for any taxable year in the disallowance period.
- (B) Disallowance period For purposes of subparagraph (A), the disallowance period is—
- (i) the period of 10 taxable years after the most recent taxable year for which there was a final determination that the taxpayer's claim of credit under this section was due to fraud, and
 - (ii) the period of 2 taxable years after the most recent taxable year for which there was a final determination that the taxpayer's claim of credit under this section was due to reckless or intentional disregard of rules and regulations (but not due to fraud).

(2) TAXPAYERS MAKING IMPROPER PRIOR CLAIMS In the case of a taxpayer who is denied credit under this section for any taxable year as a result of the deficiency procedures under subchapter B of chapter 63, no credit shall be allowed under this section for any subsequent taxable year unless the taxpayer provides such information as the Secretary may require to demonstrate eligibility for such credit.

(h) SPECIAL RULES FOR TAXABLE YEARS 2018 THROUGH 2025

(1) IN GENERAL In the case of a taxable year beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026, this section shall be applied as provided in paragraphs (2) through (7).

(2) CREDIT AMOUNT Subsection (a) shall be applied by substituting "\$2,000" for "\$1,000".

(3) LIMITATION In lieu of the amount determined under subsection (b)(2), the threshold amount shall be \$400,000 in the case of a joint return (\$200,000 in any other case).

(4) PARTIAL CREDIT ALLOWED FOR CERTAIN OTHER DEPENDENTS

(A) In general The credit determined under subsection (a) (after the application of paragraph (2)) shall be increased by \$500 for each dependent of the taxpayer (as defined in section 152) other than a qualifying child described in subsection (c).

(B) Exception for certain noncitizens Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to any individual who would not be a dependent if subparagraph (A) of section 152(b)(3) were applied without regard to all that follows "resident of the United States".

(C) Certain qualifying children In the case of any qualifying child with respect to whom a credit is not allowed under this section by reason of paragraph (7), such child shall be treated as a dependent to whom subparagraph (A) applies.

(5) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF REFUNDABLE CREDIT

(A) In general The amount determined under subsection (d)(1)(A) with respect to any qualifying child shall not exceed \$1,400, and such subsection shall be applied without regard to paragraph (4) of this subsection.

(B) Adjustment for inflation In the case of a taxable year beginning after 2018, the \$1,400 amount in subparagraph (A) shall be increased by an amount equal to—

(i) such dollar amount, multiplied by

(ii) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) for the calendar year in which the taxable year begins, determined by substituting “2017” for “2016” in subparagraph (A)(ii) thereof.

If any increase under this clause is not a multiple of \$100, such increase shall be rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$100.

(6) EARNED INCOME THRESHOLD FOR REFUNDABLE CREDIT Subsection (d)(1)(B)(i) shall be applied by substituting “\$2,500” for “\$3,000”.

(7) SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER REQUIRED No credit shall be allowed under this section to a taxpayer with respect to any qualifying child unless the taxpayer includes the social security number of such child on the return of tax for the taxable year. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term “social security number” means a social security number issued to an individual by the Social Security Administration, but only if the social security number is issued—

(A) to a citizen of the United States or pursuant to subclause (I) (or that portion of subclause (III) that relates to subclause (I)) of section 205(c)(2)(B)(i) of the Social Security Act, and

(B) before the due date for such return.

(i) SPECIAL RULES FOR 2021. — In the case of any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2020, and before January 1, 2022 —

(1) REFUNDABLE CREDIT. — If the taxpayer (in the case of a joint return, either spouse) has a principal place of abode in the United States (determined as provided in section 32) for more than one-half of the taxable year or is a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico (within the meaning of section 937(a)) for such taxable year —

(A) subsection (d) shall not apply, and

(B) so much of the credit determined under subsection (a) (after application of subparagraph (A)) as does not exceed the amount of such credit which would be so determined without regard to subsection (h)(4) shall be allowed under subpart C (and not allowed under this subpart).

(2) 17-YEAR-OLDS ELIGIBLE FOR TREATMENT AS QUALIFYING CHILDREN. — This section shall be applied —

(A) by substituting 'age 18' for 'age 17' in subsection (c)(1), and

(B) by substituting 'described in subsection (c) (determined after the application of subsection (i)(2)(A))' for 'described in subsection (c)' in subsection (h)(4)(A).

(3) CREDIT AMOUNT. — Subsection (h)(2) shall not apply and subsection (a) shall be applied by substituting '\$3,000 (\$3,600 in the case of a qualifying child who has not attained age 6 as of the close of the calendar year in which the taxable year of the taxpayer begins)' for '\$1,000'.

(4) REDUCTION OF INCREASED CREDIT AMOUNT BASED ON MODIFIED ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME. —

(A) IN GENERAL. — The amount of the credit allowable under subsection (a) (determined without regard to subsection (b)) shall be reduced by \$50 for each \$1,000 (or fraction thereof) by which the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income (as defined in subsection (b)) exceeds the applicable threshold amount.

(B) APPLICABLE THRESHOLD AMOUNT. — For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'applicable threshold amount' means —

- (i) \$150,000, in the case of a joint return or surviving spouse (as defined in section 2(a)),
- (ii) \$112,500, in the case of a head of household (as defined in section 2(b)), and
- (iii) \$75,000, in any other case.

(C) LIMITATION ON REDUCTION. —

(i) IN GENERAL. — The amount of the reduction under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed the lesser of —

- (I) the applicable credit increase amount, or
- (II) 5 percent of the applicable phaseout threshold range.

(ii) APPLICABLE CREDIT INCREASE AMOUNT. — For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'applicable credit increase amount' means the excess (if any) of —

- (I) the amount of the credit allowable under this section for the taxable year determined without regard to this paragraph and subsection (b), over
- (II) the amount of such credit as so determined and without regard to paragraph (3).

(iii) APPLICABLE PHASEOUT THRESHOLD RANGE. — For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'applicable phaseout threshold range' means the excess of —

- (I) the threshold amount applicable to the taxpayer under subsection (b) (determined after the application of subsection (h)(3)), over
- (II) the applicable threshold amount applicable to the taxpayer under this paragraph.

(D) COORDINATION WITH LIMITATION ON OVERALL CREDIT. — Subsection (b) shall be applied by substituting 'the credit allowable under subsection (a) (determined after the application of subsection (i)(4)(A)' for 'the credit allowable under subsection (a)'.

(j) RECONCILIATION OF CREDIT AND ADVANCE CREDIT. —

(1) IN GENERAL. — The amount of the credit allowed under this section to any taxpayer for any taxable year shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the aggregate amount of payments made under section 7527A to such taxpayer during such taxable year. Any failure to so reduce the credit shall be treated as arising out of a mathematical or clerical error and assessed according to section 6213(b)(1).

(2) EXCESS ADVANCE PAYMENTS. —

(A) IN GENERAL. — If the aggregate amount of payments under section 7527A to the taxpayer during the taxable year exceeds the amount of the credit allowed under this section to such taxpayer for such taxable year (determined without regard to paragraph (1)), the tax imposed by this chapter for such taxable year shall be increased by the amount of such excess. Any failure to so increase the tax shall be treated as arising out of a mathematical or clerical error and assessed according to section 6213(b)(1).

(B) SAFE HARBOR BASED ON MODIFIED ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME. —

(i) IN GENERAL. — In the case of a taxpayer whose modified adjusted gross income (as defined in subsection (b)) for the taxable year does not exceed 200 percent of the applicable income threshold, the amount of the increase determined under subparagraph (A) with respect to such taxpayer for such taxable year shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the safe harbor amount.

(ii) PHASE OUT OF SAFE HARBOR AMOUNT. — In the case of a taxpayer whose modified adjusted gross income (as defined in subsection (b)) for the taxable year exceeds the applicable income threshold, the safe harbor amount otherwise in effect under clause (i) shall be reduced by the amount which bears the same ratio to such amount as such excess bears to the applicable income threshold.

(iii) APPLICABLE INCOME THRESHOLD. — For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'applicable income threshold' means —

(I) \$60,000 in the case of a joint return or surviving spouse (as defined in section 2(a)),

(II) \$50,000 in the case of a head of household, and

(III) \$40,000 in any other case.

(iv) SAFE HARBOR AMOUNT. — For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'safe harbor amount' means, with respect to any taxable year, the product of —

(I) \$2,000, multiplied by

(II) the excess (if any) of the number of qualified children taken into account in determining the annual advance amount with respect to the taxpayer under section 7527A with respect to months beginning in such taxable year, over the number of qualified children taken into account in determining the credit allowed under this section for such taxable year.

(k) APPLICATION OF CREDIT IN POSSESSIONS. —

(1) MIRROR CODE POSSESSIONS. —

(A) IN GENERAL. — The Secretary shall pay to each possession of the United States with a mirror code tax system amounts equal to the loss (if any) to that possession by reason of the application of this section (determined without regard to this subsection) with respect to taxable years beginning after 2020. Such amounts shall be determined by the Secretary based on information provided by the government of the respective possession.

(B) COORDINATION WITH CREDIT ALLOWED AGAINST UNITED STATES INCOME TAXES. — No credit shall be allowed under this section for any taxable year to any individual to whom a credit is allowable against taxes imposed by a possession of the United States with a mirror code tax system by reason of the application of this section in such possession for such taxable year.

(C) MIRROR CODE TAX SYSTEM. — For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'mirror code tax system' means, with respect to any possession of the United States, the income tax system of such possession if the income tax liability of the residents of such possession under such system is determined by reference to the income tax laws of the United States as if such possession were the United States.

(2) PUERTO RICO. —

(A) APPLICATION TO TAXABLE YEARS IN 2021. —

(i) For application of refundable credit to residents of Puerto Rico, see subsection (i)(1).

(ii) For nonapplication of advance payment to residents of Puerto Rico, see section 7527A(e)(4)(A).

(B) APPLICATION TO TAXABLE YEARS AFTER 2021. — In the case of any bona fide resident of Puerto Rico (within the meaning of section 937(a)) for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2021 —

(i) the credit determined under this section shall be allowable to such resident, and

(ii) subsection (d)(1)(B)(ii) shall be applied without regard to the phrase 'in the case of a taxpayer with 3 or more qualifying children'.

(3) AMERICAN SAMOA. —

(A) IN GENERAL. — The Secretary shall pay to American Samoa amounts estimated by the Secretary as being equal to the aggregate benefits that would have been provided to residents of American Samoa by reason of the application of this section for taxable years beginning after 2020 if the provisions of this section had been in effect in American Samoa (applied as if American Samoa were the United States and without regard to the application of this section to bona fide residents of Puerto Rico under subsection (i)(1)).

(B) DISTRIBUTION REQUIREMENT. — Subparagraph (A) shall not apply unless American Samoa has a plan, which has been approved by the Secretary, under which American Samoa will promptly distribute such payments to its residents.

(C) COORDINATION WITH CREDIT ALLOWED AGAINST UNITED STATES INCOME TAXES. —

(i) IN GENERAL. — In the case of a taxable year with respect to which a plan is approved under subparagraph (B), this section (other than this subsection) shall not apply to any individual eligible for a distribution under such plan.

(ii) APPLICATION OF SECTION IN EVENT OF ABSENCE OF APPROVED PLAN. — In the case of a taxable year with respect to which a plan is not approved under subparagraph (B) —

(I) if such taxable year begins in 2021, subsection (i)(1) shall be applied by substituting 'bona fide resident of Puerto Rico or American Samoa' for 'bona fide resident of Puerto Rico', and

(II) if such taxable year begins after December 31, 2021, rules similar to the rules of paragraph (2)(B) shall apply with respect to bona fide residents of American Samoa (within the meaning of section 937(a)).

(4) TREATMENT OF PAYMENTS. — For purposes of section 1324 of title 31, United States Code, the payments under this subsection shall be treated in the same manner as a refund due from a credit provision referred to in subsection (b)(2) of such section."

New §7527A

SEC. 7527A. ADVANCE PAYMENT OF CHILD TAX CREDIT.

(a) IN GENERAL. — The Secretary shall establish a program for making periodic payments to taxpayers which, in the aggregate during any calendar year, equal the annual advance amount determined with respect to such taxpayer for such calendar year. Except as provided in subsection (b)(3)(B), the periodic payments made to any taxpayer for any calendar year shall be in equal amounts.

(b) ANNUAL ADVANCE AMOUNT. — For purposes of this section —

(1) IN GENERAL. — Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the term 'annual advance amount' means, with respect to any taxpayer for any calendar year, the amount (if any) which is estimated by the Secretary as being equal to 50 percent of the amount which would be treated as allowed under subpart C of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 by reason of section 24(i)(1) for the taxpayer's taxable year beginning in such calendar year if —

(A) the status of the taxpayer as a taxpayer described in section 24(i)(1) is determined with respect to the reference taxable year,

(B) the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income for such taxable year is equal to the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income for the reference taxable year,

(C) the only children of such taxpayer for such taxable year are qualifying children properly claimed on the taxpayer's return of tax for the reference taxable year, and

(D) the ages of such children (and the status of such children as qualifying children) are determined for such taxable year by taking into account the passage of time since the reference taxable year.

(2) REFERENCE TAXABLE YEAR. — Except as provided in paragraph (3)(A), the term 'reference taxable year' means, with respect to any taxpayer for any calendar year, the taxpayer's taxable year beginning in the preceding calendar year or, in the case of taxpayer who did not file a return of tax for such taxable year, the taxpayer's taxable year beginning in the second preceding calendar year.

(3) MODIFICATIONS DURING CALENDAR YEAR. —

(A) IN GENERAL. — The Secretary may modify, during any calendar year, the annual advance amount with respect to any taxpayer for such calendar year to take into account —

(i) a return of tax filed by such taxpayer during such calendar year (and the taxable year to which such return relates may be taken into account as the reference taxable year), and

(ii) any other information provided by the taxpayer to the Secretary which allows the Secretary to determine payments under subsection (a) which, in the aggregate during any taxable year of the taxpayer, more closely total the Secretary's estimate of the amount treated as allowed under subpart C of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 by reason of section 24(i)(1) for such taxable year of such taxpayer.

(B) ADJUSTMENT TO REFLECT EXCESS OR DEFICIT IN PRIOR PAYMENTS. — In the case of any modification of the annual advance amount under subparagraph (A), the Secretary may adjust the amount of any periodic payment made after the date of such modification to properly take into account the amount by which any periodic payment made before such date was greater than or less than the amount that such payment would have been on the basis of the annual advance amount as so modified.

(4) DETERMINATION OF STATUS. — If information contained in the taxpayer's return of tax for the reference taxable year does not establish the status of the taxpayer as being described in section 24(i)(1), the Secretary shall, for purposes of paragraph (1)(A), determine such status based on information known to the Secretary.

(5) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DEATHS. — A child shall not be taken into account in determining the annual advance amount under paragraph (1) if the death of such child is known to the Secretary as of the beginning of the calendar year for which the estimate under such paragraph is made.

(c) ON-LINE INFORMATION PORTAL. — The Secretary shall establish an on-line portal which allows taxpayers to —

(1) elect not to receive payments under this section, and

(2) provide information to the Secretary which would be relevant to a modification under subsection (b)(3)(B) of the annual advance amount, including information regarding —

(A) a change in the number of the taxpayer's qualifying children, including by reason of the birth of a child,

(B) a change in the taxpayer's marital status,

(C) a significant change in the taxpayer's income, and

(D) any other factor which the Secretary may provide.

(d) NOTICE OF PAYMENTS. — Not later than January 31 of the calendar year following any calendar year during which the Secretary makes one or more payments to any taxpayer under this section, the Secretary shall provide such taxpayer with a written notice which includes the taxpayer's taxpayer identity (as defined in section 6103(b)(6)), the aggregate amount of such

payments made to such taxpayer during such calendar year, and such other information as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(e) ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS. —

(1) APPLICATION OF ELECTRONIC FUNDS PAYMENT REQUIREMENT. — The payments made by the Secretary under subsection (a) shall be made by electronic funds transfer to the same extent and in the same manner as if such payments were Federal payments not made under this title.

(2) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN RULES. — Rules similar to the rules of subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 6428A(f)(3) shall apply for purposes of this section.

(3) EXCEPTION FROM REDUCTION OR OFFSET. — Any payment made to any individual under this section shall not be —

(A) subject to reduction or offset pursuant to subsection (c), (d), (e), or (f) of section 6402 or any similar authority permitting offset, or

(B) reduced or offset by other assessed Federal taxes that would otherwise be subject to levy or collection.

(4) APPLICATION OF ADVANCE PAYMENTS IN THE POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. —

(A) IN GENERAL. — The advance payment amount determined under this section shall be determined —

(i) by applying section 24(i)(1) without regard to the phrase 'or is a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico (within the meaning of section 937(a))', and

(ii) without regard to section 24(k)(3)(C)(ii)(I).

(B) MIRROR CODE POSSESSIONS. — In the case of any possession of the United States with a mirror code tax system (as defined in section 24(k)), this section shall not be treated as part of the income tax laws of the United States for purposes of determining the income tax law of such possession unless such possession elects to have this section be so treated.

(C) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF ADVANCE PAYMENTS. —

(i) MIRROR CODE POSSESSIONS. — In the case of any possession described in subparagraph (B) which makes the election described in such subparagraph, the amount otherwise paid by the Secretary to such possession under section 24(k)(1)(A) with respect to taxable years beginning in 2021 shall be increased by \$300,000 if such possession has a plan, which has been approved by the Secretary, for making advance payments consistent with such election.

(ii) AMERICAN SAMOA. — The amount otherwise paid by the Secretary to American Samoa under subparagraph (A) of section 24(k)(3) with respect to taxable years beginning in 2021 shall be increased by \$300,000 if the plan described in subparagraph (B) of such section includes a program, which has been approved by the Secretary, for making advance payments under rules similar to the rules of this section.

(iii) TIMING OF PAYMENT. — The Secretary may pay, upon the request of the possession of the United States to which the payment is to be made, the amount of the increase determined under clause (i) or (ii) immediately upon approval of the plan referred to in such clause, respectively.

(f) APPLICATION. — No payments shall be made under the program established under subsection (a) with respect to —

(1) any period before July 1, 2021, or

(2) any period after December 31, 2021.

(g) REGULATIONS. — The Secretary shall issue such regulations or other guidance as the Secretary determines necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section and subsections (i)(1) and (j) of section 24, including regulations or other guidance which provides for the application of such provisions where the filing status of the taxpayer for a taxable year is different from the status used for determining the annual advance amount.

Effective Date: Sec. 9611(a) expands the child tax credit and 9611(b) adds new IRC §7527A on advance payment of the credit. Both provisions are effective for tax years beginning after 12/31/20. Treasury is directed to establish the §7527A program as soon as practicable after 3/11/21, *“except that the Secretary shall ensure that the timing of the establishment of such program does not interfere with carrying out section 6428B(g) as rapidly as possible.”*

The changes to the CTC in possessions (new §24(k)) provided by Sec. 9612 and is effective for tax years beginning after 12/31/20.

The expanded CTC is for tax years beginning before 1/1/22 and the advance payments provision makes reference to the expanded CTC at §24(i). Thus, these changes are only for 2021. The change for the possessions appears to be permanent.

Conforming Changes:

§26 Limitation based on tax liability; definition of tax liability

(a) LIMITATION BASED ON AMOUNT OF TAX The aggregate amount of credits allowed by this subpart for the taxable year shall not exceed the sum of—

(1) the taxpayer’s regular tax liability for the taxable year reduced by the foreign tax credit allowable under section 27, and

(2) the tax imposed by section 55(a) for the taxable year.

(b) REGULAR TAX LIABILITY For purposes of this part—

(1) IN GENERAL The term “regular tax liability” means the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year.

(2) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN TAXES For purposes of paragraph (1), any tax imposed by any of the following provisions shall not be treated as tax imposed by this chapter:

(A) section 55 (relating to minimum tax),

(B) section 59A (relating to base erosion and anti-abuse tax),

...

(X) section 457A(c)(1)(B) (relating to determinability of amounts of compensation), ~~and~~

(Y) section 529A(c)(3)(A) (relating to additional tax on ABLE account distributions not used for qualified disability expenses), ~~and-~~

(Z) section 24(j)(2) (relating to excess advance payments).

(c) TENTATIVE MINIMUM TAX For purposes of this part, the term “tentative minimum tax” means the amount determined under section 55(b)(1).

§ 6211 Definition of a deficiency

(a) IN GENERAL For purposes of this title in the case of income, estate, and gift taxes imposed by subtitles A and B and excise taxes imposed by chapters 41, 42, 43, and 44 the term “deficiency” means the amount by which the tax imposed by subtitle A or B, or chapter 41, 42, 43, or 44 exceeds the excess of—

(1) the sum of

(A) the amount shown as the tax by the taxpayer upon his return, if a return was made by the taxpayer and an amount was shown as the tax by the taxpayer thereon, plus

(B) the amounts previously assessed (or collected without assessment) as a deficiency, over—

(2) the amount of rebates, as defined in subsection (b)(2), made.

(b) RULES FOR APPLICATION OF SUBSECTION (A) For purposes of this section—

(1) The tax imposed by subtitle A and the tax shown on the return shall both be determined without regard to payments on account of estimated tax, without regard to the credit under section 31, without regard to the credit under section 33, and without regard to any credits resulting from the collection of amounts assessed under section 6851 or 6852 (relating to termination assessments).

(2) The term “rebate” means so much of an abatement, credit, refund, or other repayment, as was made on the ground that the tax imposed by subtitle A or B or chapter 41, 42, 43, or 44 was less than the excess of the amount specified in subsection (a)(1) over the rebates previously made.

(3) The computation by the Secretary, pursuant to section 6014, of the tax imposed by chapter 1 shall be considered as having been made by the taxpayer and the tax so computed considered as shown by the taxpayer upon his return.

(4) For purposes of subsection (a)—

(A) any excess of the sum of the credits allowable under sections ~~24(d)~~24 by reason of subsections (d) and (i)(1) thereof, 25A by reason of subsection (i) thereof, 32, 34, 35, 36, 36B, ~~and 6428~~6428B, and 7527A over the tax imposed by subtitle A (determined without regard to such credits), and

(B) any excess of the sum of such credits as shown by the taxpayer on his return over the amount shown as the tax by the taxpayer on such return (determined without regard to such credits),

shall be taken into account as negative amounts of tax.

(c) COORDINATION WITH SUBCHAPTER C In determining the amount of any deficiency for purposes of this subchapter, adjustments to partnership-related items shall be made only as provided in subchapter C.

31 U.S. Code § 1324 - Refund of internal revenue collections

(a) Necessary amounts are appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury for refunding internal revenue collections as provided by law, including payment of—

(1) claims for prior fiscal years; and

(2) accounts arising under—

(A) “Allowance or drawback (Internal Revenue)”;

(B) “Redemption of stamps (Internal Revenue)”;

(C) “Refunding legacy taxes, Act of March 30, 1928”;

(D) “Repayment of taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by casualty”; and

(E) “Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes”.

(b) Disbursements may be made from the appropriation made by this section only for—

(1) refunds to the limit of liability of an individual tax account; and

(2) refunds due from credit provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 1 et seq.) enacted before January 1, 1978, or enacted by the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, or from section 24, 25A, 35, 36, 36A, 36B, 168(k)(4)(F), 53(e), 54B(h), 6428, ~~or 6431~~6431, or 7527A of such Code, or due under section 3081(b)(2) of the Housing Assistance Tax Act of 2008.