

What is a Dependent Care Assistance Program (DCAP)?

The Dependent Care Assistance Program (DCAP) allows you to use tax-free dollars to pay for child day care or elder day care expenses that you incur because you and your spouse are both gainfully employed.

To participate, determine the annual amount that you want to deduct from your paycheck before taxes. The maximum amount you can elect depends on your federal tax filing status (\$5,000 if you are married and filing a joint return or if you are a single parent, \$2,500 if you are married but filing separately)

Your annual amount will be divided by the number of pay periods in the plan year and that amount will be deducted from each paycheck.

Who is an eligible dependent?

You can use the DCAP for expenses incurred for:

- Your qualifying child who is age twelve or younger for whom you claim a dependency exemption on your income tax return.
- Your qualifying relative (e.g. a child over twelve, your parent, a spouse's parent) who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself or herself and has the same principal place of abode as you for more than half of the year.
- Your spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself or herself and has the same principal place of abode as you for more than half of the year.

Special Rule for Parents Who Are Divorced, Separated, or Living Apart

Generally, only the custodial parent (who has custody for the majority of the calendar year) can claim expenses from the DCAP. However, if the custodial parent signs a written declaration that the custodial parent will not claim the child as a dependent for the year and other conditions are met the noncustodial parent can make claims expenses for reimbursement from the DCAP.

What are eligible expenses for the DCAP?

The expenses which are eligible for reimbursement must have been incurred during the plan year and in connection with you and your spouse to remain gainfully employed.

Examples of **eligible** expenses:

- Before and After School and/or Extended Day Programs
- Daycare in your home or elsewhere so long as the dependent regularly spends at least 8 hours a day in your home.
- Base cost of day camps or similar programs.

Examples of **ineligible** expenses:

- Schooling for a child in kindergarten or above
- Babysitter while you go to the movies or out to eat
- Cost of overnight camps

What does it mean to be “gainfully employed”?

This means that you are working and earning an income (i.e. not doing volunteer work). You are not considered gainfully employed during paid vacation time or sick days. Gainful employment is determined on a daily basis.

If you are married, then your spouse would also need to be gainfully employed for your day care expenses to be eligible for reimbursement.

You are also considered gainfully employed if you are unemployed but actively looking for work, you are self-employed, you are physically or mentally not capable of self-care, or you are a full-time student (must attend for the number of hours that the school considers full-time, must have been a student for some part of each of 5 calendar months during the year, cannot be attending school only at night, does not include on-the-job training courses or correspondence schools).

What are some other important IRS regulations?

- You cannot be reimbursed for dependent care expenses that were paid to (1) one of your dependents, (2) your spouse, or (3) one of your children who is under the age of nineteen.
- In the event that you use a day care center that cares for more than six children, the center must be licensed.
- You must provide the day care provider’s Social Security Number/Tax Identification Number (EIN) on form 2441 when you file your taxes.

Can I still take the Federal Income Tax Credit for dependent care expenses?

The IRS allows you to take a tax credit for your dependent care expenses. The tax credit may provide you with a greater benefit than the DCAP if you are in a lower tax bracket. To determine whether the tax credit or the DCAP is best for you, you will need to review your individual tax circumstances. You cannot use the same expenses for both the tax credit and the DCAP, however, you may be able to coordinate the federal dependent care tax credit with participation in the DCAP for expenses not reimbursed by the DCAP.

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