Table T05-0251
Child Tax Credit (CTC) Options
Static Impact on Individual Income Tax Liability and Revenue ($ billions), 2005-15[1]

	Year											
	2005	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2005-15**
Fiscal Year Revenue[2]												
Option 1: Make EGTRRA Provisions Permanent[3]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.3	-31.4	-31.8	-32.2	-32.6	-134.2
Option 2: Option 1 Plus Allow CTC For All Dependent Children[4]	-2.3	-11.6	-11.5	-11.5	-11.5	-11.3	-17.4	-42.3	-42.4	-42.6	-42.8	-247.2
Calendar Year Liability												
Option 1: Make EGTRRA Provisions Permanent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-31.3	-31.7	-32.1	-32.6	-32.8	-160.4
Option 2: Option 1 Plus Allow CTC For All Dependent Children	-11.6	-11.5	-11.6	-11.5	-11.4	-11.1	-42.3	-42.4	-42.6	-42.8	-42.8	-281.5

Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0305-2).

(1) Baseline is current law.

(2) Fiscal-year revenue numbers assume a 20-80 split. The actual effect on receipts could differ.

(3) Provisions include: allow CTC regardless of tentative AMT; increase maximum amount per child to $1,000 from $500; allow credit to be refundable at a rate of 15% of earned income in excess of $10,000, indexed for inflation after 2001.

(4) Under the proposal, qualifying children for the CTC are all those eligible under current law plus any dependent child not currently eligible.